

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Arunachal Pradesh



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai-400 088



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 21,452 households from Arunachal Pradesh during 2007-08. From these households, 15,207 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 6,885 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are very grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

We are grateful to late Prof. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, then officiating Director, IIPS for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of Society for Applied Research in Humanities, New Delhi; regional agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Arunachal Pradesh state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by All India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Kolkata under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially to its Chairman, Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive and child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH, accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population into two strata- below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 plus 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1,000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and adolescent's age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ rural PSU in a district}$$

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

$$= \text{(Number of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)}$$

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in}$$

segment(s) of a PSU

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where

HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state.

These households' weights are computed separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process and Society for Applied Research in Humanities, New Delhi, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Arunachal Pradesh. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying Facility Survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Details about antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the vaccination card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs by source of information.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women aged 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are given in the CD along with this report and also on our website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 21,452 households, 15,207 ever-married women and 6,885 unmarried women in Arunachal Pradesh state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 84.3, 93.5 and 89.3 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 84.3 percent in Anjaw to 96.5 percent in Upper Siang. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 86.4 percent in Tirap to 96.6 percent in Upper Siang. The response rate for unmarried women is the highest in Kurung Kumey (100.0 percent) and the lowest in Lower Subansiri (83.3 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Arunachal Pradesh (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 893 female per 1,000 males is below the national sex ratio of 933. In Tawang and West Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh the sex ratio is low below 800.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 41.2 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 54.4 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Arunachal Pradesh, 4.5 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 16.7 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 12.9 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Arunachal Pradesh, 44.4 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 2.1 percent of villages having doctors. Nearly seventy percent of villages in Arunachal Pradesh have an ASHA and 87 percent of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

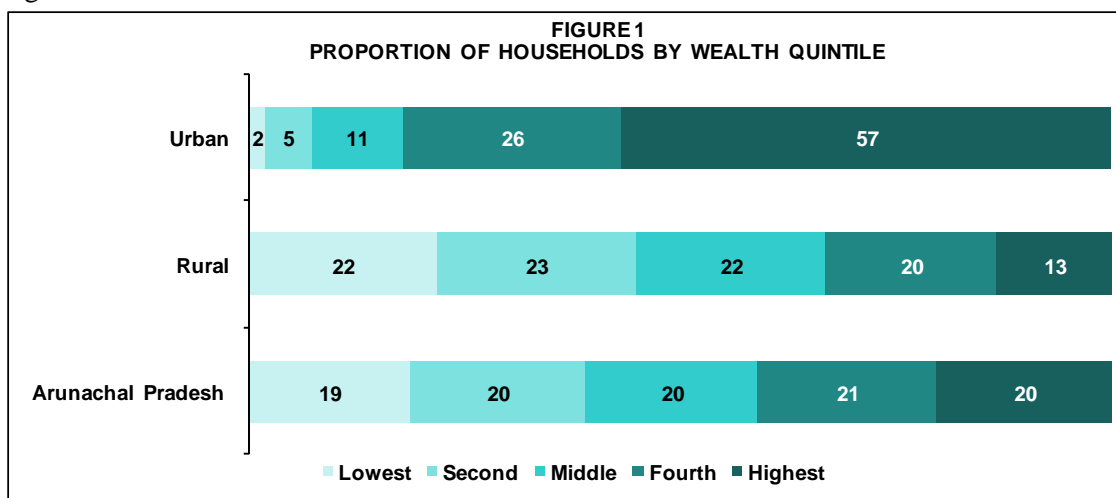
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 92,789 persons (Table 2.1) from 21,452 households (Table 2.8) in Arunachal Pradesh covering all the sixteen districts. About 74 percent of the households are concentrated in rural areas and one-fourth of the households (25.8 percent) are in urban areas. In Arunachal Pradesh, majority of the households belong to the other religion (33.3 percent), 29.6 percent are Christians and 13.6 percent are Buddhist (Table 2.7). Seven percent of household heads are females. Eighty five percent of the household heads belong to tribes, 3.6 percent to others, 7.2 percent belong to scheduled castes and 3.9 percent of household heads belong to other backward classes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 42 years. The average household size in the state is 4.3 persons and there is marginal rural-urban difference in family size.

Most of the households (91.8 Percent) in Arunachal Pradesh have electricity connection, 92.8 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 32.2 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 35.2 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 25.8 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 9.2 percent live in *pucca* houses and seventy percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). Eighteen percent of households in Arunachal Pradesh have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 7.2 percent in West Kameng to 29.7 percent in Dibang Valley (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

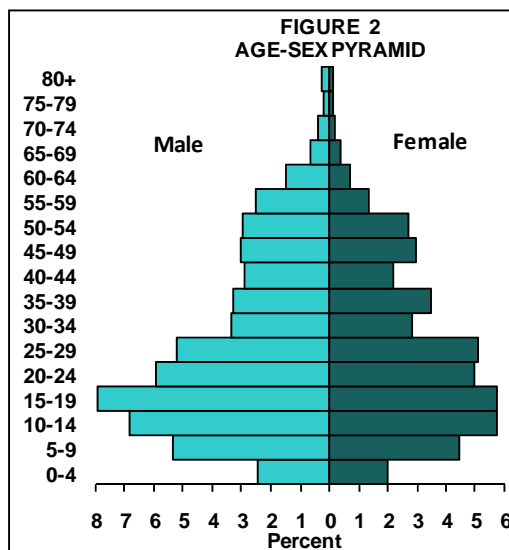
Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Arunachal Pradesh, ten percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 20 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. Fifty seven percent of the households in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 13.4 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.



Age-Sex Composition

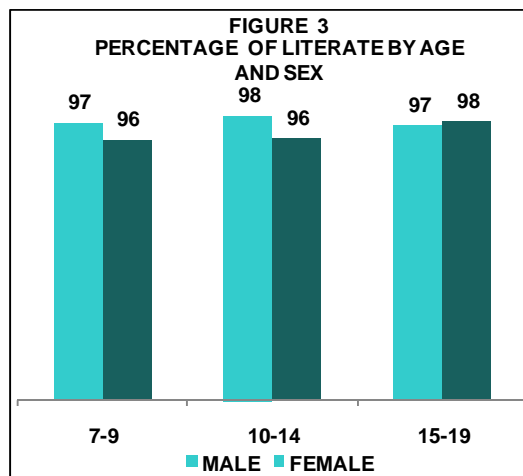
The overall sex ratio in Arunachal Pradesh is 893 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 26.8 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 2.3 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 70.6 percent population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is rural (25.9 percent) and urban (31.9 percent) difference in having children below 15 years and negligible difference having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Arunachal Pradesh are 25.4 years and 21.7 years respectively. In Arunachal Pradesh 14.5 percent of boys and 8.2 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex

Twenty three percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 28.6 percent for females and 19.1 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However for the age group 15-19 years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 10 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Figure 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 41.3 percent stated that cost too much and 10.9 percent were replied that they required for household and they were disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 64.0 percent of boys gave reasons for dropping school because of having cost too much. Disinterest in studies (6.1 percent) as one the reason for dropping out of school and 11.1 percent of boys who stated they were required for taking care of siblings.



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

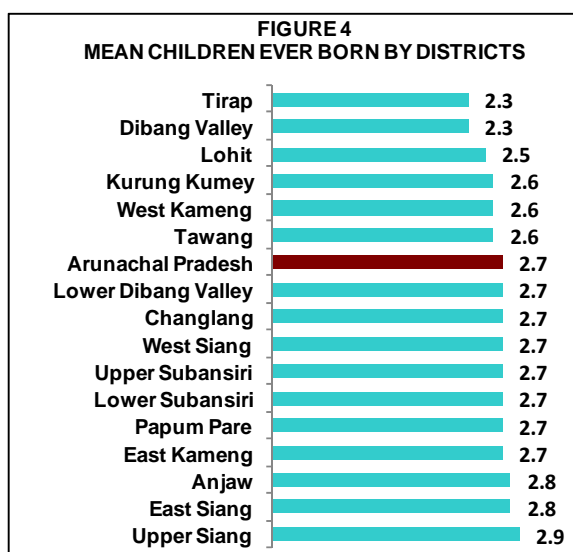
Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 74.5 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (42.7 percent) than in urban areas (27.3 percent). Non-literate husbands are about 31.6 percent in rural areas and 14.3 percent in urban areas. More than half of women in Arunachal Pradesh is illiterate (59.9 percent) and 20.9 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 36.9 percent. Above half of the ever married women (51.5 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 16 percent in each category.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 19 and 20.3 percents of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 25.5 and 23.1 percent while in urban areas these are 1.8 and 6.5 percent respectively. Twenty percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 13 percent in rural area and 54.6 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.3 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.7 for non-literate and 1.6 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 3.3.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 2.3 children in Tirap and Dibang Valley districts to 2.9 children in Upper Siang district, while the state average is 2.7 children.



Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 34.6 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 50.4 and 25.8 percents respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). Women belonging to lowest wealth index (44.4 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (35.5 percent), and among older women between 30-34 years of age (60.2 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (20.5 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (18.8 percent), those belonging to other castes (28 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (5.5 to 10.7 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Upper Siang district (47.2 percent) and lowest in Tirap district (17.5 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Arunachal Pradesh, most of the outcomes (96.3 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 2.3 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 0.8 percent in Changlang to 6.5 percent in Tirap district (Table 3.8).

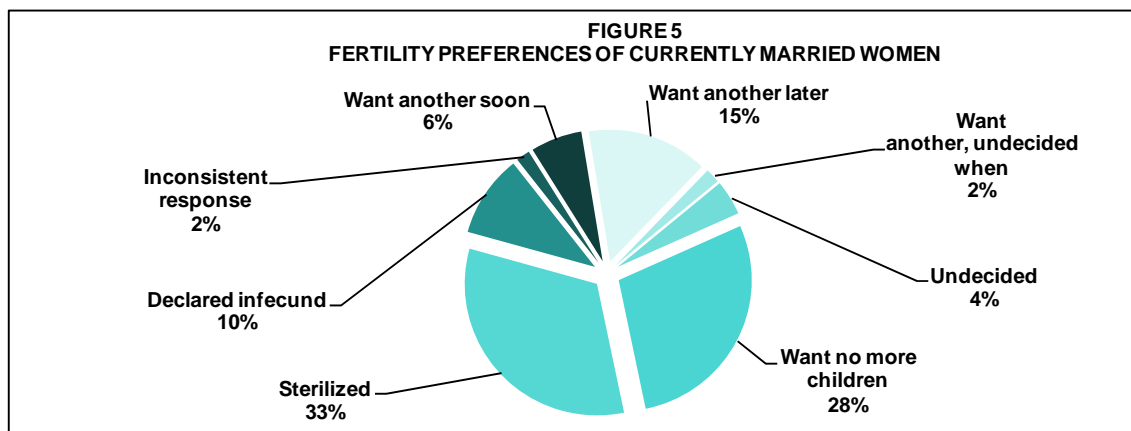
Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, about one-fifth of women (21.1 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 46.8 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 13 and 36.6 percents respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Eight percent of currently married women want no more children, 15 percent want a child soon, 1 percent is undecided and 66 percent have undergone sterilization.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 85.7 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 4.3 percent say it is up to god while 7 and 3 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 27.8 percent among

currently married women with one child to 83.1 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.7).



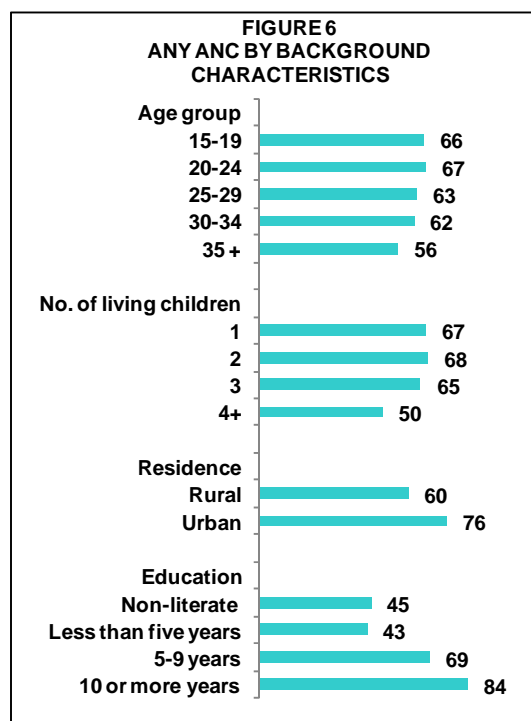
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxoid injection (TT) at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected by Background Characteristics

In Arunachal Pradesh, sixty-three percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (96.4 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and only five percent of women (5.4 percent) had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Arunachal Pradesh, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 50 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 44.7 percent among non-literate as against 83.8 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 35.7 percent among lowest wealth

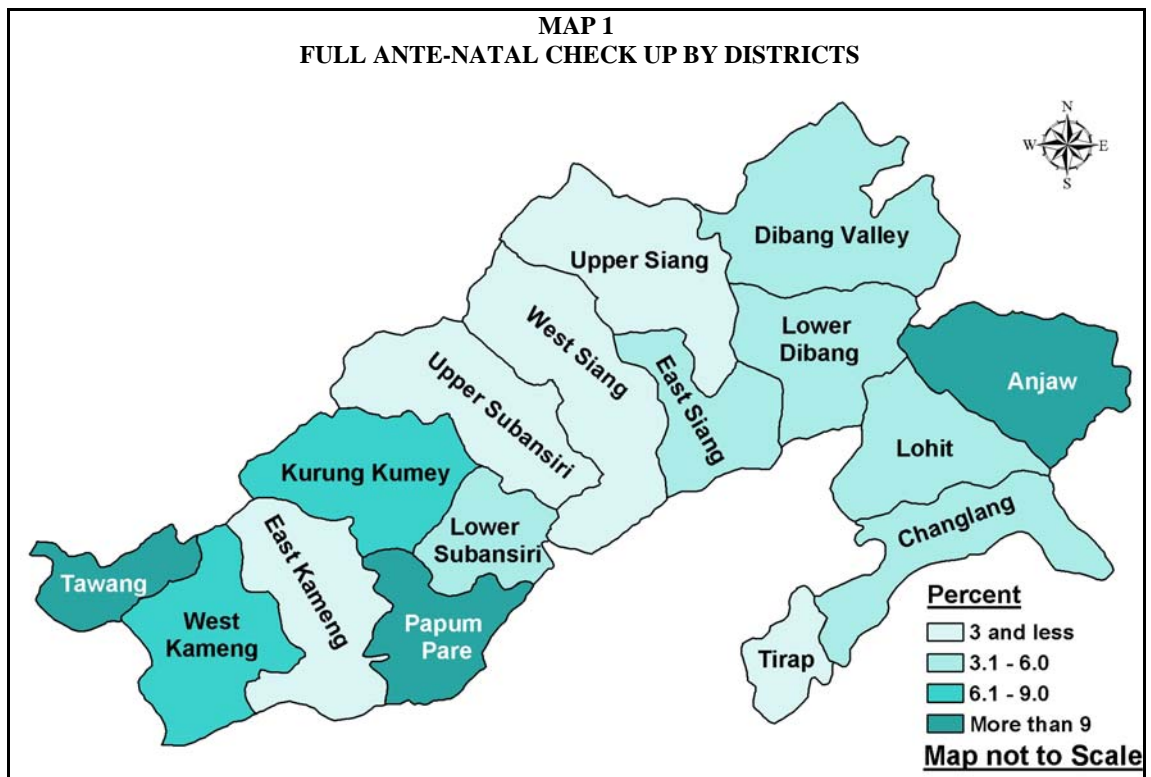


index as against 83.9 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is a rural-urban gap of 15.6 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 75.5 percent among urban residents and 59.9 percent among rural residents.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Papum Pare (78.5 percent) and lowest in Upper Siang district (36.3 percent). In all districts of Arunachal Pradesh, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility or from a private health facility. Women in Upper Siang and Kurung Kumey district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (100 percent) while Papum Pare district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (14.3 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 46.2 percent (Table 4.5A) and 36.1 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Sixty-two percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas only five percent of the women received full ANC in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 43.2 percent and 61.5 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Arunachal Pradesh, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Tirap district (1 percent) and is highest in Papum Pare (12 percent) (Table 4.6). West Kameng ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (48.9 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in Lohit district (64.4 percent) and lowest in Upper Siang district (13.4 percent). Seventy-seven percent of women in Papum Pare had at least one tetanus toxoid injection, while women in Upper Siang district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (66.1 percent) and Changlang (30.8 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

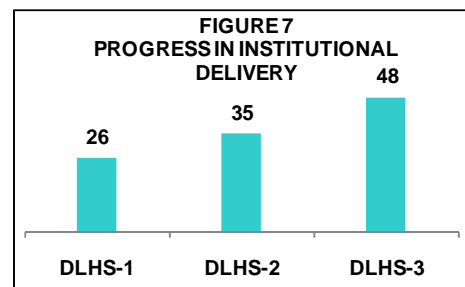


Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 39.4 percent had an abdominal examination, 57.6 percent had their weight measured, and 53.4 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 50.6 and 52.3 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

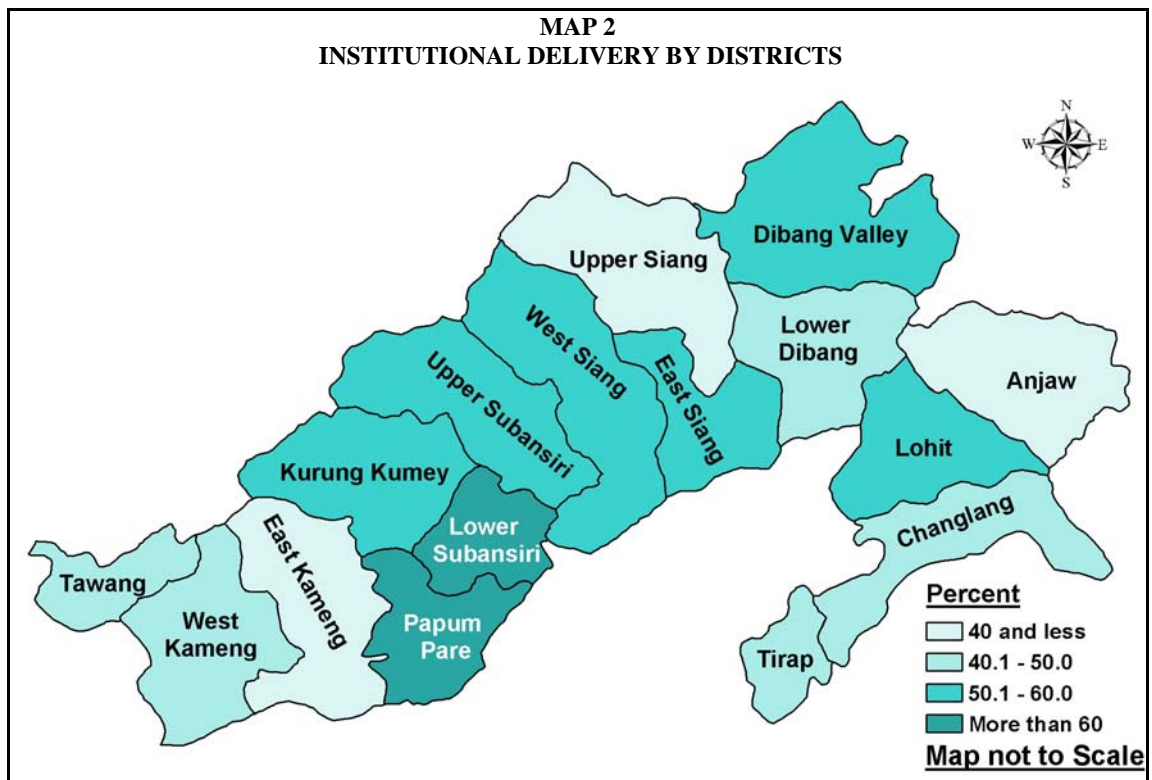
All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 16.6 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (25.7 percent) compared to rural area (14.2 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (29.8 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (27.9 percent), and women belonging to scheduled caste (23.5 percent) (Table 4.3).

Institutional Delivery

In Arunachal Pradesh, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 26 percent in DLHS-1 and 35 percent in DLHS-2 to 48 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.



About half of the deliveries (47.6 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 13 percent in Upper Siang district to 71.4 percent in Papum Pare (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Arunachal Pradesh, 48.8 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are Papum Pare (71.6 percent), Lower Subansiri (63.8 percent) and Upper Subansiri (60 percent) (Table 4.9). For 52 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were no time to go to health facility (44.6 percent), not necessary (36.8 percent), and too far or no transportation facility (27 percent) (Table 4.10).

In Arunachal Pradesh, 5.8 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 2,849) compared to private health facility (Rs. 8,376). Forty percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs. 973 (Table 4.8).

Complications During Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Arunachal Pradesh, as much as 29.8 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some

complications during pregnancy. This varies from 13.1 percent in Kurung Kumey to 48.1 percent in East Kameng district (Table 4.6). Forty-eight percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 4.15).

About half of the women (46.7 percent) in Arunachal Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are prolonged labour (61.5 percent), obstructed labour (31.4 percent), excessive bleeding (30.4 Percent) and premature labour (29.5 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in urban areas (51.1 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (45.6 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 19.7 percent in Tawang to a high of 66.3 percent in Lohit district (Table 4.15).

About one-fifths of women in Arunachal Pradesh had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is high fever (48.5 percent) followed by lower abdominal pain (34 percent) and excessive bleeding (24.9 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, about one-third of them (36.4 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. More than one-third of newborn during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other castes and newborns to women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, 93.9 percent received newborn care from a government health facility, 5.5 percent from a private health facility, and 0.6 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Eighty-three percent of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2004, were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with at least 80 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the districts of Twang, West Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang and Lower Dibang Valley while in the other districts it is in the range of 57 to 79.7 percent. Feeding of colostrum is the lowest in Tirap district (57.4 percent) and is highest in Lower Dibang Valley district (97.3 percent) (Table 5.5).

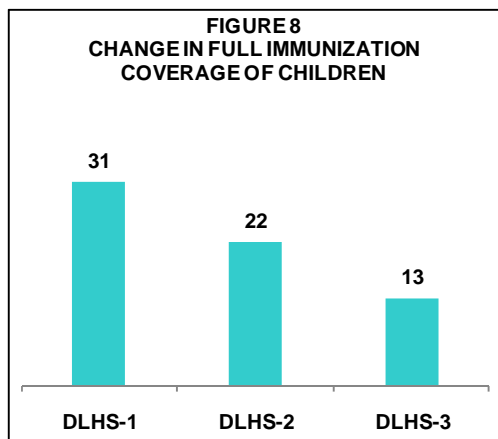
More than one-third of women (38.2 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Kurung Kumey district (16.7 percent) and most widely practiced in Papum Pare (58.9 percent). Eighty-three percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 43.5 percent in Lohit to 92.5 percent in West Kameng and Papum Pare district (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 83.6 and 16.4 percent respectively.

Seventy-three percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Arunachal Pradesh is very short with only 4.9 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 6 months, 8.1 months and 10 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 51.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mothers in case the card was not shown. For 35 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Thirteen percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Twelve percent of children have not received any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization dropped off by 9 percentage points from 31 percent in DLHS-1 to 22 percent in DLHS-2 and also decreased by 9 percentage point from 22 percent in DLHS-2 to 13 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Figure 8.



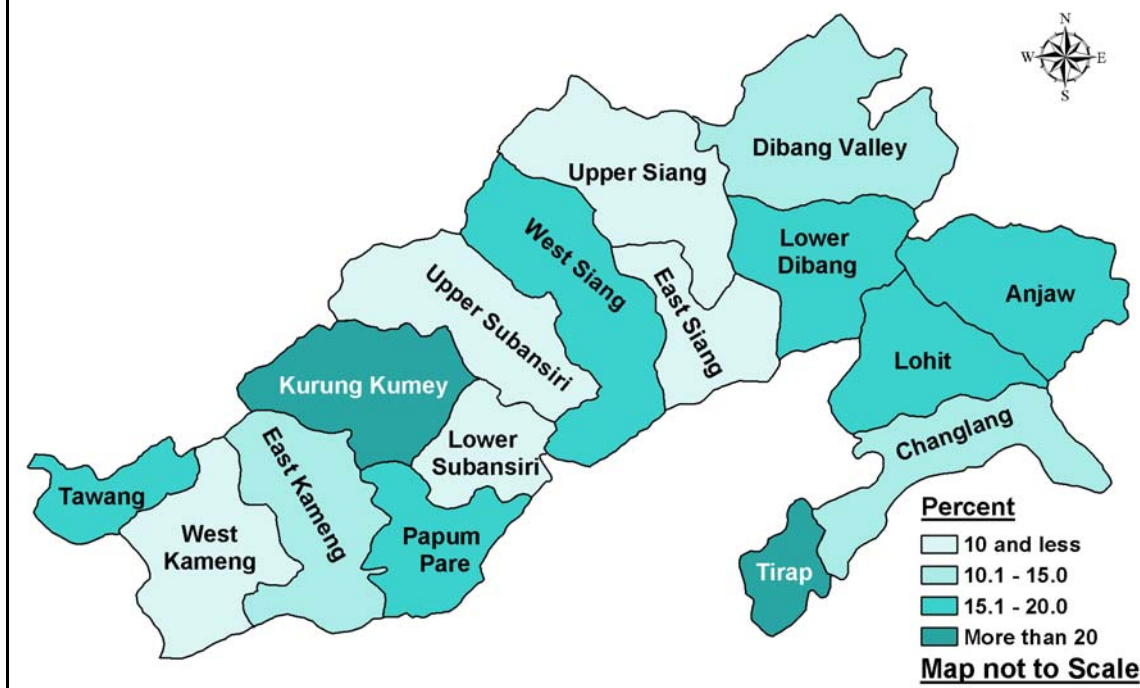
Full immunization coverage would have been well above 70 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 74.4 to 54.7 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 79.1 to 19.3 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization.

The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 1 percentage points. Boys (13.3 percent) are slightly more likely than girls (13.4 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Similarly, each of individual vaccination is slightly more likely to be received by girls than boys.

Mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Nine percent of the children whose mothers are illiterate and thirty-five percent of children belonging the lowest wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated compared with 38.3 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of education and 10.3 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.

**MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY DISTRICTS**



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 6.1 percent in Upper Siang to 20 percent in Anjaw district. Twang (18.2 percent), Papum Pare (15.8 percent), West Siang (19.4 percent), Lohit (18.6 percent), Changlang (15 percent), Lower Dibang Valley (16.7 percent) and Anjaw district (20 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 15 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Lower Subansiri (3.8 percent), Upper Siang (6.1 percent), West Kameng (7.1 percent), Upper Subansiri (7.1 percent) and East Siang (6.8 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 13.3 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is above 60 percent except in East Kameng (46.8 percent), Upper Subansiri (56.5 percent) and West Siang (58.1 percent). The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Lower Subansiri district (14.1 percent) and highest in Twang district (45.9 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in Upper Siang district (27.2 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in Lower Subansiri district (69.7 percent).

As regards the place of vaccination, eighty-eight percent received vaccination from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ Anganwadi or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre, 14.4 percent from Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 5.9 percent from Sub-Centre (Table 5.8).

In Arunachal Pradesh, 45.7 and 14.2 percent of children between 12-35 months of age had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (64.2 percent), children from

highest wealth quintile households (60.8 percent), children from other caste groups (51.8 percent), and children at first birth order (48.5 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (31.7 percent), children from lowest wealth quintile households (22.4 percent), scheduled tribe children (44.1 percent), and children of four or more birth order (35.1 percent).

In ten districts of Arunachal Pradesh, namely Twang (51.5 percent), West Kameng (52.3 percent), East Kameng (36.7 percent), Papum Pare (40.8 percent), Lower Subansiri (49.1 percent), Upper Subansiri (48.7 percent), West Siang (38.0 percent), East Siang (46.1 percent) and Upper Siang (17.0 percent) and Anjaw (26.0 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 54.3 percent. In Dibang Valley, Lohit and Lower Dibang Valley the coverage of Vitamin-A is above 60 percent.

Eighteen percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Arunachal Pradesh. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from highest wealth quintile households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from lowest wealth quintile households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty-eight percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile households.

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Arunachal Pradesh, a sizable percentage (80.8 and 77.2 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea (Table 5.10). Four percent of the children suffered from diarrhoea two weeks prior to the survey. Fifty-eight percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while sixty-five percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Ninety-two percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from government health facility and 7.7 percent sought advice/treatment from a private health facility (Table 5.11).

Two-thirds of women (66.6 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Arunachal Pradesh. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 17.3 to 69.8 percent. Seventy percent of women are aware of difficulty in breathing, pain in chest and productive cough (33.2 percent) and rapid breathing (32.9 percent) (Table 5.12).

Two percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-one percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a government (85.6 percent) or private health facility (13.2 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 0.7 percent in Lower Subansiri to 10.1 percent in East Siang district (Table 5.13). In Lohit district no child suffered from diarrhoea in last two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is lowest in Twang district (0.0 percent) and all children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment in Lower Subansiri district (100.0 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.5 percent in the districts of Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, Lohit and Anjaw. In the districts of Twang, Changlang and Tirap no child suffered from ARI. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 50 percent in Upper Siang district to 100 percent in the districts of East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, West Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Anjaw.

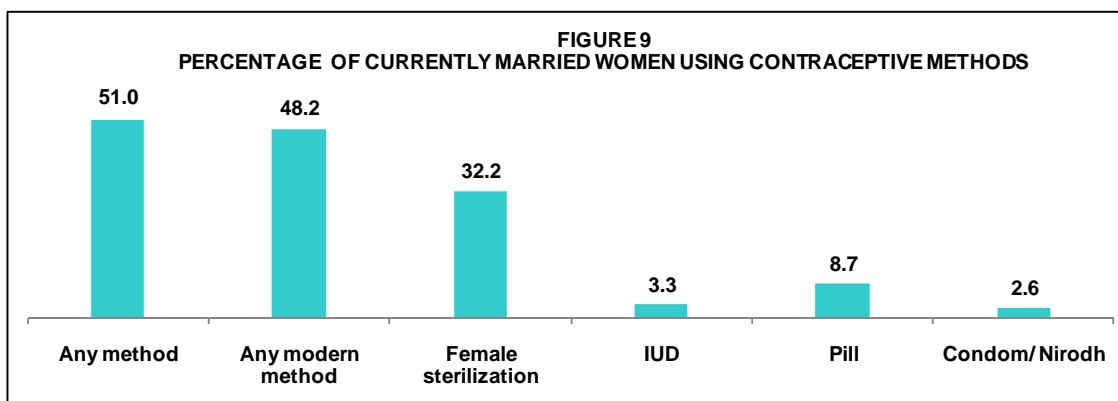
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Arunachal Pradesh. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 90.8 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (8.2 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh (Table 6.3).

Two-thirds of currently married women in Arunachal Pradesh had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 55.7 percent and 9.5 percent had ever used traditional method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 32.1 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by 8.8 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 18.0 and 5.4 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 6.3 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 58.6 percent and urban 64.9 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is marginal higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

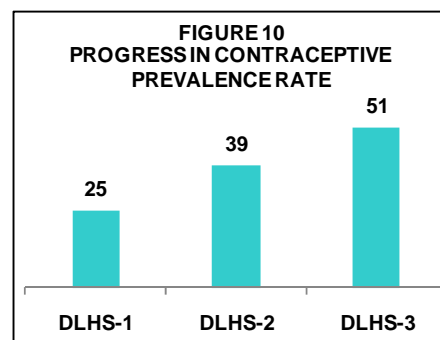
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 51 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (32.2 percent). Condom/*nirodh* is in use by less than 3 percent of currently married women's husbands (Table 6.5A).



Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Sixteen percent of women between 20-24 years, 33.9 percent of women between 25-29 years and 28.9 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. Mean age of women at sterilization is 29.6 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 13.8, 42.3 and 43.9 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 85.2 percent of the total users and 61.1 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

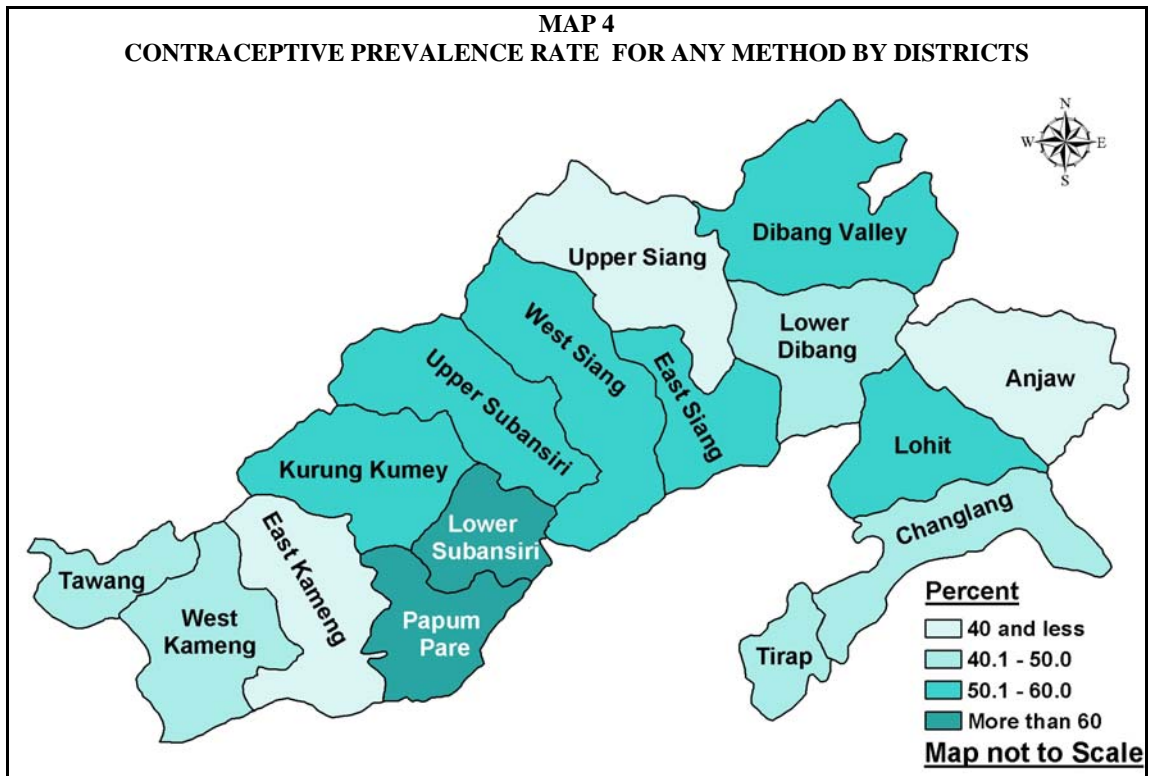
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 51 percent, improved from 39 percent in DLHS-2 and 25 percent in DLHS-1. It increased by 12 percent points from 39 percent during DLHS-2 to 51 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).



The prevalence of female sterilization in Tawang district (16 percent) it is just half of the state average of 32.2 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in West Siang district (48.6 percent). In Arunachal Pradesh, the use of modern spacing methods (ECP and condom) is relatively poor, with 0.6 to 2.6 percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in Tawang, West Kameng and Upper Siang district are 22.6, 14.8 and 13.2 percent respectively. Condom use is highest in West Siang district with 4.7 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in East Kameng district (36 percent) and is the highest in Papum Pare (60.8 percent). CPR for any method is less than 50 percent East Kameng, Dibang Valley, Upper Siang, Anjaw, Kurung Kumey, Lower Dibang Valley and Tirap district. While in Papum Pare, West Siang, Upper Subansiri, CPR for any method is above 60 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.



The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 93 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas 34.1 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Eighteen percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 11 percent in Lower Subansiri and 31.2 percent in Anjaw district (Table 6.9).

In Arunachal Pradesh, 17.8 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 70.3 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

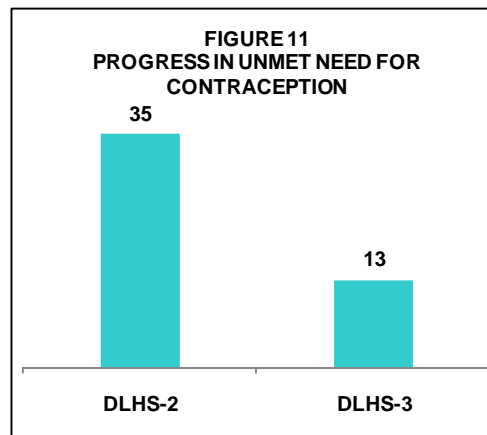
In Arunachal Pradesh 7.9, 11.5 and 13.3 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 1.7, 2.0 and 1.7 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are weakness/inability to work (52.9 percent), abdominal pain (37.9 percent) and body/back ache (29.5 percent); followed by Infection (15 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (85.6 percent), while 7.8 percent mentioned side effects and 6.5 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 20-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Four percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt limiting method and 0.9 percent intends to adopt a

spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 5.1 percent want to use it within 12 months and 29 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than half of women (54.5 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

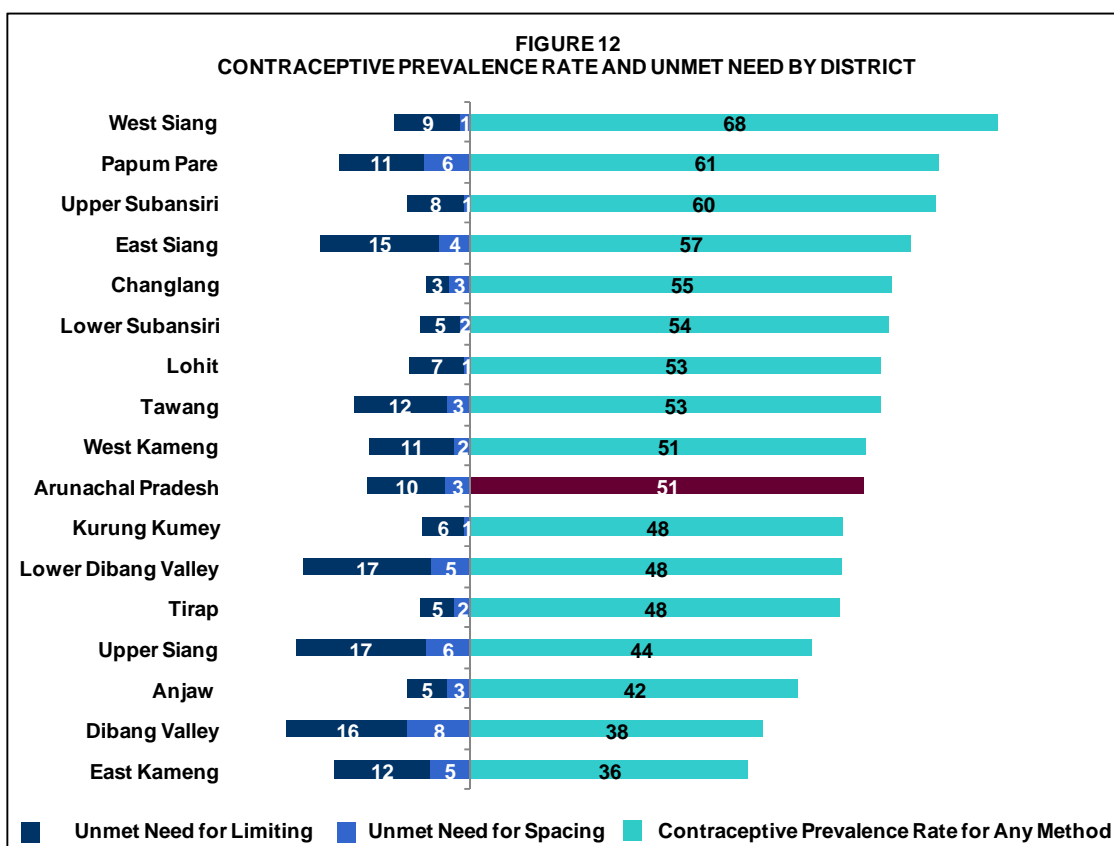
In Arunachal Pradesh, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 13.3 percent, it was at the time of DLHS-2 (35 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 progress by 22 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 10 percent and the unmet need for spacing 3.3 percent (Table 6.15).



Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 2.8 percent for women belonging to scheduled caste, 11 to 13 percent for women under 25 years, 3.1 percent for rural women, 0.5 percent for women with four or more living child and 3.4 percent for women in the lowest wealth index. The unmet need for spacing is the highest in Dibang Valley district (8.2 percent) and lowest in Upper Subansiri and Kurung Kumey district (0.8 percent each).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 10 percent in the state; it is the highest, 16.9 percent in Upper Siang district, and lowest in Changlang district (2.9 percent) (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

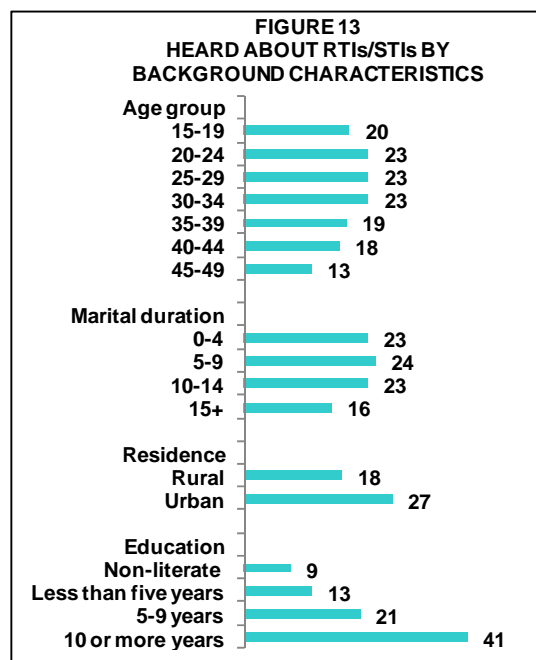
An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for diagnosis and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage prevention and treatment.

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years, 8.8 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (67.4 percent) followed by irregular periods (26.9 percent), absence of periods (12.7 percent) and frequent or short periods (12.5 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). About one-fifth of ever married women (19.6 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (27.3 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (41.1 percent), women married to more educated husbands (31 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (35.6 percent) compared to rural women (18.1 percent), non-literate women (8.6 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (7.7 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (8 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

In Arunachal Pradesh television (78 percent), relative/friends (47.3 percent) and radio (47 percent) are the major source of RTIs/STIs information. The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are, print media (32.9 percent), health personnel (21.8

percent), husbands (20.7 percent) and leaders/community meetings (6.5 percent). Six percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 51.4, 48.2, 47.8, 47.4, 43.4 and 26.2 percent have reported unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with homosexuals respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Ten percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 4.8 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 3.6, 2.5 and 1.1 percents of women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period and swelling in groin (Table 7.4). Three-fourth of women (75.1 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; and more than one-third of women (36.9 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (73.4 percent) or private doctor (17.9 percent) (Table 7.5).



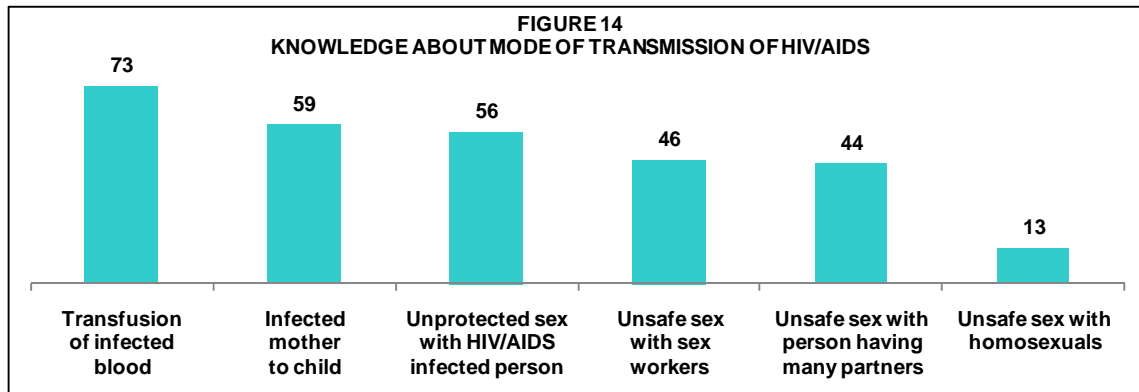
Lohit and Lower Dibang Valley are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 2.7 and 40.5 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). The three districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 30 percent are Lower Dibang Valley, Papum Pare, East Siang and Dibang Valley. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Tirap district (0.6 percent) and the highest in Tawang district (14.9 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Lohit district (3 percent) and is the highest in East Siang district (24.9 percent). Only 6.1 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Lohit while 71.4 percent of women in Dibang Valley district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Seventy-two percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Arunachal Pradesh are television (76.5 percent), radio (49.3 percent) and relatives/friends (48.2 percent). Twenty-five percent of women have heard about it from print media, 20 percent from their husbands, 17.3 percent from their health personnel and 7.4 percent from leaders/community meeting. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (5.7 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are transfusion of infected blood (72.6 percent), mother to child (58.5 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS

infected person (55.9 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (45.7 percent), unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (44.1 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (13.4 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. Less than half of women in East Kameng district have heard about HIV/AIDS (48.7 percent) while in Dibang Valley 90.3 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, more than half (58.5 percent) of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. Lower Subansiri, Lohit, Tirap and Kurung Kumey are the districts where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 70 percent. Only 22.5 percent of women in East kameng district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 69.1 percent, having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 62.8 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 52 percent, avoiding pregnancy (37.9 percent) and abstain from sex (13.9 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in East Kameng district (36.3 percent) and highest in West Kameng (69.4 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 23 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women aged 15-19, rural, among non-literates, women with less than 5 years of education and women in the second wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 0.7, 1.3, 3.5, 5.4, and 6.4 percents respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, more than two-thirds of ever married women (71.5 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than four in five women in East Kameng, Papum Pre and Dibang Valley district know the place for testing and only 49.4 percent of women in Tirap are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than two-third of women (70.8 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 13.6 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only 7.6 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 69.9 percent have done it more than a year ago and 30.1 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 1.9 and 1 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 66.6 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 13.8 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 5.9 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). Except in Twang (5.1 percent) in all districts in Arunachal Pradesh, infertility problem among ever married women is less than 5 percent, (Table 7.17).

Three percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women aged 40-49 years, 1.8 percent of them are childless. Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1.4 and 1.3 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively (Table 7.15).

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 77.2 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 78.5 percent for primary infertility and 75 percent for secondary infertility. Treatment seeking behavior varies by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). All women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in East Kameng and Lower Subansiri. Nine percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh have menstruation problem ranging from 3.9 percent in Lower Subansiri to 18.6 percent in Tawang district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

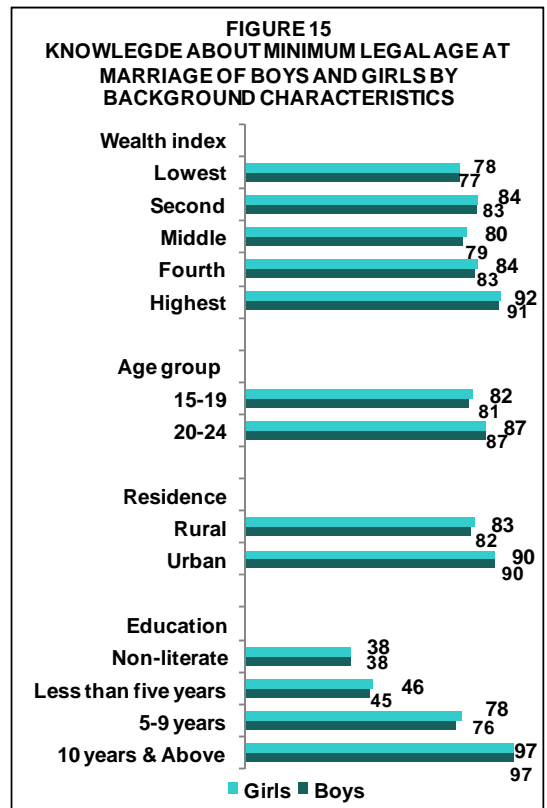
The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 6,885 unmarried women were interviewed in Arunachal Pradesh, of which 64.2 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 35.8 were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 36.1 percent against 34.2 percent in urban areas. About half of the unmarried women (45.9 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 57.3 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Sixty- nine percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more than 2 times less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.2). Little over one-third (35.3 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. One-fourth of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard while 37 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 56.3 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 53.7 of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide family life education and 37.3 percent of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by friends/peers. More than one-third of the women said that it should be provided by brother or sister or sister in law. Only 10.2 percent of unmarried women mentioned that husband/partner were ideal to provide such education (Table 8.3).

Less than half of the unmarried women (45.8 percent) in Arunachal Pradesh had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (87 percent), followed by other sources (19.5 percent) and 15.5 percent had received family life education from Youth club (Table 8.4).



It has been observed that around 83 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Seven percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 92.9 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (96.7 percent).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. Around 16 percent of unmarried women age 15-24 had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty-two percent of unmarried women, who had menstruation related problems had painful periods, while 18.4 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like frequent of short periods, No periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of scanty bleeding, prolonged bleeding and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Fifty-eight percent unmarried women used clothes while 55.2 percent used sanitary napkins, another 23.9 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Around 93 percent of unmarried women between 15-24 years had the knowledge of female sterilization while 52.5 percent had knowledge of male sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, more than four-fifth of women had knowledge of pills, 89.4 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while 62 percent of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that more than one-fourth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 31.1 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 86 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about half of them (46.2 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 36.5 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, more than three-fourth women (75.8 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 48.7 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law, 45.1 percent with parents and around 22 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

Twenty-six percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Arunachal Pradesh, Television (78.6 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are radio (57.9 percent), print media (47.7 percent), friends/relatives (39.8 percent) Adult Education programme/school teacher (30.6 percent) and health personnel (25.3 percent) (Table 8.11).

Around 54.8 percent of unmarried women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 53.5 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker and another 34-46 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion (Table 8.12).

Eighty-seven percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Seventy-six percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from television, 46 percent heard from radio, 43.6 percent from newspaper books/magazines (print media) and another 16 percent heard from cinema. About 14 percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel and few of them (0.3 percent) from adult education programme. Seventy-two percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 59.9 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons and three-fifth of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child (Table 8.14). About half of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners while 48 percent of them said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex worker.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. One to 14 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how

to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Over two-third of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (72.3 percent) or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (67.1 percent) (Table 8.16). Fifty-eight percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse while 37.5 percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS and another 16 percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). More than three-fourth of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (94.7 percent), private hospitals (19.9 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (12.6 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (3-5 percent).

In Arunachal Pradesh, sixty percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while twenty-seven percent of women knew that it can occur when a woman has intercourse. Twenty-five percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Arunachal Pradesh are 10,168; 5,216 and 9,811 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 629 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 112 Sub-Centres, 72 PHCs and 38 CHCs.

About 41 percent of sampled villages have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 97.5 percent in Lower Dibang Valley district to absence of Sub-Centre within the village in East Kameng district (Table 9.2). Around 93.8 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 70 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW with exception of west Kameng district. In 94.4 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM, residing in Sub-Centre quarter. Except Tawang and Dibang Valley districts, in all the sampled Sub-Centres of Arunachal Pradesh, ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter whereas only 50 percent of ANMs staying in Sub-Centre quarter in Dibang Valley district. Out of the 108 Sub-Centres in government building, 40.7 percent (44 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 68 (63 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 45 (66.2 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 72 (66.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 80.6 percent of Sub-Centres house in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 98 (87.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Arunachal Pradesh are adequately equipped. In all the 16 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 3 in Tirap to 20 in West Siang district. Ninety-six (85.7 percent) of the total 112 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 26 (23.2 percent) of the sampled 112 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 84.6 and 70.5 percent respectively.

In all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh there is Medical Officer (MO) in all the sampled PHCs. There are Lady Medical Officers in position in 18 (25 percent) of the 72 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 67 (93.1 percent) of the 72 sampled PHCs. Five PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (6.9 percent) and 93.1 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists (Table 9.6).

Only 38 (52.8 percent) of the 72 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer (Table 9.7). Twenty-six (36.1 percent) of the sampled PHCs is on a 24 hour basis. Seventy-nine percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. Forty-two sampled PHCs (58.3 percent) have regular power supply but only 36 (50.0 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 11.1 percent of the sampled PHCs, 88.9 percent have functional operation theatres and 34.6 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 49 (68.1 percent) of the 72 total sampled PHCs in Arunachal Pradesh have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 51.4 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Except Twang and Changlang districts none of the sampled PHCs in Arunachal Pradesh, have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with 7.7 percent of the PHCs in Arunachal Pradesh having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 91.7 percent of the sampled PHCs (66 of the 72 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 60 (83.3 percent) of the sampled 72 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 40 (55.6 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC in East Kameng and Upper Siang which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 2.6, 7.9 and 15.8 percent respectively. None of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11). Overall 65.8 percent of the sampled CHCs in Arunachal Pradesh are designated FRUs. Out of the 38 sampled CHCs, 23 (60.5 percent), 17 (60 percent) and 4 (10.5 percent) have functional operation theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 38 CHCs, 34 (89.5 percent) of them have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In 31 (81.6 percent) of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 96.8 percent of the constituted RKS are monitored regularly.

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

State/district	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Arunachal Pradesh	21,452	17,956	3,496	84.3	1,5207	1,2604	2,603	93.5	6,885	5,739	1,146	89.3
Tawang	1,258	993	265	93.2	900	719	181	93.9	437	369	68	89.7
West Kameng	1,551	1,429	122	94.0	1,103	1,015	88	94.7	530	496	34	95.8
East Kameng	1,571	1,163	408	95.2	1,097	807	290	92.4	443	331	112	90.8
Papum Pare	1,273	641	632	94.3	955	495	460	94.2	406	209	197	89.6
Lower Subansiri	1,502	1,323	1,79	91.0	976	850	126	93.8	423	381	42	83.3
Upper Subansiri	1,539	1,109	430	93.3	1,169	827	342	93.7	597	421	176	92.7
West Siang	1,254	1,008	246	92.9	932	740	192	95.0	443	343	100	87.9
East Siang	1,225	910	315	90.7	865	631	234	91.4	416	311	105	82.1
Upper Siang	1,593	1,593	0.0	96.5	1,167	1,167	0.0	96.6	563	563	0.0	95.7
Dibang Valley	1,228	1,070	158	94.8	827	694	133	89.4	412	327	85	87.5
Lohit	1,248	1,030	218	92.4	843	685	158	89.4	293	249	44	83.5
Changlang	1,240	1,122	118	91.9	889	803	86	89.9	296	273	23	74.6
Tirap	1,002	855	147	91.1	687	579	108	86.4	216	189	27	76.6
Kurung Kumey	1,532	1,532	0.0	92.8	959	959	0.0	100.0	400	400	0.0	100.0
Lower Dibang Valley	1,298	1,040	258	96.1	1,039	834	205	92.6	649	516	133	89.4
Anjaw	1,138	1,138	0.0	84.3	799	799	0.0	92.6	361	361	0.0	90.0

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORSBasic demographic indicator of Arunachal Pradesh and its districts¹, Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1,098	20.8	26.21	893	63.8	43.5	54.3
Tawang	39	21.5	22.69	782	60.3	30.0	47.3
West Kameng	75	9.0	32.21	754	70.3	47.5	60.8
East Kameng	57	26.2	13.24	985	52.4	28.6	40.6
Papum Pare	122	50.9	67.21	901	77.3	60.4	69.3
Lower Subansiri	98	12.6	17.37	983	53.4	36.0	44.8
Upper Subansiri	55	28.5	9.8	960	59.5	40.7	50.3
West Siang	104	20.3	15.17	912	66.6	51.6	59.5
East Siang	87	25.1	21.66	931	68.4	52.4	60.7
Upper Siang	33	0.0	19.32	848	58.7	38.8	49.8
Dibang Valley	58	17.5	33.61	836	67.2	48.7	58.9
Lohit	144	18.6	30.78	856	65.7	44.5	56.1
Changlang	125	9.9	30.84	906	62.1	39.2	51.3
Tirap	100	15.2	17.21	910	53.4	28.8	41.7
Kurung Kumey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Dibang Valley	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anjaw	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.

¹ 1991-2001² Females per 1,000 Males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
1-4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	5.0	5.2	4.8
5-9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.4	11.6	11.2	12.1
10-14	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	14.3	13.4	15.3
15-19	13.6	14.5	12.6	13.7	14.7	12.5	13.2	13.5	12.9
20-24	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.1	10.0	10.2
25-29	10.4	9.6	11.4	10.5	9.8	11.4	9.9	8.7	11.2
30-34	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.5	7.1
35-39	6.8	6.0	7.7	6.5	5.7	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.1
40-44	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.0	4.8
45-49	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.2	5.7	4.5
50-54	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.6	4.3
55-59	3.9	4.6	3.1	4.2	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.3	1.7
60-64	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.8
65-69	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
70-74	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
75-79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
80+	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Below 15	26.8	26.7	27.1	25.9	25.9	25.7	31.9	30.8	33.3
Number of Persons**	92,789	50,695	42,103	77,353	42,661	34,692	15,445	8,034	7,411
Sex ratio ¹	831	na	na	813	na	na	922	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Female per 1000 Male.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/divorced/separated		
Total						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,732
15-19	97.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,673
20-24	76.4	22.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	10,094
25-29	43.5	53.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	9,644
30-44	7.5	85.6	0.1	6.8	100.0	16,709
45-59	1.2	86.8	0.1	11.9	100.0	14,515
60+	1.3	67.6	0.2	30.9	100.0	4,186
Total	46.9	47.3	0.3	5.5	100.0	79,553
Male						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,364
15-19	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,338
20-24	90.2	9.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	5,478
25-29	54.5	43.3	0.7	1.4	100.0	4,873
30-44	10.4	84.4	0.1	5.0	100.0	8,797
45-59	1.5	88.3	0.1	10.1	100.0	7,911
60+	1.6	74.8	0.2	23.5	100.0	2,687
Total	51.2	44.1	0.2	4.5	100.0	43,448
Female						
10-14	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,368
15-19	94.7	5.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,335
20-24	60.0	38.0	1.4	0.5	100.0	4,616
25-29	32.2	64.3	1.2	2.3	100.0	4,771
30-44	4.2	86.8	0.1	8.9	100.0	7,912
45-59	.8	85.0	0.1	14.0	100.0	6,604
60+	.9	54.8	0.2	44.1	100.0	1,499
Total	41.7	51.1	0.4	6.7	100.0	36,105
** Unweighted cases.						

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Tawang	24.8	21.6	9.7	5.3	31.0
West Kameng	24.2	21.3	21.0	8.5	24.3
East Kameng	23.6	19.6	21.1	25.0	32.7
Papum Pare	26.3	21.6	17.2	10.5	40.2
Lower Subansiri	25.7	21.4	9.7	7.6	15.0
Upper Subansiri	25.9	21.4	16.8	4.2	24.6
West Siang	24.4	22.4	16.6	3.7	31.9
East Siang	24.5	21.4	25.0	15.6	44.3
Upper Siang	24.6	21.0	17.8	16.5	21.4
Dibang Valley	26.9	23.9	4.6	2.2	16.0
Lohit	24.3	21.0	15.2	14.8	24.3
Changlang	25.3	21.3	12.7	4.9	31.0
Tirap	26.7	22.2	11.5	5.9	16.8
Kurung Kumey	26.2	22.3	10.9	1.8	12.9
Lower Dibang Valley	26.2	22.4	13.9	0.9	24.2
Anjaw	25.3	22.2	20.6	1.7	27.6
Rural	25.4	21.7	14.7	7.8	24.7
Urban	25.9	21.2	13.0	11.2	34.2
Arunachal Pradesh	25.4	21.7	14.5	8.2	26.2

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	3.4	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,292
10-14	3.0	56.8	37.9	4.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	11,732
15-19	2.7	12.8	31.6	37.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	12,673
20-29	9.8	11.0	20.2	26.3	42.3	0.2	100.0	19,738
30-39	24.5	21.1	23.5	27.1	28.1	0.3	100.0	11,998
40-49	45.0	26.4	24.3	23.9	24.9	0.5	100.0	10,306
50+	71.9	35.3	22.7	22.3	19.0	0.8	100.0	13,106
Total	23.4	30.4	24.9	22.2	22.3	0.2	100.0	84,845
Male								
7-9	2.6	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,934
10-14	1.9	57.5	38.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,364
15-19	2.9	14.0	30.9	35.7	19.4	0.0	100.0	7,338
20-29	7.0	8.5	16.8	25.2	49.4	0.1	100.0	10,351
30-39	15.7	15.6	19.4	28.5	36.4	0.2	100.0	6,140
40-49	29.7	21.4	22.8	25.5	29.7	0.5	100.0	5,483
50+	65.6	32.8	22.0	23.6	21.0	0.7	100.0	7,772
Total	19.1	28.5	23.2	22.2	26.0	0.2	100.0	46,382
Female								
7-9	4.3	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,358
10-14	4.2	55.9	37.9	5.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,368
15-19	2.5	11.1	32.5	38.8	17.6	0.0	100.0	5,335
20-29	13.0	14.0	24.2	27.6	33.9	0.2	100.0	9,387
30-39	33.8	28.3	29.0	25.2	17.1	0.3	100.0	5,858
40-49	62.6	37.0	27.5	20.5	14.3	0.7	100.0	4,823
50+	81.0	41.9	24.5	18.8	13.7	1.2	100.0	5,334
Total	28.6	32.9	27.3	22.2	17.3	0.2	100.0	38,463

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — continued

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing		
Rural								
7-9	3.5	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,272
10-14	2.7	58.1	37.2	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	9,532
15-19	2.8	13.7	32.7	37.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	10,631
20-29	10.2	11.5	21.5	26.8	40.0	0.2	100.0	16,626
30-39	26.4	23.6	24.9	26.6	24.7	0.2	100.0	9,732
40-49	48.7	30.1	26.4	23.3	19.7	0.5	100.0	8,666
50+	75.1	39.1	23.9	20.8	15.2	0.9	100.0	11,638
Total	25.2	31.5	25.8	22.2	20.3	0.2	100.0	71,097
Male								
7-9	2.7	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,414
10-14	2.0	58.7	37.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,296
15-19	3.0	15.2	31.8	35.5	17.4	0.0	100.0	6,251
20-29	7.4	8.8	18.0	25.8	47.3	0.1	100.0	8,827
30-39	17.3	17.3	20.6	28.8	33.1	0.2	100.0	4,998
40-49	33.0	24.6	25.0	25.5	24.5	0.3	100.0	4,539
50+	69.5	36.7	23.3	22.4	16.8	0.7	100.0	6,891
Total	20.8	29.6	24.1	22.3	23.9	0.1	100.0	39,216
Female								
7-9	4.5	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,858
10-14	3.6	57.4	37.0	5.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,236
15-19	2.5	11.6	33.9	39.1	15.5	0.0	100.0	4,380
20-29	13.4	14.8	25.7	28.1	31.2	0.2	100.0	7,799
30-39	35.9	32.1	30.8	23.5	13.4	0.2	100.0	4,734
40-49	66.1	42.0	29.5	18.5	9.3	0.8	100.0	4,127
50+	83.2	45.4	25.5	16.6	11.1	1.4	100.0	4,747
Total	30.7	34.1	28.3	22.0	15.4	0.2	100.0	31,881

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION — *continued*

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	2.8	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,020
10-14	4.2	50.7	41.2	7.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,200
15-19	2.4	7.7	25.8	37.2	29.2	0.1	100.0	2,042
20-29	7.8	8.4	13.6	23.3	54.6	0.1	100.0	3,112
30-39	16.4	11.3	17.9	29.0	41.2	0.5	100.0	2,266
40-49	24.8	12.5	16.5	26.2	44.0	0.8	100.0	1,640
50+	45.9	20.7	18.0	27.7	33.2	0.5	100.0	1,468
Total	13.5	25.2	20.8	22.3	31.5	0.3	100.0	13,748
Male								
7-9	2.3	99.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	520
10-14	1.6	51.4	40.9	7.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,068
15-19	2.7	7.0	25.5	36.7	30.7	0.1	100.0	1,087
20-29	4.6	6.5	9.9	21.6	61.8	0.1	100.0	1,524
30-39	8.1	8.7	14.4	27.1	49.5	0.3	100.0	1,142
40-49	13.0	9.1	14.5	25.6	49.9	0.9	100.0	944
50+	34.5	17.7	17.0	27.8	36.9	0.5	100.0	881
Total	9.0	23.0	18.7	21.9	36.2	0.2	100.0	7,166
Female								
7-9	3.3	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	500
10-14	6.6	50.0	41.5	7.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,132
15-19	2.1	8.6	26.1	37.6	27.5	0.1	100.0	955
20-29	10.8	10.3	17.2	25.0	47.3	0.2	100.0	1,588
30-39	24.9	14.6	22.3	31.3	30.9	0.9	100.0	1,124
40-49	41.0	19.3	20.4	27.5	32.1	0.7	100.0	696
50+	62.9	28.5	20.7	27.2	23.2	0.4	100.0	587
Total	18.5	27.8	23.4	22.7	25.8	0.3	100.0	6,582
Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.								
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.9	99.8	99.1	98.7	99.7	98.9	99.2	99.9	99.3
11-13	96.4	99.2	96.9	96.4	99.6	97.0	96.3	98.9	96.9
14-17	92.5	97.0	93.3	92.0	98.6	93.0	93.2	95.4	93.6
6-11	98.8	99.6	99.0	98.6	99.7	98.8	99.1	99.6	99.2
12-17	93.6	97.8	94.3	93.3	98.9	94.1	94.0	96.7	94.5
Total	96.1	98.7	96.6	95.9	99.3	96.4	96.4	98.1	96.8

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percent distribution of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Arunachal Pradesh , 2007-08

Reasons	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.3	5.1	10.7
Transport not available	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	10.5	2.2
Further education not necessary	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	16.5	18.4
Required for household work	3.7	10.9	3.3	9.9	4.5	0.0
Required for work on family/business	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	5.1	2.0
Required for outside work	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	9.5	9.6
Cost too much	64.0	41.3	65.9	45.4	5.8	0.0
No proper school	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4
Not safe to send girls	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	3.4	29.3
For taking care of siblings	11.1	16.1	11.3	14.4	22.8	15.6
Not interested in studies	6.1	10.9	5.6	10.4	0.0	0.0
Repeated failures	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.5	5.7	4.4
Got married	0.2	1.0	.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Others	2.5	3.9	2.2	3.7	11.0	5.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	505	387	486	343	19	44

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head and household size by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.7	91.0	88.8
Female	7.3	9.0	11.2
Age (years)			
< 30	13.6	13.2	15.4
30-44	38.1	36.9	45.0
45-59	37.8	38.7	33.2
60+	10.5	11.2	6.4
Median age	42.0	44.0	40.0
Religion			
Hindu	21.8	18.3	41.0
Muslim	1.5	1.1	3.5
Christian	29.6	31.0	22.0
Sikh	0.2	0.2	0.1
Buddhist	13.6	14.5	8.6
Jain	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others	33.3	34.8	24.8
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	7.2	5.0	19.0
Scheduled tribes	85.4	89.2	64.2
Other backward classes	3.9	3.2	7.7
Others	3.6	2.6	9.2
Number of usual members			
1	7.5	7.2	8.6
2	12.3	12.7	10.4
3	15.4	15.4	15.4
4	19.7	19.7	20.1
5	19.0	19.2	18.2
6	12.8	12.8	12.4
7	6.7	6.7	7.0
8	3.2	3.1	3.4
9+	3.3	3.1	4.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.4	4.3
Number of households**	21,452	17,956	3,496
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.			
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	91.8	91.1	95.9
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	92.8	91.9	97.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	32.2	29.7	45.0
Public tap/standpipe	52.1	53.6	44.5
Tube Well or borehole	2.3	2.3	2.0
Other improved	6.3	6.3	6.2
Non improved sources	7.1	8.1	2.3
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	51.6	46.1	80.8
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	35.2	29.5	65.2
Pit with slab	9.0	8.6	10.9
Pit ventilated improved	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not improved	48.4	53.9	18.2
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	4.8	5.3	2.1
Pit without slab	5.3	5.6	3.6
Dry toilet	27.0	30.0	10.6
No toilet/open space	11.3	13.0	1.9
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	25.8	17.3	70.0
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.5
Kerosene	0.5	0.4	0.9
Wood	72.1	80.7	27.0
Others	1.5	1.5	1.7
Type of house			
<i>Kachha</i>	61.3	66.2	35.4
<i>Semi - pucca</i>	29.4	27.9	37.1
<i>Pucca</i>	9.2	5.8	27.4
Number of rooms			
1	8.4	9.1	5.4
2	21.3	21.8	19.0
3+	70.2	69.2	75.8
Household assets			
Fan	23.5	23.5	23.5
Radio/transistor	41.2	42.7	33.2
Sewing machine	3.9	3.1	7.9
Television	62.2	58.5	81.6
Telephone	38.0	32.0	69.2
Bicycle	16.9	17.1	15.9
Motor cycle/ scooter	18.3	17.0	25.1
Car / Jeep	5.2	3.6	13.3
Tractor	1.5	1.1	3.5
Wealth index			
Lowest	18.6	21.7	1.8
Second	20.4	23.2	5.4
Middle	20.0	21.9	10.5
Fourth	20.7	19.9	25.5
Highest	20.4	13.4	56.8
Number of households**	21,452	17,956	3,496

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
Tawang	98.1	94.8	95.2	49.4	15.2	8.5
West Kameng	97.0	96.6	94.3	45.1	12.9	7.2
East Kameng	79.1	74.3	74.3	23.5	8.4	16.3
Papum Pare	99.3	91.8	88.3	64.1	32.6	18.4
Lower Subansiri	94.1	98.5	90.7	23.3	6.7	19.3
Upper Subansiri	92.5	89.1	82.4	26.6	5.8	15.7
West Siang	72.2	89.0	75.7	25.4	7.7	9.2
East Siang	74.5	96.0	85.2	25.1	10.2	16.6
Upper Siang	90.6	97.5	92.7	2.6	2.6	14.8
Dibang Valley	99.8	100.0	98.7	19.9	17.8	29.7
Lohit	97.3	95.7	97.0	25.2	6.1	20.0
Changlang	87.2	89.3	92.6	26.2	4.0	9.6
Tirap	99.1	91.8	88.0	22.9	3.9	23.6
Kurung Kumey	94.8	90.1	84.0	9.9	3.3	30.3
Lower Dibang Valley	99.6	99.4	97.0	12.3	7.0	23.1
Anjaw	97.5	99.3	82.7	27.1	11.2	21.4
Arunachal Pradesh	91.8	92.8	88.7	25.8	9.2	17.8

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Missing	Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle school	42.0	8.4	18.1	31.6	41.8	100.0
Secondary school	17.5	7.8	17.0	57.7	17.5	100.0
Higher secondary school	9.1	6.2	12.9	72.0	8.9	100.0
College	2.1	2.7	1.7	93.5	2.1	100.0
Madarasa	1.6	2.1	0.8	95.5	1.6	100.0
Number of villages**	629					

Note: Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	41.2	47.1	54.4	74.9	25.1
Primary Health Centre	16.7	20.8	25.6	41.6	58.5
Community Health Centre	8.6	12.9	16.7	24.5	75.5
District/Govt. Hospital	3.2	5.4	7.0	12.1	87.9
Government Dispensary	4.5	6.5	8.6	14.9	85.1
Private Clinic	12.9	15.9	18.3	29.6	70.4
Private Hospital	7.0	8.7	10.3	14.8	85.2
AYUSH Health Facility ²	3.2	4.6	6.0	9.4	90.6

¹ Including facilities within village.

² AYUSH- Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	Number of villages
Tawang	92.3	28.2	10.3	30.8	5.1	33.3	97.4	66.7	2.6	2.6	39
West Kameng	97.8	47.8	19.6	50.0	6.5	52.2	100.0	65.2	2.2	0.0	46
East Kameng	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	37
Papum Pare	96.0	64.0	44.0	30.8	0.0	64.0	96.0	76.0	0.0	8.0	25
Lower Subansiri	94.9	64.1	12.8	50.0	0.0	89.7	97.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	39
Upper Subansiri	97.2	55.6	19.4	30.8	2.8	75.0	94.4	30.6	0.0	0.0	36
West Siang	82.5	40.0	30.0	42.5	2.5	65.0	77.5	22.5	2.5	0.0	40
East Siang	100.0	54.1	24.3	67.6	10.8	70.3	94.6	37.8	13.5	2.7	37
Upper Siang	92.0	50.0	16.0	50.0	0.0	54.0	88.0	50.0	4.0	0.0	50
Dibang Valley	24.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	43.9	43.9	75.6	0.0	0.0	41
Lohit	100.0	23.1	10.3	30.8	0.0	87.2	97.4	79.5	0.0	7.7	39
Changlang	93.3	40.0	6.7	46.7	0.0	71.1	93.3	66.7	2.2	2.2	45
Tirap	92.9	14.3	4.8	16.7	2.4	90.5	76.2	76.2	7.1	4.8	42
Kurung Kumey	58.0	34.0	12.0	34.0	0.0	64.0	66.0	44.0	0.0	4.0	50
Lower Dibang Valley	100.0	97.5	47.5	97.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	40
Anjaw	73.9	60.9	26.1	60.9	4.3	60.9	73.9	95.7	0.0	0.0	23
Arunachal Pradesh	84.1	41.2	16.7	44.4	2.1	69.8	87.0	55.0	2.2	1.9	629

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker. ¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. ² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level. VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who heard about Government health programmes and among them, who received information from specific sources, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ <i>mela</i>	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	80.3	55.6	29.8	13.8	0.8	0.4	5.1	58.5	78.2	0.7	12,215
Institutional delivery	76.1	56.9	27.8	13.3	0.8	0.3	5.5	61.3	78.7	0.8	11,561
Breastfeeding	81.9	55.7	29.9	12.3	0.6	0.3	5.6	54.4	84.1	2.3	12,425
Immunization	89.5	60.1	30.7	15.3	3.9	2.6	22.5	77.5	84.8	8.7	13,610
Family planning	96.0	56.6	31.3	13.2	0.7	0.6	7.9	63.5	82.2	1.3	14,593
Personal hygiene	77.4	58.7	31.5	16.3	0.7	0.3	5.8	46.2	75.8	10.1	11,752
Sanitation/safe drinking water	82.0	61.1	31.7	14.4	1.0	0.4	6.2	50.0	72.6	5.7	12,480
Prevention of sex selection	51.2	80.4	37.8	20.8	1.2	1.0	5.5	43.5	59.2	0.4	7,788
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	60.4	73.0	33.3	21.6	0.9	9.2	9.2	45.8	63.1	0.3	12,951
Leprosy eradication	47.5	73.1	32.8	30.7	1.4	0.9	11.8	47.3	59.7	0.2	10,190
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	85.8	62.3	36.0	17.9	1.1	1.3	8.6	59.1	74.9	1.1	18,404
Prevention of sex selection	49.2	81.6	42.1	26.7	1.1	1.0	5.5	35.3	58.3	0.4	10,559
**Unweighted cases.											

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	1.8	1.7	2.4
20-24	11.8	11.9	11.2
25-29	21.1	20.9	21.7
30-34	15.5	14.9	18.6
35-39	19.9	19.6	21.7
40-44	12.5	12.5	12.6
45-49	17.3	18.4	11.8
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	25.5	24.9	28.5
18 years & above	74.5	75.1	71.5
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	16.0	16.1	15.4
5-9 years	15.9	15.6	17.5
10-14 years	16.6	16.1	19.5
15 or more years	51.5	52.3	47.6
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	40.1	42.7	27.3
Less than 5 years	8.3	8.9	5.2
5-9 years	30.7	30.7	31.1
10 or more years	20.9	17.8	36.3
Non-literate ^{a†}	32.4	34.1	24.1
10 or more years [†]	23.7	20.6	38.7
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	28.7	31.6	14.3
Less than 5 years	5.3	5.6	3.5
5-9 years	28.8	29.5	25.1
10 or more years	36.9	33.0	56.5
Religion			
Hindu	24.4	21.3	40.1
Muslim	1.4	1.1	2.9
Christian	28.0	29.4	21.4
Sikh	0.2	0.2	0.0
Buddhist	12.9	14.0	7.1
Parsi	0.6	0.7	0.2
No religion	3.5	4.0	0.9
Others	29.0	29.4	27.3
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	6.9	4.7	17.8
Scheduled tribes	79.0	82.5	61.3
Other backward classes	3.8	3.1	7.0
Others	10.4	9.7	13.8
Wealth index			
Lowest	19.0	22.5	1.8
Second	20.3	23.1	6.5
Middle	20.3	22.1	10.9
Fourth	20.5	19.3	26.2
Highest	19.9	13.0	54.6
Number of women**	15,207	12,604	2,603
**Unweighted cases.			
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	24.6	3.3	12.6	33.0	19.7	6.9	100.0	270
20-24	22.2	2.6	7.7	28.3	25.7	13.3	100.0	1,789
25-29	28.1	2.1	7.8	24.1	23.2	14.5	100.0	3,176
30-34	37.1	2.9	10.2	20.5	17.2	11.7	100.0	2,362
35-39	44.6	4.3	8.4	17.6	16.0	9.0	100.0	3,052
40-44	56.8	4.8	7.3	13.7	9.3	7.8	100.0	1,918
45-49	73.3	5.0	5.0	7.5	5.4	3.5	100.0	2,640
Place of residence								
Rural	46.2	3.9	8.0	18.9	15.0	7.7	100.0	12,604
Urban	29.4	2.0	7.0	17.8	22.4	21.0	100.0	2,603
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	85.4	7.2	2.2	3.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	4,363
Less than 5 years	61.3	6.0	22.3	7.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	808
5-9 years	39.5	2.4	16.4	31.0	8.8	1.4	100.0	4,360
10 or more years	11.2	1.2	3.4	22.8	35.7	25.6	100.0	5,613
Religion								
Hindu	41.4	3.7	6.8	16.9	18.0	13.1	100.0	3,657
Muslim	36.8	5.5	9.7	16.1	23.3	8.1	100.0	211
Christian	40.6	4.2	8.6	21.6	16.1	8.3	100.0	4,296
Buddhist	44.1	3.3	2.8	9.8	32.7	7.3	100.0	29
Parsi	47.6	3.2	5.8	19.2	15.3	8.5	100.0	2,001
No religion	73.5	4.9	6.4	7.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	94
Others	51.8	2.2	10.9	18.4	11.4	5.0	100.0	527
	44.7	3.0	8.4	17.7	15.5	10.4	100.0	4,392
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	38.3	2.1						
Scheduled tribes	43.6	3.2	8.3	17.0	17.9	16.1	100.0	1,056
Other backward classes	45.9	2.7	7.7	19.9	16.1	9.1	100.0	11,979
Others	44.8	7.4	9.7	11.3	15.5	14.1	100.0	574
			7.5	13.3	16.1	10.9	100.0	1,598
Wealth index								
Lowest	63.0	4.8	9.2	14.3	6.5	1.4	100.0	2,908
Second	52.9	4.2	8.6	18.2	11.9	4.2	100.0	3,095
Middle	48.3	3.6	8.2	21.1	14.1	4.6	100.0	3,067
Fourth	35.1	3.2	8.3	22.4	20.8	9.8	100.0	3,078
Highest	18.7	2.1	4.8	17.2	27.4	29.6	100.0	3,059
Arunachal Pradesh	43.4	3.6	7.8	18.7	16.2	9.9	100.0	15,207

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	2 & above†		
Age group							
15-19	75.5	19.0	4.5	1.0	22.8	100.0	83
20-24	67.0	22.3	7.4	3.3	32.9	100.0	614
25-29	39.7	28.4	18.5	13.4	61.1	100.0	867
30-34	20.8	19.0	21.6	38.6	78.6	100.0	395
35-39	17.7	11.3	10.7	60.2	81.7	100.0	179
40-44	14.1	12.0	0.0	73.9	85.4	100.0	49
45-49	(13.5)	(0.1)	(13.5)	(72.9)	*	100.0	21
Place of residence							
Rural	42.9	22.9	13.6	20.6	58.5	100.0	1,634
Urban	42.2	21.9	16.5	19.3	62.4	100.0	574
Education							
Non-literate ^a	32.2	17.4	16.4	34.0	68.5	100.0	663
Less than 5 years	42.0	22.2	14.9	20.9	62.3	100.0	205
5-9 years	45.9	23.8	14.1	16.3	57.4	100.0	851
10 or more years	51.5	28.1	12.0	8.5	49.6	100.0	489
Religion							
Hindu	43.9	25.3	13.9	17.0	57.1	100.0	632
Muslim	39.5	18.1	18.5	23.8	65.3	100.0	46
Christian	37.1	21.1	16.5	25.4	63.5	100.0	565
Sikh	*	*	*	*	57.8	100.0	2
Buddhist	45.4	22.3	15.8	16.4	80.0	100.0	283
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
No religion	55.5	27.4	6.7	10.3	46.9	100.0	59
Others	44.6	21.4	12.7	21.3	58.9	100.0	619
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	42.0	29.5	11.9	16.7	56.1	100.0	228
Scheduled tribes	42.8	21.7	14.3	21.2	60.0	100.0	1,687
Other backward classes	32.5	24.5	19.9	23.1	66.5	100.0	123
Others	49.8	22.2	14.4	13.6	52.2	100.0	170
Wealth index							
Lowest	39.3	16.3	15.0	29.4	64.7	100.0	395
Second	46.4	22.3	11.2	20.1	56.1	100.0	361
Middle	41.2	19.0	15.3	24.4	62.0	100.0	463
Fourth	41.9	27.9	14.3	15.9	58.4	100.0	502
Highest	45.1	26.0	15.3	13.5	55.9	100.0	487
Arunachal Pradesh	42.7	22.7	14.4	20.2	59.3	100.0	2,208

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Tawang	43.6	21.7	15.8	19.0	163
West Kameng	45.3	24.6	11.2	18.9	149
East Kameng	36.6	18.3	18.0	27.1	172
Papum Pare	32.7	27.1	17.3	22.8	199
Lower Subansiri	45.8	17.3	11.2	25.7	122
Upper Subansiri	47.5	13.6	11.8	27.1	113
West Siang	46.3	27.2	13.2	13.3	119
East Siang	43.7	25.1	14.9	16.3	196
Upper Siang	30.6	22.2	13.9	33.3	169
Dibang Valley	55.3	22.6	7.5	14.5	159
Lohit	36.7	25.0	17.3	21.0	128
Changlang	42.5	22.3	15.9	19.3	113
Tirap	57.9	24.6	7.0	10.5	57
Kurung Kumey	61.3	9.3	18.7	10.7	75
Lower Dibang Valley	35.8	25.3	18.6	20.4	164
Anjaw	43.6	27.3	11.8	17.3	110
Arunachal Pradesh	42.7	22.7	14.4	20.2	2,208
** Unweighted cases.					

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08**

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	Total	Male	Female	Number of women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.39	0.22	0.17	270	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	0.80	0.45	0.35	1,789	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.73	0.98	0.76	3,176	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.77	1.57	1.20	2,362	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.14	1.80	1.34	3,052	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.50	2.05	1.45	1,918	3.50	2.05	1.45	1,918	3.56
45-49	3.94	2.32	1.62	2,640	3.94	2.32	1.62	2,640	na
Residence									
Rural	2.68	1.57	1.11	12,604	3.83	2.27	1.56	3,912	3.61
Urban	2.52	1.34	1.18	2,603	3.28	1.81	1.47	646	3.27
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.32	1.92	1.40	6,089	3.92	2.30	1.62	2,970	3.75
Less than 5 years	2.70	1.55	1.15	1,261	3.66	2.13	1.53	313	3.48
5-9 years	2.34	1.35	0.99	4,678	3.62	2.15	1.47	795	3.54
10 or more years	1.82	1.04	0.78	3,179	3.00	1.73	1.27	480	2.94
Religion									
Hindu	2.48	1.40	1.08	3,657	3.46	1.99	1.47	1,033	3.34
Muslim	2.56	1.38	1.18	211	3.81	2.31	1.50	46	3.12
Christian	2.75	1.61	1.14	4,296	3.87	2.31	1.56	1,268	3.62
Sikh	2.05	1.30	.75	29	*	*	*	6	*
Buddhist	2.60	1.54	1.06	2,001	3.95	2.31	1.64	597	3.64
Parsi	2.50	1.62	0.88	94	3.81	2.55	1.26	30	3.86
No religion	2.41	1.47	0.94	527	3.51	2.11	1.40	186	3.30
Others	2.78	1.58	1.20	4,392	3.82	2.22	1.60	1,392	3.68
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.42	1.33	1.09	1,056	3.31	1.91	1.40	263	3.47
Scheduled tribes	2.72	1.57	1.15	11,979	3.86	2.27	1.59	3,638	3.64
Other backward classes	2.51	1.42	1.09	574	3.50	2.00	1.50	145	3.33
Others	2.38	1.40	0.98	1,598	3.35	1.96	1.39	512	3.18
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.89	1.68	1.21	2,908	3.90	2.30	1.60	976	3.78
Second	2.73	1.60	1.13	3,095	3.72	2.21	1.51	1,042	3.56
Middle	2.75	1.59	1.16	3,067	3.92	2.31	1.61	928	3.73
Fourth	2.55	1.47	1.08	3,078	3.86	2.24	1.62	797	3.67
Highest	2.37	1.33	1.04	3,059	3.32	1.92	1.40	815	3.13
Arunachal Pradesh	2.66	1.53	1.13	15,207	3.75	2.20	1.55	4,558	3.56

Note: Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.6 BIRTH INTERVALS

Percent distribution of births by intervals since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Months since preceding birth				Number of births excluding first order**	Median no. of months since preceding birth	
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36 and above			
Age group							
Less than 20	*	*	*	nc	8	26.0	
20-29	28.7	44.3	27.0	nc	93	26.1	
30-39	32.3	27.3	40.4	nc	37	29.0	
	*	*	*	nc	3	29.0	
Place of residence							
Rural	29.3	39.8	31.0	nc	97	27.5	
Urban	35.9	30.9	33.2	nc	44	26.8	
Education							
Non-literate ^a	30.5	37.8	31.7	nc	58	26.9	
Less than 5 years	(49.9)	(7.2)	(42.9)	nc	13	*	
5-9 years	18.9	45.0	36.1	nc	46	26.5	
10 or more years	45.8)	37.5)	16.7)	nc	24	27.3	
Religion							
Hindu	31.1	*	36.1	32.8	nc	38	26.4
Muslim	*	31.3	*	*	nc	7	33.0
Christian	nc	32.1	36.6	nc	39	24.0	
Sikh	(30.8)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	
Buddhist	*	(38.5)	(30.8)	nc	13	32.0	
Parsi	*	*	*	nc	1	*	
No religion	38.9	*	*	nc	4	*	
Others		33.3	27.7	nc	39	28.2	
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	(21.9)	(56.9)	(21.2)	nc	17	25.1	
Scheduled tribes	32.6	34.7	32.7	nc	111	27.4	
Other backward classes	*	*	*	nc	9	26.3	
Others	*	*	*	nc	4	33.7	
Wealth index							
Lowest	37.5	28.7	33.8	nc	35	25.5	
Second	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	nc	16	28.0	
Middle	24.4	35.3	40.3	nc	28	30.2	
Fourth	27.4	45.4	27.2	nc	35	27.2	
Highest	39.2	31.0	29.9	nc	27	26.0	
Birth order							
1-2	28.7	44.3	27.1	nc	89	24.9	
3-4	44.9	20.9	34.3	nc	35	28.6	
4+	(17.6)	(29.4)	(52.9)	nc	17	31.0	
Sex of preceding birth							
Male	21.4	39.4	39.2	nc	69	27.9	
Female	40.8	34.8	24.4	nc	72	25.1	
Survival of preceding birth							
Living	31.7	37.5	30.7	nc	139	27.9	
Dead	*	*	*	nc	2	31.5	
Arunachal Pradesh	31.3	37.0	31.7	nc	141	27.6	

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.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 3.7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	21.1	13.0	4.6	1.8	0.6	6.3
Want another later ²	46.8	36.6	10.0	3.3	1.0	14.8
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.1	4.8	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.8
Want no more	12.7	8.7	3.6	1.5	0.8	4.3
Sterilized ³	4.5	21.0	38.4	34.0	31.1	28.4
Declared infecund	0.7	6.1	33.7	47.7	49.0	32.6
Inconsistent response	8.1	5.2	6.3	10.3	16.8	10.1
	3.9	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1,773	2,090	3,055	3,162	3,786	13,866
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	4.6	22.4	59.7	72.3	78.7	43.7
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	1,907	1,908	1,858	1,326	1,147	7,948
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	21.2	30.9	38.8	53.0	57.8	30.4
Girl	4.3	21.3	18.1	14.0	8.2	13.4
Doesn't matter	37.9	22.8	16.0	15.3	13.9	26.9
Up to God	36.6	25.1	27.0	17.8	20.1	29.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1,311	1,223	539	205	91	3,369
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Want next birth within 2 years.						
² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
³ Includes both female and male sterilization.						
⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.						

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	94.7	0.0	3.0	2.3	100.0	87
20-24	96.1	0.4	0.5	3.0	100.0	632
25-29	96.2	0.7	0.8	2.3	100.0	888
30-34	97.6	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	395
35-39	96.9	0.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	181
40-44	92.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	48
45-49	(95.2)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	97.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	446
One daughter only	96.5	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	317
One son, one daughter only	98.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	327
Two sons only	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	149
Three sons only	90.5	6.1	0.0	3.4	100.0	33
Three daughters only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Four and above	98.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	468
Woman's education						
Non-literate ^a	96.5	0.6	0.9	2.1	100.0	669
Less than 5 years	94.9	0.5	1.5	3.1	100.0	214
5-9 years	96.9	0.6	0.4	2.0	100.0	864
10 or more years	95.8	0.8	1.0	2.5	100.0	505
Religion						
Hindu	97.0	0.1	0.5	2.3	100.0	646
Muslim	95.8	0.0	2.2	2.0	100.0	48
Christian	95.9	0.5	1.4	2.2	100.0	579
Sikh	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Buddhist	97.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	283
Parsi	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
No religion	87.4	2.7	2.8	7.1	100.0	68
Others	96.5	0.6	0.5	2.4	100.0	624
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	98.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	233
Scheduled tribes	96.2	0.7	1.0	2.2	100.0	1,717
Other backward classes	91.2	1.5	0.8	6.4	100.0	131
Others	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	171
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.1	0.7	1.0	4.2	100.0	411
Second	96.0	0.8	0.5	2.7	100.0	369
Middle	96.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	100.0	467
Fourth	96.3	0.7	1.1	1.9	100.0	517
Highest	98.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	488
Arunachal Pradesh	96.3	0.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	2,252
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.						
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.						
** Unweighted cases.						
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.						
¹ 43 cases with no child were excluded.						

TABLE 3.9 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Tawang	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	159
West Kameng	96.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	100.0	151
East Kameng	93.7	0.5	0.0	5.9	100.0	177
Papum Pare	96.7	1.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	202
Lower Subansiri	95.0	0.7	1.6	2.7	100.0	125
Upper Subansiri	97.3	0.0	0.9	1.8	100.0	115
West Siang	95.6	0.7	1.5	2.2	100.0	124
East Siang	96.9	0.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	197
Upper Siang	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	171
Dibang Valley	96.3	0.6	1.8	1.2	100.0	163
Lohit	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	131
Changlang	97.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	117
Tirap	90.3	1.6	1.6	6.5	100.0	62
Kurung Kumey	94.9	0.0	1.3	3.8	100.0	78
Lower Dibang Valley	96.2	1.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	171
Anjaw	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	109
Arunachal Pradesh	96.3	0.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	2,252

** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women**
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	66.3	92.6	9.8	0.0	76
20-24	67.0	96.4	4.5	1.9	733
25-29	63.4	96.5	5.9	0.8	1,354
30-34	62.2	96.0	6.3	1.0	599
35+	55.9	97.4	3.5	0.7	419
No. of Living Children					
0	*	*	*	*	4
1	67.0	95.1	7.6	1.1	1,054
2	68.0	96.2	5.7	1.3	857
3	65.1	97.9	3.1	0.7	568
4+	49.5	97.8	3.2	1.0	698
Residence					
Rural	59.9	97.4	4.2	0.9	2,478
Urban	75.5	93.5	9.2	1.6	703
Education					
Non literate ^a	44.7	98.0	2.9	1.9	895
Less than 5 years	43.1	97.5	3.2	0.0	279
5-9 years	68.5	97.4	3.8	0.9	1,254
10 or more years	83.8	93.7	9.8	1.1	753
Religion					
Hindu	69.8	94.6	7.8	1.4	860
Muslim	59.1	94.7	5.3	2.6	57
Christians	60.8	97.3	4.4	1.1	841
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	67.1	96.8	4.2	0.3	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	59.0	100.0	0.0	1.8	83
Others	57.4	97.2	4.9	0.9	890
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	72.8	92.9	7.1	2.3	286
Scheduled tribes	60.7	97.5	4.2	1.0	2,474
Other backward classes	71.1	93.9	12.8	0.0	165
Others	70.2	93.4	9.3	1.0	256
Wealth index					
Lowest	35.7	98.8	0.5	0.5	539
Second	49.9	97.4	3.7	1.0	545
Middle	61.0	98.3	2.2	1.1	672
Fourth	74.9	98.0	4.4	1.2	719
Highest	83.9	92.3	11.0	1.1	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	63.1	96.4	5.4	1.1	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	63.3	96.4	5.4	1.1	3,147

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Arunachal Pradesh , 2007-08

District	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Number of Women**
		Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services	
Tawang	62.5	97.4	2.6	0.4	235
West Kameng	67.6	97.0	3.0	0.3	254
East Kameng	52.9	97.0	3.0	0.0	231
Papum Pare	78.5	85.7	14.3	2.4	244
Lower Subansiri	71.2	98.4	1.6	3.5	180
Upper Subansiri	61.4	98.8	1.2	0.0	162
West Siang	57.1	97.7	2.3	2.4	161
East Siang	68.0	94.0	6.0	2.3	236
Upper Siang	36.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	239
Dibang Valley	73.2	97.9	2.1	0.0	239
Lohit	69.8	96.2	3.8	0.0	160
Changlang	73.2	95.0	5.0	0.2	166
Tirap	56.4	99.0	1.0	0.0	101
Kurung Kumey	54.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	145
Lower Dibang Valley	68.8	98.4	1.6	0.0	266
Anjaw	54.3	96.9	3.1	0.0	162
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	63.1	96.4	5.4	1.1	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	63.3	96.4	5.4	1.1	3,147

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	53.5	21.7	48.2	50.1	52.0	37.7	13.7	11.7	76
20-24	62.6	28.8	56.2	53.6	54.9	42.0	21.4	17.1	733
25-29	58.2	28.4	53.8	51.0	53.6	40.2	21.3	16.3	1,354
30-34	56.5	28.5	54.2	49.8	50.3	38.7	19.6	17.3	599
35+	49.2	24.4	47.2	45.0	46.5	33.7	17.5	16.3	419
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	62.3	28.2	57.1	55.7	57.4	42.0	21.8	20.0	1054
2	62.1	30.1	56.4	52.6	55.1	42.2	21.9	17.3	857
3	56.8	29.5	54.8	50.8	53.4	41.0	21.2	15.7	568
4+	45.6	23.1	43.2	40.1	40.4	30.7	15.3	11.0	698
Residence									
Rural	54.3	26.8	50.3	46.5	48.4	35.3	17.3	14.2	2,478
Urban	70.2	31.8	65.5	66.5	67.3	55.2	32.1	25.7	703
Education									
Non- literate ^a	40.1	17.3	35.6	31.9	33.7	25.7	11.6	8.3	895
Less than five years	36.4	14.8	31.8	29.9	30.3	22.1	9.4	6.5	279
5-9 years	63.2	30.2	59.2	55.6	57.3	43.0	21.0	18.0	1,254
10 or more years	77.3	41.4	73.5	72.6	74.7	56.5	33.9	27.9	753
Religion									
Hindu	63.0	29.6	60.7	56.4	59.3	42.6	20.9	18.8	860
Muslim	51.8	17.8	43.3	45.7	50.8	36.9	19.1	19.2	57
Christians	55.3	26.6	51.6	50.2	50.9	37.6	19.6	18.6	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	60.5	24.7	57.4	43.4	49.2	34.6	14.1	15.6	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	55.6	8.8	20.7	49.4	39.8	32.6	6.2	1.2	83
Others	53.7	31.2	49.8	49.2	49.5	41.4	25.1	14.1	890
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	70.2	29.1	61.5	60.8	62.1	49.3	27.5	23.5	286
Scheduled Tribes	55.3	26.9	52.0	48.4	50.3	37.4	19.2	15.5	2,474
Backward Classes	65.2	41.0	61.4	59.9	60.2	48.7	30.1	17.3	165
Others	61.2	26.7	53.1	54.4	55.7	42.4	16.8	18.1	256
Wealth index									
Lowest	32.1	14.5	26.3	25.2	24.6	18.4	8.9	4.0	539
Second	44.4	22.9	39.9	38.1	38.8	32.6	16.7	10.6	545
Middle	55.0	27.0	51.1	47.2	50.1	35.5	16.2	11.6	672
Fourth	68.6	31.5	66.5	62.2	64.6	44.9	23.3	22.1	719
Highest	78.5	38.6	73.4	70.8	73.4	58.9	32.6	29.8	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	57.6	27.8	53.4	50.6	52.3	39.4	20.3	16.6	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	57.8	28.0	53.6	50.8	52.5	39.5	20.4	16.6	3,147

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	44.0	39.8	30.0	18.2	27.6	36.6	32.5	76
20-24	60.0	56.7	54.6	39.6	41.0	48.2	42.9	733
25-29	63.2	60.5	54.8	42.1	44.6	49.7	44.8	1,354
30-34	59.9	54.2	50.4	37.9	39.8	45.3	41.9	599
35+	62.5	57.7	57.4	39.8	44.8	50.2	39.0	419
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	63.4	60.5	57.0	41.8	44.8	53.4	47.5	1,054
2	60.7	56.9	51.7	39.5	43.3	46.5	40.1	857
3	59.7	57.0	51.4	39.1	38.9	43.0	42.1	568
4+	59.4	53.3	52.3	37.3	39.9	46.3	38.4	698
Residence								
Rural	59.3	54.4	50.7	38.6	41.6	45.8	39.1	2,478
Urban	67.1	67.3	62.8	43.7	45.0	55.6	54.0	703
Education								
Non-literate ^a	51.4	47.0	44.3	31.6	37.0	43.2	35.2	895
Less than 5 years	49.9	39.3	36.5	26.3	36.1	38.9	29.8	279
5-9 years	64.1	59.8	54.2	39.9	41.5	44.4	39.4	1,254
10 or more year	65.9	64.8	62.2	47.8	48.4	58.4	54.8	753
Religion								
Hindu	61.0	59.0	54.9	37.7	39.5	45.5	44.4	860
Muslim	59.4	50.4	47.0	30.1	36.2	39.0	39.7	57
Christians	64.9	58.4	54.9	38.8	37.8	43.3	36.4	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	39.5	38.2	33.7	28.1	34.6	31.3	24.2	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	36.8	34.8	32.7	38.4	58.6	68.8	28.4	83
Others	73.3	69.1	65.2	51.2	54.1	65.1	59.7	890
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled castes	67.7	61.8	61.4	48.5	47.3	55.6	50.0	286
Scheduled tribes	61.7	57.7	53.1	39.2	41.6	46.9	41.4	2,474
Other backward classes	60.4	60.5	57.1	44.5	49.2	50.7	47.8	165
Others	50.1	49.3	46.5	32.4	39.6	48.9	42.6	256
Wealth index								
Lowest	54.3	49.8	47.3	42.8	44.5	50.8	35.5	539
Second	67.0	56.9	55.7	41.6	41.9	47.5	39.3	545
Middle	61.1	55.7	52.2	37.4	37.7	43.0	38.6	672
Fourth	61.1	58.0	54.3	36.7	42.0	45.1	42.4	719
Highest	61.1	61.2	55.1	42.7	45.7	54.2	50.0	706
Arunachal Pradesh	61.2	57.6	53.6	39.9	42.4	48.2	42.8	3,181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	40.1	1.3	20.1	38.5	2.8	21.8	0.7	76
20-24	35.1	2.8	11.9	50.2	24.3	25.4	2.0	733
25-29	38.0	2.9	12.7	46.5	43.4	22.6	2.1	1,354
30-34	39.9	3.7	12.4	44.1	18.2	22.2	3.2	599
35+	45.8	1.9	9.7	42.7	11.2	21.4	2.0	419
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	34.7	2.3	12.8	50.2	38.5	22.1	1.7	1,054
2	33.9	3.3	13.2	49.6	29.1	24.5	2.3	857
3	37.5	2.8	11.7	48.0	16.6	26.5	3.0	568
4+	51.9	3.2	10.5	34.5	15.7	19.6	2.4	698
Residence								
Rural	41.7	3.2	13.0	42.2	75.6	21.9	2.3	2,478
Urban	27.5	1.6	9.2	61.8	24.4	27.2	2.1	703
Education								
Non literate ^a	57.3	2.6	9.8	30.3	20.8	15.0	1.7	895
Less than 5 years	57.6	3.5	11.9	27.0	6.1	14.8	2.4	279
5-9 years	32.9	3.3	14.2	49.6	37.9	29.5	2.7	1,254
10 or more years	19.0	2.0	11.9	67.1	35.2	24.7	2.0	753
Religion								
Hindu	32.6	2.0	13.8	51.7	33.2	22.3	2.3	860
Muslim	44.1	5.1	12.5	38.3	1.5	24.2	3.1	57
Christians	41.2	3.3	11.8	43.7	20.4	29.4	1.6	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	33.4	2.6	10.9	53.0	18.2	17.5	1.6	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	41.0	5.1	29.8	24.1	1.6	30.9	5.1	83
Others	44.5	3.0	10.0	42.4	25.0	19.4	2.8	890
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	30.5	2.7	12.9	53.9	10.8	25.3	1.7	286
Scheduled tribes	40.8	2.8	11.6	44.9	72.5	23.3	2.2	2,474
Other backward classes	31.8	2.0	16.7	49.6	5.9	22.2	2.6	165
Others	33.2	3.9	14.5	48.5	10.8	17.7	2.9	256
Wealth index								
Lowest	66.1	3.2	9.2	21.5	16.2	15.8	1.8	539
Second	51.2	3.3	11.3	34.2	25.2	21.2	2.3	545
Middle	40.4	3.5	14.7	41.4	33.2	23.7	2.3	672
Fourth	26.1	2.8	15.7	55.5	41.7	29.0	3.0	719
Highest	19.6	1.7	9.3	69.4	56.7	23.0	1.6	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	38.8	2.8	12.2	46.3	36.0	23.0	2.2	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	38.5	2.9	12.2	46.4	36.2	23.1	2.3	3,147

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004..

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	37.6	10.5	50.6	5.2	17.3	4.0	76
20-24	34.6	10.9	54.3	2.9	19.3	5.4	733
25-29	38.9	9.5	51.4	1.9	18.5	6.1	1,354
30-34	39.0	9.7	50.7	1.1	17.5	5.0	599
35+	46.0	7.0	46.8	1.4	15.0	3.9	419
No. of living children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	34.8	8.1	56.5	3.2	20.5	7.2	1,054
2	34.1	11.5	54.3	1.9	21.1	6.3	857
3	37.3	10.2	52.3	0.8	14.8	4.3	568
4+	51.8	8.9	38.8	1.2	13.0	2.4	698
Residence							
Rural	42.0	9.0	48.6	1.8	16.5	4.4	2,478
Urban	26.2	11.6	61.5	2.8	24.0	9.2	703
Education							
Non literate ^a	56.6	7.9	35.2	1.7	12.6	3.0	895
Less than 5 years	60.4	5.6	34.0	2.8	11.8	1.9	279
5-9 years	33.0	11.4	55.1	2.0	15.9	4.1	1,254
10 or more years	18.8	9.9	70.8	1.9	30.5	11.7	753
Religion							
Hindu	32.2	9.7	57.7	3.6	21.7	6.3	860
Muslim	42.5	14.0	42.0	1.8	10.3	7.7	57
Christians	41.7	11.6	46.6	0.9	11.6	2.4	841
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	35.4	7.3	57.1	0.5	26.6	6.6	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	42.1	8.6	49.3	3.5	9.9	0.0	83
Others	43.7	8.5	47.3	2.1	17.6	7.1	890
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled castes	28.3	12.9	58.2	4.3	20.1	7.1	286
Scheduled tribes	41.2	9.5	49.0	1.6	16.8	4.7	2,474
Other backward classes	30.1	11.2	57.5	1.9	23.9	8.3	165
Others	32.8	5.4	61.3	3.1	23.5	8.0	256
Wealth index							
Lowest	65.8	5.8	28.2	2.6	7.5	1.7	539
Second	51.8	10.9	36.7	1.8	9.4	1.9	545
Middle	40.9	10.1	48.9	1.1	13.2	3.5	672
Fourth	26.5	11.3	61.8	1.8	20.6	5.3	719
Highest	18.7	9.1	71.6	2.6	34.6	12.8	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	38.8	9.6	51.3	2.0	18.0	5.4	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	38.6	9.6	51.5	2.0	17.9	5.4	3,147

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Tawang	44.8	46.4	60.7	47.9	9.9	29.8	235
West Kameng	48.9	55.9	64.2	41.7	7.7	36.2	254
East Kameng	15.4	25.5	52.9	49.3	1.9	48.1	231
Papum Pare	49.3	57.8	76.6	34.8	12.0	31.7	244
Lower Subansiri	41.0	61.7	67.0	34.3	4.9	13.6	180
Upper Subansiri	28.5	51.9	58.1	41.3	2.0	23.0	162
West Siang	33.0	44.1	52.7	46.8	2.2	30.5	161
East Siang	33.1	49.2	65.0	35.7	3.1	44.8	236
Upper Siang	10.1	13.4	34.5	66.1	2.0	31.0	239
Dibang Valley	47.3	43.5	73.2	34.3	4.6	18.0	239
Lohit	23.2	64.4	68.8	34.1	3.8	16.6	160
Changlang	53.6	62.7	71.7	30.8	3.7	25.9	166
Tirap	29.7	44.6	53.5	44.6	1.0	26.7	101
Kurung Kumey	40.0	52.4	53.1	54.5	9.0	13.1	145
Lower Dibang Valley	29.3	37.2	68.5	34.3	3.1	29.6	266
Anjaw	43.2	52.5	53.1	54.9	9.3	34.6	162
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	36.0	46.3	61.5	43.2	5.4	29.8	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	36.2	46.4	61.4	42.9	5.4	29.6	3,147

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	51.2	48.8	2.7	53.9	76
20-24	53.5	46.3	1.0	54.5	733
25-29	47.0	52.8	1.0	48.0	1,354
30-34	44.9	54.8	1.1	46.0	599
35+	41.8	58.0	2.1	43.9	419
No. of living children					
0	*	*	*	*	4
1	56.9	43.0	1.2	58.1	1,054
2	48.4	51.1	0.7	49.1	857
3	45.3	54.6	1.2	46.5	568
4+	34.2	65.6	1.7	35.9	698
Residence					
Rural	42.3	57.4	1.3	43.6	2,478
Urban	67.7	32.3	0.7	68.4	703
Education					
Non literate ^a	29.0	70.8	1.8	30.8	895
Less than 5 years	25.8	73.8	0.8	26.6	279
5-9 years	49.7	49.9	1.2	50.9	1,254
10 or more years	74.3	25.5	0.7	75.0	753
Religion					
Hindu	54.9	44.6	1.5	56.4	860
Muslim	52.4	47.6	0.0	52.4	57
Christians	46.2	53.7	0.3	46.5	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	42.8	57.0	1.8	44.6	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	39.3	60.7	0.0	39.3	83
Others	44.4	55.5	1.5	45.9	890
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	59.4	40.2	0.7	60.1	286
Scheduled tribes	44.7	55.0	1.2	45.9	2,474
Other backward classes	52.3	47.0	2.0	54.3	165
Others	57.8	42.2	1.3	59.1	256
Wealth index					
Lowest	18.1	81.8	1.3	19.4	539
Second	36.3	63.7	1.3	37.6	545
Middle	40.4	59.4	1.9	42.3	672
Fourth	56.4	42.8	0.6	57.0	719
Highest	76.3	23.7	1.0	77.3	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	47.6	52.2	1.2	48.8	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	47.7	52.1	1.2	48.9	3,147

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/car	Motor cycle/scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	37.5	7.1	55.4	697	2,131	5,573	0.0	40
20-24	37.2	4.6	58.3	802	2,649	6,009	6.7	396
25-29	41.4	5.2	53.4	903	3,054	6,711	5.8	650
30-34	43.9	2.9	53.2	1,496	2,974	11,849	5.4	275
35+	37.6	5.5	56.8	883	2,510	13,057	5.3	182
No. of living children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	42.1	4.3	53.6	1,078	3,209	7,567	6.5	610
2	41.8	3.5	54.7	790	2,882	8,830	6.8	425
3	39.9	6.7	53.4	939	2,114	15,068	3.8	258
4+	32.9	5.7	61.3	1,098	2,803	5,980	4.7	249
Residence								
Rural	42.0	5.0	53.0	839	2,756	7,520	5.2	1,061
Urban	35.8	4.1	60.1	1,337	3,085	9,538	7.6	482
Education								
Non literate ^a	29.2	5.2	65.6	659	2,240	5,518	3.7	266
Less than 5	42.0	5.5	52.5	1,431	3,112	5,537	3.1	73
5-9 years	37.3	5.6	57.1	800	2,842	5,455	6.2	634
10 or more years	48.4	3.4	48.3	1,276	3,133	10,167	8.8	570
Religion								
Hindu	38.2	5.3	56.5	961	3,193	8,092	6.4	484
Muslim	23.0	7.0	70.1	1,170	2,343	5,000	4.7	30
Christians	35.7	4.2	60.1	878	2,506	4,319	5.6	398
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	57.3	3.1	39.6	993	3,595	8,569	8.8	194
Parsi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
No Religion	54.6	3.0	42.4	542	2,320	0,000	5.9	33
Others	39.0	5.3	55.7	1,102	2,456	12,537	3.8	404
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	36.7	3.4	59.9	1,111	2,362	13,761	3.9	173
Scheduled Tribes	41.5	4.9	53.6	993	2,820	7,771	5.2	1,131
Other backward classes	42.4	4.6	53.1	738	3,784	5,127	10.5	90
Others	32.9	5.1	62.0	797	3,021	7,711	9.8	149
Wealth index								
Lowest	28.9	4.9	66.2	807	2,116	0,000	1.9	104
Second	25.2	8.1	66.7	593	2,364	3,734	7.2	204
Middle	32.1	5.5	62.3	562	2,263	5,243	3.0	277
Fourth	39.4	4.0	56.6	809	2,907	5,182	6.3	414
Highest	52.5	3.6	43.9	1,581	3,564	9,659	9.6	544
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	40.2	4.7	55.1	973	2,849	8,376	5.8	1,543
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	40.4	4.8	54.8	980	2,852	8,376	5.8	1,509

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

nc = not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT					
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08					
District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women**
Tawang	40.6	57.9	3.2	43.8	235
West Kameng	42.9	56.2	1.6	44.5	254
East Kameng	30.6	69.1	0.7	31.3	231
Papum Pare	71.4	28.4	0.2	71.6	244
Lower Subansiri	60.7	36.7	3.1	63.8	180
Upper Subansiri	59.1	40.6	0.9	60.0	162
West Siang	54.7	45.7	1.1	55.8	161
East Siang	53.9	45.5	0.9	54.8	236
Upper Siang	13.0	86.7	2.1	15.1	239
Dibang Valley	56.6	41.8	1.6	58.2	239
Lohit	57.9	41.8	0.8	58.7	160
Changlang	45.3	54.7	0.9	46.2	166
Tirap	49.5	50.5	1.0	50.5	101
Kurung Kumey	54.7	45.5	1.2	55.9	145
Lower Dibang Valley	48.5	50.7	2.3	50.8	266
Anjaw	33.5	66.0	2.9	36.4	162
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	47.6	52.2	1.2	48.8	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	47.7	52.1	1.2	48.9	3,147

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	7.9	0.0	15.8	44.4	32.3	0.0	10.5	2.7	5.1	0.0	38
20-24	9.1	6.1	25.8	42.4	34.6	4.0	8.3	1.7	8.6	1.2	345
25-29	6.1	8.0	29.0	47.2	37.0	3.3	8.1	2.8	10.6	1.9	723
30-34	7.6	12.7	25.2	44.8	36.6	4.2	12.3	2.5	6.4	0.4	339
35+	7.5	8.3	26.9	40.1	40.2	3.8	11.1	3.4	13.6	0.8	261
No. of Living Children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	7.4	8.0	27.3	48.2	35.5	3.7	10.4	1.8	11.8	0.4	463
2	7.5	7.4	23.3	43.9	40.4	4.1	10.3	2.3	7.3	1.2	443
3	7.3	7.4	27.8	45.0	32.7	3.3	9.4	3.8	10.1	1.7	326
4+	6.9	10.3	29.4	41.6	37.3	3.3	8.0	2.9	9.7	1.8	471
Residence											
Rural	7.7	9.4	30.1	44.5	36.8	3.7	9.8	2.6	9.9	1.4	1,468
Urban	4.2	2.0	5.9	44.9	36.7	3.5	7.4	2.4	8.4	0.4	238
Education											
Non literate ^a	6.4	8.3	27.5	41.8	34.4	3.3	10.7	2.9	11.5	1.9	658
Less than 5 years	9.9	8.2	37.5	39.0	44.4	4.2	4.5	2.4	17.3	1.9	208
5-9 years	7.3	8.6	26.1	48.1	36.0	3.9	8.5	2.4	7.3	0.7	645
10 or more years	7.0	8.4	16.8	48.7	39.1	3.1	14.2	2.4	3.1	0.0	195
Religion											
Hindu	6.0	5.9	18.3	42.7	36.5	3.4	10.1	2.6	7.3	3.2	384
Muslim	13.2	3.3	3.5	29.8	31.0	14.2	0.0	3.0	14.2	3.4	28
Christians	9.1	10.9	32.4	44.7	36.5	3.4	8.4	2.4	9.8	0.2	467
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	3.1	4.1	22.9	41.9	30.5	2.2	11.1	3.2	1.1	1.9	263
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	11.8	2.0	19.9	32.5	50.0	5.7	11.9	2.2	8.0	0.0	50
Others	8.0	11.3	33.1	49.1	39.7	3.7	9.6	2.5	15.9	0.2	510
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	4.8	7.6	17.2	37.3	29.2	4.1	11.5	1.8	8.8	3.3	115
Scheduled tribes	6.9	8.9	30.2	45.8	37.3	3.1	9.0	2.5	9.8	0.9	1,404
Other backward classes	10.5	5.6	5.2	45.9	40.0	4.2	16.1	4.3	10.1	1.6	77
Others	11.6	4.9	11.7	36.4	36.8	10.1	9.3	3.9	8.8	2.6	110
Wealth index											
Lowest	8.3	11.6	41.8	41.2	35.0	2.4	7.4	1.9	15.3	0.0	451
Second	11.0	9.7	32.4	42.3	35.1	5.0	7.0	2.8	12.0	1.7	359
Middle	6.4	6.9	21.7	51.7	38.7	3.9	8.6	3.0	8.2	1.6	416
Fourth	5.6	8.0	15.3	44.2	38.8	2.9	12.3	2.5	4.8	2.1	307
Highest	1.8	1.8	11.0	42.0	37.1	4.8	17.5	3.3	2.6	1.1	173
Arunachal Pradesh	7.3	8.4	27.0	44.6	36.8	3.6	9.5	2.6	9.7	1.2	1,706

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complications during delivery and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	43.0	22.5	17.4	71.8	34.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	76
20-24	46.8	30.0	29.9	62.3	28.2	2.6	10.0	0.3	733
25-29	48.8	30.3	31.2	61.4	32.4	3.4	7.7	0.1	1354
30-34	43.6	32.4	30.9	60.1	31.1	3.4	7.1	0.8	599
35+	45.2	23.3	29.9	61.0	34.0	2.1	6.8	0.0	419
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	50.7	32.2	24.6	65.6	31.6	1.8	8.6	0.0	1,054
2	46.7	30.6	33.3	57.8	30.7	4.1	7.3	0.8	857
3	45.3	26.7	36.9	63.2	31.9	4.4	8.1	0.4	568
4+	42.1	25.8	31.1	58.0	31.4	2.4	7.4	0.0	698
Residence									
Rural	45.6	30.5	30.9	62.9	32.5	2.5	7.6	0.3	2,478
Urban	51.1	26.1	28.5	56.9	27.8	4.4	9.1	0.3	703
Number of ANC visits									
No visit	40.6	20.7	23.9	58.7	39.7	3.2	5.5	0.6	1,223
1	56.5	34.2	32.2	43.9	33.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	90
2	56.2	39.9	18.5	62.9	35.9	2.9	5.3	0.0	387
3+	48.8	32.4	38.4	64.4	24.1	3.0	10.5	0.2	1,481
Delivery									
Normal	46.0	29.7	31.0	61.5	31.1	2.7	7.8	0.3	3,052
Caesarean	64.3	25.8	19.0	61.9	39.2	6.9	11.2	0.0	119
By instrument or assisted	(60.4)	(49.0)	(21.4)	(72.3)	(17.9)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Place of delivery									
Government facility	53.4	34.3	34.3	65.5	26.2	3.7	11.2	0.3	1,446
Private facility	39.9	40.4	40.1	56.7	33.8	3.8	13.9	0.0	74
Home	41.3	23.7	25.7	57.3	36.9	2.1	4.1	0.3	1,654
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Arunachal Pradesh	46.7	29.5	30.4	61.5	31.4	3.0	7.9	0.3	3,181

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	16.1	75.6	15.1	14.7	0.0	38.1	76
20-24	17.7	45.2	31.5	5.9	23.0	49.1	733
25-29	15.4	49.6	34.9	9.0	26.9	40.7	1,354
30-34	19.1	47.2	34.2	6.3	24.0	42.7	599
35+	13.9	48.2	39.7	6.3	29.1	42.4	419
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	16.3	47.2	29.5	6.3	24.5	45.5	1,054
2	16.6	48.0	34.4	8.3	30.8	31.9	857
3	14.5	46.0	36.4	7.0	19.5	49.2	568
4+	18.2	52.4	37.9	8.5	22.3	49.5	698
Residence							
Rural	15.9	52.8	31.8	8.7	21.1	43.4	2,478
Urban	18.6	34.5	41.0	3.5	37.2	43.1	703
Delivery							
Normal	16.1	48.0	33.3	7.5	24.8	44.2	3,052
Caesarean	23.0	52.8	43.0	0.0	22.2	30.7	119
By Instrument or Assisted	(43.2)	(75.6)	(54.8)	(54.3)	(54.3)	(29.9)	10
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	15.9	48.3	37.7	8.0	27.3	45.2	1,446
Private facility	18.6	30.8	48.5	0.0	34.5	38.4	74
Home	16.8	49.5	29.8	7.6	22.2	42.4	1,654
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	35.2	24.1	0.0	0.0	24.1	51.7	13
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	18.3	53.8	0.0	0.0	46.2	49.6	22
Other Health Personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Dai	22.3	64.7	32.1	10.3	14.6	57.6	129
Relatives/Friends	16.0	50.3	31.1	8.0	21.4	40.4	1,415
Others	7.4	61.6	67.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	38
No One	32.8	6.5	22.2	0.0	55.1	29.1	40
Arunachal Pradesh	16.5	48.5	34.0	7.5	24.9	43.3	3,181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] received any check-up after delivery, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	34.7	30.7	76
20-24	40.7	37.2	733
25-29	38.2	34.9	1354
30-34	38.9	35.2	599
35+	32.8	31.0	419
No. of living children			
0	*	*	4
1	43.5	39.9	1054
2	40.1	36.6	857
3	37.4	34.7	568
4+	28.2	25.2	698
Residence			
Rural	35.1	32.6	2,478
Urban	49.5	43.4	703
Education			
Non literate ^a	23.8	21.2	895
Less than 5 years	19.8	19.0	279
5-9 years	38.8	36.2	1,254
10 or more years	61.1	54.9	753
Religion			
Hindu	44.4	40.6	860
Muslim	37.9	30.6	57
Christians	34.5	31.8	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	41.1	36.7	446
Parsi	*	*	4
No Religion	27.5	25.3	83
Others	34.8	32.4	890
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	46.6	41.5	286
Scheduled tribes	35.2	32.5	2,474
Other backward classes	46.2	40.8	165
Others	51.0	46.2	256
Wealth index			
Lowest	15.4	13.5	539
Second	28.3	27.0	545
Middle	33.4	31.1	672
Fourth	44.2	41.3	719
Highest	61.0	54.2	706
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	38.1	34.8	3,181
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	38.3	35.0	3,147
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004. [*] Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem, according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh , 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	26.6	27.8	43.0	16.1	31.6	76
20-24	31.4	47.6	46.8	17.7	30.9	733
25-29	29.5	48.3	48.8	15.4	42.2	1,354
30-34	31.4	49.0	43.6	19.1	38.9	599
35+	25.9	47.2	45.2	13.9	25.1	419
No. of living children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	32.2	55.3	50.7	16.3	43.1	1,054
2	30.0	40.6	46.7	16.6	33.0	857
3	28.7	49.1	45.3	14.5	42.4	568
4+	26.6	42.9	42.1	18.2	27.4	698
Residence						
Rural	29.4	47.7	45.6	15.9	37.7	2,478
Urban	31.2	47.7	51.1	18.6	32.1	703
Education						
Non literate ^a	28.2	38.4	37.5	14.2	25.2	895
Less than five years	28.8	32.7	46.9	19.4	18.1	279
5-9 years	29.6	50.9	53.4	18.1	40.1	1,254
10 or more years	32.3	57.6	46.7	15.4	50.3	753
Religion						
Hindu	31.5	50.0	47.0	14.9	35.6	860
Muslim	21.3	46.8	59.0	12.7	25.7	57
Christians	29.5	43.2	56.8	17.9	30.1	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	32.5	54.3	27.9	10.7	46.7	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	52.8	42.6	49.4	40.4	38.3	83
Others	25.2	46.5	45.3	17.6	39.7	890
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	27.4	52.6	48.8	16.1	27.3	286
Scheduled tribes	28.3	46.8	46.9	15.9	36.4	2,474
Other backward classes	41.1	64.1	39.8	18.7	31.4	165
Others	39.2	39.0	47.3	20.4	47.4	256
Wealth index						
Lowest	30.8	23.8	45.3	17.8	20.8	539
Second	27.8	37.6	47.7	21.2	26.6	545
Middle	25.8	49.9	48.4	16.4	37.9	672
Fourth	32.2	59.2	46.7	13.8	46.9	719
Highest	31.8	59.0	45.5	14.7	50.2	706
Arunachal Pradesh	29.8	47.7	46.7	16.5	36.4	3,181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had pregnancy, delivery, post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Arunachal Pradesh , 2007-08

District	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
Tawang	29.8	49.4	19.7	8.4	52.4	235
West Kameng	36.2	67.6	31.5	14.2	44.7	254
East Kameng	48.1	26.0	47.1	31.0	37.0	231
Papum Pare	31.7	72.0	44.8	13.1	57.5	244
Lower Subansiri	13.6	47.8	46.9	10.4	21.1	180
Upper Subansiri	23.0	56.9	56.4	13.3	48.8	162
West Siang	30.5	43.1	58.7	22.9	25.5	161
East Siang	44.8	48.4	58.0	29.6	36.6	236
Upper Siang	31.0	43.2	54.2	24.0	24.3	239
Dibang Valley	18.0	65.1	51.9	8.4	52.4	239
Lohit	16.6	33.6	66.3	9.1	16.6	160
Changlang	25.9	35.4	34.0	7.1	40.8	166
Tirap	26.7	28.6	53.5	9.9	27.3	101
Kurung Kumey	13.1	30.0	46.2	17.2	16.0	145
Lower Dibang Valley	29.6	63.0	52.8	20.7	57.3	266
Anjaw	34.6	38.6	21.6	10.5	35.3	162
Arunachal Pradesh	29.8	47.7	46.7	16.5	36.4	3,181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

ABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	37.6	37.0	40.8	16.5	20.6	40.0	43.3	76
20-24	29.9	36.4	30.9	15.4	19.8	38.6	43.2	733
25-29	35.2	39.6	34.8	17.1	25.4	41.2	45.3	1,354
30-34	32.9	38.0	31.8	16.7	27.0	39.9	43.0	599
35+	33.6	38.0	33.2	18.3	30.6	39.3	44.3	419
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	37.3	41.2	36.9	17.7	24.5	42.9	46.9	1,054
2	34.2	36.7	33.0	17.7	23.8	38.6	43.2	857
3	31.8	38.3	30.7	16.1	27.3	39.4	41.1	568
4+	27.9	35.7	30.3	14.7	25.2	38.4	43.9	698
Residence								
Rural	32.3	37.4	33.4	16.2	24.2	40.0	43.7	2,478
Urban	37.5	41.8	32.9	19.1	28.0	40.5	46.1	703
Education								
Non literate ^a	27.4	34.4	29.5	13.6	21.9	38.1	40.2	895
Less than 5 years	23.5	31.3	28.2	10.5	11.4	27.3	32.0	279
9-10 years	35.7	39.1	37.0	18.2	28.3	41.6	46.9	1,254
10 or more years	40.4	44.1	33.5	20.6	28.1	44.8	49.2	753
Religion								
Hindu	35.4	37.9	35.7	17.7	24.9	42.2	43.7	860
Muslim	30.5	36.5	31.5	29.8	27.4	32.1	31.7	57
Christians	27.9	30.5	26.0	13.9	23.8	33.7	39.3	841
Buddhists/Neo -Buddhists	29.5	43.3	36.2	16.2	30.4	51.4	46.2	446
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	48.7	51.5	50.8	26.1	27.7	33.9	36.3	83
Others	37.0	42.3	34.8	17.2	22.9	39.5	50.1	890
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled castes	40.1	44.8	32.9	23.7	28.3	38.4	39.2	286
Scheduled tribes	31.2	36.5	33.2	15.4	24.7	40.0	45.3	2,474
Other backward classes	36.4	40.0	30.3	19.0	23.2	37.5	37.6	165
Others	44.6	47.2	36.6	21.0	24.9	44.4	43.6	256
Wealth index								
Lowest	24.3	32.6	28.0	11.5	16.6	31.2	42.7	539
Second	30.3	31.7	27.6	13.6	23.7	31.9	42.2	545
Middle	31.3	35.0	31.7	14.4	26.6	40.3	40.5	672
Fourth	36.9	42.1	37.5	17.5	28.3	45.3	44.8	719
Highest	41.1	46.9	38.9	24.8	27.3	47.6	49.8	706
Arunachal Pradesh	33.4	38.3	33.3	16.8	25.0	40.1	44.2	3,181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b			Number of children**
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	
Age group						
15-19	37.8	83	91.7	8.3	0.0	31
20-24	40.2	602	94.5	5.1	0.5	241
25-29	36.7	852	93.8	5.3	0.8	312
30-34	38.0	390	91.9	7.2	0.9	148
35-39	37.9	177	96.1	3.9	0.0	67
40-44	22.9	48	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
45-49	(23.8)	21	*	*	*	5
Residence						
Rural	33.3	1,604	94.4	5.4	0.2	533
Urban	49.6	569	92.7	5.8	1.5	282
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	24.5	652	98.0	2.0	0.0	159
Less than 5 years	28.9	202	94.7	2.6	2.6	58
5-9 years	36.9	839	95.7	3.8	0.4	309
10 or more years	60.3	480	89.4	9.7	0.9	289
Religion						
Hindu	43.9	621	91.7	6.9	1.4	272
Muslim	30.4	46	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Christian	34.8	561	95.7	4.3	0.0	195
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.2	275	94.2	4.7	1.1	113
Parsi	*	2	nc	nc	nc	0
No religion	32.7	56	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Others	33.3	612	93.9	6.1	0.0	203
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	44.5	227	93.2	5.7	1.2	101
Scheduled Tribes	34.8	1,656	94.3	5.4	0.2	575
Other Backward Classes	46.3	123	93.2	4.3	2.5	56
Others	53.0	83	85.2	12.2	2.6	44
Wealth index						
Lowest	17.8	389	100.0	0.0	0.0	69
Second	31.5	356	93.5	5.4	1.1	112
Middle	30.6	454	97.7	1.5	0.8	138
Fourth	44.9	493	97.8	2.2	0.0	221
Highest	57.2	481	87.7	11.3	1.0	275
Arunachal Pradesh	37.6	2,173	93.9	5.5	0.6	815

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	81.0	34.3	78.8	21.2	83
20-24	85.0	36.1	82.1	17.9	602
25-29	82.0	37.9	84.0	16.0	852
30-34	84.4	41.0	86.7	13.3	390
35-39	86.7	41.2	80.7	19.3	177
40-44	72.8	38.0	87.3	12.7	48
45-49	(85.4)	(42.9)	(85.7)	(14.3)	21
Residence					
Rural	82.4	37.1	83.0	17.0	1,604
Urban	86.5	41.5	85.4	14.6	569
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	81.7	40.6	86.5	13.5	652
Less than 5 years	75.9	35.6	83.8	16.2	202
5-9 years	82.8	35.3	79.9	20.1	839
10 or more years	90.1	40.9	86.1	13.9	480
Religion					
Hindu	86.4	38.3	84.2	15.8	621
Muslim	78.5	38.7	84.7	15.3	46
Christian	83.8	37.2	81.6	18.4	561
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.1	35.8	89.0	11.0	275
Parsi	*	*	*	*	2
No religion	80.1	37.9	83.6	16.4	56
Others	81.2	40.1	82.2	17.8	612
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	86.0	32.7	75.6	24.4	227
Scheduled Tribes	82.8	37.5	84.2	15.8	1,656
Other backward Classes	86.1	47.0	84.2	15.8	123
Others	87.8	44.1	89.3	10.7	83
Wealth index					
Lowest	75.1	45.6	84.3	15.7	389
Second	79.2	32.1	76.4	23.6	356
Middle	83.6	32.6	82.6	17.4	454
Fourth	88.7	37.7	84.9	15.1	493
Highest	87.6	42.3	87.9	12.1	481
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	83.4	38.2	83.6	16.4	2,173
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	83.5	38.1	83.4	16.6	2,113

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children age under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food		
<2	73.3	6.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	102
2-3	49.2	22.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	136
4-5	31.9	25.4	3.8	2.9	6.7	104
6-8	21.5	23.5	19.6	16.8	36.4	143
9-11	8.1	5.8	12.0	60.3	72.3	135
12-17	3.3	0.5	1.3	71.8	73.1	386
18-23	1.6	0.8	1.2	71.0	72.2	257
24-35	3.3	1.5	0.5	52.4	52.9	910
6-9	18.7	19.8	18.1	25.8	43.9	193
6-35 ²	38.0	3.2	3.1	57.0	60.1	1,831
6-9 (15-44) [†]	18.5	20.2	18.5	25.8	44.3	189
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	37.9	3.1	3.1	57.2	60.3	1,780
Median duration (months)	4.9	6.0	8.1	10.0	9.05	2,173

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	(50.5)	17
20-24	52.5	113
25-29	53.5	129
30-34	51.6	43
35-39	41.3	27
40-44	(40.1)	10
45-49	*	3
Residence		
Rural	52.7	253
Urban	46.9	89
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	57.4	109
Less than 5 years	45.5	29
5-9 years	44.3	144
10 or more years	60.1	60
Religion		
Hindu	63.9	101
Muslim	(63.9)	11
Christian	38.9	78
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.1	44
Parsi	nc	0
No religion	*	8
Others	42.2	100
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	38.6	29
Scheduled Tribes	50.9	267
Other Backward Classes	(54.6)	16
Others	(89.2)	17
Wealth index		
Lowest	48.4	71
Second	35.3	50
Middle	58.7	78
Fourth	50.5	69
Highest	57.7	74
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	51.3	342
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	51.5	333

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Tawang	81.4	35.9	90.2	9.8	160
West Kameng	87.4	36.4	92.5	7.5	146
East Kameng	79.3	48.8	91.8	8.2	170
Papum Pare	78.8	58.9	92.5	7.5	195
Lower Subansiri	88.7	37.7	70.6	29.4	122
Upper Subansiri	88.5	34.2	77.5	22.5	113
West Siang	77.6	31.0	79.6	20.4	117
East Siang	79.7	48.2	83.8	16.2	194
Upper Siang	80.0	37.2	89.0	11.0	167
Dibang Valley	94.3	20.9	85.4	14.6	158
Lohit	75.6	26.9	43.5	56.5	126
Changlang	89.7	54.0	90.9	9.1	110
Tirap	57.4	37.0	72.2	27.8	54
Kurung Kumey	79.2	16.7	55.6	44.4	72
Lower Dibang Valley	97.3	27.5	94.0	6.0	162
Anjaw	79.4	39.3	82.2	17.8	107
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	83.4	38.2	83.6	16.4	2,173
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	83.5	38.1	83.4	16.6	2,113

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	71.2	72.5	63.8	49.5	28.4	81.5	47.1	20.1	35.8	13.6	11.3	29.4	464
Urban	80.9	79.4	77.0	68.9	11.4	72.4	27.1	17.1	23.7	12.6	13.8	51.4	181
Sex of the child													
Male	72.2	74.6	66.5	54.4	24.0	78.3	40.7	18.3	33.4	13.3	13.0	34.2	342
Female	75.6	74.1	68.4	55.2	23.5	79.9	42.8	20.5	31.6	13.4	10.9	36.7	303
Birth order													
1	73.8	73.8	68.4	57.1	23.3	78.4	43.0	19.4	33.2	14.0	11.0	35.2	300
2	74.5	78.8	69.2	54.9	22.9	83.9	39.1	13.4	30.2	8.4	11.4	41.1	141
3	82.0	80.7	72.9	58.5	27.7	82.5	42.8	26.2	38.0	20.9	11.5	36.4	79
4+	67.8	66.5	59.0	46.1	23.8	72.6	41.2	21.7	30.6	12.9	15.6	28.1	124
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	64.2	63.3	54.0	42.5	24.4	69.9	36.2	14.6	23.9	9.4	19.8	30.9	188
Less than 5 years	60.2	57.6	52.5	48.2	35.6	79.4	50.6	22.1	27.6	11.8	15.7	26.2	77
5-9 years	77.2	79.4	72.1	56.8	27.2	82.6	45.4	21.8	37.6	16.3	9.2	33.6	220
10 or more years	87.3	88.7	84.1	69.6	12.5	85.0	38.8	20.1	38.3	14.6	4.7	47.7	160
Religion													
Hindu	82.4	80.6	76.3	63.9	15.1	75.2	33.4	17.3	28.1	11.2	10.1	47.6	196
Muslim	(62.0)	(48.9)	(36.6)	(36.6)	(12.3)	(49.6)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(49.9)	14
Christian	74.4	77.5	67.2	58.6	20.1	76.6	38.5	21.1	34.2	15.7	16.9	33.4	162
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.7	88.2	80.8	65.2	23.2	89.7	41.1	19.9	44.6	16.5	4.6	38.0	84
Parsi	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	n.c	0
No religion	(60.0)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(40.0)	(53.3)	(86.7)	(60.0)	(33.3)	(53.3)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15
Others	59.5	60.0	53.1	37.9	36.3	82.8	55.8	20.2	30.7	12.0	13.2	22.8	174
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	82.4	81.4	74.1	60.3	10.2	76.2	23.2	15.4	23.6	6.1	10.9	55.3	84
Scheduled Tribes	71.1	71.9	64.6	52.0	27.8	80.6	47.2	21.0	35.8	15.3	12.6	29.4	489
Other Backward Classes	74.1	79.4	72.1	52.5	7.2	74.9	32.9	11.2	15.4	3.7	14.3	42.4	30
Others	(91.3)	(87.0)	(82.6)	(78.3)	(26.1)	(78.3)	(30.4)	(21.7)	(30.4)	(17.4)	(4.3)	(52.2)	23
Wealth index													
Lowest	46.6	47.4	39.7	32.8	32.1	65.2	42.5	15.9	19.4	7.1	27.0	19.3	112
Second	69.8	71.8	61.1	50.4	27.2	85.1	51.9	29.8	34.0	19.0	11.3	25.0	109
Middle	73.6	73.6	67.2	45.8	33.0	81.6	45.7	15.7	36.0	12.4	11.6	31.2	121
Fourth	82.2	81.7	75.3	62.8	21.2	80.0	41.4	23.7	40.7	17.7	7.6	37.7	151
Highest	88.8	89.5	84.5	73.0	10.6	82.1	31.1	12.9	30.6	10.3	6.1	55.6	152
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	73.8	74.4	67.4	54.7	23.8	79.1	41.7	19.3	32.5	13.3	12.0	35.4	645
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	74.4	74.9	67.8	55.6	23.5	79.2	41.7	19.5	32.8	13.5	12.1	35.6	630

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases. nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Tawang	36.3	88.0	67.5	17.7	25.3	45.9	18.2	2.8	51.5	57
West Kameng	42.7	88.4	57.6	30.7	11.7	44.0	7.1	3.7	52.3	39
East Kameng	15.0	46.8	38.7	15.8	18.8	27.7	15.0	46.2	36.7	39
Papum Pare	53.3	91.0	64.6	4.3	21.6	24.3	15.8	5.8	40.8	55
Lower Subansiri	49.8	62.3	58.0	31.6	5.0	14.1	3.8	8.5	49.1	52
Upper Subansiri	20.8	56.5	31.1	35.2	22.0	28.5	7.1	18.1	48.7	28
West Siang	21.8	58.1	44.4	16.7	28.5	29.9	19.4	20.3	38.0	31
East Siang	34.4	73.1	52.0	30.5	16.2	28.6	6.8	17.0	46.1	60
Upper Siang	10.6	60.0	27.2	42.2	13.1	39.9	6.1	12.1	17.0	50
Dibang Valley	53.3	88.9	62.2	17.8	15.6	37.8	13.3	0.0	67.6	45
Lohit	56.1	91.1	73.4	13.4	22.2	28.2	18.6	6.8	63.5	38
Changlang	57.4	84.5	75.6	6.0	19.3	27.2	15.0	8.8	52.5	42
Tirap	(15.4)	(69.2)	(76.9)	(15.4)	(53.8)	(53.8)	(46.2)	(15.4)	(38.6)	13
Kurung Kumey	(0.0)	(54.2)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(29.2)	(33.3)	(20.8)	(4.2)	(40.0)	24
Lower Dibang Valley	14.9	94.8	31.1	23.4	27.7	63.2	16.7	0.0	60.4	42
Anjaw	16.7	60.0	50.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	16.7	26.0	30
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	35.4	73.8	54.7	23.8	19.3	32.5	13.3	12.0	54.3	645
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	35.6	74.4	55.6	23.5	19.5	32.8	13.5	12.1	45.1 [#]	630

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

² Children aged 12-35 months.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector				Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility ¹	Private health sector ²		
Residence						
Rural	7.4	18.6	85.2	1.7	0.1	1,307
Urban	1.5	2.2	95.3	3.2	0.0	493
Sex of the child						
Male	5.0	14.9	88.2	2.4	0.0	973
Female	6.9	13.7	87.4	1.7	0.2	827
Birth order						
1	4.6	14.2	88.4	2.4	0.0	773
2	5.4	15.9	86.6	2.5	0.4	420
3	8.5	14.3	88.0	2.2	0.0	260
4+	7.2	12.8	87.9	0.8	0.0	342
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	8.7	13.8	84.7	1.0	0.0	485
Less than 5 years	10.2	22.5	81.6	1.9	0.0	157
5-9 years	5.1	15.5	89.6	1.6	0.3	712
10 or more years	2.6	10.2	90.6	4.2	0.0	446
Religion						
Hindu	5.2	8.8	90.4	3.1	0.0	534
Muslim	5.8	5.7	85.7	2.7	0.0	34
Christian	4.2	18.1	86.2	1.0	0.0	434
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.1	20.5	76.0	0.9	0.0	247
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	2
No religion	1.8	18.9	89.5	0.0	1.8	47
Others	2.7	14.4	92.1	2.8	0.2	502
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	1.5	9.0	91.1	4.3	0.0	200
Scheduled Tribes	7.0	15.3	86.9	1.7	0.1	1,341
Other Backward Classes	3.5	13.8	90.1	1.9	0.0	110
Others	5.4	11.8	85.9	6.4	0.0	75
Wealth index						
Lowest	5.8	29.3	80.4	0.4	0.0	249
Second	6.5	16.1	87.0	2.9	0.0	285
Middle	8.0	15.8	86.2	1.6	0.2	384
Fourth	6.8	12.5	90.0	.2	0.2	439
Highest	3.0	5.5	91.6	4.9	0.0	443
Arunachal Pradesh	5.9	14.4	87.8	2.1	0.1	1,800

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes hospital/ dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/Anganwadi centre/pulse polio centre/AYUSH hospital or clinic/ other public sector health facility.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	43.7	11.3	13.6	645
24-35 months	47.0	16.0	20.5	910
Residence				
Rural	42.7	12.3	16.0	1,167
Urban	55.2	18.7	22.7	388
Sex of the child				
Male	45.8	14.1	16.3	839
Female	45.5	14.3	19.1	716
Birth order				
1	48.5	13.8	14.9	668
2	48.4	13.4	20.1	352
3	47.8	13.4	20.5	201
4+	35.1	17.5	18.6	329
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	31.7	16.4	8.0	455
Less than 5 years	31.3	14.2	7.4	155
5-9 years	49.1	15.3	19.7	593
10 or more years	64.2	11.3	31.1	352
Religion				
Hindu	52.2	14.8	19.9	433
Muslim	24.8	13.3	9.5	31
Christian	44.5	15.5	22.1	406
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.2	12.7	10.7	202
Parsi	*	*	*	1
No religion	51.5	0.0	12.5	39
Others	37.1	14.7	15.1	443
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	53.5	16.8	23.2	169
Scheduled Tribes	44.1	13.4	16.8	1,191
Other Backward Classes	45.7	13.2	15.9	80
Others	51.8	16.8	17.7	57
Wealth index				
Lowest	22.4	18.2	9.6	273
Second	38.3	10.8	15.1	269
Middle	45.2	12.0	13.4	320
Fourth	55.1	11.6	19.9	355
Highest	60.8	18.6	27.6	338
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	45.7	14.2	17.6	1,555
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)^{#†}	45.1	14.0	17.2	1,691

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but not attend school, are also included.

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		Others
Age group								
15-19	89.6	86.4	76.0	10.6	17.7	10.3	3.6	270
20-24	91.7	86.8	77.5	16.1	21.1	12.3	2.7	1,789
25-29	92.2	85.2	78.3	18.1	21.7	12.1	3.9	3,176
30-34	90.8	83.0	77.6	17.1	18.9	12.4	4.4	2,362
35-39	90.0	82.9	77.0	20.6	20.2	13.5	4.7	3,052
40-44	85.7	75.5	78.0	18.5	16.9	11.9	5.2	1,918
45-49	79.7	68.4	74.9	18.9	19.6	10.5	6.4	2,640
Residence								
Rural	87.1	78.8	75.9	18.8	20.6	12.1	4.6	12,604
Urban	95.6	90.3	83.3	15.3	16.5	12.2	4.1	2,603
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	80.5	68.2	73.5	17.1	16.5	10.8	6.0	6,089
Less than 5 years	84.2	73.7	71.9	14.0	16.0	10.3	4.6	1,261
5-9 years	93.8	87.0	77.7	17.1	20.4	11.3	4.2	4,678
10 or more years	97.8	94.7	84.3	23.1	26.0	16.2	2.6	3,179
Religion								
Hindu	91.8	84.0	77.6	15.8	20.5	11.3	3.8	3,657
Muslim	87.3	85.3	74.9	17.5	21.6	13.3	2.1	211
Christian	88.2	81.0	77.9	16.3	16.2	8.0	3.9	4,296
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.7	85.3	72.8	21.8	22.9	19.5	7.4	2,001
Parsi	37.9	82.8	67.9	10.8	13.5	13.4	0.0	94
No religion	77.0	71.4	71.9	17.6	23.0	18.1	5.1	527
Others	89.3	76.5	78.9	20.9	21.4	12.9	4.7	4,400
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	94.0	85.7	78.8	17.8	15.3	13.5	4.7	1,056
Scheduled Tribes	89.4	79.9	76.8	18.7	20.6	11.9	4.8	11,979
Other Backward Classes	89.7	81.0	82.5	13.5	17.8	13.9	2.0	574
Others	96.4	91.5	84.5	16.2	27.0	10.7	3.2	539
Wealth index								
Lowest	82.6	64.4	74.1	18.4	16.3	8.8	4.6	2,908
Second	84.4	73.5	75.5	16.1	19.1	9.9	6.5	3,095
Middle	86.9	80.8	73.4	16.8	19.7	12.0	4.8	3,067
Fourth	91.0	87.4	77.5	18.1	21.0	12.7	4.3	3,078
Highest	97.1	94.2	84.4	21.4	22.7	16.5	2.7	3,059
Arunachal Pradesh	88.4	80.8	77.2	18.2	19.9	12.1	4.5	1,5207

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.2	951	50.2	70.5	86.4	13.6	0.0	29
25-29	4.5	1,553	74.9	57.2	97.9	2.1	2.1	39
30-34	3.5	716	48.5	47.5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
35-39	3.9	364	78.7	46.1	*	*	*	6
40-49	1.4	134	100.0	46.3	*	*	*	1
Residence								
Rural	4.2	2,869	59.6	59.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	71
Urban	3.5	849	87.3	52.8	(81.3)	(18.8)	(6.3)	16
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	4.0	1,097	48.8	43.5	(84.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	19
Less than 5 years	5.0	340	70.9	66.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
5-9 years	3.6	1,441	68.0	57.2	93.6	3.6	2.9	30
10 or more years	4.5	840	75.8	72.3	93.4	9.8	0.0	27
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	990	78.8	56.5	(84.8)	(15.2)	(0.0)	19
Muslim	2.2	74	50.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Christian	4.0	997	68.4	65.8	96.0	4.0	0.0	27
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	1.6	504	74.7	50.6	*	*	*	4
Parsi	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	1
No religion	14.0	98	14.6	79.3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Others	5.0	1,050	65.6	49.2	92.8	10.6	0.0	25
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.1	345	83.0	54.8	(71.7)	(19.6)	(8.8)	10
Schedule Tribes	3.6	2,887	64.0	56.7	96.7	4.7	0.0	59
Other Backward Classes	8.1	195	60.5	63.3	*	*	*	9
Others	2.6	141	100.0	76.0	*	*	*	3
Wealth index								
Lowest	5.7	657	33.8	63.2	(95.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	24
Second	4.0	638	66.2	38.9	(79.2)	(20.8)	(0.0)	10
Middle	4.1	783	76.0	61.2	(95.7)	(0.0)	(4.3)	19
Fourth	4.8	831	69.0	59.8	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	23
Highest	2.0	809	100.0	64.5	(82.8)	(25.5)	(0.0)	11
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	4.1	3,718	64.6	57.9	92.3	7.7	1.0	87
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	4.1	3,598	64.1	57.9	91.7	8.3	1.2	84

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	64.2	270	66.4	33.9	13.0	30.7	70.4	2.2	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	92
20-24	66.2	1,789	72.2	32.2	17.2	32.3	69.5	1.5	89.5	76.5	17.6	5.9	859
25-29	69.7	3,176	69.2	33.2	17.1	33.9	69.9	2.0	79.2	83.8	16.2	0.0	1,553
30-34	69.0	2,362	70.2	35.3	18.4	33.4	68.5	1.8	93.8	93.3	6.7	0.0	716
35-39	68.6	3,052	70.4	34.5	18.9	31.3	67.6	1.1	72.7	85.7	14.3	0.0	364
40-44	64.1	1,918	67.7	34.2	16.4	33.9	68.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93
45-49	60.9	2,640	67.9	29.0	15.8	33.3	74.8	2.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	41
Residence													
Rural	64.8	12,604	67.5	32.3	16.9	31.7	70.2	1.7	82.6	90.9	9.1	0.0	2,869
Urban	76.3	2,603	78.8	37.2	19.2	38.4	67.8	2.2	75.9	72.7	22.7	4.5	849
Mother's education													
Non-literate ⁸	56.5	6,089	67.6	26.6	12.7	27.6	72.2	2.0	77.1	84.6	11.5	3.8	1,097
Less than 5 years	58.9	1,261	63.6	25.8	14.0	29.7	70.5	0.9	57.1	75.0	25.0	0.0	340
5-9 years	70.1	4,678	68.0	34.8	17.1	32.0	66.1	1.5	88.2	86.7	13.3	0.0	1,441
10 or more years	84.4	3,179	75.5	41.7	24.6	41.9	71.0	2.2	78.3	88.2	11.8	0.0	840
Religion													
Hindu	70.2	3,657	72.8	36.3	15.8	36.1	71.8	2.6	85.3	75.9	24.1	0.0	990
Muslim	76.1	211	72.7	35.8	18.7	35.1	62.3	2.6	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	74
Christian	66.5	4,296	65.2	29.1	14.4	30.5	68.9	1.1	72.7	94.1	5.9	0.0	997
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	63.1	2,001	71.5	41.7	18.5	31.5	74.3	0.6	50.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	504
Parsi	39.9	94	84.4	13.0	15.5	13.0	76.2	*	*	*	*	*	5
No religion	62.1	527	61.0	35.6	26.2	35.7	83.0	4.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	98
Others	66.1	4,400	70.5	30.6	20.1	33.0	65.6	1.9	80.8	89.5	10.5	0.0	1,050
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	73.9	1,056	79.1	38.9	18.8	38.2	65.6	2.3	66.7	84.6	7.7	7.7	345
Scheduled Tribes	66.2	11,979	68.1	32.0	16.8	32.4	69.2	1.4	79.7	86.7	13.3	0.0	2,887
Other Backward Classes	68.1	574	74.9	47.0	24.8	36.9	67.7	4.3	90.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	195
Others	79.3	539	66.0	46.5	21.2	37.0	76.5	3.5	83.3	80.0	20.0	0.0	141
Wealth index													
Lowest	55.2	2,908	59.6	25.5	14.0	27.7	70.8	0.5	87.5	85.7	14.3	0.0	657
Second	60.6	3,095	68.1	25.1	12.6	29.4	66.8	2.4	69.6	80.0	13.3	6.7	638
Middle	64.9	3,067	68.9	27.1	13.9	28.2	68.2	2.1	75.0	88.2	11.8	0.0	783
Fourth	73.5	3,078	73.2	34.0	17.3	33.8	70.4	2.1	87.5	90.5	9.5	0.0	831
Highest	78.4	3,059	74.3	48.9	26.1	42.4	72.2	1.9	85.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	809
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)[†]	66.6	15,207	69.5	33.2	17.3	32.9	69.8	1.8	80.8	85.6	13.2	1.2	3,718
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	73.4	11,580	69.3	34.2	17.6	32.6	69.0	1.7	80.9	87.2	11.6	1.2	3,598

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment.⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁸ Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Tawang	87.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	278
West Kameng	85.4	2.5	45.9	2.5	62.5	277
East Kameng	77.2	9.8	83.7	1.8	100.0	282
Papum Pare	93.1	4.3	94.1	2.5	66.7	310
Lower Subansiri	79.7	0.7	100.0	0.5	100.0	214
Upper Subansiri	79.7	4.1	21.8	0.5	0.0	195
West Siang	76.2	5.4	46.0	0.5	100.0	193
East Siang	83.1	10.1	46.2	7.7	78.6	293
Upper Siang	54.0	3.4	21.8	0.4	50.0	284
Dibang Valley	91.8	5.3	64.3	3.4	100.0	264
Lohit	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	183
Changlang	83.1	2.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	191
Tirap	81.9	1.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	107
Kurung Kumey	84.5	2.6	50.0	1.9	75.0	155
Lower Dibang Valley	74.0	4.6	50.6	1.0	85.7	301
Anjaw	82.2	1.0	50.0	0.5	100.0	191
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	80.8	4.0	57.1	1.8	80.8	3,718
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	83.5	4.1	57.9	1.7	80.9	3,598

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.
² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8
Any modern method ¹	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.8
Female sterilization	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.6
Male sterilization	65.1	63.7	72.5	65.5	64.1	72.9
Intra Uterine Device	80.6	79.2	88.0	81.1	79.7	88.3
Pill	90.8	89.7	96.3	91.0	90.0	96.4
Emergency contraceptive pill	24.9	23.0	35.0	25.1	23.1	35.7
Injectables	35.2	33.7	43.1	35.7	34.2	43.8
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	86.4	85.3	91.9	87.1	86.2	92.1
Female condom	8.2	6.4	17.8	8.5	6.6	18.4
Rhythm method	32.8	31.5	39.7	33.3	32.0	40.3
Withdrawal method	29.1	27.8	35.8	29.5	28.2	36.3
Others	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
Number of women**	15,207	12,604	2,603	13,866	11,478	2,388

** Unweighted cases.
¹Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	99.8	99.6	67.1	99.5	82.3	94.5	25.9	38.0	91.0	8.7	35.0	31.8	0.5	1,965
25-29	99.7	99.7	68.7	99.3	86.2	94.9	28.9	37.8	91.1	8.2	37.2	33.0	0.8	3,010
30-34	99.9	99.8	67.5	99.6	83.0	93.0	26.7	36.4	89.2	10.1	35.1	30.6	1.0	2,178
35-39	99.8	99.5	67.8	99.2	82.9	91.1	26.7	38.6	87.8	10.0	33.3	30.6	1.2	2,728
40-49	99.3	99.1	59.6	98.6	74.3	85.3	20.0	30.6	80.7	6.6	28.6	24.5	0.7	3,985
No. of living children														
0	99.4	99.2	66.0	99.0	81.1	92.6	26.3	34.4	90.0	10.2	35.4	33.3	0.9	1,773
1	99.7	99.7	70.7	99.3	84.9	94.0	31.2	40.5	91.4	9.9	39.6	35.5	0.5	2,090
2	99.8	99.7	73.3	99.4	86.1	93.0	29.2	38.8	90.3	9.3	37.8	32.8	0.8	3,055
3	99.6	99.4	65.0	99.0	82.1	91.1	25.0	35.2	88.0	7.8	31.9	28.5	0.9	3,162
4+	99.5	99.4	56.6	99.1	74.2	87.0	18.1	31.6	80.2	6.8	26.5	22.8	1.0	3,786
Residence														
Rural	99.6	99.4	64.1	99.1	79.7	90.0	23.1	34.2	86.2	6.6	32.0	28.2	0.8	11,478
Urban	99.8	99.8	72.9	99.6	88.3	96.4	35.7	43.8	92.1	18.4	40.3	36.3	1.2	2,388
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.2	98.9	56.3	98.3	70.4	84.0	14.0	27.0	77.1	4.3	24.5	21.8	0.7	5,410
Less than five years	99.8	99.7	56.3	99.4	71.0	89.2	16.1	26.4	87.9	6.0	25.6	21.9	1.2	1,178
5-9 years	99.9	99.9	68.3	99.8	87.1	95.4	28.7	36.7	93.3	7.7	35.1	30.7	0.8	4,347
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	82.3	99.7	96.1	98.3	44.4	54.3	96.4	18.3	50.4	45.4	1.1	2,931
Religion														
Hindu	99.5	99.4	71.5	99.0	86.0	93.7	28.3	40.7	88.7	9.4	35.3	29.7	1.2	3,372
Muslim	99.1	99.1	66.6	99.1	81.7	90.5	29.9	40.3	88.0	9.7	28.0	25.1	1.4	199
Christian	99.8	99.8	60.9	99.7	77.5	91.5	22.2	30.5	88.1	7.9	28.9	24.6	0.5	3,891
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	99.7	99.4	74.7	99.0	89.1	95.0	28.0	58.7	85.8	7.7	43.9	40.6	0.2	1,790
Parsi	97.9	96.9	81.4	96.9	66.9	65.7	8.8	22.0	89.7	1.0	60.5	54.2	0.0	94
No religion	100.0	99.4	70.3	99.4	80.8	82.3	22.5	31.6	88.8	4.4	44.9	33.8	0.6	492
Others	99.6	99.4	59.7	98.9	77.1	88.2	24.5	26.8	85.1	9.2	29.5	28.4	1.2	4,028
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	99.7	99.7	74.6	99.0	85.7	93.5	35.1	45.1	91.1	14.5	38.4	35.9	2.2	1,001
Scheduled tribes	99.6	99.5	62.2	99.2	80.0	91.4	23.9	34.0	86.3	7.8	32.0	28.3	0.8	10,794
Other backward classes	99.8	99.8	76.4	99.8	89.1	96.4	29.6	42.5	89.1	10.6	29.2	24.3	0.5	547
Others	99.6	99.2	78.9	98.9	82.6	84.8	25.9	39.4	89.8	8.2	41.3	36.3	0.6	1,524
Wealth index														
Lowest	98.6	98.2	47.6	97.6	60.5	81.6	8.9	17.0	73.6	4.2	23.7	21.1	0.9	2,567
Second	99.6	99.5	54.0	99.1	74.2	87.2	17.5	21.8	85.3	4.3	25.4	23.1	0.6	2,766
Middle	99.8	99.7	66.9	99.3	83.4	91.7	23.9	34.0	89.2	5.1	29.0	25.3	0.5	2,800
Fourth	100.0	100.0	73.9	99.8	90.5	95.8	30.9	45.2	91.9	9.3	39.5	33.9	1.2	2,839
Highest	100.0	100.0	82.8	99.9	94.4	97.7	42.4	57.9	94.3	18.7	47.7	42.9	0.9	2,894
Arunachal Pradesh	99.6	99.5	65.5	99.2	81.1	91.0	25.1	35.7	87.1	8.5	33.3	29.5	0.8	13,866

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Tawang	100.0	100.0	83.5	99.8	92.2	99.0	32.2	68.7	88.0	12.9	51.9	52.0	0.2	814
West Kameng	100.0	100.0	80.2	99.4	94.0	98.8	31.0	67.4	90.6	8.9	48.2	38.9	0.1	997
East Kameng	99.8	99.8	80.1	99.7	77.8	96.0	10.8	20.9	83.0	4.6	34.2	25.8	0.0	981
Papum Pare	99.8	99.8	87.1	99.8	92.7	98.4	31.7	54.1	87.7	20.1	49.4	42.1	0.7	892
Lower Subansiri	99.1	99.0	61.2	98.8	81.1	84.5	33.3	38.1	88.9	5.2	26.4	25.6	0.5	862
Upper Subansiri	100.0	100.0	59.1	100.0	77.4	85.7	28.7	32.5	87.3	9.2	34.1	35.6	0.8	1,072
West Siang	99.1	97.5	57.5	96.7	64.7	73.6	24.1	27.8	84.5	18.0	34.2	29.9	0.7	898
East Siang	99.4	99.4	71.7	97.3	81.2	87.6	28.8	40.2	82.6	20.7	33.4	28.9	5.6	824
Upper Siang	99.9	99.9	42.6	99.5	57.6	91.2	14.1	14.5	81.9	5.9	22.6	19.2	2.9	1,111
Dibang Valley	100.0	100.0	67.3	100.0	97.5	99.9	24.6	27.1	98.1	5.9	24.3	16.5	0.0	728
Lohit	99.9	99.9	52.6	99.8	84.0	88.3	22.9	25.3	87.5	4.3	17.7	14.1	0.7	765
Changlang	99.3	99.1	73.4	98.8	89.4	95.3	29.4	42.1	85.5	2.9	36.8	30.5	0.2	805
Tirap	98.8	98.8	63.1	98.5	79.7	87.8	26.9	23.2	92.1	7.2	32.3	22.6	0.2	607
Kurung Kumey	100.0	100.0	55.5	100.0	79.7	85.4	25.9	31.6	87.4	4.9	26.0	28.0	0.1	874
Lower Dibang Valley	100.0	100.0	59.0	99.9	85.0	98.8	15.3	14.8	97.2	3.6	25.2	22.0	0.1	938
Anjaw	98.4	98.3	69.2	98.3	77.8	87.4	33.5	53.2	80.5	6.2	38.8	39.4	0.7	698
Arunachal Pradesh	99.6	99.5	65.5	99.2	81.1	91.0	25.1	35.7	87.1	8.5	33.3	29.5	0.8	13,866

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	27.0	21.8	0.0	0.4	2.0	12.6	0.7	0.3	10.4	0.0	6.1	4.1	0.0	260
20 - 24	33.2	29.1	0.0	2.1	3.4	18.9	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.0	4.5	3.4	0.0	1,705
25 - 29	54.1	50.1	0.2	14.1	6.3	25.1	0.4	0.5	11.6	0.0	6.1	3.7	0.2	3,010
30 - 34	70.7	66.5	0.2	36.5	6.7	23.8	0.6	0.5	9.1	0.0	6.5	4.2	0.2	2,178
35 - 39	74.2	69.9	0.5	49.4	6.8	16.4	0.2	0.3	8.9	0.1	5.9	4.3	0.2	2,728
40 - 44	72.6	69.4	0.5	55.5	5.0	11.8	0.4	0.4	8.0	0.0	5.5	4.4	0.1	1,699
45 - 49	52.7	49.5	0.1	40.1	3.4	9.4	0.0	0.4	4.7	0.0	4.6	3.2	0.0	2,286
No. of living children														
0	22.2	18.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	9.6	0.7	0.2	10.8	0.0	3.7	3.2	0.0	1,773
1	48.3	43.2	0.0	6.1	6.8	25.8	0.2	0.2	11.2	0.0	6.9	5.1	0.0	2,090
2	67.9	63.8	0.4	32.7	7.4	22.9	0.3	0.4	10.5	0.0	6.6	3.8	0.0	3,055
3	72.4	68.5	0.3	47.1	6.5	17.9	0.3	0.5	8.6	0.0	6.2	3.9	0.2	3,162
4+	66.0	62.8	0.3	48.3	3.9	13.7	0.3	0.5	5.3	0.1	4.5	3.6	0.2	3,786
Residence														
Rural	58.6	54.9	0.2	32.1	4.9	18.0	0.2	0.3	8.7	0.0	5.6	3.7	0.1	11,478
Urban	64.9	59.6	0.3	32.6	7.6	17.7	0.9	0.8	9.0	0.0	5.4	5.1	0.2	2,388
Education														
Non-literate ^a	56.1	52.4	0.2	34.9	3.9	14.1	0.2	0.4	5.0	0.1	4.4	3.0	0.1	5,410
Less than five years	57.6	52.7	0.3	34.2	4.7	13.9	0.1	0.3	6.3	0.0	5.6	4.5	0.5	1,178
5-9 years	62.0	58.3	0.2	30.3	5.8	21.4	0.4	0.3	11.6	0.0	6.7	3.9	0.1	4,347
10 or more years	63.2	59.1	0.3	28.9	7.8	21.8	0.6	0.4	12.7	0.0	6.1	5.4	0.1	2,931
Religion														
Hindu	63.5	59.6	0.4	30.9	5.1	23.8	0.4	0.6	10.6	0.0	6.9	3.2	0.2	3,372
Muslim	61.8	57.4	0.5	29.5	5.3	19.6	0.9	0.0	13.2	0.0	3.8	4.4	0.0	199
Christian	56.6	53.0	0.1	35.2	4.6	12.8	0.2	0.3	7.3	0.0	4.4	4.2	0.1	3,891
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	66.9	63.4	0.1	24.0	9.1	32.3	0.2	0.8	10.0	0.0	9.2	4.4	0.1	1,790
Parsi	70.1	53.7	0.0	25.8	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	13.5	7.3	0.0	94
No religion	57.9	48.8	0.2	29.7	4.0	10.0	0.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.0	9.3	0.0	492
Others	55.7	52.3	0.3	34.4	5.0	12.9	0.4	0.2	7.1	0.1	3.4	3.3	0.2	4,028
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	65.7	60.5	0.6	34.0	5.4	20.1	0.7	1.0	8.2	0.0	4.6	5.7	0.2	1,001
Scheduled tribes	58.3	55.0	0.1	32.1	5.6	17.9	0.3	0.3	8.1	0.0	5.3	3.6	0.1	10,794
Other backward classes	61.1	56.9	0.4	29.9	5.0	21.7	0.9	0.4	10.7	0.0	7.4	4.8	0.4	547
Others	63.8	56.6	0.6	32.3	4.1	15.5	0.1	0.4	13.3	0.0	7.6	4.7	0.1	1,524
Wealth index														
Lowest	48.3	43.8	0.2	31.2	2.0	9.2	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.0	5.1	3.9	0.3	2,567
Second	52.8	49.1	0.2	32.3	3.7	11.4	0.1	0.2	6.8	0.0	3.8	3.3	0.1	2,766
Middle	58.5	55.2	0.1	29.9	5.6	19.0	0.2	0.3	9.5	0.0	4.9	3.3	0.0	2,800
Fourth	64.5	60.8	0.2	30.7	6.7	23.8	0.2	0.5	10.5	0.0	7.1	3.8	0.2	2,839
Highest	72.3	68.0	0.5	36.5	8.5	25.3	0.7	0.6	11.8	0.0	7.0	5.1	0.1	2,894
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	59.6	55.7	0.2	32.1	5.4	18.0	0.3	0.4	8.8	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.1	13,866
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	60.9	56.9	0.3	30.6	5.8	19.7	0.4	0.4	9.6	0.0	5.8	4.0	0.1	11,580

Note: ECP = Emergency contraceptive pills. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device.

** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	15.8	13.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	7.9	0.5	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	260
20 - 24	22.1	19.9	0.0	2.3	2.6	10.3	0.9	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	1,705
25 - 29	39.5	36.6	0.2	14.0	4.2	13.7	0.8	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	3,010
30 - 34	62.5	59.1	0.5	36.7	4.1	13.1	1.0	3.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	2,178
35 - 39	69.3	65.7	0.9	49.3	4.0	7.9	0.5	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	2,728
40 - 44	69.2	67.0	0.8	55.9	3.0	4.0	0.3	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	1,699
45 - 49	45.6	44.1	0.6	40.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	2,286
No. of living children												
No children	7.9	6.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	1,773
1 child	31.9	28.8	0.0	6.2	4.7	12.7	1.1	3.6	2.1	1.1	0.0	2,090
1 son	32.0	29.4	0.1	6.7	5.4	11.8	1.3	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.0	1312
No son	31.7	27.7	0.0	5.3	3.6	14.2	0.8	3.2	2.8	1.3	0.0	778
2 children	60.5	56.8	0.6	33.1	5.2	13.0	0.7	3.7	2.4	1.4	0.0	3,055
1 or more sons	61.8	58.1	0.6	34.5	5.1	12.9	0.8	3.7	2.3	1.5	0.0	2699
No sons	51.0	47.3	0.8	21.9	5.8	14.4	0.2	3.6	2.8	0.9	0.0	356
3 children	66.2	63.2	0.6	47.1	3.6	8.8	0.5	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.0	3,162
1 or more sons	66.9	64.0	0.6	48.1	3.6	8.5	0.4	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	3008
No sons	51.3	48.2	1.4	28.7	2.8	12.7	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	154
4+ children	61.4	59.1	0.7	48.2	2.1	5.8	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	3,786
1 or more sons	61.6	59.4	0.7	48.5	2.1	5.8	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	3715
No sons	50.3	46.2	1.5	35.0	1.5	4.1	1.3	2.8	1.4	2.6	0.0	71
Residence												
Rural	49.8	47.4	0.5	32.0	3.1	8.3	0.6	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	11,478
Urban	57.3	52.9	0.2	33.1	4.5	10.5	0.6	3.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	2,388
Education												
Non-literate ^a	49.4	46.9	0.5	34.9	2.4	6.7	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	5,410
Less than five years	51.9	48.5	0.8	34.2	3.3	7.2	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	1,178
5-9 years	52.5	49.7	0.4	30.3	3.4	11.1	0.8	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.0	4,347
10 or more years	51.3	48.5	0.4	29.2	4.6	9.2	1.0	3.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	2,931
Religion												
Hindu	53.6	50.2	0.5	31.2	2.9	11.4	0.8	2.9	2.4	0.8	0.0	3,372
Muslim	54.7	49.4	1.0	29.5	2.8	11.3	0.0	4.9	2.3	2.5	0.0	199
Christian	50.5	48.6	0.3	35.4	3.0	6.5	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	3,891
Buddhist	50.8	48.7	0.4	23.8	5.4	15.7	0.4	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	1,790
Parsi	57.7	44.4	1.0	24.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	17.5	9.1	4.2	0.0	94
No religion	49.4	44.0	0.4	29.5	3.2	5.4	0.0	5.5	3.0	2.4	0.0	492
Others	49.1	46.6	0.6	34.4	3.1	5.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	4,028

Contd ...

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	58.0	53.7	0.8	34.3	3.4	11.0	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.7	0.0	1,001
Scheduled tribes	49.5	47.4	0.4	32.1	3.4	8.5	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	10,794
Other backward classes	53.0	48.8	1.1	29.5	2.7	10.7	1.1	3.5	3.3	0.9	0.0	547
Others	56.2	50.5	0.7	32.2	2.5	7.7	0.8	6.2	3.8	1.6	0.0	1,524
Wealth index												
Lowest	43.3	40.3	0.2	31.7	1.2	5.0	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	2,567
Second	46.3	43.7	0.5	32.1	2.3	6.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.0	2,766
Middle	49.5	47.4	0.4	29.8	3.9	9.1	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	2,800
Fourth	53.5	51.0	0.7	30.5	4.2	11.7	0.6	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	2,839
Highest	61.2	57.8	0.6	36.7	4.6	11.1	1.0	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.0	2,894
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	51.0	48.2	0.5	32.2	3.3	8.7	0.6	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	13,866
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	52.0	49.1	0.5	30.6	3.7	10.2	0.7	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	11,580
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.												
** Unweighted cases.												
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.												

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh	Spacing method [†]	
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/Nirodh users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	1	(54.5)	22	*	*	8.1
20 - 24	42.3	34.6	23.1	46	74.9	192	50.9	42.3	12.8
25 - 29	15.6	60.5	23.8	126	84.8	432	56.0	15.6	18.8
30 - 34	13.3	41.9	44.8	93	87.4	295	65.9	13.3	19.4
35 - 39	4.1	39.1	56.8	107	90.9	227	71.1	4.1	14.0
40 - 44	6.6	30.0	63.4	51	95.2	73	60.2	6.6	9.2
45 - 49	6.9	16.9	76.2	33	95.3	27	(61.5)	6.9	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	9	69.1	51	47.4	*	3.5
1	29.0	49.4	21.6	98	81.3	290	57.1	29.0	19.4
2	10.7	44.3	45.0	159	84.4	411	69.9	10.7	22.3
3	6.9	39.8	53.3	114	91.2	282	65.0	6.9	16.5
4+	8.9	31.6	59.6	77	87.8	234	53.6	8.9	11.4
Residence									
Rural	12.3	42.9	44.9	353	85.3	1,013	61.8	12.3	14.7
Urban	19.5	40.2	40.3	104	84.9	255	57.6	19.5	18.1
Education									
Non-literate ^a	12.3	38.2	49.5	135	86.8	380	55.7	12.3	13.2
Less than five years	19.6	35.5	44.9	37	82.3	90	(60.9)	19.6	12.3
5-9 years	10.5	43.7	45.7	152	85.3	504	61.9	10.5	17.0
10 or more years	17.0	47.0	35.9	133	84.1	294	65.6	17.0	16.7
Religion									
Hindu	17.2	43.6	39.1	97	86.6	400	61.8	17.2	18.6
Muslim	*	*	*	6	(75.0)	22	(50.0)	*	*
Christian	7.4	48.8	43.8	113	81.2	281	58.4	7.4	15.9
Buddhist	10.5	34.3	55.2	95	90.4	288	85.8	10.5	25.6
Parsi	*	*	*	1	nc	0	(35.3)	*	6.3
No religion	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	16	84.8	26	74.5	(23.1)	15.3
Others	19.3	43.1	37.5	129	81.7	251	51.5	19.3	10.7
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	20.1	34.7	45.2	32	83.8	116	(60.9)	20.1	17.8
Scheduled tribes	13.0	42.5	44.5	371	85.6	960	66.2	13.0	14.8
Other backward classes	(0.0)	(57.1)	(42.9)	15	83.0	66	(47.4)	(0.0)	16.2
Others	22.4	40.0	37.6	39	84.9	126	52.1	22.4	16.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	20.3	31.1	48.7	30	86.8	135	47.7	20.3	7.8
Second	9.0	47.4	43.7	66	86.1	181	53.9	9.0	10.5
Middle	14.0	48.6	37.4	111	86.8	266	56.4	14.0	16.8
Fourth	15.2	37.3	47.5	119	83.2	347	62.1	15.2	19.3
Highest	13.3	41.3	45.4	131	85.1	339	75.8	13.3	19.9
Arunachal Pradesh	13.8	42.3	43.9	457	85.2	1,268	61.1	13.8	15.3

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.3	8.8	31.3	24.5	23.6	11.5	100.0	32.3	337
2-3	1.0	9.6	34.9	26.9	18.8	8.9	100.0	31.1	500
4-5	0.3	16.7	30.8	31.6	13.2	7.4	100.0	29.9	650
6-7	2.9	19.5	31.5	28.8	11.3	6.1	100.0	29.5	544
8-9	1.9	13.7	31.5	33.2	14.5	5.0	100.0	29.9	588
10+	3.5	18.5	37.0	27.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	28.3	1,554
No. of living children^a									
0	(0.0)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(37.5)	(12.5)	(12.5)	100.0	(30.9)	13
1	9.7	21.8	28.7	16.3	15.8	7.7	100.0	28.6	134
2	4.6	29.8	34.4	20.3	7.9	3.0	100.0	27.3	1,040
3	1.9	18.1	39.1	27.8	9.9	3.3	100.0	28.7	1,516
4+	0.5	6.1	29.7	35.4	21.9	6.4	100.0	31.6	1,868
Residence									
Rural	2.0	15.4	33.2	28.9	15.6	4.8	100.0	29.7	3,769
Urban	2.9	18.2	37.0	29.2	9.1	3.5	100.0	28.7	802
Education									
Non-literate ^a	2.0	11.1	30.8	31.8	18.3	6.0	100.0	30.6	1,917
Less than five years	1.3	14.9	37.5	23.0	16.3	7.0	100.0	30.0	418
5-9 years	2.6	20.1	34.0	28.3	12.0	3.1	100.0	28.8	1,353
10 or more years	2.2	20.2	38.5	26.6	9.6	2.9	100.0	28.4	883
Religion									
Hindu	2.6	16.5	34.6	25.9	15.8	4.6	100.0	29.5	1,094
Muslim	4.8	25.0	33.4	23.1	8.3	5.4	100.0	28.2	61
Christian	1.8	15.2	34.1	29.2	15.0	4.7	100.0	29.7	1,395
Buddhist	0.8	13.0	29.2	35.0	16.1	5.8	100.0	30.5	433
Parsi	0.0	15.5	32.3	24.2	24.1	3.9	100.0	30.0	25
No religion	2.5	18.1	32.2	33.3	9.9	4.0	100.0	28.9	148
Others	2.4	16.3	34.7	29.1	13.3	4.2	100.0	29.4	1,415
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	3.3	18.0	35.6	28.2	11.6	3.3	100.0	28.9	361
Scheduled tribes	2.1	14.7	34.2	29.9	14.8	4.3	100.0	29.6	3,536
Other backward classes	0.0	18.3	44.3	22.1	12.2	3.1	100.0	29.0	166
Others	2.5	21.7	26.7	25.1	16.0	7.9	100.0	29.8	508
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.4	13.8	34.7	29.1	14.6	5.4	100.0	29.8	822
Second	1.9	18.0	32.3	29.6	14.5	3.6	100.0	29.4	904
Middle	2.6	14.7	33.4	28.6	14.9	5.8	100.0	29.8	851
Fourth	2.0	14.8	34.8	26.2	18.3	4.0	100.0	29.8	899
Highest	1.9	17.4	34.1	30.9	11.3	4.4	100.0	29.2	1,095
Arunachal Pradesh	2.2	15.9	33.9	28.9	14.6	4.6	100.0	29.6	4,571

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT												
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08												
District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Tawang	53.1	50.5	1.2	16.0	7.9	22.6	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	814
West Kameng	51.3	50.0	0.4	26.0	4.8	14.8	0.3	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	997
East Kameng	36.0	33.7	0.1	24.3	1.1	6.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	981
Papum Pare	60.8	57.2	0.4	40.4	1.8	10.2	0.7	3.1	2.5	1.0	0.0	892
Lower Subansiri	54.1	51.5	0.3	36.7	5.0	4.3	0.5	4.4	2.1	0.5	0.0	862
Upper Subansiri	60.2	54.5	0.7	40.4	3.9	3.1	1.1	4.6	2.8	2.7	0.0	1,072
West Siang	68.2	61.2	1.4	48.6	2.2	3.7	0.6	4.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	898
East Siang	57.0	55.7	0.5	43.4	1.5	6.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	824
Upper Siang	44.2	42.5	0.2	34.9	0.7	4.6	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	1,111
Dibang Valley	37.8	36.1	0.3	16.1	4.5	13.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	728
Lohit	53.2	49.4	0.7	38.3	2.7	5.8	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	765
Changlang	54.7	50.9	0.1	32.3	2.4	12.4	0.3	3.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	805
Tirap	47.8	44.3	0.3	27.0	5.8	8.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	607
Kurung Kumey	48.3	47.3	0.5	36.8	4.2	3.2	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	874
Lower Dibang Valley	48.0	46.6	0.3	28.7	3.2	10.9	0.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	938
Anjaw	42.4	41.5	0.6	24.2	1.6	11.5	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	698
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	51.0	48.2	0.5	32.2	3.3	8.7	0.6	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	13,866
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	52.0	49.1	0.5	30.6	7.7	10.2	0.7	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	11,580

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
 ** Unweighted cases. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	31.2	47.6	21.2	100.0	32	*	*	*	100.0	1
20 - 24	34.3	45.3	20.5	100.0	256	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	39
25 - 29	37.0	47.5	15.5	100.0	541	95.0	3.9	1.2	100.0	430
30 - 34	34.4	48.8	16.8	100.0	373	92.7	4.7	2.5	100.0	822
35 - 39	34.0	43.6	22.5	100.0	306	92.5	5.3	2.2	100.0	1,375
40 - 44	25.3	42.7	31.9	100.0	120	92.5	6.1	1.4	100.0	965
45 - 49	20.8	45.7	33.5	100.0	44	93.5	5.2	1.2	100.0	939
No. of living children										
0	31.6	47.5	20.9	100.0	99	(92.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	13
1	33.2	45.9	20.9	100.0	373	94.4	4.8	0.8	100.0	134
2	36.9	44.6	18.5	100.0	536	93.0	5.5	1.5	100.0	1,040
3	33.9	47.4	18.7	100.0	367	93.6	4.7	1.6	100.0	1,516
4+	31.2	48.4	20.4	100.0	297	92.5	5.4	2.1	100.0	1,868
Residence										
Rural	33.8	46.1	20.2	100.0	1,330	94.0	4.9	1.1	100.0	3,769
Urban	35.3	47.6	17.1	100.0	342	87.9	6.8	5.3	100.0	802
Education										
Non-literate ^a	35.4	43.6	21.0	100.0	483	94.0	4.8	1.2	100.0	1,917
Less than five years	32.2	50.7	17.2	100.0	118	92.1	5.2	2.7	100.0	418
5-9 years	32.1	48.3	19.6	100.0	659	94.8	3.3	1.9	100.0	1,353
10 or more years	36.3	45.2	18.4	100.0	412	88.8	8.9	2.3	100.0	883
Religion										
Hindu	28.6	55.3	16.0	100.0	517	89.3	9.3	1.4	100.0	1,094
Muslim	48.8	18.9	32.3	100.0	32	92.0	3.0	5.0	100.0	61
Christian	41.0	37.6	21.4	100.0	387	94.1	3.6	2.4	100.0	1,395
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	24.7	59.8	15.5	100.0	338	94.1	5.7	0.2	100.0	433
Parsi/Zoroastrian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
No religion	33.3	20.9	45.7	100.0	52	95.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	148
Others	44.8	37.6	17.6	100.0	329	94.2	3.8	1.9	100.0	1,415
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	41.7	45.9	12.4	100.0	149	89.5	6.3	4.2	100.0	361
Scheduled tribes	35.1	48.2	16.7	100.0	1,209	93.7	4.7	1.6	100.0	3,536
Other backward classes	37.9	48.1	14.0	100.0	86	91.4	8.0	0.5	100.0	166
Others	22.4	36.2	41.4	100.0	228	91.2	7.1	1.7	100.0	508
Wealth index										
Lowest	42.6	35.9	21.5	100.0	182	94.5	4.3	1.2	100.0	822
Second	32.3	45.8	21.9	100.0	238	96.3	3.0	0.6	100.0	904
Middle	30.6	48.7	20.8	100.0	362	94.2	4.2	1.6	100.0	851
Fourth	35.5	46.3	18.2	100.0	440	94.1	5.3	0.5	100.0	899
Highest	33.1	49.0	17.9	100.0	450	87.3	8.4	4.3	100.0	1,095
Arunachal Pradesh	34.1	46.4	19.6	100.0	1,672	93.0	5.2	1.8	100.0	4,571

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *anganwadi*/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Tawang	15.7	59.1	27.3	13.6	100.0	138
West Kameng	18.9	66.7	29.4	3.9	100.0	269
East Kameng	23.0	74.5	14.5	10.9	100.0	237
Papum Pare	28.6	66.7	22.9	10.5	100.0	361
Lower Subansiri	11.0	82.9	11.4	5.7	100.0	318
Upper Subansiri	14.3	60.3	27.0	12.7	100.0	446
West Siang	14.5	65.2	13.6	21.2	100.0	436
East Siang	23.8	67.1	21.2	11.8	100.0	366
Upper Siang	14.3	80.4	8.9	10.7	100.0	394
Dibang Valley	17.6	66.7	23.8	9.5	100.0	119
Lohit	12.0	38.9	16.7	44.4	100.0	293
Changlang	18.8	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	260
Tirap	20.5	44.1	5.9	50.0	100.0	166
Kurung Kumey	12.6	90.2	4.9	4.9	100.0	326
Lower Dibang Valley	11.4	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	269
Anjaw	31.2	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	173
Arunachal Pradesh	17.8	70.3	17.4	12.3	100.0	4,571

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	7.9	11.5	13.3
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	1.7	2.0	1.7
Number of current users**	4,504	457	1,268
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	52.9	*	(22.7)
Body ache/ backache	29.5	*	(18.2)
Abdominal pain	37.9	*	(9.1)
Weight gain	11.8	*	(27.3)
Dizziness	3.3	*	(0.0)
Nausea/vomiting	5.9	*	(9.1)
Fever	5.8	*	(4.5)
Breast tenderness	5.7	*	(0.0)
Irregular periods	12.3	*	(18.2)
Excessive bleeding	7.1	*	(18.2)
Spotting	4.7	*	(0.0)
Amenorrhoea	7.3	*	(0.0)
Cramps	3.3	*	(0.0)
Decreased libido	3.3	*	(0.0)
Rashes/allergy	4.4	*	(0.0)
Infection	15.0	*	90.0)
Others	0.0	*	(0.0)
Number of users with side effects**	76	9	22
Percentage of women received treatment	63.2	*	(13.6)
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	78.7	*	*
Private health facility	16.2	*	*
Other	5.1	*	*
Number of women with treatment taken**	48	4	3
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.			

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	94.2	2.7	3.1	31
20 - 24	94.9	3.5	1.6	188
25 - 29	92.5	4.5	3.0	419
30 - 34	86.8	8.9	4.3	175
35 - 39	82.6	10.4	7.1	133
40 - 44	62.4	21.4	16.3	61
45 - 49	39.9	22.6	37.5	73
No. of living children				
0	92.9	4.6	2.5	241
1	96.4	1.3	2.3	317
2	88.4	6.4	5.2	227
3	71.4	20.7	7.9	163
4+	58.9	16.1	25.0	132
Residence				
Rural	86.6	7.2	6.2	911
Urban	79.9	11.4	8.7	169
Education				
Non-literate ^a	83.4	8.8	7.8	287
Less than five years	81.7	11.4	6.9	73
5-9 years	86.7	8.7	4.5	389
10 or more years	87.2	5.1	7.7	331
Religion				
Hindu	82.2	11.5	6.3	312
Muslim	(78.6)	(14.3)	(7.1)	14
Christian	85.3	8.5	6.2	201
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	90.9	2.2	6.8	270
Parsi/Zoroastrian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
No religion	100.0	0.0	0.0	35
Others	82.4	9.6	8.1	238
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	83.5	11.6	4.9	78
Scheduled tribes	85.5	7.7	6.8	849
Other backward classes	89.3	5.7	5.0	38
Others	86.7	7.3	5.9	115
Wealth index				
Lowest	91.7	7.5	0.8	130
Second	87.1	5.8	7.1	146
Middle	82.5	11.4	6.1	207
Fourth	84.5	8.4	7.0	292
Highest	85.7	5.8	8.5	305
Arunachal Pradesh	85.6	7.8	6.5	1,080

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	(1.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(94.1)	17
20 - 24	1.3	4.3	18.7	23.3	58.0	81
25 - 29	1.2	6.7	15.8	27.5	56.7	146
30 - 34	1.4	5.5	14.9	38.8	46.3	57
35 - 39	0.2	4.3	19.4	36.5	44.1	37
40 - 44	(0.2)	(2.1)	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	13
45 - 49	*	*	*	*	*	7
No. of living children						
0	0.6	1.0	7.6	10.0	82.5	28
1	1.5	6.1	10.1	20.8	69.2	115
2	1.3	5.7	15.5	32.1	52.4	87
3	0.5	5.4	27.3	31.8	40.9	62
4+	0.4	4.1	22.4	44.9	32.7	66
Residence						
Rural	0.7	3.9	15.5	31.2	53.3	275
Urban	1.5	6.0	20.6	20.4	58.9	83
Education						
Non-literate ^a	0.7	2.8	17.9	28.0	54.2	101
Less than five years	0.4	4.5	18.1	29.2	52.7	28
5-9 years	1.0	5.0	15.4	30.1	54.5	128
10 or more years	1.1	5.8	16.1	28.7	55.1	101
Religion						
Hindu	1.6	4.5	15.7	24.6	59.7	97
Muslim	(1.1)	(7.8)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	10
Christian	0.5	4.3	12.7	39.5	47.8	93
Buddhist	1.7	2.0	24.9	11.2	63.9	35
Parsi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
No religion	(0.8)	(6.0)	(27.8)	(22.2)	(50.0)	18
Others	0.3	4.7	12.7	33.9	53.4	105
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.2	7.5	18.7	29.3	52.1	43
Scheduled tribes	0.7	3.9	14.7	31.5	53.8	260
Other backward classes	2.0	7.8	17.0	16.6	66.4	29
Others	0.4	3.4	30.4	18.2	51.4	26
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.2	3.8	11.2	38.5	50.3	61
Second	0.5	2.9	18.6	46.5	34.9	52
Middle	1.3	3.7	17.5	26.5	56.0	72
Fourth	1.2	5.3	18.5	23.1	58.3	90
Highest	1.2	5.9	16.0	19.8	64.2	83
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	4.2	16.5	29.0	54.5	358

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [†]	3.8	3.6	5.1
Number of Non-users**	6,783	5,740	1,043
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	10.8	11.0	10.2
Number of traditional method users**	385	287	98
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	70.8	74.0	58.5
Male sterilization	4.1	4.0	4.6
IUD	18.0	19.2	13.6
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	7.9	8.4	6.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	21.8	20.8	25.8
Female condom	1.9	2.4	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	9.8	7.6	18.2
Withdrawal	7.3	7.6	6.1
Others	2.2	1.6	4.5
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	8.3	8.5	7.3
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	2,313	688	3,001
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) [†]	9.4	9.4	9.5
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	4,573	1,111	5,684
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	79.4	84.5	80.3
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	3,283	773	4,056
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
[†] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	*	*	*	7
20 - 24	26.7	14.9	58.4	38
25 - 29	12.4	25.9	61.7	87
30 - 34	23.7	17.7	58.6	69
35 - 39	15.0	23.5	61.6	101
40 - 44	26.8	25.4	47.8	39
45 - 49	23.9	28.9	47.3	34
No. of living children				
0	(5.3)	(36.8)	(57.9)	21
1	23.5	19.3	57.3	63
2	17.8	22.2	59.9	114
3	17.5	19.7	62.8	89
4+	21.5	28.1	50.4	88
Residence				
Rural	18.9	24.2	56.9	280
Urban	19.2	20.1	60.7	95
Education				
Non-literate ^a	16.2	25.1	58.7	136
Less than five years	15.8	27.9	56.2	37
5-9 years	21.7	22.6	55.7	122
10 or more years	20.9	18.5	60.6	80
Religion				
Hindu	23.1	19.5	57.4	108
Muslim	*	*	*	9
Christian	18.9	30.9	50.1	77
Buddhist	16.4	42.1	41.5	39
Parsi	(18.2)	(9.1)	(72.7)	12
No religion	4.1	11.2	84.7	27
Others	21.0	18.3	60.7	103
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	14.3	16.4	69.3	40
Scheduled tribes	17.3	27.9	54.8	230
Other backward classes	12.4	19.6	68.0	23
Others	27.0	14.8	58.2	82
Wealth index				
Lowest	10.1	36.3	53.5	77
Second	17.6	20.9	61.5	75
Middle	15.5	23.9	60.6	57
Fourth	27.5	12.9	59.6	71
Highest	23.3	20.6	56.1	95
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	23.2	57.9	375

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	12.5	4.4	16.9	260
20 - 24	10.7	4.0	14.7	1,705
25 - 29	5.7	8.6	14.3	3,010
30 - 34	1.9	12.4	14.3	2,178
35 - 39	0.7	13.4	14.1	2,728
40 - 44	0.3	14.0	14.3	1,699
45 - 49	0.0	7.6	7.6	2,286
Number of living children				
0	2.3	0.6	2.9	1,773
1	12.5	4.8	17.3	2,090
2	3.2	11.5	14.7	3,055
3	1.1	12.1	13.2	3,162
4+	0.5	14.2	14.7	3,786
Residence				
Rural	3.1	9.4	12.5	11,478
Urban	4.4	12.8	17.2	2,388
Education				
Non-literate ^a	1.9	12.8	14.7	5,410
Less than five years	3.3	12.0	15.3	1,178
5-9 years	4.4	8.3	12.7	4,347
10 or more years	4.3	6.3	10.6	2,931
Religion				
Hindu	3.5	10.5	14.0	3,372
Muslim	5.0	9.7	14.7	199
Christian	3.5	9.7	13.2	3,891
Buddhist	2.5	9.2	11.7	1,790
Parsi	0.0	1.1	1.1	94
No religion	3.5	6.4	9.9	492
Others	3.2	10.8	14.0	4,028
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	2.8	13.0	15.8	1,001
Scheduled tribes	3.4	9.8	13.2	10,794
Other backward classes	5.0	13.6	18.6	547
Others	2.0	7.5	9.5	1,524
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.4	12.0	15.4	2,567
Second	2.6	9.3	11.9	2,766
Middle	2.9	11.0	13.9	2,800
Fourth	4.0	9.1	13.1	2,839
Highest	3.5	8.6	12.1	2,894
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	3.3	10.0	13.3	13,866
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)[†]	3.9	10.4	14.3	11,580

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT				
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08				
District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Tawang	3.2	11.9	15.1	814
West Kameng	2.0	11.2	13.2	997
East Kameng	5.3	12.3	17.7	981
Papum Pare	6.0	11.1	17.1	892
Lower Subansiri	1.5	4.9	6.3	862
Upper Subansiri	0.8	7.5	8.2	1,072
West Siang	1.3	8.5	9.8	898
East Siang	4.1	15.3	19.4	824
Upper Siang	5.8	16.9	22.6	1,111
Dibang Valley	8.2	15.5	23.8	728
Lohit	0.9	7.0	7.9	765
Changlang	2.9	2.9	5.7	805
Tirap	2.0	4.6	6.6	607
Kurung Kumey	0.8	5.5	6.2	874
Lower Dibang Valley	5.1	16.6	21.7	938
Anjaw	3.0	5.3	8.3	698
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	3.3	10.0	13.3	13,866
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)[†]	3.9	10.4	14.3	11,580

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group	15.0	142	(13.3)	(75.2)	(8.9)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.6)	21
15-19	9.5	851	11.3	75.0	7.2	18.0	2.7	6.2	0.0	9.6	79
20-24	9.5	1,976	11.1	73.0	10.3	25.5	7.3	5.7	2.3	6.0	189
25-29	9.7	1,960	5.7	76.5	8.6	24.5	7.6	4.4	2.2	5.1	191
30-34	7.5	2,698	11.2	65.4	14.8	24.5	10.6	6.3	4.2	6.8	199
35-39	8.1	1,599	13.7	55.9	15.9	34.9	10.8	8.1	3.6	6.8	131
40-44	8.4	1,036	35.1	48.6	21.1	40.7	13.3	11.2	5.4	9.0	90
Place of residence											
Rural	8.6	8,266	14.5	67.5	12.5	28.4	8.8	6.9	3.4	6.6	709
Urban	9.3	1,996	5.4	67.0	12.3	20.8	7.8	4.1	1.4	7.1	191
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	10.7	3,069	11.9	72.8	14.1	26.3	12.4	11.3	6.9	7.6	322
18 years & above	7.9	7,193	13.2	64.3	11.5	27.3	6.4	3.4	0.7	6.1	578
Marital duration											85
0-4	7.9	1,083	14.1	73.4	5.9	24.6	0.0	3.2	0.7	7.5	160
5-9	10.5	1,500	8.6	74.1	11.9	21.3	6.4	4.4	0.8	5.9	194
10-14	9.5	2,055	10.0	72.5	6.9	28.3	5.5	5.1	2.5	8.1	461
15+	8.2	5,624	15.0	61.9	16.2	28.7	12.2	8.1	4.4	6.2	
Education											
Non-literate ^a	9.5	3,879	14.7	62.6	17.8	30.8	10.4	9.9	5.8	7.9	372
Less than 5 yrs	6.7	940	9.6	67.8	9.9	32.3	8.2	5.1	3.5	6.6	63
5-9 years	9.1	3,269	12.8	70.7	8.0	22.2	6.7	4.0	0.7	5.1	295
10 or more years	7.9	2,174	9.4	72.0	9.4	24.7	8.0	3.0	0.6	6.8	170
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	8.8	2,709	20.0	60.1	26.0	28.6	13.3	10.8	8.4		
Less than 5 yrs	6.7	584	8.2	72.7	10.3	21.0	10.8	7.6	5.6	9.2	239
5-9 years	9.8	3,111	11.7	68.5	6.5	27.9	4.5	4.3	0.5	13.4	39
10 or more years	8.2	3,858	8.8	71.3	8.2	25.5	8.7	4.7	1.0	5.8	304
										4.8	318
Religion											
Hindu	9.3	2,548	7.5	70.3	12.6	21.3	6.5	4.5	1.1	8.8	234
Muslim	11.8	145	(13.0)	(52.2)	(18.6)	(29.3)	(6.5)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	17
Christian	7.3	2,862	15.2	63.2	15.0	29.3	10.7	7.1	4.9	9.7	207
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.3	1,293	5.6	71.0	5.4	29.0	3.8	3.7	0.6	1.7	186
Parsi	3.6	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
No religion	6.0	333	(15.8)	(74.7)	(0.0)	(39.8)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Others	7.6	3,025	21.5	66.1	16.4	27.5	12.7	10.3	5.6	5.6	234

Contd.....

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	9.9	817	10.2	74.3	8.4	35.0	12.8	2.4	2.2	10.4	84
Scheduled Tribes	8.5	7,955	14.2	67.2	12.7	26.9	8.2	7.0	3.6	5.1	674
Other backward Classes	14.6	407	7.0	75.4	15.2	20.3	5.7	4.9	0.0	14.8	57
Others	11.0	400	3.8	47.7	15.6	24.6	13.7	4.1	0.0	15.5	43
Wealth index											
Lowest	7.1	1,886	21.3	67.7	21.5	33.0	18.8	17.7	11.8	12.0	131
Second	7.9	1,991	20.2	63.7	13.6	35.0	10.7	3.3	3.4	10.6	157
Middle	8.9	2,005	14.3	64.4	11.6	21.6	6.7	2.9	0.8	5.4	179
Fourth	10.7	2,089	7.8	69.0	11.9	24.2	4.6	4.7	1.4	3.4	224
Highest	9.0	2,291	5.4	71.1	7.1	24.4	6.3	6.0	0.5	4.9	209
Arunachal Pradesh	8.8	10,262	12.7	67.4	12.5	26.9	8.6	6.3	3.0	6.7	900

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	19.5	270	50.3	77.2	5.6	34.1	8.6	15.9	8.3	11.0	52.5	8.3	52
20-24	23.3	1,789	46.5	76.6	8.0	35.8	14.0	9.1	4.5	19.0	43.3	4.2	426
25-29	22.6	3,176	47.7	79.5	6.9	36.2	22.3	4.8	5.6	22.1	48.5	5.9	725
30-34	23.2	2,362	46.9	79.3	7.4	33.7	23.2	5.6	7.1	22.5	45.9	6.5	564
35-39	18.9	3,052	50.3	79.0	8.9	34.1	26.6	6.4	7.8	22.1	43.0	6.7	598
40-44	17.6	1,918	45.7	78.0	5.4	26.6	21.7	3.4	6.8	18.5	50.3	6.8	341
45-49	12.5	2,640	41.0	73.4	8.2	25.3	22.4	6.2	6.8	18.6	55.8	6.6	334
Residence													
Rural													
Urban	18.1	12,604	46.3	76.7	6.2	31.2	21.6	5.8	6.6	20.3	48.1	6.3	2,256
	27.3	2,603	49.4	82.8	11.9	39.2	22.5	7.0	6.0	22.3	44.4	5.7	784
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	18.9	4,019	52.1	78.2	6.6	26.6	17.9	7.2	6.3	22.7	51.5	7.0	774
18 years & above	19.8	11,188	45.2	78.0	7.8	35.1	23.2	5.6	6.5	20.1	45.9	5.8	2,266
Marital duration													
0-4	22.8	2,404	44.7	77.7	9.3	43.5	16.0	9.0	4.4	18.8	43.8	5.5	559
5-9	24.2	2,409	49.2	81.4	6.4	36.1	24.3	5.6	6.7	20.8	45.3	6.5	590
10-14	22.8	2,534	48.1	77.5	7.4	33.0	21.0	4.7	7.4	21.5	45.3	5.9	592
15+	16.2	7,860	46.3	76.9	7.2	26.9	23.6	5.6	6.8	21.2	50.6	6.4	1,299
Education													
Non-literate ^a	8.6	6,089	47.9	64.2	5.4	9.9	18.4	3.3	6.7	16.1	55.3	7.3	524
Less than 5 yrs	12.6	1,261	48.1	66.9	2.0	7.8	19.0	2.0	6.8	18.3	51.1	7.9	165
5-9 years	21.4	4,678	43.9	81.1	3.8	19.6	18.8	4.3	4.5	19.3	52.1	4.3	1,026
10 or more years	41.1	3,179	48.8	82.7	11.9	55.6	25.9	9.0	7.8	24.0	39.9	6.9	1,325
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	7.7	4,404	44.6	64.9	6.3	11.7	20.4	4.1	7.6	15.8	61.6	9.4	342
Less than 5 years	11.4	808	50.2	67.1	4.7	12.3	17.1	3.9	7.3	12.3	49.8	7.3	93
5-9 years	18.5	4,360	41.1	74.9	3.1	14.2	16.0	2.9	4.3	17.9	52.7	3.9	814
10 or more years	31.0	5,635	50.0	82.7	9.9	46.9	25.1	8.1	7.2	23.5	41.9	6.5	1,791
Religion													
Hindu	23.4	3,657	49.1	83.4	9.4	30.7	17.6	3.6	6.2	18.8	43.8	5.5	870
Muslim	19.4	211	49.6	73.9	9.1	18.8	11.5	.0	2.4	10.0	40.3	2.4	40
Christian	17.2	4,296	47.0	69.0	6.6	35.9	22.0	8.8	6.2	23.3	49.3	5.7	743
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.5	2,001	25.8	89.4	3.5	39.5	17.0	1.3	1.6	10.5	42.0	4.7	467
Parsi	1.1	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
No religion	9.3	527	47.1	76.1	9.8	38.2	19.8	7.9	4.0	8.0	17.9	2.0	49
Others	18.5	4,421	56.6	74.3	8.2	29.3	29.8	9.1	10.2	27.7	54.5	8.5	870

Contd.....

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	25.7	1,056	52.3	81.5	9.3	35.4	27.2	3.4	6.2	25.6	37.5	4.7	279
Scheduled Tribes	19.0	11,979	45.3	76.4	6.6	32.7	22.2	6.7	6.5	20.6	49.4	6.5	2,323
Other backward Classes	26.4	574	61.9	85.8	10.2	25.5	19.7	3.9	11.8	23.3	49.8	9.3	155
Others	33.2	539	47.4	87.5	10.2	40.1	12.0	5.9	2.8	18.2	37.5	3.6	179
Wealth index													
Lowest	8.0	2,908	62.1	47.1	8.9	12.7	23.6	10.2	9.8	22.6	59.0	8.4	238
Second	12.4	3,095	53.3	62.3	3.7	16.5	20.9	7.3	4.0	23.3	57.1	5.3	395
Middle	16.5	3,067	53.4	77.5	5.7	22.0	17.7	6.7	9.0	19.7	53.7	7.7	528
Fourth	24.9	3,078	43.8	83.1	4.7	30.1	23.1	3.4	4.4	16.9	46.4	4.6	781
Highest	35.6	3,059	40.7	87.0	11.3	50.3	22.8	6.3	6.9	22.6	39.0	6.3	1,098
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	19.6	15,207	47.0	78.0	7.5	32.9	21.8	6.1	6.5	20.7	47.3	6.1	3,040
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	21.7	11,580	47.5	78.5	7.4	33.6	21.8	6.0	6.5	21.4	46.0	6.0	2,562

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	19.5	51.0	44.9	53.1	18.4	36.7	59.2	2.0	52
20-24	23.3	44.6	51.6	41.0	23.1	43.1	54.9	1.7	426
25-29	22.6	44.0	48.1	43.6	26.0	49.2	53.2	1.1	725
30-34	23.2	45.9	46.4	42.6	25.6	50.5	48.4	0.7	564
35-39	18.9	51.7	49.4	44.7	31.3	50.1	53.0	1.9	598
40-44	17.6	50.5	49.2	44.6	29.4	46.1	46.1	0.9	341
45-49	12.5	49.4	44.6	42.7	20.7	45.9	49.0	2.2	334
Residence									
Rural	18.1	43.1	45.4	41.4	24.2	46.7	52.8	1.6	2,256
Urban	27.3	59.7	56.3	49.3	32.2	51.3	47.4	0.8	784
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	18.9	50.4	51.1	44.3	27.3	45.8	44.8	1.1	774
18 years & above	19.8	46.3	47.3	43.1	25.9	48.5	53.6	1.5	2,266
Marital duration									
0-4	22.8	45.6	50.6	43.9	23.1	45.8	53.0	1.1	559
5-9	24.2	46.5	47.0	40.7	25.4	48.4	53.7	1.4	590
10-14	22.8	46.7	47.7	42.5	28.1	49.7	55.2	1.0	592
15+	16.2	48.9	48.0	44.9	27.1	47.7	47.9	1.7	1,299
Education									
Non-literate ^a	8.6	50.4	42.0	35.5	23.9	41.0	48.1	3.4	524
Less than 5 yrs	12.6	39.5	48.0	48.7	35.5	38.8	37.5	3.9	165
5-9 years	21.4	37.6	41.6	44.8	24.9	45.4	47.7	0.9	1,026
10 or more years	41.1	54.7	55.6	44.6	27.0	53.3	57.1	0.8	1,325
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	7.7	51.1	42.2	41.0	22.5	40.6	44.4	4.1	342
Less than 5 years	11.4	42.5	51.7	49.4	25.3	37.9	46.0	5.7	93
5-9 years	18.5	38.0	43.8	47.3	26.6	41.8	47.4	1.4	814
10 or more years	31.0	51.1	51.1	41.8	26.8	52.4	54.7	0.7	1,791
Religion									
Hindu	23.4	51.2	49.6	39.4	27.5	47.1	53.3	1.8	870
Muslim	19.4	35.9	53.8	38.5	30.8	33.3	43.6	2.6	40
Christian	17.2	41.3	48.6	43.8	26.1	47.0	45.5	1.7	743
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.5	49.9	37.9	42.6	12.2	38.8	70.3	0.9	467
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
No religion	9.3	33.3	33.3	29.2	20.8	62.5	56.3	0.0	49
Others	18.5	48.8	52.7	48.5	32.7	53.8	44.6	1.1	870
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	25.7	45.0	47.7	38.5	35.1	57.6	53.4	0.8	279
Scheduled Tribes	19.0	45.1	47.8	44.0	24.6	48.0	52.1	1.4	2,323
Other backward Classes	26.4	61.7	55.8	45.5	41.6	40.9	42.2	2.6	155
Others	33.2	73.9	57.4	52.8	21.6	27.3	44.3	1.7	179
Wealth index									
Lowest	8.0	32.6	35.2	40.1	32.6	48.9	39.6	3.5	238
Second	12.4	38.0	42.7	39.1	24.7	45.9	39.7	1.4	395
Middle	16.5	40.0	45.6	39.6	23.0	47.8	48.2	1.6	528
Fourth	24.9	47.1	47.9	40.2	22.9	46.1	55.2	1.5	781
Highest	35.6	57.3	54.3	49.7	29.3	49.5	56.8	0.8	1,098
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	19.6	47.4	48.2	43.4	26.2	47.8	51.4	1.4	3,040
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	21.7	47.1	48.6	43.4	26.1	46.2	51.4	1.4	2,562

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	3.7	7.4	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	270
20-24	4.1	7.9	3.3	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	1,789
25-29	5.1	10.4	3.4	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	3,176
30-34	6.1	11.0	4.9	1.1	2.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	2,362
35-39	5.3	9.3	3.8	1.2	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	3,052
40-44	4.6	10.6	3.2	1.4	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1,918
45-49	3.3	10.7	2.7	1.0	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	2,640
Residence										
Rural	4.8	9.7	3.4	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	12,604
Urban	4.8	11.9	4.7	0.9	3.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	2,603
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	6.4	12.4	5.3	1.6	3.3	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	4,019
18 years & above	4.2	9.1	2.9	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	11,188
Marital duration										
0-4	3.4	7.2	2.3	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	2,404
5-9	5.5	10.9	3.9	1.1	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	2,409
10-14	5.3	9.7	4.1	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	2,534
15+	4.7	10.7	3.7	1.2	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	7,860
Education										
Non-literate ^a	4.8	10.7	4.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	6,089
Less than 5 yrs	4.3	10.6	3.7	1.3	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	1,261
5-9 years	4.9	10.2	3.2	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	4,678
10 or more years	4.5	8.1	2.9	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	3,179
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	4.3	9.5	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	4,404
Less than 5 years	4.3	11.5	3.7	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.1	808
5-9 years	5.9	12.2	4.9	1.3	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	4,360
10 or more years	4.3	8.5	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	5,635
Religion										
Hindu	4.6	7.7	2.4	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	3,657
Muslim	6.1	11.4	5.0	2.6	5.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	211
Christian	3.9	9.4	3.5	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	4,296
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.3	12.2	5.4	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	2,001
Parsi	0.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
No religion	6.8	11.8	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	527
Others	3.5	11.4	4.0	1.2	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	4,421

Contd...

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	5.2	9.6	2.7	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	1,056
Scheduled Tribes	4.6	10.3	3.7	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	11,979
Other backward Classes	8.7	14.2	6.5	1.7	4.2	2.2	1.2	1.6	0.2	574
Others	5.5	9.0	2.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	539
Wealth index										
Lowest	4.1	12.2	5.3	1.8	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	2,908
Second	3.6	9.5	2.7	0.8	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	3,095
Middle	4.4	8.0	2.7	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	3,067
Fourth	6.3	10.8	3.6	1.0	3.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	3,078
Highest	5.2	9.7	3.6	0.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	3,059
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	4.8	10.0	3.6	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	15,207
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	5.3	10.2	3.9	1.1	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	11,580

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	(74.6)	(35.1)	22	*	*	*	8
20-24	74.9	31.9	161	76.6	21.0	2.4	51
25-29	73.2	39.3	358	74.2	22.3	3.6	142
30-34	73.4	35.7	284	73.5	19.8	6.7	101
35-39	80.5	37.2	318	68.7	20.6	10.7	119
40-44	74.5	37.5	223	75.2	11.6	13.2	82
45-49	73.8	37.1	295	72.4	12.3	15.3	108
Residence							
Rural	74.1	35.0	1,345	77.7	12.7	9.7	463
Urban	79.3	45.3	316	58.6	36.0	5.4	148
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	74.7	40.8	535	71.1	19.9	9.0	217
18 years & above	75.3	35.0	1,126	74.6	16.8	8.5	394
Marital duration							
0-4	70.4	32.2	193	81.3	13.4	5.2	62
5-9	76.3	40.3	288	74.0	23.5	2.5	117
10-14	76.0	34.5	272	73.1	20.5	6.4	95
15+	75.4	37.5	908	71.7	16.2	12.1	337
Education							
Non-literate ^a	70.4	30.2	710	77.2	10.6	12.2	212
Less than 5 yrs	76.9	39.2	146	77.5	13.1	9.4	57
5-9 years	78.0	39.9	512	76.6	16.5	6.9	205
10 or more years	80.4	46.6	293	60.5	33.8	5.7	137
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	65.6	26.3	459	79.6	6.0	14.4	121
Less than 5 years	81.6	37.8	97	74.9	10.5	14.6	36
5-9 years	77.5	37.4	579	79.2	14.4	6.4	214
10 or more years	79.5	45.3	526	64.5	28.5	7.1	240
Religion							
Hindu	77.8	46.9	312	70.6	22.8	6.6	148
Muslim	71.1	49.5	29	(67.9)	(33.3)	(0.0)	15
Christian	75.9	34.7	443	70.4	23.0	6.5	153
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.6	28.8	268	93.5	6.5	0.0	77
Parsi	*	*	4	*	*	*	2
No religion	77.7	35.7	76	81.9	3.6	14.5	27
Others	75.6	36.0	529	68.7	15.7	15.6	189
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	81.8	49.3	117	82.9	10.4	6.7	58
Scheduled Tribes	73.9	34.5	1,332	74.1	16.0	9.9	457
Other backward Classes	81.5	46.3	89	61.6	38.4	0.0	42
Others	83.4	55.3	53	45.2	44.9	9.9	30
Wealth index							
Lowest	72.5	26.0	391	82.3	12.8	4.9	100
Second	74.1	29.8	320	73.3	8.2	18.5	95
Middle	71.1	33.5	270	83.7	4.5	11.7	89
Fourth	76.5	47.6	363	72.7	18.6	8.7	174
Highest	81.0	47.8	317	61.8	34.9	3.3	153
Arunachal Pradesh	75.1	36.9	1,661	73.4	17.9	8.7	611

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Tawang	27.3	14.9	18.2	900	32.9	174
West Kameng	28.6	7.8	10.8	1,103	30.3	132
East Kameng	2.8	8.3	18.2	1,097	25.9	219
Papum Pare	37.5	9.5	16.7	955	56.5	174
Lower Subansiri	6.3	0.7	7.7	976	17.1	72
Upper Subansiri	15.7	2.0	10.6	1,169	31.8	132
West Siang	17.6	2.5	6.5	932	35.5	73
East Siang	31.3	8.2	24.9	865	44.2	222
Upper Siang	21.0	3.7	11.9	1,167	36.4	151
Dibang Valley	37.8	3.2	4.0	827	71.4	31
Lohit	2.7	1.2	3.0	843	6.1	33
Changlang	16.4	3.0	4.6	889	23.6	42
Tirap	11.1	0.6	5.4	687	47.8	39
Kurung Kumey	4.5	1.6	3.6	959	33.3	45
Lower Dibang Valley	40.5	2.0	3.7	1,039	59.5	42
Anjaw	20.5	6.5	8.9	799	41.3	80
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	19.6	4.8	10.0	15,207	36.9	1,661
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	21.7	5.3	10.2	11,580	38.0	1,642

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	80.8	270	46.6	75.6	8.0	28.7	12.9	9.8	5.7	22.0	45.0	4.1	217
20-24	80.8	1,789	47.5	76.4	10.3	34.1	14.6	8.0	6.8	22.3	51.0	2.7	1,445
25-29	79.5	3,176	48.8	79.3	9.5	27.5	16.5	6.5	6.2	20.9	48.7	4.9	2,523
30-34	76.1	2,362	49.5	77.0	10.1	25.9	17.8	6.0	6.4	22.6	48.3	5.6	1,801
35-39	73.6	3,052	49.3	77.1	11.9	24.6	20.6	4.9	8.4	18.8	45.6	6.1	2,250
40-44	65.9	1,918	50.9	76.9	7.8	19.4	17.7	4.0	8.2	19.2	47.8	6.5	1,267
45-49	54.8	2,640	50.7	70.4	6.6	14.8	15.9	3.6	9.0	15.0	49.4	6.2	1,462
Residence													
Rural	68.9	12,604	48.7	73.6	8.3	23.0	17.1	5.4	7.3	19.4	49.0	5.1	8,659
Urban	88.0	2,603	52.0	88.6	14.8	32.8	18.0	6.8	7.5	22.3	45.1	6.3	2,306
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	70.0	4,019	54.0	73.4	8.7	21.5	15.0	5.4	6.3	21.0	50.8	5.4	2,818
18 years & above	72.7	11,188	47.7	77.6	9.9	26.1	18.1	5.8	7.7	19.6	47.3	5.3	8,147
Marital duration													
0-4	81.7	2,404	46.6	78.9	10.4	33.6	14.5	8.6	6.5	21.1	48.9	3.8	1,959
5-9	80.9	2,409	49.8	79.4	10.2	28.8	18.2	6.4	6.2	21.3	46.0	4.8	1,949
10-14	76.3	2,534	50.4	77.3	9.0	24.7	18.1	5.2	7.3	20.5	47.4	5.4	1,942
15+	64.9	7,860	49.7	74.3	9.3	20.1	17.7	4.5	8.1	18.9	49.1	6.0	5,115
Education													
Non-literate ^a	52.7	6,089	48.8	63.2	4.8	7.0	16.2	2.2	8.5	17.0	54.6	7.3	3,212
Less than 5 yrs	69.8	1,261	43.6	60.1	3.1	11.5	12.6	1.0	6.1	15.0	55.3	4.1	879
5-9 years	83.1	4,678	48.2	80.4	7.7	22.6	15.8	4.7	5.8	21.3	46.1	3.8	3,891
10 or more years	93.8	3,179	53.1	90.9	19.2	51.4	21.8	12.1	8.5	23.1	41.9	5.4	2,983
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	50.6	4,404	51.3	59.7	4.8	8.5	15.5	2.3	11.0	14.9	56.4	7.8	2,238
Less than 5 years	53.8	808	48.7	59.7	4.2	9.4	13.3	2.4	5.5	13.1	53.7	6.3	437
5-9 years	74.3	4,360	45.9	72.5	5.4	15.9	15.0	3.7	5.5	18.8	48.4	4.4	3,237
10 or more years	89.6	5,635	50.6	88.1	14.9	39.4	19.9	8.8	7.1	23.7	44.0	4.7	5,053
Religion													
Hindu	77.4	3,657	49.6	85.3	9.7	23.5	16.9	3.9	6.3	17.4	41.8	4.7	2,841
Muslim	66.9	211	52.9	78.9	12.8	19.6	21.3	4.5	2.0	19.0	38.0	9.3	140
Christian	70.9	4,296	50.5	70.9	8.5	24.0	14.0	6.0	9.0	18.5	48.5	4.7	3,046
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.0	2,001	27.6	82.3	6.5	28.8	19.6	2.3	5.4	19.2	48.5	5.3	1,480
Parsi	7.6	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
No religion	52.2	527	61.2	70.0	7.5	36.9	8.8	3.9	5.5	17.9	36.5	2.0	279
Others	71.5	4,421	56.8	71.8	12.0	24.5	20.3	8.8	8.0	24.5	55.2	6.6	3,172

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TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	81.4	1,056	56.9	84.3	13.1	25.6	24.9	4.8	8.6	21.1	38.5	5.3	861
Scheduled Tribes	73.6	11,979	48.2	74.7	9.0	24.3	16.9	5.9	7.5	19.8	50.3	5.5	8,841
Other backward Classes	71.9	574	53.2	83.0	14.0	23.0	20.2	5.4	7.7	21.5	45.1	5.1	415
Others	86.0	539	50.3	90.2	10.3	33.1	11.1	5.1	2.9	23.3	40.1	3.4	464
Wealth index													
Lowest	51.4	2,908	54.6	36.3	4.8	15.8	15.5	6.6	12.1	20.8	60.8	7.5	1,506
Second	67.7	3,095	53.6	63.7	5.3	15.1	13.0	4.7	8.3	19.3	51.4	4.1	2,104
Middle	71.1	3,067	50.7	79.7	8.4	17.6	16.2	4.4	6.0	17.9	50.4	5.7	2,180
Fourth	77.9	3,078	46.3	88.8	9.8	24.5	19.3	4.7	5.3	20.8	46.0	5.0	2,400
Highest	90.8	3,059	44.6	94.9	16.2	43.4	20.5	7.8	6.9	21.0	39.2	5.0	2,775
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	72.0	15,207	49.3	76.5	9.6	24.9	17.3	5.7	7.4	20.0	48.2	5.3	10,965
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	75.6	11,580	49.4	78.2	10.1	26.4	17.5	6.0	6.9	21.8	47.2	5.0	8,753

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/*mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	16.1	48.9	49.0	58.0	58.9	75.7	1.9	217
20-24	12.4	46.0	51.3	58.1	60.2	74.4	2.3	1,445
25-29	11.3	43.7	47.0	57.2	58.4	76.4	2.0	2,523
30-34	15.8	45.7	46.2	58.9	59.2	69.5	1.6	1,801
35-39	14.5	46.3	42.0	56.4	58.1	71.5	2.1	2,250
40-44	14.3	41.7	43.6	54.3	61.7	72.8	2.6	1,267
45-49	12.5	38.5	44.2	48.0	53.4	68.6	2.5	1,462
Residence								
Rural	11.9	44.0	45.5	54.5	56.3	72.0	2.4	8,659
Urban	19.6	44.3	46.6	62.0	67.3	74.9	1.2	2,306
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	16.8	44.7	45.8	54.2	55.3	68.3	1.0	2,818
18 years & above	12.3	43.9	45.7	56.5	59.6	74.0	2.5	8,147
Marital duration								
0-4	11.7	42.8	51.3	57.1	58.5	78.9	2.8	1,959
5-9	11.7	45.8	45.0	58.9	61.3	74.0	1.6	1,949
10-14	15.2	48.6	45.8	56.8	60.6	72.2	2.0	1,942
15+	14.1	42.2	43.7	54.0	56.5	69.6	2.1	5,115
Education								
Non-literate ^a	12.6	41.6	46.8	44.7	45.7	63.1	2.3	3,212
Less than 5 yrs	16.1	45.7	43.6	45.2	43.0	61.7	3.2	879
5-9 years	11.2	44.4	41.6	58.4	59.8	73.8	1.5	3,891
10 or more years	16.3	45.7	50.3	66.4	73.1	83.0	2.5	2,983
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	12.7	41.3	47.4	44.0	45.5	60.5	2.0	2,238
Less than 5 years	20.4	41.4	44.3	44.8	42.0	59.9	4.0	437
5-9 years	11.6	43.5	42.0	53.5	53.5	69.8	2.2	3,237
10 or more years	14.3	45.8	47.4	63.2	68.1	80.2	2.0	5,053
Religion								
Hindu	14.8	44.0	45.9	56.5	58.7	78.2	2.8	2,841
Muslim	13.1	34.4	47.0	58.5	63.5	73.5	1.5	140
Christian	10.1	48.8	45.1	54.3	56.0	67.2	1.0	3,046
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.4	40.8	50.1	66.6	63.7	78.4	4.7	1,480
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
No religion	11.7	44.3	39.0	40.3	57.3	68.4	1.0	279
Others	15.5	41.6	44.7	53.5	58.3	70.3	1.6	3,172
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	18.9	48.8	43.1					
Scheduled Tribes	11.9	43.9	45.6	54.7	65.0	69.3	2.2	861
Other backward Classes	23.7	42.4	51.6	55.7	57.4	72.3	2.1	8,841
Others	18.8	40.4	47.4	60.1	62.7	73.1	1.8	415
				64.7	71.2	83.8	3.2	464
Wealth index								
Lowest	13.5	45.9	46.7	38.5	39.1	55.8	1.9	1,506
Second	11.2	44.2	45.3	49.1	54.1	66.9	1.5	2,104
Middle	11.1	43.2	42.5	53.6	53.5	70.3	2.2	2,180
Fourth	12.8	44.3	45.0	59.8	60.7	76.3	2.5	2,400
Highest	17.3	43.5	48.5	68.0	73.2	83.6	2.4	2,775
Arunachal Pradesh	13.4	44.1	45.7	55.9	58.5	72.6	2.1	10,965

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	13.7	46.5	68.5	70.0	6.7	217
20-24	10.7	51.7	67.6	72.9	40.9	1,445
25-29	12.4	53.8	66.3	73.6	40.2	2,523
30-34	15.1	52.7	61.2	69.7	35.7	1,801
35-39	13.8	51.6	62.5	69.7	39.0	2,250
40-44	16.4	54.5	58.6	64.8	38.5	1,267
45-49	16.5	47.7	57.0	59.3	31.6	1,462
Residence						
Rural	12.7	50.1	64.8	69.2	37.6	8,659
Urban	19.1	59.9	54.6	68.7	39.2	2,306
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	15.2	47.7	59.5	66.4	33.6	2,818
18 years & above	13.5	53.5	63.9	70.0	39.4	8,147
Marital duration						
0-4	10.8	53.3	67.7	73.5	40.9	1,959
5-9	12.9	52.7	66.4	73.9	40.3	1,949
10-14	15.4	53.7	62.0	70.6	38.4	1,942
15+	15.0	50.7	59.8	65.0	35.6	5,115
Education						
Non-literate ^a	16.8	49.2	56.4	56.3	27.8	3,212
Less than 5 yrs	15.6	42.7	56.9	55.6	28.1	879
5-9 years	10.5	49.9	64.0	72.2	40.1	3,891
10 or more years	15.0	59.8	69.9	83.0	47.4	2,983
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	15.6	48.5	58.0	56.2	27.5	2,238
Less than 5 years	21.6	44.8	54.9	57.9	27.2	437
5-9 years	13.0	48.7	60.5	65.1	36.5	3,237
10 or more years	13.2	56.1	67.1	78.4	43.9	5,053
Religion						
Hindu	16.6	55.7	62.2	73.7	36.4	2,841
Muslim	16.3	51.5	60.5	64.8	29.1	140
Christian	9.9	49.2	62.9	66.6	34.8	3,046
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	59.1	64.7	74.7	43.2	1,480
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	7
No religion	11.3	47.3	53.4	52.8	33.5	279
Others	15.6	48.8	63.3	66.3	40.8	3,172
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	21.0	69.2	51.7	60.8	33.2	861
Scheduled Tribes	12.3	50.4	63.7	69.0	38.5	8,841
Other backward Classes	22.5	61.5	63.5	74.7	36.7	415
Others	18.7	44.6	65.2	79.8	45.3	464
Wealth index						
Lowest	11.2	43.8	63.1	54.2	31.5	1,506
Second	10.4	48.8	58.3	62.1	38.4	2,104
Middle	13.0	48.1	63.0	68.8	34.0	2,180
Fourth	14.4	53.8	66.2	74.8	38.6	2,400
Highest	18.1	60.0	62.8	77.8	43.3	2,775
Arunachal Pradesh	13.9	52.0	62.8	69.1	37.9	10,965

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partners, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	0.8	1.3	4.8	5.8	5.1	25.0	217
20-24	0.6	0.9	2.5	4.0	4.0	21.3	1,445
25-29	0.6	1.2	2.6	4.5	4.6	21.4	2,523
30-34	0.7	1.0	3.0	4.8	6.1	23.6	1,801
35-39	0.7	1.4	3.6	5.1	6.6	24.4	2,250
40-44	0.7	1.8	4.2	6.1	7.7	24.2	1,267
45-49	1.1	1.4	5.6	8.8	10.9	23.5	1,462
Residence							
Rural	0.8	1.4	3.8	5.8	6.7	24.0	8,659
Urban	0.4	0.7	2.2	3.8	4.9	19.0	2,306
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	0.8	1.4	3.8	6.5	6.8	26.5	2,818
18 years & above	0.7	1.2	3.4	5.0	6.2	21.8	8,147
Marital duration							
0-4	0.5	0.8	2.7	4.0	4.5	19.8	1,959
5-9	0.8	1.3	2.3	4.5	4.2	21.3	1,949
10-14	0.6	0.9	3.4	4.8	6.2	24.9	1,942
15+	0.8	1.5	4.3	6.5	8.0	24.2	5,115
Education							
Non-literate ^a	1.4	2.2	6.4	9.2	12.0	27.9	3,212
Less than 5 yrs	0.9	2.9	5.3	8.8	7.9	26.0	879
5-9 years	0.6	0.9	2.6	4.5	4.7	24.8	3,891
10 or more years	0.1	0.3	.9	1.4	1.9	14.5	2,983
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	1.7	2.1	5.8	9.3	12.2	25.8	2,238
Less than 5 years	1.1	3.9	7.1	8.6	10.5	31.4	437
5-9 years	0.7	1.5	4.1	6.1	6.6	25.5	3,237
10 or more years	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.9	3.3	19.5	5,053
Religion							
Hindu	0.7	1.0	3.2	5.9	6.4	21.0	2,841
Muslim	0.0	1.1	2.2	4.9	6.4	20.7	140
Christian	0.9	1.9	3.0	4.8	4.8	23.6	3,046
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	0.5	0.7	3.4	3.8	5.8	21.9	1,480
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
No religion	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	17.4	279
Other	0.7	1.2	4.5	6.6	8.6	25.4	3,172
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	1.4	1.9	3.4	4.9	6.7	15.2	861
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	6.4	23.7	8,841
Other Backward Classes	1.9	1.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	26.7	415
Others	0.2	0.0	3.0	6.3	6.2	25.1	464
Wealth index							
Lowest	1.8	2.6	6.2	8.1	10.5	24.5	1,506
Second	0.8	2.1	5.1	8.3	8.7	30.3	2,104
Middle	0.8	1.2	4.4	7.2	7.7	27.1	2,180
Fourth	0.5	0.8	2.2	3.8	4.7	22.2	2,400
Highest	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.7	2.9	14.3	2,775
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	1.3	3.5	5.4	6.4	23.0	10,965

** Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/ PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	72.0	217	65.2	8.8	1.3	0.6	18.5	1.4	4.1	155
20-24	75.7	1,445	67.7	9.8	1.2	0.5	15.2	0.9	4.6	1,091
25-29	75.8	2,523	70.0	8.8	0.8	0.9	14.7	1.2	3.6	1,905
30-34	72.8	1,801	70.1	9.4	1.1	1.2	14.4	1.0	2.8	1,311
35-39	69.7	2,250	71.4	8.8	0.8	0.3	13.4	0.7	4.6	1,560
40-44	66.9	1,267	73.1	9.4	1.2	0.2	11.2	1.0	3.8	849
45-49	65.1	1,462	74.7	10.1	1.1	0.3	9.9	1.2	2.8	950
Residence										
Rural	70.1	8,659	69.4	11.3	0.8	0.6	13.4	0.9	3.5	6039
Urban	77.3	2,306	76.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	14.1	1.3	4.7	1,782
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	67.3	2,818	73.4	9.4	0.6	0.6	13.0	0.7	2.2	1,893
18 years & above	73.0	8,147	70.0	9.2	1.1	0.6	13.8	1.1	4.2	5,928
Marital duration										
0-4	76.4	1,959	68.1	8.5	1.2	0.6	15.6	1.4	4.6	1,493
5-9	76.5	1,949	70.3	9.3	1.4	0.7	14.9	0.7	2.7	1,486
10-14	72.4	1,942	72.3	9.1	0.6	1.0	12.4	1.3	3.4	1,405
15+	67.4	5,115	71.6	9.6	0.9	0.4	12.6	0.9	4.0	3,437
Education										
Non-literate ^a	59.5	3,212	79.0	8.1	0.2	0.5	7.9	0.3	4.1	1,901
Less than 5 yrs	64.0	879	75.7	13.3	0.3	0.3	7.7	0.4	2.3	563
5-9 years	72.0	3,891	69.3	11.9	0.4	0.5	14.5	0.6	2.9	2,789
10 or more years	86.2	2,983	65.3	6.4	2.4	1.0	18.1	2.2	4.7	2,568
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	61.3	2,238	77.3	9.5	0.1	0.3	6.8	0.4	5.6	1,367
Less than 5 years	60.6	437	68.6	21.1	0.0	1.6	6.4	0.4	1.9	264
5-9 years	67.7	3,237	71.4	13.4	0.4	0.4	11.6	0.3	2.6	2,184
10 or more years	79.5	5,053	68.4	6.1	1.7	0.8	17.5	1.6	3.9	4,006
Religion										
Hindu	70.8	2,841	75.4	7.0	1.2	0.4	12.6	0.8	2.7	2,004
Muslim	66.0	140	71.8	8.9	0.9	0.0	14.5	0.0	4.0	91
Christian	71.5	3,046	69.0	11.4	0.8	0.9	11.5	0.9	5.5	2,165
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	68.7	1,480	69.8	13.8	1.0	0.0	9.8	1.4	4.2	1,014
Parsi	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
No religion	76.8	279	60.5	24.1	0.9	1.3	9.8	0.5	2.8	214
Other	73.3	3,172	69.9	5.8	1.1	0.7	18.4	1.2	2.8	2,327

Contd...

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	77.8	861	78.4	4.6	0.8	0.0	11.2	0.9	4.1	665
Scheduled Tribes	70.9	8,841	70.2	9.8	1.0	0.7	13.5	1.0	3.9	6,247
Other Backward Classes	72.4	415	71.6	5.8	1.0	0.0	14.7	2.6	4.2	301
Others	73.5	464	66.4	10.6	1.2	0.9	18.5	0.8	1.6	339
Wealth index										
Lowest	65.2	1,506	63.7	17.2	0.3	0.3	12.5	0.5	5.5	985
Second	67.7	2,104	72.2	8.8	0.2	0.8	13.5	0.4	4.0	1,424
Middle	68.7	2,180	75.1	8.1	0.8	0.7	12.3	0.8	2.2	1,495
Fourth	73.1	2,400	74.0	9.3	1.0	0.6	11.2	1.0	2.9	1,742
Highest	78.7	2,775	67.5	6.8	1.9	0.6	16.9	1.8	4.5	2,175
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	71.5	10,965	70.8	9.3	1.0	0.6	13.6	1.0	3.7	7,821
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)†	72.7	8,753	70.1	9.4	1.0	0.7	14.0	1.0	3.8	6,343

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of the test, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	9.8	217	(81.1)	(18.9)	21
20-24	8.4	1,445	53.0	47.0	119
25-29	9.9	2,523	32.4	67.6	248
30-34	8.7	1,801	28.2	71.8	156
35-39	7.1	2,250	15.7	84.3	157
40-44	4.6	1,267	12.4	87.6	59
45-49	3.9	1,462	15.6	84.4	57
Residence					
Rural	6.8	8,659	31.9	68.1	571
Urban	10.8	2,306	25.5	74.5	246
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	6.8	2,818	22.8	77.2	188
18 years & above	7.8	8,147	32.3	67.7	629
Marital duration					
0-4	9.1	1,959	54.1	45.9	176
5-9	10.3	1,949	34.6	65.4	200
10-14	7.7	1,942	25.1	74.9	148
15+	5.8	5,115	14.9	85.1	293
Education					
Non-literate ^a	3.0	3,212	24.8	75.2	91
Less than 5 yrs	2.8	879	(32.9)	(67.1)	24
5-9 years	6.5	3,891	28.9	71.1	251
10 or more years	15.3	2,983	31.8	68.2	451
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	2.8	2,238	21.3	78.7	58
Less than 5 years	3.5	437	(12.4)	(87.6)	15
5-9 years	4.2	3,237	30.6	69.4	137
10 or more years	12.2	5,053	31.3	68.7	607
Religion					
Hindu	5.9	2,841	32.3	67.7	169
Muslim	7.0	140	*	*	9
Christian	6.7	3,046	27.6	72.4	202
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	4.4	1,480	21.7	78.3	68
Parsi	*	7	nc	nc	0
No religion	4.0	279	(36.5)	(63.5)	11
Other	11.8	3,172	31.7	68.3	358
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	7.6	861	20.2	79.8	64
Scheduled Tribes	7.6	8,841	30.9	69.1	659
Other Backward Classes	6.5	415	39.3	60.7	28
Others	7.3	464	30.2	69.8	35
Wealth index					
Lowest	5.1	1,506	33.2	66.8	75
Second	5.1	2,104	32.6	67.4	102
Middle	5.8	2,180	32.5	67.5	119
Fourth	7.3	2,400	34.6	65.4	173
Highest	12.4	2,775	25.5	74.5	348
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	7.6	10,965	30.1	69.9	817
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	8.0	8,753	33.2	66.8	694

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to test for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Tawang	73.9	59.8	67.1	65.0	5.3	25.7
West Kameng	75.6	69.4	57.3	72.0	3.4	17.6
East Kameng	48.7	36.3	22.5	87.9	6.8	27.8
Papum Pare	82.9	46.2	65.8	86.3	14.6	17.8
Lower Subansiri	68.9	44.0	75.1	68.6	8.4	34.0
Upper Subansiri	63.2	54.5	68.1	73.2	15.1	25.2
West Siang	56.8	57.7	58.9	68.9	15.7	29.9
East Siang	79.5	52.1	46.7	64.5	7.3	45.2
Upper Siang	67.4	37.1	29.6	69.9	1.5	41.7
Dibang Valley	90.3	47.5	35.4	88.9	2.6	12.5
Lohit	86.1	61.9	82.3	64.0	1.1	12.4
Changlang	68.2	58.9	68.5	59.8	1.6	10.5
Tirap	75.1	51.1	70.9	49.4	1.7	10.4
Kurung Kumey	67.6	46.1	74.4	70.2	17.7	35.7
Lower Dibang Valley	90.1	55.7	50.9	78.3	3.9	27.5
Anjaw	69.1	51.0	60.9	67.8	15.6	45.3
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	72.0	52.0	58.5	71.5	7.6	30.1
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44) †	75.6	52.9	59.7	72.7	8.0	33.2

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem:							Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
		Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	In the first conception	After live birth/ still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	2.2	0.7	1.5	262	*	*	*	*	6
20-24	1.5	1.2	0.3	1,727	81.5	3.9	3.8	10.8	27
25-29	2.3	1.7	0.6	3,123	74.8	13.8	7.2	2.6	73
30-34	2.9	1.8	1.1	2,354	62.7	21.2	6.0	8.7	70
35-39	3.3	2.0	1.3	3,050	61.8	17.5	5.1	1.0	95
40-44	3.5	2.1	1.4	1,918	59.5	15.4	6.2	6.6	66
45-49	3.4	2.5	0.9	2,640	71.6	6.8	5.5	2.2	93
Residence									
Rural	2.9	1.9	1.0	12,482	66.4	14.4	5.6	3.9	353
Urban	2.9	2.0	0.9	2,592	67.9	10.8	7.3	9.9	77
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	2.5	1.5	1.0	4,005	59.7	19.0	5.2	7.7	101
18 years & above	3.0	2.1	0.9	11,069	68.8	12.2	6.1	4.0	329
Marital duration									
0-4	1.7	1.3	0.4	2,289	79.3	0.0	10.4	10.3	39
5-9	2.9	2.1	0.8	2,401	70.8	13.6	5.7	6.8	71
10-14	3.0	2.3	0.7	2,525	77.1	14.8	4.0	4.2	75
15+	3.1	1.9	1.2	7,859	60.3	15.8	5.8	3.7	245
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.0	2.1	0.9	6,057	69.0	15.0	5.0	6.0	186
Less than 5 yrs	2.7	1.6	1.1	1,249	61.7	10.4	15.6	8.6	33
5-9 years	2.9	1.9	1.0	4,640	66.2	9.3	5.0	4.5	136
10 or more years	2.5	1.6	0.9	3,128	63.9	20.4	5.5	1.3	75
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	3.1	2.2	0.9	4,373	71.1	10.0	2.9	8.4	137
Less than 5 years	2.0	0.7	1.3	808	(35.9)	(22.0)	(18.4)	(12.0)	16
5-9 years	3.2	2.3	0.9	4,339	70.5	13.3	6.8	3.4	137
10 or more years	2.6	1.6	1.0	5,554	62.0	17.0	6.5	2.2	140
Religion									
Hindu	3.0	1.8	1.2	3,614	60.0	18.7	3.9	7.1	105
Muslim	3.0	1.4	1.6	211	*	*	*	*	6
Christian	2.2	1.8	0.4	4,264	78.1	14.3	2.4	2.9	96
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	4.4	2.4	2.0	1,987	53.7	13.5	9.3	4.9	87
Parsi	1.0	1.0	0.0	94	*	*	*	*	1
No religion	4.3	3.5	0.8	523	(82.4)	(9.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	23
Other	2.6	1.8	0.8	4,381	70.8	10.7	8.1	4.7	112
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.8	2.7	1.1	1,054	70.3	9.9	7.6	7.3	39
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	1.9	0.9	11,855	66.5	14.0	6.4	4.0	333
Other Backward Classes	2.6	1.9	0.7	572	(71.2)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(12.4)	15
Others	4.0	1.7	2.3	536	(43.5)	(16.8)	(4.7)	(13.4)	21
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.0	2.5	0.5	2,867	81.0	8.7	7.0	2.3	87
Second	2.7	2.1	0.6	3,057	75.9	6.0	4.7	9.7	85
Middle	2.4	1.6	0.8	3,042	67.4	22.5	5.7	1.4	73
Fourth	2.8	1.6	1.2	3,057	56.7	14.9	6.1	9.3	87
Highest	3.3	1.8	1.5	3,051	54.6	17.4	6.0	2.0	98
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	2.9	1.9	1.0	15,074	66.6	13.8	5.9	4.9	430
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	2.8	1.8	1.0	11,580	64.3	16.0	6.2	5.8	326

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.

² Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.2	1.5	9,598	1.8	1.4	3,430
Urban	2.2	0.8	1,999	1.8	0.9	553
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	1.2	0.6	3,452	0.5	0.4	793
18 years & above	3.8	1.7	8,145	2.2	1.5	3,190
Marital duration						
5-9	7.6	1.9	2,293	*	*	6
10-14	2.9	1.7	2,352	5.7	4.2	57
15+	1.6	1.1	6,952	1.8	1.3	3,920
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.5	1.5	5,024	2.0	1.5	2,586
Less than 5 yrs	1.8	0.7	983	1.3	1.0	282
5-9 years	2.8	1.3	3,448	1.3	1.0	691
10 or more years	5.2	1.5	2,142	1.8	0.9	424
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.7	1.8	3,513	2.4	1.8	1,981
Less than 5 years	1.1	0.4	728	0.4	0.4	270
5-9 years	2.6	1.3	3,406	1.5	1.0	848
10 or more years	4.1	1.2	3,950	1.3	0.7	884
Religion						
Hindu	2.0	1.1	2,804	1.6	1.2	902
Muslim	3.1	1.8	164	2.4	2.4	42
Christian	2.9	1.3	3,270	1.2	0.8	1,082
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	2.0	1.2	1,442	1.7	1.2	503
Parsi	3.5	0.0	85	0.0	0.0	30
No religion	3.3	2.1	415	0.5	0.5	178
Other	4.3	1.7	3,417	2.8	2.0	1,246
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.5	1.3	834	1.3	1.3	233
Scheduled Tribes	3.0	1.4	8,986	2.0	1.4	3,133
Other Backward Classes	3.0	1.7	463	2.7	2.0	133
Others	1.9	0.8	417	0.0	0.0	139
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.0	2.1	2,169	2.8	2.2	844
Second	3.9	1.7	2,334	3.0	2.0	909
Middle	2.5	1.2	2,338	1.0	0.9	807
Fourth	2.8	1.0	2,331	0.6	0.3	681
Highest	2.2	0.9	2,425	1.3	0.8	742
Arunachal Pradesh	3.0	1.4	11,597	1.8	1.3	3,983

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	*	*	2	*	*	4
20-24	(75.3)	(66.8)	22	*	*	5
25-29	78.4	69.7	56	(68.6)	(63.0)	17
30-34	72.4	68.0	46	(84.5)	(84.5)	24
35-39	80.5	70.6	60	69.3	66.1	35
40-44	87.8	74.9	40	72.9	69.3	26
45-49	75.3	54.6	68	92.4	88.4	25
Residence						
Rural	77.3	64.6	238	73.8	71.2	115
Urban	84.5	78.8	56	(81.5)	(76.9)	21
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	78.7	57.8	62	65.9	63.3	39
18 years & above	78.4	69.4	232	78.8	75.6	97
Marital duration						
0-4	73.7	67.5	31	*	*	8
5-9	82.1	74.5	52	(67.0)	(61.7)	19
10-14	75.4	68.9	59	(87.5)	(87.5)	16
15+	79.4	63.6	152	77.6	74.3	93
Education						
Non-literate ^a	78.2	61.9	131	70.5	64.7	55
Less than 5 yrs	(80.0)	(66.0)	21	(75.8)	(75.8)	12
5-9 years	75.8	68.3	92	67.3	65.0	44
10 or more years	83.4	77.8	50	96.4	96.4	25
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	77.3	60.9	99	67.1	61.8	38
Less than 5 years	*	*	6	(90.9)	(80.7)	10
5-9 years	75.2	63.3	98	77.9	74.9	39
10 or more years	83.0	77.6	91	75.5	75.5	49
Religion						
Hindu	85.6	72.4	66	82.5	77.3	39
Muslim	*	*	3	*	*	3
Christian	73.3	61.6	76	(80.3)	(80.3)	20
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	62.3	56.1	47	72.1	72.1	40
Parsi	*	*	1	nc	nc	0
No religion	(84.2)	(52.9)	19	*	*	4
Other	84.4	75.6	82	59.0	52.6	30
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	85.6	68.1	28	(83.4)	(83.4)	11
Scheduled Tribes	74.8	64.6	227	73.4	70.4	106
Other Backward Classes	(100.0)	(91.9)	11	*	*	4
Others	(88.7)	(68.7)	10	(81.7)	(73.3)	11
Wealth index						
Poorest	73.6	50.4	71	(58.8)	(52.5)	16
Second	70.3	65.4	65	(69.7)	(69.7)	20
Middle	83.9	63.8	51	(57.1)	(53.0)	22
Fourth	76.5	74.5	51	76.8	70.7	36
Highest	90.8	86.0	56	90.9	90.9	42
Arunachal Pradesh	78.5	67.0	294	75.0	72.1	136

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Tawang	18.6	5.1	73.4
West Kameng	14.6	4.1	79.4
East Kameng	5.8	3.1	100.0
Papum Pare	11.8	1.9	87.9
Lower Subansiri	3.9	1.6	100.0
Upper Subansiri	5.5	1.5	64.6
West Siang	5.7	2.1	79.2
East Siang	15.1	3.1	88.9
Upper Siang	8.0	3.5	73.2
Dibang Valley	9.3	1.8	91.7
Lohit	8.8	4.0	41.1
Changlang	5.0	1.7	60.0
Tirap	5.2	2.4	61.2
Kurung Kumey	4.8	1.6	73.3
Lower Dibang Valley	5.6	2.6	80.7
Anjaw	12.1	5.6	81.8
Arunachal Pradesh (15-49)	8.8	2.9	77.2
Arunachal Pradesh (15-44)[†]	8.9	2.8	76.5

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhoea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.
¹ Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	64.2	63.9	65.8
20-24	35.8	36.1	34.2
Education			
Non-literate ^a	1.9	2.2	0.5
Less than five years	6.1	6.3	5.0
5-9 years	46.1	47.8	37.2
10 or more years	45.9	43.8	57.3
Religion			
Hindu	20.8	18.7	32.3
Muslim	1.1	1.0	1.9
Christian	27.6	28.2	24.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.6	14.6	8.1
Parsi	0.4	0.4	0.1
No Religion	3.3	3.8	1.0
Others	33.2	33.3	32.5
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	5.8	4.1	15.1
Scheduled tribes	88.3	91.3	72.4
Other backward classes	2.9	2.5	5.2
Others	2.9	2.1	7.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	19.2	22.5	1.4
Second	18.3	21.0	3.0
Middle	20.0	22.1	8.3
Fourth	21.0	20.3	24.5
Highest	21.6	14.0	62.8
Arunachal Pradesh**	6,885	5,739	1,146
** Unweighted cases.			
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.			

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women		Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important		Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total		
Age group														
15-19	63.8	63.0	4,431	8.3	35.9	33.8	22.1	100.0	29.5	33.2	37.3	100.0	2,824	
20-24	77.0	76.7	2,454	5.8	34.4	32.5	27.3	100.0	24.8	38.5	36.7	100.0	1,891	
Residence														
Rural	67.0	65.7	5,739	6.7	34.4	33.4	25.5	100.0	27.4	34.5	38.1	100.0	3,790	
Urban	76.9	80.2	1,146	9.8	39.2	32.6	18.3	100.0	28.7	39.1	32.2	100.0	925	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	43.4	34.4	132	2.1	4.7	24.8	68.3	100.0	2.7	31.5	65.9	100.0	45	
Less than five years	31.4	29.2	418	4.8	26.6	29.3	39.2	100.0	24.3	18.0	57.8	100.0	122	
5-9 years	57.6	57.0	3,162	8.5	35.7	30.9	24.9	100.0	32.7	32.2	35.1	100.0	1,824	
10 or more years	85.6	85.4	3,173	6.6	36.0	35.1	22.3	100.0	24.8	38.3	36.9	100.0	2,724	
Religion														
Hindu	68.4	64.9	1,405	6.4	29.6	35.0	29.0	100.0	16.1	40.0	43.8	100.0	916	
Muslim	51.9	53.2	79	9.4	42.8	21.8	26.0	100.0	42.6	27.3	30.1	100.0	42	
Christian	67.6	68.4	1,884	6.0	36.8	33.5	23.7	100.0	27.6	36.1	36.2	100.0	1,294	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.7	78.0	951	6.1	26.4	38.2	29.2	100.0	15.1	31.4	53.5	100.0	742	
Parsi	51.3	55.1	26	(7.1)	(64.3)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(100.0)	(35.7)	(57.1)	(7.1)	(100.0)	14	
No Religion	63.8	64.0	222	4.0	35.0	35.8	25.2	100.0	33.6	45.3	21.1	100.0	143	
Others	64.8	66.4	2,318	9.7	41.3	29.8	19.2	100.0	39.7	32.7	27.6	100.0	1,564	
Castes/tribes*														
Scheduled castes	77.4	77.1	382	7.0	36.2	36.3	20.4	100.0	29.6	41.7	28.7	100.0	295	
Scheduled tribes	69.1	68.6	5,736	7.1	34.9	33.3	24.6	100.0	27.5	34.4	38.1	100.0	3,972	
Other backward classes	69.4	71.4	190	7.1	41.9	26.6	24.4	100.0	24.1	44.9	31.0	100.0	135	
Others	73.8	66.5	191	10.5	29.6	39.5	20.4	100.0	23.3	35.5	41.2	100.0	129	
Wealth index														
Lowest	50.2	51.2	1,318	9.9	34.8	30.9	24.4	100.0	35.1	33.7	31.1	100.0	682	
Second	65.7	64.1	1,270	6.6	41.6	33.7	18.1	100.0	37.9	33.4	28.7	100.0	826	
Middle	69.5	67.8	1,390	6.8	35.5	31.5	26.2	100.0	27.7	34.8	37.5	100.0	953	
Fourth	74.1	72.5	1,442	7.1	29.3	34.9	28.6	100.0	20.9	33.1	46.1	100.0	1,054	
Highest	80.9	81.8	1,465	6.7	36.4	34.1	22.8	100.0	22.3	39.9	37.8	100.0	1,200	
Arunachal Pradesh	68.5	68.3	6,885	7.3	35.3	33.2	24.2	100.0	27.6	35.3	37.0	100.0	4,715	

Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	63.0	4,431	51.6	32.7	9.3	35.2	3.7	3.2	51.8	0.4	2,824	
20-24	76.7	2,454	64.6	42.2	11.6	40.5	7.0	6.7	56.6	0.5	1,891	
Residence												
Rural	65.7	5,739	54.0	34.6	10.6	37.8	4.8	4.4	53.7	0.5	3,790	
Urban	80.2	1,146	68.9	44.6	8.6	35.3	4.8	4.7	53.5	0.3	925	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	34.4	132	26.4	16.7	10.1	40.7	0.9	0.9	35.2	0.0	45	
Less than five years	29.2	418	22.8	13.5	6.9	22.1	0.2	0.5	28.1	0.8	122	
5-9 years	57.0	3,162	46.2	31.7	8.9	36.5	2.9	3.1	51.4	0.7	1,824	
10 or more years	85.4	3,173	72.1	44.3	11.3	38.5	7.5	6.5	56.7	0.3	2,724	
Religion												
Hindu	64.9	1,405	55.4	32.0	10.4	36.6	4.9	4.0	49.3	0.3	916	
Muslim	53.2	79	49.1	20.4	5.7	29.7	1.3	0.0	54.2	0.0	42	
Christian	68.4	1,884	55.1	34.9	10.9	35.2	3.5	4.5	48.3	0.1	1,294	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.0	951	72.4	37.8	9.6	37.9	6.6	2.1	52.1	0.4	742	
Parsi	55.1	26	(23.1)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(64.3)	(0.0)	14	
No Religion	64.0	222	44.7	36.5	27.4	32.8	6.8	3.5	34.7	0.0	143	
Others	66.4	2,318	52.9	39.7	8.5	40.2	5.2	5.9	63.6	0.9	1,564	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	77.1	382	61.4	42.5	13.5	41.8	4.5	6.7	51.9	0.0	295	
Scheduled tribes	68.6	5,736	57.3	36.6	9.9	37.6	4.8	4.4	54.0	0.5	3,972	
Other backward classes	71.4	190	58.2	37.1	9.7	30.0	8.7	7.0	53.8	0.9	135	
Others	66.5	191	60.0	36.1	17.2	40.2	3.6	3.6	44.5	0.0	129	
Wealth index												
Lowest	51.2	1,318	36.8	31.4	11.5	29.5	3.4	4.1	52.8	0.1	682	
Second	64.1	1,270	52.1	30.8	5.0	33.1	4.0	4.6	55.5	0.3	826	
Middle	67.8	1,390	56.9	31.5	6.6	34.7	5.0	3.5	54.3	0.2	953	
Fourth	72.5	1,442	62.3	37.6	13.0	39.1	4.6	4.2	51.7	1.1	1,054	
Highest	81.8	1,465	70.8	47.6	13.4	45.0	7.0	5.9	54.3	0.4	1,200	
Arunachal Pradesh	68.3	6,885	56.3	36.1	10.2	37.3	4.8	4.5	53.7	0.4	4,715	

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	43.4	4,431	6.2	7.2	87.8	11.6	20.5	1,948
20-24	50.1	2,454	11.4	15.8	85.6	21.6	18.0	1,241
Residence								
Rural	44.6	5,739	8.3	10.2	85.7	14.5	21.2	2,559
Urban	52.4	1,146	7.8	12.1	93.0	20.2	11.9	630
Education								
Non-literate ^a	9.2	132	(15.4)	(15.4)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(53.8)	13
Less than five years	15.0	418	4.4	4.5	39.0	4.8	61.4	63
5-9 years	38.9	3,162	5.5	8.0	82.3	10.9	27.3	1,243
10 or more years	58.3	3,173	10.1	12.4	92.2	19.1	12.7	1,870
Religion								
Hindu	44.2	1,405	9.1	9.1	86.7	15.0	21.3	631
Muslim	42.2	79	15.5	20.6	85.3	13.4	10.1	33
Christian	45.9	1,884	4.9	11.2	91.5	14.2	9.4	867
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	51.8	951	4.0	6.5	78.3	13.7	40.6	493
Parsi	55.1	26	(14.3)	(14.3)	(78.6)	(14.3)	(0.0)	14
No Religion	37.8	222	18.1	26.8	80.1	12.4	11.3	83
Others	45.1	2,318	11.3	10.9	88.3	18.0	18.4	1,068
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	51.0	382	9.3	13.5	93.2	22.0	17.2	199
Scheduled tribes	45.8	5,736	7.2	9.5	87.4	15.0	20.0	2,666
Other backward classes	47.7	190	30.6	15.4	92.0	32.5	12.2	90
Others	38.1	191	4.9	12.9	81.0	10.7	35.6	74
Wealth index								
Lowest	37.5	1,318	8.5	10.5	85.5	11.5	14.5	492
Second	40.7	1,270	9.2	9.3	87.4	15.3	16.3	529
Middle	45.7	1,390	10.2	9.8	84.0	13.3	21.9	647
Fourth	50.5	1,442	6.6	8.5	88.8	13.7	23.2	743
Highest	52.9	1,465	7.3	13.8	88.4	21.8	19.5	778
Arunachal Pradesh	45.8	6,885	8.2	10.5	87.0	15.5	19.5	3,189

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	80.8	81.9	7.2	92.8	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	4,431
20-24	86.5	87.1	7.0	93.0	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	2,454
Residence									
Rural	81.5	82.6	7.3	92.7	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	5,739
Urban	89.8	90.3	6.0	94.0	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	1,146
Education									
Non-literate ^a	38.3	37.6	9.9	90.1	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	132
Less than five years	44.7	45.9	16.6	83.4	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	418
5-9 years	76.1	77.9	8.5	91.5	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	3,162
10 or more years	96.5	96.6	5.3	94.7	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	3,173
Religion									
Hindu	79.7	81.1	9.8	90.2	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	1,405
Muslim	85.2	86.4	9.0	91.0	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	79
Christian	87.9	88.7	6.4	93.6	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	1,884
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.7	73.6	1.8	98.2	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	951
Parsi	96.5	96.5	22.7	77.3	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	26
No Religion	86.8	87.8	3.3	96.7	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	222
Others	84.0	84.9	8.2	91.8	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	2,318
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	91.2	91.7	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	382
Scheduled tribes	82.3	83.2	6.8	93.2	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	5,736
Other backward classes	79.2	81.5	5.3	94.7	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	190
Others	77.9	78.9	3.4	96.6	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	191
Wealth index									
Lowest	77.2	77.5	8.1	91.9	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	1,318
Second	83.2	84.1	7.8	92.2	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	1,270
Middle	78.9	80.2	8.3	91.7	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	1,390
Fourth	82.8	84.1	8.1	91.9	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	1,442
Highest	91.1	92.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	1,465
Arunachal Pradesh	82.8	83.8	7.1	92.9	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	6,885

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding		
Age group												
15-19	16.0	4,431	10.8	81.8	13.8	18.3	5.7	7.9	3.9	10.3	692	
20-24	14.8	2,454	9.5	81.8	9.5	18.7	5.4	3.0	2.3	4.8	365	
Residence												
Rural	15.1	5,739	9.7	83.3	13.6	18.4	5.5	5.7	3.3	8.8	857	
Urban	18.1	1,146	13.2	74.9	6.7	18.3	6.5	8.4	3.7	6.6	200	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	12.7	132	(0.0)	(94.1)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(17.6)	17	
Less than five years	12.0	418	15.2	74.9	10.2	20.6	.0	1.9	7.9	2.5	49	
5-9 years	16.9	3,162	8.1	82.9	13.3	17.5	6.9	7.5	3.5	11.2	522	
10 or more years	14.9	3,173	12.6	80.8	11.5	19.7	4.9	5.3	2.6	5.6	469	
Religion												
Hindu	14.5	1,405	9.3	86.0	7.5	13.9	4.9	5.2	1.6	6.0	202	
Muslim	14.8	79	(18.2)	(72.7)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(9.1)	11	
Christian	14.1	1,884	11.8	81.8	14.4	17.7	7.0	7.8	6.0	9.3	266	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.3	951	6.2	85.7	4.1	16.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	4.4	211	
Parsi	15.8	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
No Religion	14.8	222	12.6	65.3	8.9	27.6	12.5	3.3	0.0	3.0	32	
Others	14.6	2,318	11.4	78.8	19.8	21.8	6.3	8.2	2.9	12.2	331	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	15.3	382	16.0	75.5	5.2	17.1	5.0	8.7	4.1	6.7	57	
Scheduled tribes	15.9	5,736	10.2	82.1	13.6	18.8	5.9	6.1	3.6	8.7	895	
Other backward classes	18.0	190	5.8	81.3	0.0	22.5	5.8	11.0	0.0	12.7	34	
Others	19.2	191	8.5	91.0	9.1	11.1	3.3	5.2	0.0	5.8	37	
Wealth index												
Lowest	12.8	1,318	7.3	86.0	21.5	22.0	8.3	12.9	4.6	11.9	169	
Second	13.4	1,270	12.6	78.5	13.6	25.8	8.8	7.0	5.1	9.8	167	
Middle	15.6	1,390	8.7	80.9	7.9	19.6	5.9	4.8	2.3	7.9	210	
Fourth	16.9	1,442	9.3	83.8	15.4	12.0	3.1	4.6	3.6	9.6	240	
Highest	18.8	1,465	12.9	80.2	6.7	16.4	4.1	4.2	2.2	4.7	271	
Arunachal Pradesh	15.6	6,885	10.3	81.8	12.3	18.4	5.6	6.2	3.4	8.4	1,057	

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	57.5	23.2	54.9	0.1	4,431
20-24	59.7	25.0	55.6	0.0	2,454
Residence					
Rural	63.0	23.4	52.3	0.1	5,739
Urban	32.7	26.5	70.6	0.0	1,146
Education					
Non-literate ^a	88.2	7.6	29.4	0.0	132
Less than five years	73.8	17.5	27.9	0.0	418
5-9 years	64.0	22.6	50.7	0.1	3,162
10 or more years	49.4	26.6	64.1	0.0	3,173
Religion					
Hindu	61.8	28.9	45.2	0.0	1,405
Muslim	52.7	19.6	55.1	0.0	79
Christian	53.5	19.3	64.7	0.1	1,884
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.5	28.0	37.6	0.2	951
Parsi	70.4	23.4	34.1	0.0	26
No Religion	61.2	16.8	53.8	0.0	222
Others	56.7	23.7	60.7	0.0	2,318
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	46.6	20.3	64.2	0.0	382
Scheduled tribes	59.0	23.9	56.2	0.1	5,736
Other backward classes	51.8	20.4	54.3	0.0	190
Others	58.4	37.8	37.1	0.0	191
Wealth index					
Lowest	67.9	15.5	52.2	0.2	1,318
Second	62.2	20.3	58.6	0.0	1,270
Middle	64.1	21.5	50.7	0.1	1,390
Fourth	58.0	28.7	51.0	0.0	1,442
Highest	41.3	31.8	63.0	0.0	1,465
Arunachal Pradesh	58.3	23.9	55.2	0.0	6,885
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.					

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-19	96.6	96.5	47.4	90.9	55.6	83.6	23.7	25.9	87.3	7.9	11.6	11.5	1.3	4,431
20-24	99.3	99.3	61.6	96.0	73.7	93.6	35.3	40.5	93.2	13.5	22.7	17.0	1.9	2,454
Residence														
Rural	97.4	97.4	50.3	92.4	60.4	86.3	26.1	29.8	88.6	7.7	14.3	12.8	1.5	5,739
Urban	98.6	98.4	64.7	94.5	71.5	91.8	37.8	38.4	94.0	22.0	22.5	16.9	1.8	1,146
Education														
Non-literate ^a	96.3	96.3	32.5	87.6	42.4	84.6	5.3	10.6	87.1	1.4	2.7	8.8	0.0	132
Less than five years	92.0	92.0	31.2	86.4	28.8	72.3	9.8	16.9	66.9	2.3	4.6	5.0	2.3	418
5-9 years	96.5	96.5	43.7	89.6	49.9	82.0	19.3	22.6	86.2	6.8	8.8	8.5	1.6	3,162
10 or more years	99.5	99.4	64.9	97.0	79.5	94.4	39.8	42.4	95.8	14.3	24.3	19.7	1.5	3,173
Religion														
Hindu	96.2	96.0	47.6	88.0	57.6	86.8	25.1	28.0	86.3	8.7	14.2	12.6	0.9	1,405
Muslim	95.8	95.8	44.0	89.8	52.5	80.6	35.2	27.3	76.8	11.2	15.9	10.4	0.0	79
Christian	98.5	98.5	54.0	95.7	66.1	88.9	27.2	32.4	91.4	10.1	15.9	13.6	2.0	1,884
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.6	95.6	51.5	89.9	61.5	88.3	30.0	44.5	91.6	9.7	18.2	14.1	1.0	951
Parsi	100.0	100.0	73.6	100.0	50.9	74.2	27.4	43.2	66.9	0.0	7.7	15.8	0.0	26
No Religion	93.7	93.7	53.2	91.9	63.1	81.5	30.4	34.4	80.8	3.8	19.4	13.6	0.4	222
Others	98.9	98.9	54.6	94.7	62.1	86.5	28.8	26.2	90.5	11.3	14.7	13.7	1.9	2,318
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	97.7	97.7	64.5	94.4	71.6	88.4	35.3	39.3	90.3	17.8	21.8	14.3	1.4	382
Scheduled tribes	97.9	97.9	50.6	92.9	62.2	88.2	27.3	30.1	91.4	9.6	15.3	13.7	1.5	5,736
Other backward classes	95.7	95.0	61.7	92.2	61.0	85.1	29.6	34.5	84.3	8.7	14.5	9.7	0.5	190
Others	93.3	92.6	56.5	85.5	61.0	88.7	22.7	38.1	84.1	9.5	23.4	19.8	1.4	191
Wealth index														
Lowest	96.6	96.6	42.1	91.2	50.3	83.1	14.1	19.6	84.4	6.5	10.0	7.0	1.3	1,318
Second	97.7	97.7	47.1	92.9	61.2	86.4	24.3	23.4	89.7	6.7	13.2	10.4	1.6	1,270
Middle	98.2	98.2	49.6	92.1	58.6	87.5	24.9	29.6	89.5	6.2	10.8	11.2	1.6	1,390
Fourth	97.7	97.5	55.0	93.5	66.2	87.2	31.9	35.7	90.0	11.0	16.1	15.6	1.6	1,442
Highest	97.7	97.6	66.5	94.0	72.6	91.2	42.1	44.9	93.0	17.9	26.5	21.9	1.6	1,465
Arunachal Pradesh	97.6	97.5	52.5	92.8	62.1	87.3	28.0	31.1	89.4	9.9	15.6	13.5	1.5	6,885

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	83.5	44.0	0.4	4,431
20-24	90.5	50.2	0.6	2,454
Residence				
Rural	85.8	45.3	0.5	5,739
Urban	87.3	51.5	0.4	1,146
Education				
Non-literate ^a	88.1	32.9	0.0	132
Less than five years	72.8	23.7	0.6	418
5-9 years	82.4	43.9	0.6	3,162
10 or more years	91.3	52.1	0.3	3,173
Religion				
Hindu	85.1	38.7	0.2	1,405
Muslim	79.3	34.6	1.4	79
Christian	87.0	45.5	0.0	1,884
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.7	53.3	2.8	951
Parsi	85.4	31.5	0.0	26
No Religion	77.2	44.8	0.0	222
Others	87.1	49.4	0.1	2,318
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	89.2	45.1	0.0	382
Scheduled tribes	86.9	47.7	0.5	5,736
Other backward classes	80.6	42.4	0.0	190
Others	83.5	42.4	1.7	191
Wealth index				
Lowest	83.6	40.6	0.0	1,318
Second	85.1	44.7	0.3	1,270
Middle	84.3	46.7	1.0	1,390
Fourth	88.5	42.3	0.4	1,442
Highest	88.1	56.0	0.7	1,465
Arunachal Pradesh	86.0	46.2	0.5	6,885

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	32.2	4,431	44.3	48.4	72.6	6.1	1.0	20.7	0.5	1,434
20-24	43.8	2,454	46.2	49.0	79.9	8.8	2.2	23.3	0.1	1,070
Residence										
Rural	34.9	5,739	43.2	48.5	76.3	7.5	1.3	20.7	0.2	2,000
Urban	44.1	1,146	53.2	49.3	73.5	6.5	2.3	26.6	0.7	504
Education										
Non-literate ^a	22.1	132	44.8	40.7	74.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Less than five years	17.9	418	32.5	44.4	66.8	3.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	73
5-9 years	30.9	3,162	43.3	44.8	75.2	4.9	0.8	16.4	0.2	979
10 or more years	44.9	3,173	47.0	51.7	76.6	9.2	2.1	26.8	0.4	1,422
Religion										
Hindu	31.1	1,405	49.6	49.9	74.9	4.7	0.8	20.7	0.5	437
Muslim	23.3	79	(72.2)	(33.3)	(55.6)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	18
Christian	35.0	1,884	44.1	44.1	78.0	8.7	1.9	22.8	0.3	658
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.3	951	49.3	55.2	72.8	5.0	0.6	14.1	0.0	400
Parsi	16.1	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
No Religion	34.5	222	26.9	44.9	62.8	22.6	0.0	19.1	0.0	76
Others	39.2	2,318	43.0	49.1	77.5	7.2	2.2	25.6	0.4	911
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	39.2	382	54.5	53.0	66.0	13.8	0.0	22.2	0.9	149
Scheduled tribes	37.6	5,736	43.7	48.3	77.8	6.9	1.6	22.4	0.2	2,161
Other backward classes	26.7	190	46.3	48.9	68.2	8.1	0.0	20.5	0.0	50
Others	36.5	191	75.2	59.4	61.7	1.7	3.3	15.4	0.0	71
Wealth index										
Lowest	31.6	1,318	35.0	42.5	80.5	7.3	1.1	19.2	0.0	417
Second	29.7	1,270	42.1	48.1	71.9	9.0	1.2	23.8	0.0	375
Middle	31.7	1,390	36.1	41.4	78.2	7.5	1.6	23.6	0.2	449
Fourth	40.3	1,442	51.1	52.5	73.9	5.2	0.8	20.4	0.3	582
Highest	46.7	1,465	53.4	54.1	75.0	8.1	2.5	22.4	0.8	681
Arunachal Pradesh	36.5	6,885	45.1	48.7	75.8	7.3	1.5	21.8	0.3	2,504

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others	
Age group													
15-19	20.1	4,431	62.0	75.8	11.7	39.4	22.7	3.2	39.1	34.2	7.8	4.2	914
20-24	35.4	2,454	53.8	81.4	12.4	56.1	28.0	5.8	40.6	26.8	9.2	4.7	879
Residence													
Rural	23.8	5,739	58.1	77.0	8.9	47.6	25.9	4.4	39.8	30.1	8.0	5.0	1,375
Urban	35.0	1,146	57.5	84.3	23.9	47.9	23.2	4.5	39.9	32.2	10.3	2.5	418
Education													
Non-literate ^a	9.2	132	76.5	51.0	(0.0)	(9.9)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	12
Less than five years	7.1	418	48.2	54.2	0.0	18.5	12.5	2.7	46.3	15.5	4.1	14.9	29
5-9 years	15.6	3,162	62.2	72.5	9.9	36.7	25.9	5.0	38.2	31.9	8.5	4.8	498
10 or more years	38.7	3,173	56.3	81.9	13.3	53.2	25.3	4.3	40.3	30.7	8.6	4.0	1,254
Religion													
Hindu	25.6	1,405	61.3	87.8	11.2	46.3	23.1	3.1	29.3	25.5	7.4	4.9	365
Muslim	22.0	79	(68.6)	(87.6)	(10.0)	(50.2)	(5.6)	(12.2)	(31.6)	(13.8)	(7.9)	(5.7)	17
Christian	24.9	1,884	58.8	72.1	10.8	49.0	24.7	5.6	38.7	28.5	7.4	2.5	473
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.3	951	26.7	86.0	8.1	75.2	23.0	2.8	42.0	20.2	5.6	6.2	218
Parsi	12.3	26	100.0	65.7	*	34.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
No Religion	29.0	222	62.9	58.6	14.1	68.1	19.9	3.1	15.1	16.3	3.0	1.4	64
Others	26.9	2,318	65.5	77.3	14.9	35.3	29.4	5.0	49.2	41.1	11.3	5.3	653
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	35.2	382	62.4	87.3	16.7	45.0	37.2	5.1	29.6	30.7	9.5	2.9	138
Scheduled tribes	24.7	5,736	56.9	77.1	11.7	49.2	25.4	4.8	42.6	32.2	8.0	4.4	1,448
Other backward classes	41.6	190	72.1	86.1	11.4	29.2	19.4	1.5	34.0	27.9	18.3	8.1	79
Others	31.6	191	42.7	86.9	3.1	48.5	18.3	2.0	31.1	18.1	10.1	.0	60
Wealth index													
Lowest	17.8	1,318	67.2	53.3	8.3	33.3	29.1	4.0	45.1	45.2	9.0	3.5	240
Second	21.5	1,270	71.4	72.0	7.8	34.9	26.1	5.3	43.6	39.7	9.0	4.2	288
Middle	21.3	1,390	65.0	78.8	9.7	38.3	24.8	3.1	39.7	27.0	8.7	8.6	313
Fourth	28.0	1,442	56.9	84.2	9.0	50.8	26.4	4.5	36.1	24.3	6.5	3.4	407
Highest	37.5	1,465	44.5	88.2	19.2	62.7	22.8	4.9	38.6	26.4	9.3	3.5	545
Arunachal Pradesh	26.1	6,885	57.9	78.6	12.1	47.7	25.3	4.5	39.8	30.6	8.5	4.4	1,793

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who knew about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	43.5	42.1	31.1	30.1	56.1	55.5	1.5	914
20-24	47.8	48.8	35.9	30.9	53.5	51.4	1.2	879
Residence								
Rural	42.5	42.2	31.7	29.0	55.7	55.8	1.4	1,375
Urban	57.3	57.6	40.1	35.8	51.6	44.8	1.2	418
Education								
Non-literate ^a	(27.3)	(36.4)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	12
Less than five years	34.3	25.0	43.1	35.7	60.0	67.5	10.5	29
5-9 years	35.4	34.7	27.5	31.5	59.0	58.1	1.4	498
10 or more years	50.1	50.3	35.7	30.1	53.2	51.4	1.1	1,254
Religion								
Hindu	47.2	43.6	29.3	32.5	50.8	60.1	0.7	365
Muslim	(35.3)	(52.9)	(52.9)	(23.5)	(35.3)	(41.2)	(0.0)	17
Christian	45.0	48.1	31.9	28.5	57.4	50.7	1.5	473
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.0	26.2	29.2	27.5	57.8	71.5	0.4	218
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
No Religion	42.6	41.3	20.0	20.5	59.4	23.6	0.0	64
Others	47.5	51.5	39.6	33.2	54.1	49.4	2.1	653
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	49.0	46.3	30.1	39.7	52.3	49.1	0.7	138
Scheduled tribes	44.7	46.1	34.2	29.3	56.8	54.1	1.4	1,448
Other backward classes	48.7	41.7	31.7	43.0	38.3	51.5	0.0	79
Others	68.6	49.8	49.3	21.3	37.3	53.7	2.4	60
Wealth index								
Lowest	37.5	40.8	30.4	37.4	59.4	44.3	1.7	240
Second	41.1	46.5	33.0	29.8	54.1	49.0	1.8	288
Middle	43.5	42.3	30.4	29.6	48.0	48.7	0.7	313
Fourth	45.3	44.2	29.5	26.0	55.9	61.4	1.0	407
Highest	52.7	49.5	39.5	31.6	56.0	56.3	1.5	545
Arunachal Pradesh	45.6	45.5	33.5	30.5	54.8	53.5	1.3	1,793

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	85.8	4,431	45.6	75.7	15.6	40.6	12.4	0.4	3,806
20-24	88.6	2,454	46.7	77.6	17.4	48.8	17.1	0.2	2,178
Residence									
Rural	85.5	5,739	44.8	73.3	14.9	42.6	14.2	0.3	4,901
Urban	93.9	1,146	52.3	91.6	23.0	48.7	13.6	0.4	1,083
Education									
Non-literate ^a	59.8	132	45.1	50.4	0.0	5.1	7.6	0.0	79
Less than five years	59.2	418	30.2	46.5	3.9	14.0	6.0	0.0	247
5-9 years	83.8	3,162	40.2	71.0	13.3	36.9	13.2	0.4	2,652
10 or more years	94.7	3,173	52.6	84.3	20.3	53.1	15.8	0.3	3,006
Religion									
Hindu	88.0	1,405	45.4	85.0	15.3	37.7	12.1	0.2	1,234
Muslim	78.0	79	50.5	81.7	12.0	47.1	14.4	0.0	62
Christian	87.5	1,884	48.1	69.6	14.0	43.7	11.9	0.2	1,652
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.5	951	22.8	85.5	15.9	56.7	17.3	0.4	878
Parsi	20.0	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No Religion	71.9	222	58.4	65.5	19.2	59.3	8.8	0.0	160
Others	85.9	2,318	53.7	73.3	18.7	40.1	16.3	0.4	1,993
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	89.6	382	56.4	86.5	21.7	48.3	21.7	0.3	342
Scheduled tribes	89.2	5,736	44.8	74.8	15.7	43.5	13.9	0.3	5,127
Other backward classes	87.4	190	53.7	85.5	15.3	37.4	15.6	1.2	165
Others	90.3	191	46.5	92.5	14.3	45.0	9.9	0.0	173
Wealth index									
Lowest	79.7	1,318	47.1	37.2	10.1	33.1	15.2	0.2	1,053
Second	85.8	1,270	52.8	67.3	14.6	36.9	12.4	0.5	1,094
Middle	85.6	1,390	45.4	83.4	16.7	39.2	13.9	0.2	1,190
Fourth	88.6	1,442	44.9	90.3	15.1	44.8	14.4	0.2	1,276
Highest	93.6	1,465	41.5	94.4	23.0	59.5	14.6	0.4	1,371
Arunachal Pradesh	87.0	6,885	46.0	76.4	16.3	43.6	14.1	0.3	5,984

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	15.0	51.4	46.9	58.5	57.6	71.8	2.4	3,806
20-24	18.7	48.3	50.1	62.3	63.4	71.6	2.5	2,178
Residence								
Rural	14.2	50.3	48.1	58.8	58.1	71.5	2.8	4,901
Urban	26.8	50.0	48.1	65.2	68.0	72.9	0.8	1,083
Education								
Non-literate ^a	8.2	46.8	51.3	38.8	31.0	40.2	3.1	79
Less than five years	13.4	36.1	53.0	33.6	30.7	54.5	1.4	247
5-9 years	14.0	49.3	45.8	55.7	51.8	67.8	3.3	2,652
10 or more years	18.8	52.2	49.6	65.7	69.1	76.9	1.8	3,006
Religion								
Hindu	16.5	48.8	50.6	58.0	54.5	75.7	2.1	1,234
Muslim	18.8	50.7	39.7	49.2	54.6	57.1	1.6	62
Christian	13.9	54.2	46.6	58.0	61.3	69.1	1.1	1,652
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.1	42.5	52.3	74.2	64.3	80.8	8.7	878
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No Religion	9.6	61.6	28.8	42.0	58.2	56.7	2.2	160
Others	19.9	50.3	47.8	58.4	60.2	69.2	1.2	1,993
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	24.3	59.1	44.3	56.6	68.3	63.4	0.9	342
Scheduled tribes	14.8	49.7	48.3	60.6	59.1	72.4	2.6	5,127
Other backward classes	32.7	52.2	46.7	53.6	57.6	72.5	3.1	165
Others	27.2	43.3	50.0	63.5	71.1	83.1	3.9	173
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.9	54.3	44.2	43.3	43.0	57.8	0.8	1,053
Second	12.7	48.5	46.7	59.8	63.7	71.6	1.6	1,094
Middle	14.8	51.6	46.0	59.9	57.9	72.8	4.5	1,190
Fourth	16.8	50.9	52.2	63.0	60.8	74.7	3.1	1,276
Highest	20.5	47.1	50.0	69.1	69.3	78.2	2.1	1,371
Arunachal Pradesh	16.4	50.3	48.1	59.9	59.8	71.7	2.5	5,984

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	0.9	0.7	7.8	1.5	2.8	4.7	14.8	3,806
20-24	0.8	0.4	6.0	2.1	2.2	3.8	12.6	2,178
Residence								
Rural	0.9	0.6	7.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.9	4,901
Urban	0.8	0.6	5.8	2.0	2.8	5.4	14.9	1,083
Education								
Non-literate ^a	1.2	1.2	16.0	5.9	9.6	14.4	28.3	79
Less than five years	3.0	1.5	11.8	6.3	6.1	10.0	22.4	247
5-9 years	1.0	0.8	9.0	1.9	3.3	5.4	17.5	2,652
10 or more years	0.6	0.3	4.9	1.0	1.4	2.7	9.8	3,006
Religion								
Hindu	1.1	0.7	7.5	2.0	2.5	6.7	15.5	1,234
Muslim	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	62
Christian	1.3	0.8	4.6	1.5	2.4	3.2	9.9	1,652
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.3	0.3	14.1	1.6	2.3	3.2	12.7	878
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No Religion	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5	5.2	160
Others	0.7	0.5	6.8	1.7	3.0	4.8	18.3	1,993
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	1.5	0.9	4.2	1.8	1.5	3.5	7.9	342
Scheduled tribes	0.9	0.5	7.4	1.6	2.7	4.4	14.4	5,127
Other backward classes	0.6	1.3	5.3	2.9	1.8	3.5	12.1	165
Others	0.6	1.1	6.7	2.5	2.9	7.6	19.6	173
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.5	1.2	4.5	2.3	2.9	6.6	14.6	1,053
Second	0.7	0.2	4.7	2.0	3.5	6.1	16.5	1,094
Middle	1.0	0.7	9.4	1.6	3.3	4.6	15.6	1,190
Fourth	0.6	0.5	10.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	15.0	1,276
Highest	0.7	0.6	5.9	1.2	1.6	2.9	9.4	1,371
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.6	7.1	1.7	2.6	4.3	14.0	5,984

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	15.3	54.7	66.7	71.8	35.9	0.2	3,806
20-24	17.4	63.1	67.7	73.1	40.3	0.5	2,178
Residence							
Rural	15.2	56.6	68.8	72.1	37.3	0.3	4,901
Urban	20.5	63.6	58.7	73.3	38.6	0.5	1,083
Education							
Non-literate ^a	14.8	42.8	62.3	44.1	9.2	0.0	79
Less than five years	17.3	44.8	53.8	46.0	21.2	0.9	247
5-9 years	16.6	53.8	63.8	68.2	34.7	0.2	2,652
10 or more years	15.6	62.3	71.2	78.9	41.6	0.4	3,006
Religion							
Hindu	18.9	55.9	67.4	76.6	32.0	0.2	1,234
Muslim	14.1	53.1	69.1	55.5	34.9	0.0	62
Christian	11.5	57.3	66.6	70.2	35.0	0.3	1,652
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.2	66.7	67.7	79.5	44.4	0.0	878
Parsi	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No Religion	12.1	50.3	61.5	43.0	33.5	0.0	160
Others	18.9	56.4	67.4	71.4	40.6	0.6	1,993
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	24.2	65.9	63.3	63.9	36.1	0.6	342
Scheduled tribes	14.7	57.3	67.3	73.1	38.1	0.3	5,127
Other backward classes	33.5	66.6	65.8	74.4	32.0	0.6	165
Others	20.8	49.0	70.3	79.4	38.0	0.0	173
Wealth index							
Lowest	12.8	55.7	64.6	57.0	29.3	0.8	1,053
Second	13.1	57.2	67.3	70.4	43.2	0.2	1,094
Middle	16.5	53.6	69.4	73.9	37.0	0.2	1,190
Fourth	18.4	57.3	69.3	79.3	36.2	0.2	1,276
Highest	18.4	63.8	64.8	77.5	40.6	0.3	1,371
Arunachal Pradesh	16.1	57.8	67.1	72.3	37.5	0.3	5,984

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.17 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	73.2	3,806	95.1	11.9	2.5	3.4	18.7	2.0	4.7	2,787
20-24	83.0	2,178	94.1	13.7	5.4	4.3	21.8	3.2	4.4	1,807
Residence										
Rural	75.4	4,901	93.8	14.8	3.4	3.7	19.7	2.6	4.4	3,680
Urban	83.7	1,083	98.8	2.9	5.0	4.1	20.6	1.9	5.3	914
Education										
Non-literate ^a	48.3	79	95.1	7.4	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	13.4	38
Less than five years	56.3	247	94.3	25.4	0.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	2.1	141
5-9 years	71.6	2,652	94.8	12.7	1.9	3.2	18.3	1.4	5.1	1,901
10 or more years	83.8	3,006	94.6	11.9	5.2	4.4	22.1	3.5	4.2	2,514
Religion										
Hindu	75.2	1,234	94.7	9.8	2.5	2.0	16.0	1.8	2.9	929
Muslim	78.3	62	93.8	20.6	2.2	4.9	20.0	0.0	2.0	48
Christian	74.7	1,652	94.3	14.4	2.8	2.9	16.5	1.8	7.8	1,233
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.8	878	91.6	15.0	4.4	1.4	18.0	3.0	3.1	634
Parsi	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
No Religion	87.5	160	84.4	30.1	0.7	2.6	21.5	0.0	5.7	140
Others	80.3	1,993	97.2	10.1	5.1	6.4	25.4	3.6	3.4	1,607
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	79.3	342	96.1	7.6	4.5	3.7	20.7	1.8	6.6	270
Scheduled tribes	76.8	5,127	94.6	12.9	3.6	3.9	20.3	2.5	4.4	3,939
Other backward classes	74.9	165	96.1	11.5	3.3	1.5	13.1	3.2	5.4	124
Others	74.7	173	92.3	14.4	3.2	3.0	22.0	3.5	2.2	130
Wealth index										
Lowest	75.4	1,053	94.1	18.1	2.9	2.0	18.1	1.8	8.3	796
Second	74.2	1,094	95.8	12.1	2.3	5.5	20.9	2.6	5.3	815
Middle	72.4	1,190	94.4	12.2	2.4	4.5	21.3	1.8	3.7	864
Fourth	77.8	1,276	94.6	11.8	3.0	3.0	17.3	1.9	2.7	990
Highest	82.6	1,371	94.6	10.1	6.7	3.7	21.5	3.8	3.6	1,129
Arunachal Pradesh	77.0	5,984	94.7	12.6	3.7	3.7	19.9	2.5	4.6	4,594

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A woman can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	57.4	16.4	7.8	10.7	25.2	44.5	25.1	48.7	23.1	58.8	4431
20-24	65.7	10.0	9.1	5.6	39.0	32.7	30.2	37.6	27.2	45.2	2454
Residence											
Rural	59.0	15.2	9.0	9.6	29.7	40.9	27.0	45.4	24.7	54.7	5739
Urban	68.2	8.1	4.3	4.9	32.5	37.0	26.4	41.0	23.6	49.7	1146
Education											
Non-literate ^a	41.4	23.9	4.7	20.8	20.2	45.9	20.5	41.6	30.3	48.7	132
Less than five years	36.2	40.6	7.4	27.8	17.8	53.5	20.5	60.2	19.7	66.5	418
5-9 years	54.8	19.1	7.5	11.2	22.4	47.8	26.1	48.8	23.0	59.0	3162
10 or more years	70.0	5.2	9.3	3.4	39.9	30.7	28.8	38.6	26.5	47.3	3173
Religion											
Hindu	63.1	12.7	7.5	11.0	27.0	46.3	20.6	51.2	22.0	60.8	1405
Muslim	39.8	23.7	11.3	21.1	32.4	46.3	25.8	42.3	22.9	52.7	79
Christian	57.1	13.4	9.5	6.7	28.1	35.2	28.4	41.9	26.7	50.8	1884
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.4	11.0	6.5	7.8	33.4	45.4	20.5	56.6	21.4	65.8	951
Parsi	16.1	64.0	12.3	67.3	4.2	72.3	7.7	73.1	8.1	65.0	26
No Religion	51.4	18.5	19.1	18.2	36.3	43.8	37.9	38.7	18.3	52.9	222
Others	63.5	15.5	7.1	7.7	31.8	37.8	31.3	38.5	26.5	47.4	2318
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	61.3	9.2	10.5	8.0	25.5	34.6	28.1	40.8	18.0	47.4	382
Scheduled tribes	61.2	12.7	7.4	6.6	31.0	39.0	27.5	43.7	25.5	53.1	5736
Other backward classes	67.1	14.7	10.7	11.5	27.7	46.1	33.0	42.7	29.3	51.4	190
Others	68.8	11.8	13.7	10.8	41.0	40.0	23.4	49.6	26.2	61.5	191
Wealth index											
Lowest	52.6	21.7	8.3	9.3	27.5	36.5	31.2	38.6	26.7	47.8	1318
Second	59.8	12.9	8.0	6.5	31.5	37.3	32.9	39.6	29.6	47.3	1270
Middle	55.5	15.9	7.8	11.8	26.3	46.9	29.2	47.0	25.3	55.7	1390
Fourth	63.3	12.5	9.2	10.4	29.0	42.9	18.7	51.5	19.3	62.9	1442
Highest	69.5	8.3	7.9	6.2	36.0	37.6	23.9	45.7	22.8	54.6	1465
Arunachal Pradesh	60.4	14.1	8.2	8.9	30.1	40.3	26.9	44.7	24.6	53.9	6885

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Tawang	85.8	26.0	87.9	37.0	42.2	437
West Kameng	76.8	23.4	88.7	27.2	38.5	530
East Kameng	58.8	20.5	96.2	18.5	34.3	443
Papum Pare	77.9	21.2	88.4	36.7	57.6	406
Lower Subansiri	74.7	8.0	82.7	35.9	19.7	423
Upper Subansiri	75.0	9.6	81.0	28.6	34.4	597
West Siang	72.7	13.9	81.2	32.1	40.2	443
East Siang	69.5	23.1	85.3	32.3	38.2	416
Upper Siang	54.5	21.6	86.5	20.2	37.2	563
Dibang Valley	68.0	10.9	93.2	22.6	46.1	412
Lohit	69.3	7.9	87.7	26.6	20.5	293
Changlang	64.2	13.4	89.9	28.4	34.8	296
Tirap	51.4	12.0	86.6	40.3	31.0	216
Kurung Kumey	64.0	8.3	85.0	31.5	28.3	400
Lower Dibang Valley	68.5	11.4	96.9	17.7	37.1	649
Anjaw	51.8	14.5	75.9	30.7	34.1	361
Arunachal Pradesh	68.3	15.6	87.3	28.0	36.5	6,885

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre
Tawang	1,283	4,509	--
West Kameng	1,030	7,754	4,166
East Kameng	904	4,727	9,785
Papum Pare	569	4,499	7,344
Lower Subansiri	792	7,109	12,000
Upper Subansiri	1,490	8,921	24,860
West Siang	985	3,576	22,270
East Siang	791	4,251	8,059
Upper Siang	913	4,174	7,795
Dibang Valley	863	3,445	--
Lohit	2,677	8,633	25,430
Changlang	1,216	7,518	7,817
Tirap	2,108	1,300	6,465
Kurung Kumey	997	1,250	1,109
Lower Dibang Valley	1,706	3,696	3,000
Anjaw	895	440	3,124
Arunachal Pradesh	1,168	5,216	9,811

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
Tawang	28.2	39	87.5	83.3	8
West Kameng	47.8	46	66.7	100.0	6
East Kameng	0.0	37	100.0	nc	10
Papum Pare	64.0	25	100.0	nc	7
Lower Subansiri	64.1	39	75.0	100.0	4
Upper Subansiri	55.6	36	100.0	100.0	7
West Siang	40.0	40	100.0	nc	21
East Siang	54.1	37	100.0	nc	6
Upper Siang	50.0	50	100.0	nc	7
Dibang Valley	2.4	41	100.0	50.0	3
Lohit	23.1	39	100.0	100.0	4
Changlang	40.0	45	75.0	100.0	4
Tirap	14.3	42	100.0	100.0	9
Kurung Kumey	34.0	50	100.0	100.0	4
Lower Dibang Valley	97.5	40	100.0	100.0	5
Anjaw	60.9	23	71.4	100.0	7
Arunachal Pradesh	41.2	629	93.8	94.4	112

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08						
District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Tawang	7	7	6	6	6	8
West Kameng	4	5	5	1	1	5
East Kameng	0	1	0	0	0	10
Papum Pare	2	2	1	0	0	6
Lower Subansiri	1	2	1	1	0	2
Upper Subansiri	4	7	6	7	7	7
West Siang	0	21	19	19	0	21
East Siang	0	5	2	1	1	6
Upper Siang	1	3	0	2	2	7
Dibang Valley	3	3	3	3	2	3
Lohit	4	3	3	3	2	4
Changlang	4	4	3	2	2	4
Tirap	6	9	9	9	9	9
Kurung Kumey	3	4	4	4	4	4
Lower Dibang Valley	3	5	4	5	5	5
Anjaw	2	6	6	5	4	7
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	44 (40.7)	87 (80.6)	72 (66.7)	68 (63.0)	45 (66.2)	108 (100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from Sub-Centre having labor room.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08			
District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Tawang	6	8	8
West Kameng	3	5	6
East Kameng	10	9	10
Papum Pare	7	7	7
Lower Subansiri	3	3	4
Upper Subansiri	7	7	7
West Siang	20	15	21
East Siang	5	1	6
Upper Siang	7	6	7
Dibang Valley	3	3	3
Lohit	4	3	4
Changlang	4	4	4
Tirap	3	9	9
Kurung Kumey	4	4	4
Lower Dibang Valley	5	5	5
Anjaw	7	7	7
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	98 (87.5)	96 (85.7)	112 (100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Tawang	1	1	3	8
West Kameng	1	0	0	6
East Kameng	0	10	9	10
Papum Pare	0	7	7	7
Lower Subansiri	1	1	1	4
Upper Subansiri	2	5	7	7
West Siang	0	0	13	21
East Siang	1	5	5	6
Upper Siang	4	7	6	7
Dibang Valley	3	1	3	3
Lohit	1	2	3	4
Changlang	1	3	3	4
Tirap	2	3	6	9
Kurung Kumey	1	2	4	4
Lower Dibang Valley	2	5	3	5
Anjaw	6	3	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	26 (23.2)	55 (84.6)	79 (70.5)	112 (100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
*Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Tawang	2	2	0	2	2
West Kameng	4	4	0	4	4
East Kameng	6	0	0	6	6
Papum Pare	4	1	0	4	4
Lower Subansiri	5	3	0	4	6
Upper Subansiri	6	2	1	7	7
West Siang	10	0	0	10	10
East Siang	3	1	0	3	4
Upper Siang	3	1	0	3	3
Dibang Valley	1	0	0	1	1
Lohit	6	1	1	6	6
Changlang	5	1	2	5	5
Tirap	4	1	1	3	5
Kurung Kumey	3	0	0	3	3
Lower Dibang Valley	3	1	0	4	4
Anjaw	2	0	0	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	67 (93.1)	18 (25.0)	5 (6.9)	67 (93.1)	72 (100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Tawang	2	2	2	2	2	2
West Kameng	4	4	3	4	2	4
East Kameng	0	0	3	1	0	6
Papum Pare	0	0	2	0	0	4
Lower Subansiri	3	1	5	3	3	6
Upper Subansiri	5	0	7	7	5	7
West Siang	2	1	6	0	2	10
East Siang	1	1	2	1	2	4
Upper Siang	1	1	2	2	1	3
Dibang Valley	0	0	1	0	1	1
Lohit	4	3	6	4	3	6
Changlang	4	3	5	5	4	5
Tirap	5	5	5	4	4	5
Kurung Kumey	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lower Dibang Valley	2	0	3	4	2	4
Anjaw	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	38 (52.8)	26 (36.1)	57 (79.2)	42 (58.3)	36 (50.0)	72 (100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain ¹ equipments (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Tawang	0	2	2	2	0	1	2
West Kameng	1	2	3	3	4	0	4
East Kameng	0	6	0	4	nc	nc	6
Papum Pare	0	4	0	1	nc	nc	4
Lower Subansiri	1	5	4	4	0	0	6
Upper Subansiri	0	7	7	6	nc	nc	7
West Siang	1	9	4	6	0	0	10
East Siang	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
Upper Siang	1	3	0	1	0	0	3
Dibang Valley	0	1	1	1	nc	nc	1
Lohit	3	6	2	6	2	0	6
Changlang	0	5	4	3	0	1	5
Tirap	0	4	4	4	2	0	5
Kurung Kumey	0	3	3	3	0	0	3
Lower Dibang Valley	0	3	1	2	nc	nc	4
Anjaw	0	2	2	2	1	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	8 (11.1)	64 (88.9)	37 (51.4)	49 (68.1)	9 (34.6)	2 (7.7)	72 (100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT = Operation Theatre.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Tawang	1	0	1	1	2
West Kameng	2	4	3	1	4
East Kameng	1	6	6	6	6
Papum Pare	1	4	4	4	4
Lower Subansiri	5	4	6	6	6
Upper Subansiri	4	7	6	6	7
West Siang	9	9	9	9	10
East Siang	1	3	4	4	4
Upper Siang	0	2	2	2	3
Dibang Valley	1	1	1	1	1
Lohit	4	5	6	6	6
Changlang	3	5	5	3	5
Tirap	2	3	4	4	5
Kurung Kumey	2	1	3	3	3
Lower Dibang Valley	2	4	4	4	4
Anjaw	2	2	2	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	40 (55.6)	60 (83.3)	66 (91.7)	62 (86.1)	72 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Tawang	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
West Kameng	2	0	0	0	3
East Kameng	1	0	0	0	1
Papum Pare	0	0	0	0	4
Lower Subansiri	0	0	0	0	1
Upper Subansiri	1	0	0	1	1
West Siang	1	0	0	2	5
East Siang	2	0	2	0	5
Upper Siang	3	0	0	0	3
Dibang Valley	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Lohit	0	0	0	1	2
Changlang	2	0	0	0	3
Tirap	0	0	0	0	3
Kurung Kumey	0	1	1	2	3
Lower Dibang Valley	1	0	0	0	2
Anjaw	0	0	0	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	13 (34.2)	1 (2.6)	3 (7.9)	6 (15.8)	38 (100.0)

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Functional OT	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
		Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
Tawang	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
West Kameng	3	3	1	0	0	3
East Kameng	1	1	1	0	0	1
Papum Pare	0	4	2	0	0	4
Lower Subansiri	1	0	nc	0	nc	1
Upper Subansiri	0	1	1	0	0	1
West Siang	1	2	1	3	0	5
East Siang	4	1	0	0	0	5
Upper Siang	2	0	nc	0	nc	3
Dibang Valley	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Lohit	1	2	2	0	0	2
Changlang	3	2	2	0	0	3
Tirap	0	3	2	0	0	3
Kurung Kumey	3	3	3	0	0	3
Lower Dibang Valley	2	2	1	0	0	2
Anjaw	2	1	1	1	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	23 (60.5)	25 (65.8)	17 (60.0)	4 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	38 (100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
¹ Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
² Based on last one month services.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly	Utilized untied fund	
Tawang	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
West Kameng	2	1	1	3	3
East Kameng	0	1	1	1	1
Papum Pare	4	4	4	4	4
Lower Subansiri	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Subansiri	0	1	1	0	1
West Siang	5	5	4	3	5
East Siang	4	3	3	5	5
Upper Siang	0	3	3	3	3
Dibang Valley	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Lohit	1	1	1	1	2
Changlang	2	3	3	3	3
Tirap	1	2	2	3	3
Kurung Kumey	3	2	2	3	3
Lower Dibang Valley	2	2	2	2	2
Anjaw	2	2	2	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh (%)	27 (71.1)	31 (81.6)	30 (96.8)	34 (89.5)	38 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
*RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling Errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)							
Tawang	0.531	0.027	814	814	5.058	0.478	0.583
West Kameng	0.513	0.025	997	998	4.892	0.464	0.562
East Kameng	0.360	0.022	981	980	6.012	0.317	0.402
Papum Pare	0.608	0.024	892	899	3.893	0.561	0.654
Lower Subansiri	0.541	0.017	862	859	3.171	0.507	0.574
Upper Subansiri	0.602	0.020	1,072	1,070	3.268	0.563	0.641
West Siang	0.682	0.025	898	897	3.597	0.634	0.730
East Siang	0.570	0.019	824	823	3.377	0.532	0.608
Upper Siang	0.442	0.023	1,111	1,113	5.259	0.396	0.488
Dibang Valley	0.378	0.018	728	728	4.691	0.343	0.413
Lohit	0.532	0.022	765	770	4.089	0.489	0.575
Changlang	0.547	0.021	805	803	3.829	0.506	0.588
Tirap	0.478	0.027	607	607	5.676	0.425	0.531
Kurung Kumey	0.483	0.034	874	874	7.088	0.416	0.550
Lower Dibang Valley	0.480	0.020	938	939	4.116	0.442	0.519
Anjaw	0.424	0.029	698	698	6.758	0.368	0.480
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-44)							
Tawang	0.151	0.019	814	814	12.504	0.114	0.188
West Kameng	0.132	0.021	997	998	15.593	0.092	0.173
East Kameng	0.177	0.014	981	980	7.804	0.150	0.204
Papum Pare	0.172	0.019	892	899	11.022	0.135	0.209
Lower Subansiri	0.063	0.010	862	859	16.197	0.043	0.083
Upper Subansiri	0.083	0.016	1,072	1,070	19.344	0.051	0.114
West Siang	0.099	0.016	898	897	15.748	0.068	0.129
East Siang	0.195	0.018	824	823	9.154	0.160	0.230
Upper Siang	0.226	0.019	1,111	1,113	8.262	0.189	0.262
Dibang Valley	0.238	0.022	728	728	9.270	0.194	0.281
Lohit	0.079	0.017	765	770	21.286	0.046	0.112
Changlang	0.057	0.011	805	803	18.906	0.036	0.079
Tirap	0.066	0.011	607	607	16.173	0.045	0.087
Kurung Kumey	0.062	0.016	874	874	25.302	0.031	0.092
Lower Dibang Valley	0.218	0.013	938	939	5.938	0.192	0.243
Anjaw	0.083	0.017	698	698	20.496	0.050	0.117
							<i>Contd....</i>

Sampling Errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08—Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Tawang	0.416	0.049	235	235	11.692	0.320	0.511
West Kameng	0.430	0.050	254	254	11.580	0.332	0.527
East Kameng	0.309	0.045	231	228	14.578	0.220	0.397
Papum Pare	0.716	0.045	244	247	6.297	0.627	0.804
Lower Subansiri	0.633	0.052	180	181	8.288	0.530	0.736
Upper Subansiri	0.594	0.047	162	159	7.842	0.502	0.685
West Siang	0.543	0.066	161	156	12.086	0.414	0.672
East Siang	0.539	0.048	236	238	8.909	0.445	0.634
Upper Siang	0.133	0.028	239	236	20.919	0.078	0.188
Dibang Valley	0.569	0.029	239	239	5.113	0.512	0.626
Lohit	0.582	0.062	160	182	10.645	0.460	0.703
Changlang	0.453	0.058	166	159	12.786	0.339	0.567
Tirap	0.495	0.053	101	101	10.654	0.391	0.599
Kurung Kumey	0.545	0.059	145	145	10.858	0.429	0.661
Lower Dibang Valley	0.493	0.037	266	265	7.515	0.421	0.566
Anjaw	0.340	0.061	162	162	17.924	0.220	0.459
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Tawang	0.625	0.041	235	235	6.637	0.543	0.706
West Kameng	0.676	0.069	254	254	10.172	0.541	0.811
East Kameng	0.529	0.051	231	228	9.679	0.429	0.630
Papum Pare	0.785	0.033	244	247	4.262	0.719	0.850
Lower Subansiri	0.712	0.041	180	181	5.735	0.632	0.792
Upper Subansiri	0.614	0.041	162	159	6.649	0.534	0.694
West Siang	0.571	0.070	161	156	12.302	0.433	0.709
East Siang	0.680	0.041	236	238	6.103	0.598	0.761
Upper Siang	0.363	0.052	239	236	14.445	0.260	0.465
Dibang Valley	0.732	0.045	239	239	6.123	0.644	0.820
Lohit	0.698	0.040	160	182	5.748	0.619	0.777
Changlang	0.732	0.054	166	159	7.371	0.626	0.838
Tirap	0.564	0.052	101	101	9.130	0.463	0.666
Kurung Kumey	0.545	0.074	145	145	13.531	0.400	0.690
Lower Dibang Valley	0.688	0.031	266	265	4.476	0.628	0.749
Anjaw	0.543	0.057	162	162	10.422	0.432	0.654
							<i>Contd....</i>

Sampling Errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2007-08—Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Tawang	0.470	0.046	235	235	9.720	0.381	0.560
West Kameng	0.563	0.062	254	254	11.070	0.441	0.685
East Kameng	0.272	0.050	231	228	18.365	0.174	0.370
Papum Pare	0.648	0.043	244	247	6.565	0.565	0.732
Lower Subansiri	0.656	0.036	180	181	5.430	0.586	0.726
Upper Subansiri	0.532	0.037	162	159	6.989	0.459	0.604
West Siang	0.466	0.069	161	156	14.869	0.330	0.602
East Siang	0.537	0.041	236	238	7.573	0.457	0.617
Upper Siang	0.145	0.029	239	236	20.290	0.087	0.202
Dibang Valley	0.439	0.048	239	239	11.005	0.344	0.534
Lohit	0.688	0.042	160	182	6.134	0.605	0.771
Changlang	0.595	0.063	166	159	10.558	0.471	0.718
Tirap	0.446	0.052	101	101	11.623	0.344	0.547
Kurung Kumey	0.538	0.077	145	145	14.229	0.388	0.688
Lower Dibang Valley	0.382	0.037	266	265	9.704	0.309	0.454
Anjaw	0.525	0.059	162	162	11.318	0.408	0.641
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Tawang	0.357	0.063	163	158	17.686	0.233	0.481
West Kameng	0.181	0.066	149	154	36.191	0.052	0.310
East Kameng	0.377	0.063	172	170	16.743	0.253	0.502
Papum Pare	0.491	0.066	199	200	13.446	0.361	0.620
Lower Subansiri	0.242	0.062	122	122	25.679	0.120	0.364
Upper Subansiri	0.259	0.083	113	111	31.985	0.096	0.422
West Siang	0.301	0.077	119	114	25.621	0.149	0.452
East Siang	0.481	0.068	196	198	14.193	0.347	0.615
Upper Siang	0.283	0.053	169	165	18.877	0.178	0.388
Dibang Valley	0.174	0.064	159	159	36.674	0.049	0.299
Lohit	0.373	0.089	128	147	23.809	0.198	0.547
Changlang	0.332	0.047	113	116	14.160	0.240	0.425
Tirap	0.222	0.061	57	57	27.639	0.101	0.343
Kurung Kumey	0.162	0.073	75	75	45.291	0.018	0.307
Lower Dibang Valley	0.342	0.051	164	163	14.830	0.242	0.441
Anjaw	0.386	0.072	110	110	18.700	0.244	0.528
							<i>Contd....</i>

Sampling Errors, Arunachal Pradesh , 2007-08—Continued							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Tawang	0.892	0.043	57	56	4.765	0.808	0.976
West Kameng	0.880	0.054	39	42	6.112	0.775	0.986
East Kameng	0.479	0.078	39	40	16.394	0.324	0.633
Papum Pare	0.908	0.039	55	57	4.349	0.830	0.986
Lower Subansiri	0.637	0.090	52	52	14.166	0.460	0.815
Upper Subansiri	0.565	0.129	28	28	22.907	0.311	0.820
West Siang	0.555	0.105	31	30	18.874	0.349	0.761
East Siang	0.733	0.083	60	58	11.345	0.569	0.896
Upper Siang	0.600	0.073	50	49	12.191	0.456	0.743
Dibang Valley	0.909	0.029	45	45	3.237	0.851	0.967
Lohit	0.911	0.048	38	42	5.253	0.817	1.005
Changlang	0.845	0.062	42	41	7.388	0.722	0.968
Tirap	0.692	0.138	13	13	19.962	0.421	0.964
Kurung Kumey	0.542	0.215	24	24	39.618	0.120	0.964
Lower Dibang Valley	0.948	0.035	42	41	3.703	0.879	1.017
Anjaw	0.600	0.129	30	30	21.418	0.347	0.853
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)							
Tawang	0.817	0.055	57	56	6.697	0.709	0.925
West Kameng	0.863	0.055	39	42	6.361	0.755	0.971
East Kameng	0.437	0.080	39	40	18.202	0.281	0.593
Papum Pare	0.772	0.056	55	57	7.257	0.662	0.882
Lower Subansiri	0.654	0.083	52	52	12.675	0.491	0.817
Upper Subansiri	0.493	0.103	28	28	20.906	0.290	0.695
West Siang	0.549	0.091	31	30	16.485	0.371	0.727
East Siang	0.644	0.088	60	58	13.598	0.472	0.816
Upper Siang	0.504	0.070	50	49	13.850	0.367	0.642
Dibang Valley	0.909	0.024	45	45	2.600	0.863	0.956
Lohit	0.843	0.074	38	42	8.833	0.697	0.989
Changlang	0.846	0.055	42	41	6.446	0.738	0.953
Tirap	0.692	0.138	13	13	19.962	0.421	0.964
Kurung Kumey	0.333	0.156	24	24	46.659	0.027	0.639
Lower Dibang Valley	0.781	0.054	42	41	6.885	0.675	0.886
Anjaw	0.567	0.109	30	30	19.230	0.352	0.781