

# District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

# Meghalaya



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



सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
New Delhi-110 011

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For additional information, please contact:

**Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-3)**  
**International Institute for Population Sciences**

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5, 022-4237 2465, 42372411, 42372400

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net

Website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

<http://www.iipsindia.org>

**Additional Director General (Stat.)**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

**Chief Director (Stat.)**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

Website: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>

**DLHS-3 Project Coordinators**

T.V. Sekher  
F. Ram  
L. Ladusingh  
B. Paswan  
Sayeed Unisa  
Rajiva Prasad  
Chander Shekhar

### **Research Staff**

Akash Wankhede  
B. Amenla Nuken  
Puspita Datta

Erica Kharsyntiew	Namrata Mondal
S. Priyokumar Meitei	Ranjan Kr. Prusty
L. Priyananda Singh	Mamta
Rajesh Kr. Rai	Amrita Gupta
Prakash Malin	Prakash Chand D. Meher
Arpita Das	

#### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:**

**This report is based on data collected from 10,239 households from Meghalaya during 2007-08. From these households, 6,943 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 3,071 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).

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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.

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**DLHS-3 Coordinators  
International Institute for Population Sciences**



## **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY**

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM 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 & 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 & 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 SC/ST 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 and 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 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$f_1^i$  = Probability of selection of  $i^{\text{th}}$  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 households in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU and  $H = \sum H_i$ , total number of rural households in a district.

$f_2^i$  = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU  
(in case the  $i^{\text{th}}$  selected PSU is segmented)

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

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

$f_3^i$  = 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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in a district and  $HS_i$  the number of households per PSU assigned for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU of the district is,  $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$ , where

$HR_i$  is the household response rate of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  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  $i^{\text{th}}$  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  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in  $d^{\text{th}}$  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 for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women aged between 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 GFK MODE Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Meghalaya. 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/post-graduates. 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 Meghalaya 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 aged 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, immunization status of children was collected either from the immunization 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.

### **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 village head of 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 (PHC) 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 infrastructure of CHC such as water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, Operation Theatre, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey, (the questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: [www.rchiips.org](http://www.rchiips.org)).

## HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

### DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 10,239 households, 6,943 ever-married women and 3,071 unmarried women in Meghalaya state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 93.5, 87.3 and 81.9 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 88.4 percent in Ri Bhoi to 96.9 percent in South Garo Hills. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 82.8 percent in West Garo Hills to 92 percent in Jaintia Hills. The response rate for unmarried women is the highest in Jaintia Hills (85.4 percent) and the lowest in East Khasi Hills (70.2 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Meghalaya (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 972 females per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In all the districts of Meghalaya, the sex ratio is well above the national figure. The highest sex ratio can be found in the district of East Garo Hills with 996 females per 1,000 males.

### Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 27.8 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 62.5 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Meghalaya, 18.4 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 14 percent have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Meghalaya, 10.4 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 2.7 percent of villages having doctors. More than three-fourths of villages in Meghalaya have an ASHA (78 percent) and 83.6 percent of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

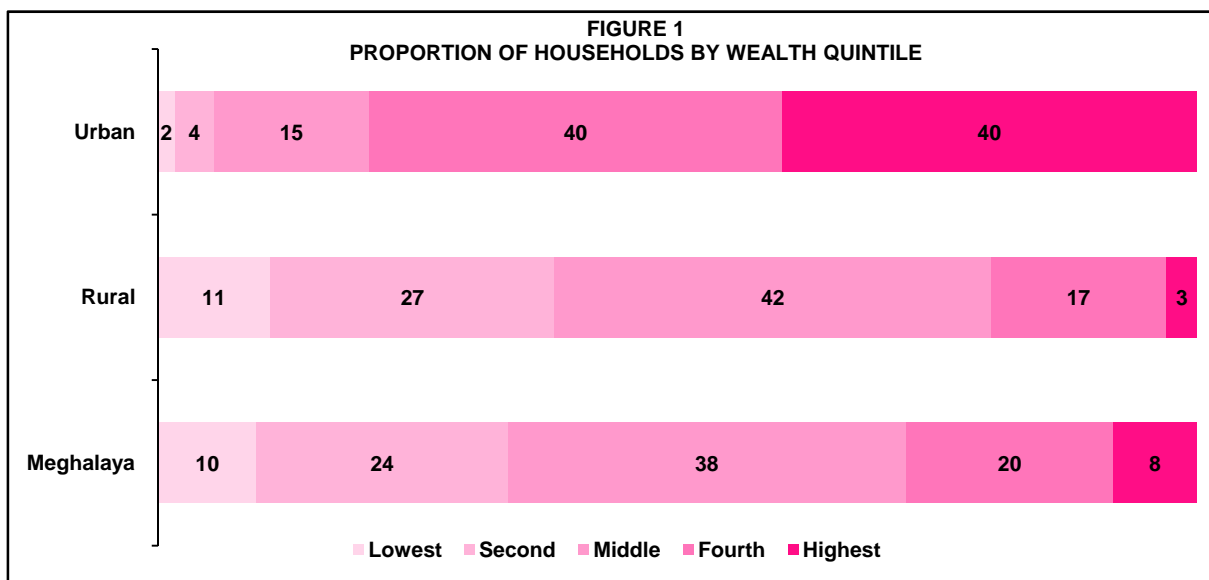
### Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 53,941 persons (Table 2.1) from 10,239 households (Table 2.8) in Meghalaya covering all seven districts. More than three-fifths of households (86.4 percent) are concentrated in rural areas and less than one-fourth of the households (13.5 percent) are in urban areas. In Meghalaya, majority of the households follow Christianity (86 percent), 7.3 percent are Hindus and 4.5 percent belong to the other category (Table 2.7). Thirty percent of household heads are females. Ninety three percent of the household heads belong to Scheduled Tribes and 3.5 percent are Scheduled Castes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 45 years. The average household size in the state is 5.27 persons and there is a very small difference between rural and urban areas.

Most of the households (62.3 Percent) in Meghalaya have electricity connection, 50 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking water, with 15.7 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 37.7 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 6.7 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 7.4 percent live in *pucca* houses and 77.5 percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). It is surprising to note that only 9.3 percent of households in Meghalaya have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 24.9 percent in West Garo Hills to 3.4 percent in Jaintia Hills (Table 2.9).

## Household Wealth Index

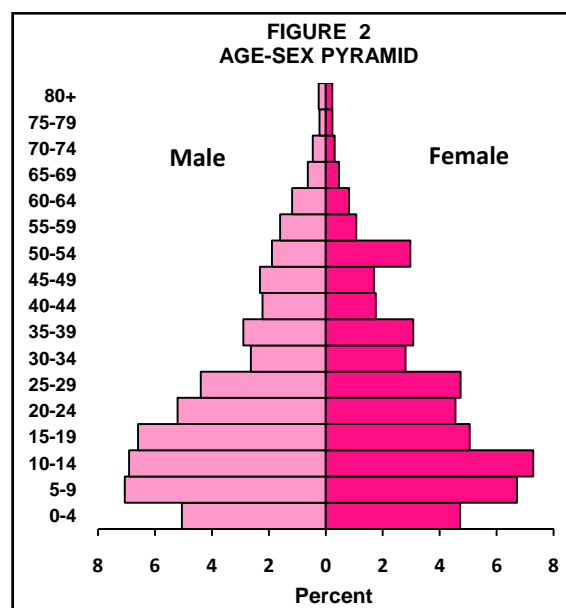
Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Meghalaya, 9.5 percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 8 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. A little less than half of the households (39.9 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 3 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.



## Age-Sex Composition

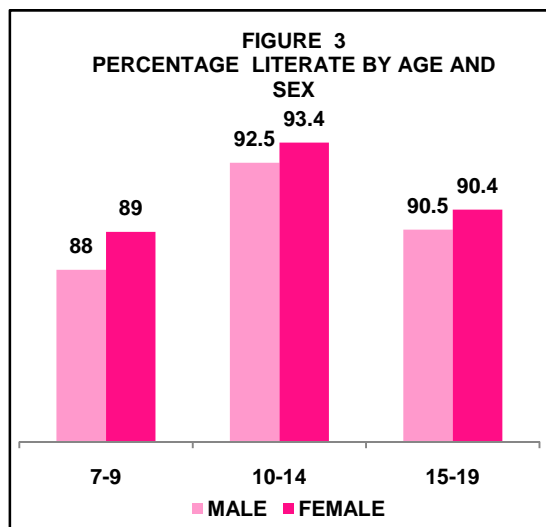
The overall sex ratio in Meghalaya is 941 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 37.7 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. There is a small rural-urban difference in having proportion of children below 15 years and having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Meghalaya are 24.1 years and 21.1 years respectively. In Meghalaya 28 percent of boys and 15 percent of girls were married before attaining the prescribed minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).



## Literacy by age and sex

Twenty two percent of the population of 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 25.1 percent for females and 20 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the three broad age groups of 7-9 years and 10-14 years and 15-19 years (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, 17 percent stated that they were required for household work followed by 15.6 percent who cited that it costs too much. On the other hand, 22.7 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 15 percent who reported other reasons (Table 2.6).



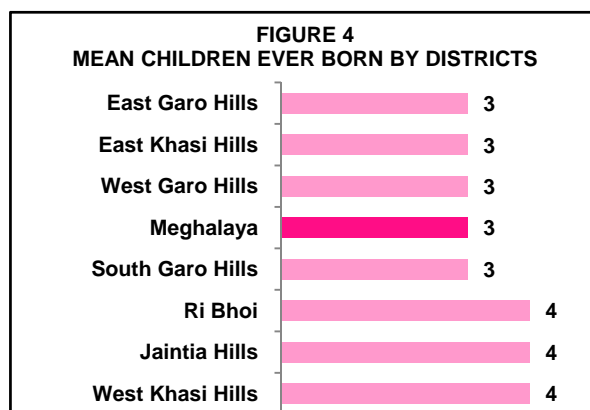
## CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 72 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 (37.3 percent) than in urban areas (13.3 percent). Non-literate husbands are 3.4 percentage points lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas and 1.3 percentage points lesser in urban areas. Nearly 34 percent of women in Meghalaya are illiterate and 10.1 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 14.7 percent. Almost half of the ever married women (41.7 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 ranges from 18.9 to 19.8 percent (Table 3.1).

In Meghalaya, 10.2 and 24.2 percent 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 11.4 and 27.1 percent while in urban areas these are 1.7 and 4.3 percent respectively. Seven percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 2.9 percent in rural areas and 37.3 percent in urban areas.

## Mean Children Ever Born by District

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 3.4 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.9 for non-literate and 2.4 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 5.5.



The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 3.8 children in West Khasi Hills district to 2.9 children in East Garo Hills district, while the state average is 3.4 children.

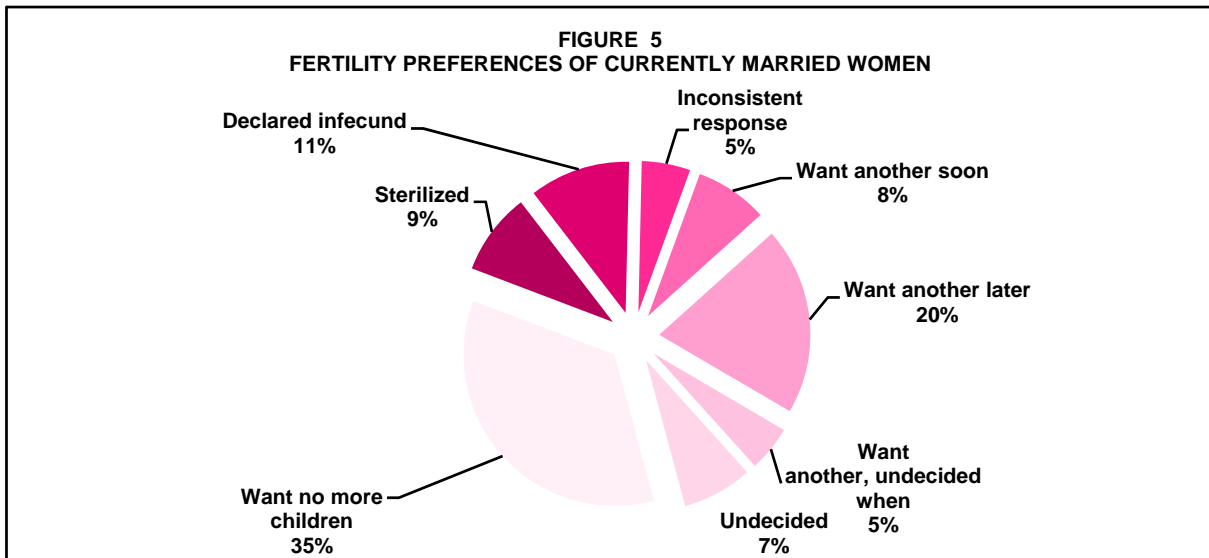
Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 44.8 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 51.9 and 48.8 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (51.9 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (41.4 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (45.3 percent), and among older women between 30-39 years of age. As compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (30.7 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (33.9 percent), those belonging to other backward classes (34.0 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (15.6 to 16.3 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in South Garo Hills district (60.4 percent) and lowest in East Khasi Hills district (36.2 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Meghalaya, most of the outcomes (98 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 0.5 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and it varies from no incidence in East Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills to 0.8 percent in West Garo Hills district (Table 3.8).

### **Fertility Intention and Preferences 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, 23.7 percent want a child soon within the next two years and 26 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 10.7 and 39.9 percent 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. Thirty five percent of currently married women want no more children, 7.8 percent want a child soon, 20.1 percent want a child 2 or more years later and only 8.8 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 54.1 percent reported that sex of the child “does not matter”, 23.9 percent say “it is up to god” while 10 and 12 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes less magnified from 14.7 percent among currently married women with one child to 8 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.6).

## **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 professionals comprises of physical checks, checking the 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.

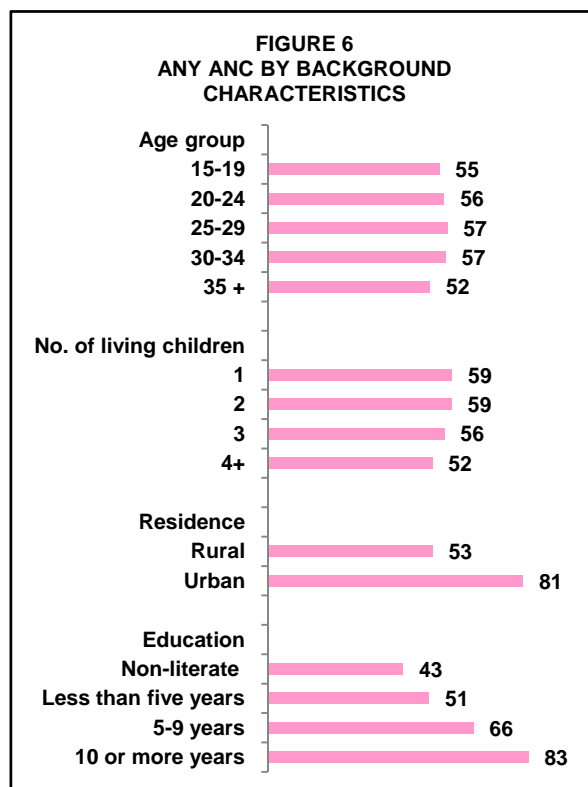
### **Any ANC by selected Background Characteristics**

In Meghalaya, 55.4 percent of 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 (80.6 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and only 13.4 percent had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

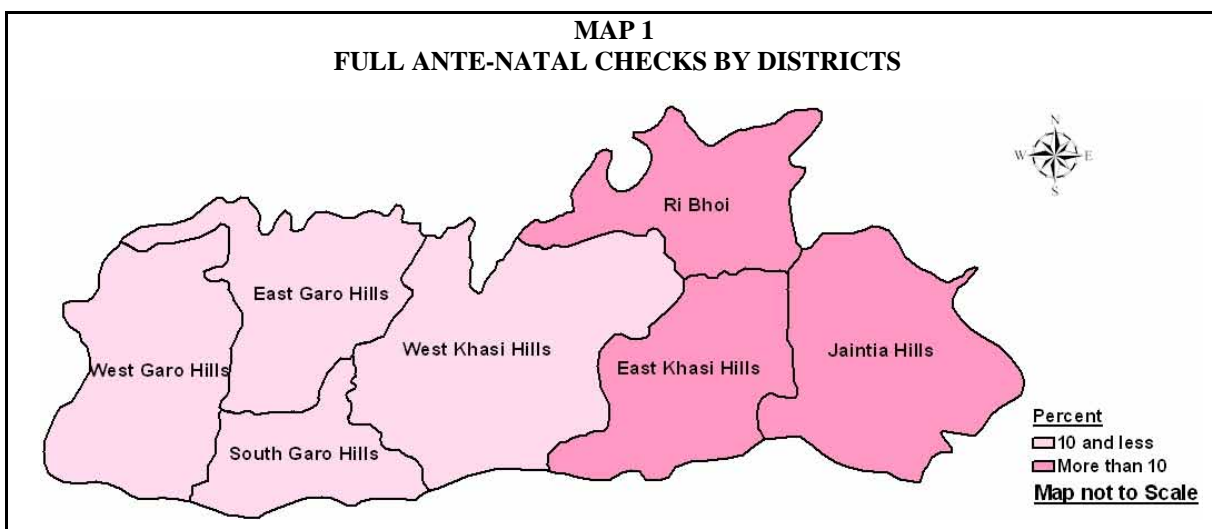
Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Meghalaya, ANC coverage is relatively poor with little over 50 percent of women receiving any ANC, irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 43.1 percent among non-literate as against 83 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 41 percent among lowest wealth index as against 82.7 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is a comparatively big rural-urban gap of 28.8 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 81.3 percent among urban residents and 52.5 percent among rural residents.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in East Khasi Hills district (84.2 percent) and lowest in South Garo Hills district (34.3 percent). In all districts of Meghalaya, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Ri Bhoi district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (63.1 percent) while East Khasi Hills district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (17.2 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 39.5 percent (Table 4.5A) and 24.6 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Fourteen percent women had received only one TT injection whereas only 14.5 percent of the women received full ANC in Meghalaya (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets / syrup and received at least one TT injection are 60.4 percent and 51.9 percent respectively (Table 4.6).



The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Meghalaya, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in East Garo Hills district (2.7 percent) and is highest in East Khasi Hills (44.8 percent) (Table 4.6). East Khasi Hills ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (43.1 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in East Khasi Hills district (63 percent) and lowest in South Garo Hills district (28 percent). Eighty two percent of women in East Khasi Hills had at least one tetanus toxoid injection, while women in South Garo Hills district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (71.7 percent) and Ri Bhoi (50.4 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. District-wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.



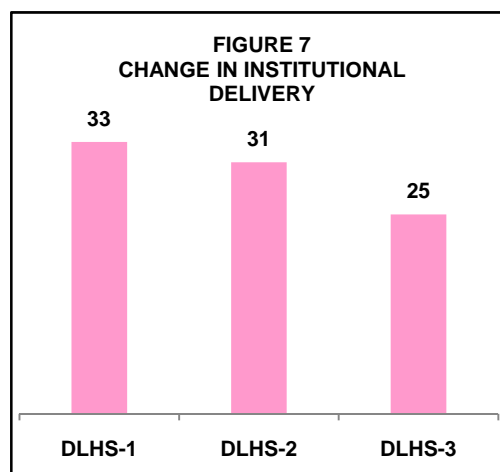
Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by them during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 47.4 percent had their weight measured, 45.5 percent had an abdominal examination and 43.7 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 29.6 and 28.9 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 in the survey. For the state as a whole, 6.8 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 (20.1 percent) compared to rural area (5.3 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (34.8 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (21.0 percent), and women belonging to scheduled caste category (21.7 percent) (Table 4.3).

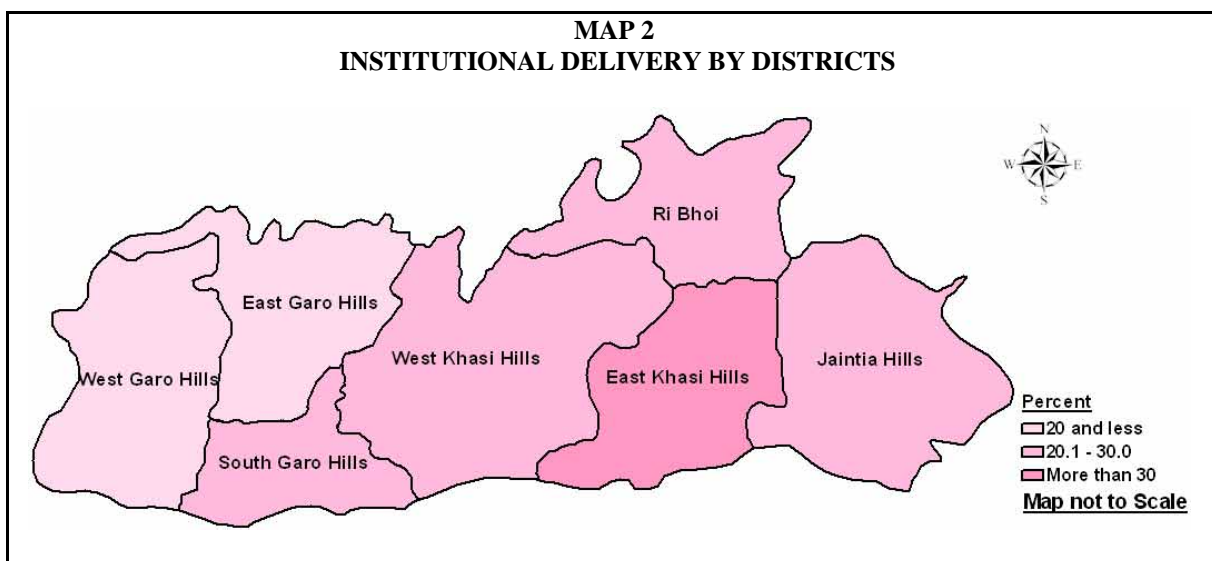
### **Institutional Delivery**

In Meghalaya, the institutional delivery has declined from 33 percent in DLHS-1 and 31 percent in DLHS-2 to 25 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The change in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.

About one-fourth of deliveries (24.5 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 10.2 percent in East Garo Hills district to 44.7 percent in East Khasi Hills (Table 4.9). District-wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.







In Meghalaya, 4.4 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing district in terms of safe delivery is East Khasi Hills (50.6 percent) and the lowest is found in East Garo Hills (12.5 percent) (Table 4.9). For 30.5 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”; while 28.5 reported that the “health facility is too far or no transport”; 22.1 percent said that “it cost too much” and 19.3 percent felt that “it was not necessary” (Table 4.10).

In Meghalaya, only three 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.2,025) compared to private health facility (Rs.7,169). Seventy four 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.822 (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 Meghalaya, as much as 45 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 34.1 percent each in East Garo Hills (21.9 percent) to 61.9 percent in West Khasi Hills district (Table 4.6). Fifty two percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Meghalaya (Table 4.15).

About two-fifths of women (37.9 percent) in Meghalaya 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 “premature labour” (57.9 percent), “prolonged labour” (51.3 percent), “obstructed labour” (29.8 percent) and “excessive bleeding” (21.6 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in urban areas (44 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (37.2 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 16.6 percent in Jaintia Hills to a high of 74.2 percent in East Garo Hills district (Table 4.15).

Twenty four percent of women in Meghalaya had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is “lower abdominal pain” (52.2 percent) followed by “high fever” (42 percent) and “foul smelling vaginal discharge” (26.5 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, almost half of them (47 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. Twenty-seven percent of newborns 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 and newborns to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care (within 24 hours) compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, 75 percent received newborn care from a government health facility, 21.8 percent from a private health facility, and 2.6 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Eighty-eight percent of children below 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 97.9 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the district of Jaintia Hills while in the other districts it is in the range of 69.7 to 95.8 percent. Feeding of colostrum is the lowest in West Garo Hills district (69.7 percent) (Table 5.5).

About three-fourth of the women (73.6 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 East Khasi Hills district (65.2 percent) and most widely practiced in South Garo Hills (90.2 percent). Ninety-eight percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 95.3 percent in Ri Bhoi district to 100 percent in Jaintia Hills (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 97.8 and 2.2 percent respectively.

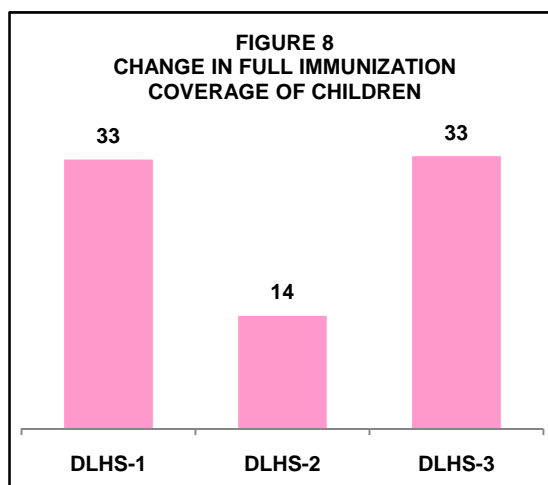
Fifty-eight percent of children below two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Meghalaya is very short with only 4.5 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 5 months, 6.7 months and 9.8 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 40.8 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 36.5 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Thirty-three 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. About fifteen percent of children did not receive any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

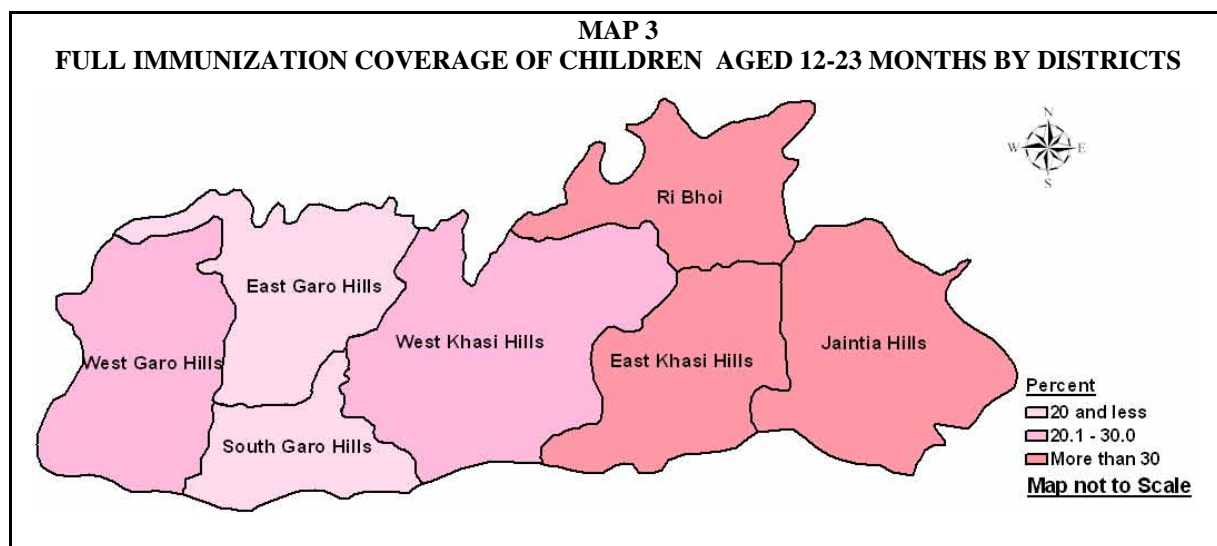
The coverage of full immunization dropped off by 19 percentage points from 32.7 percent in DLHS-1 to 13.7 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, a marginal increase of 19.4 percentage point from 13.7 percent in DLHS-2 to 33.1 percent in DLHS-3, as depicted in Figure 8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 60 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 67.8 to 45.1 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 79.1 to 45.9 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 twenty-four percentage points. Girls (37.1 percent) are slightly more likely than boys (29.6 percent) to be fully vaccinated.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the second birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Twenty-seven percent of children whose mothers are illiterate and 21.8 percent of children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated compared with 47.5 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 54.9 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6).

There are inter-district differentials in the coverage of 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.



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 10.4 percent in South Garo Hills to 55.9 percent in Ri Bhoi district (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Meghalaya is above 70 percent except in East Garo Hills (63.6 percent), South Garo Hills (66.3 percent) and West Khasi Hills (64.5percent). The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in East Garo Hills district (23.0 percent) and highest in Ri Bhoi district (69.0 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in East Garo Hills district (16.2 percent) and the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is lowest in East Garo Hills district (23.8 percent).

As regards the place of immunization, 49.5 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. Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHC) are equally sought as a place for vaccination of children with 19.8 and 29.2 percent respectively (Table 5.8).

In Meghalaya, 39.5 and 9.1 percent of children aged 12-35 months 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 (55.8 percent), children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (58.9 percent), children from scheduled caste (50.6 percent), and children of first birth order (43.5 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (29.9 percent), children from second wealth quintile households (31.4 percent), scheduled tribes (39.3 percent), and children of third birth order (35.4 percent).

In four districts of Meghalaya, namely West Garo Hills (23.3 percent), East Garo Hills (21.3 percent), South Garo Hills (31.6 percent) and West Khasi Hills (25.3 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 39.5 percent. In the remaining districts of Ri Bhoi, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills, coverage of Vitamin-A is above 50 percent (Table 5.7).

Thirteen percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Meghalaya. Children living in urban areas, second and third 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, having 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. Seventy-four percent of women in Meghalaya 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 Meghalaya, a sizable percentage (59.9 and 58 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar

solution for treating children with diarrhoea. Only 19 percent of women are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Sixty-five percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought treatment while 45.5 percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Sixty-four percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from government health facility and 36 percent sought advice/treatment from a private health facility (Table 5.11).

More than two-fifths of women (21.5 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Meghalaya. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 15.9 to 73.9 percent. Sixty five percent of women are aware of “difficulty in breathing”, “pain in chest” and “productive cough” (29.5 percent) and “rapid breathing” (18.2 percent) (Table 5.12).

Six percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Eighty-three percent of the children suffering from ARI or fever sought advice/treatment either from a government (53.2 percent) or private health facility (44 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 2.5 percent in East Garo Hills to 22.3 percent in West Khasi Hills district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is lowest in West Garo Hills (30.4 percent) and 90.8 percent of children suffering from diarrhoea received treatment in East Khasi Hills district. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2.1 percent in Jaintia Hills to 14.3 percent in West Khasi Hills district. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever ranges from 61.9 percent in East Garo Hills district to 97.3 percent in Jaintia Hills district.

## **FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

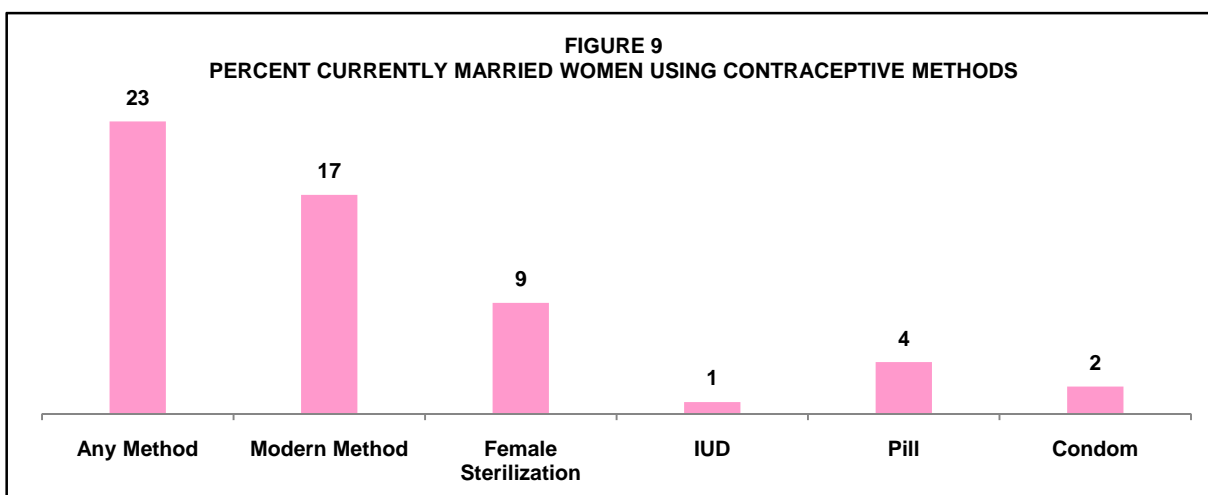
To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is high (85 percent) in Meghalaya (Table 6.1). Female sterilization for limiting is the most widely known contraceptive method in Meghalaya. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 65.7 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 (11.6 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Meghalaya (Table 6.3).

Only 28.6 percent of currently married women in Meghalaya 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 20 percent. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 8.4 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 3.7 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 8.1 and 1.3 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 13.1 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 27

percent and urban 40.1 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods, including traditional methods, is marginally 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 22.7 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (8.6 percent). Condom/*nirodh* is in use by 2.1 percent of currently married women’s husbands. Thirty nine percent of currently married women between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).

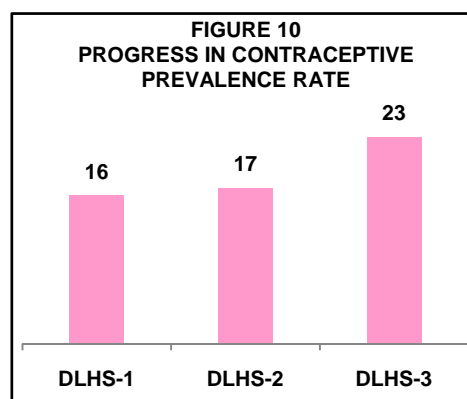


Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more acceptable among currently married women who have four or more living children with one son compared to those with no living son. One percent of women between 20-24 years, 5.3 percent of women between 25-29 years and 10 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at the time of sterilization is 29.4 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 16.8, 38 and 45.2 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 85.9 percent of the total users and 81.4 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

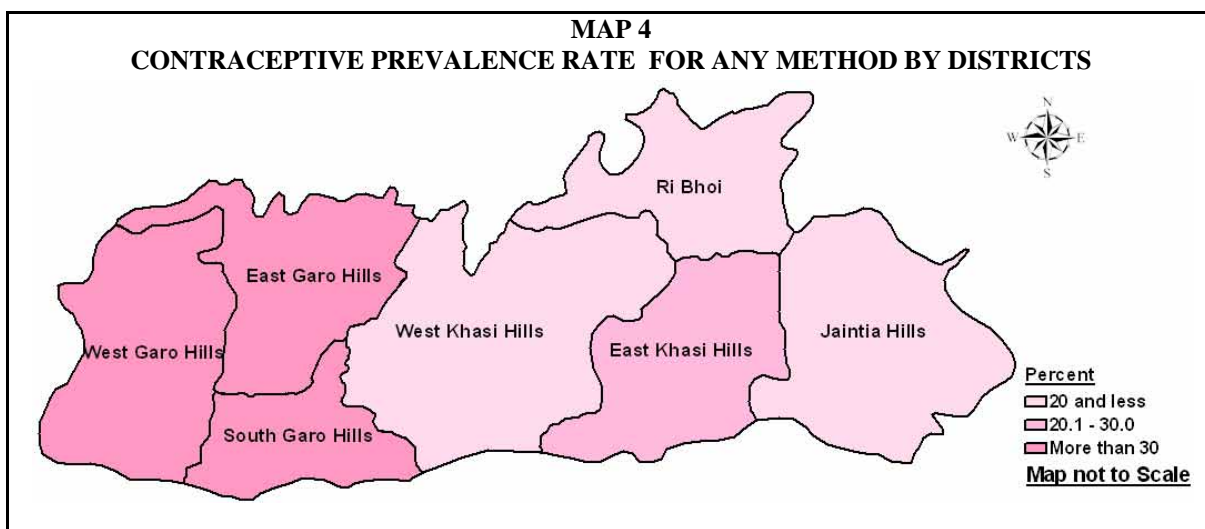
### Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 22.7 percent, improved from 17 percent in DLHS-2 and 16.3 percent in DLHS-1. It increased marginally by 5.7 percentage points from 17 percent during DLHS-2 to 22.7 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).

The prevalence of female sterilization in West Khasi Hills district (4.8 percent) is much below the state average of 8.6 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in East Khasi Hills district (14.6 percent). In Meghalaya, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is



relatively poor, with less than 5 percent of currently married women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in West Garo Hills district (8.6 percent). Condom use is highest in South Garo Hills district with 4.3 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in West Khasi Hills district (7.1 percent) and is the highest in West Garo Hills (32.6 percent). CPR for any method is less than 30 percent Ri Bhoi, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills districts. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.



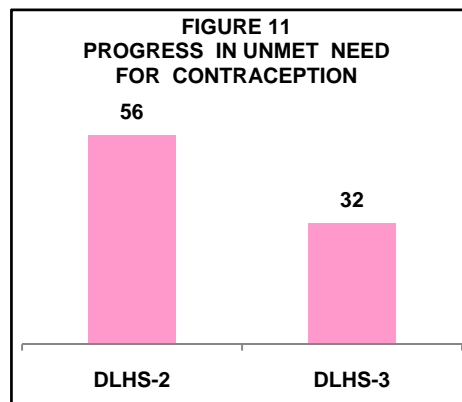
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 77.8 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facilities, whereas 37.6 percent of women have availed government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Five percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 2 percent in West Khasi Hills and 11.1 percent in East Garo Hills district (Table 6.9).

In Meghalaya, 8.6 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 65.4 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9). In Meghalaya, 15.2, 32.7 and 17.4 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 10, 1.8 and 2.7 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” (73.3 percent), “body/back ache” (47.1 percent), “abdominal pain” (37.2 percent) and “dizziness” (34.8 percent) followed by “irregular periods” (11.9 percent) (Table 6.10).

Among currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main reason cited is related to fertility- to have a child (70.8 percent), while 10.7 percent mentioned side-effects and 18.5 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. Less than one percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 2.2 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, 42.5 percent want to use it within 12 months and 21.5 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, less than half of women (36 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adoption of any family planning method.

## Unmet Need for Contraception

In Meghalaya, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting, is 32.4 percent, which is lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (56 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 23.6 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 19 percent and the unmet need for spacing 13.4 percent (Table 6.15).



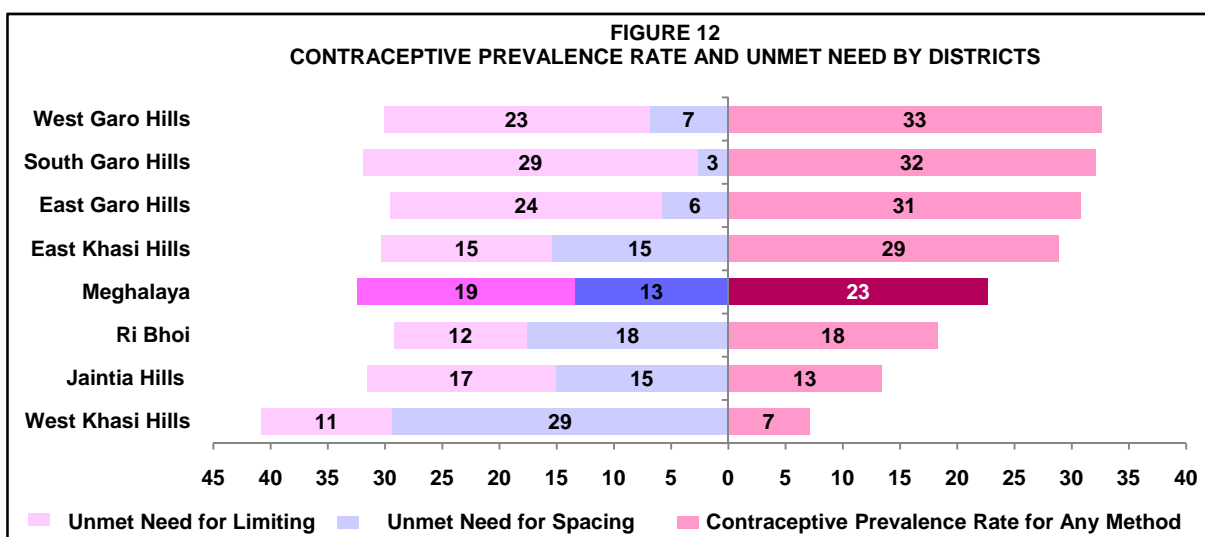
Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing.

Unmet need for spacing is 14.1 percent for women belonging to scheduled tribe, 27 percent for women under 25 years, 13.8 percent for rural women, 8.7 percent for women with four or more living children and 20.5 percent for women in the lowest wealth index. The unmet need for spacing is the highest in West Khasi Hills district (29.4 percent) and lowest in South Garo Hills district (2.7 percent) (Table 6.16).

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 19 percent in the state; it is the highest with 29.2 percent in South Garo Hills district, and lowest in West Khasi Hills district (11.4 percent) (Table 6.16). It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

## Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 40.8 percent in West Khasi Hills, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Ri Bhoi district (29.2 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 2.7 percent in South Garo Hills to a high of 29.4 percent in West Khasi Hills district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Figure 12. Similar to the state pattern, in most districts of Meghalaya, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.





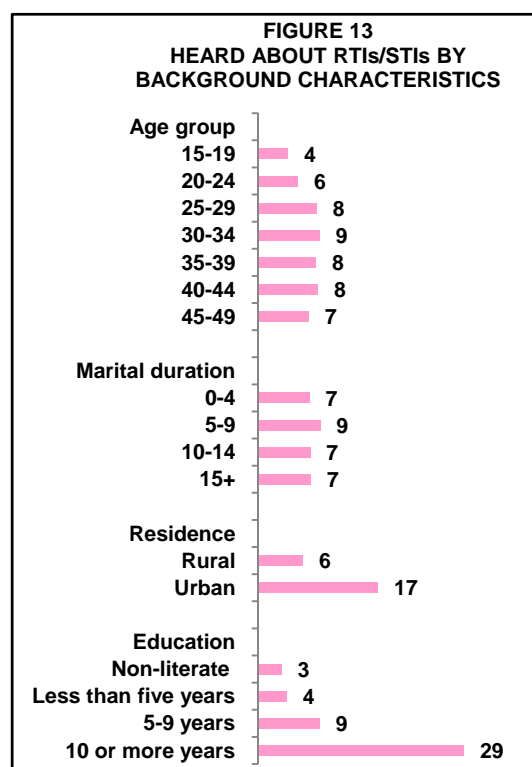
## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

### 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, 14.2 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems; largely “painful periods” (75.1 percent) followed by “irregular periods” (22.0 percent), “scanty bleeding” (10.6 percent) and “prolonged bleeding” (7.3 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Only 7.6 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (16.8 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (28.8 percent), women married to educated husbands (19.6 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (25.6 percent) compared to rural women (6.3 percent), non-literate women (3.3 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (3.2 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (1.7 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

In Meghalaya, television is the major source of RTIs/STIs information (52.9 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are print media (48.4 percent), radio (46.4 percent), health personnel (35.2 percent), relatives/friends (25.6 percent), 6.5 percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). The proportion of sources like cinema, leaders/community leaders, husbands, others ranges from 3.3 to 5.6 percent. Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 56.4, 44.3, 28.2, 24.3, 23.4 and 21.8 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with sex workers 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.



Seventeen percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported as having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 10.1 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 7.5, 4.8 and 3.2 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva, and swelling in the groin (Table 7.4). Less than two-thirds of women (58.5 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; about one-

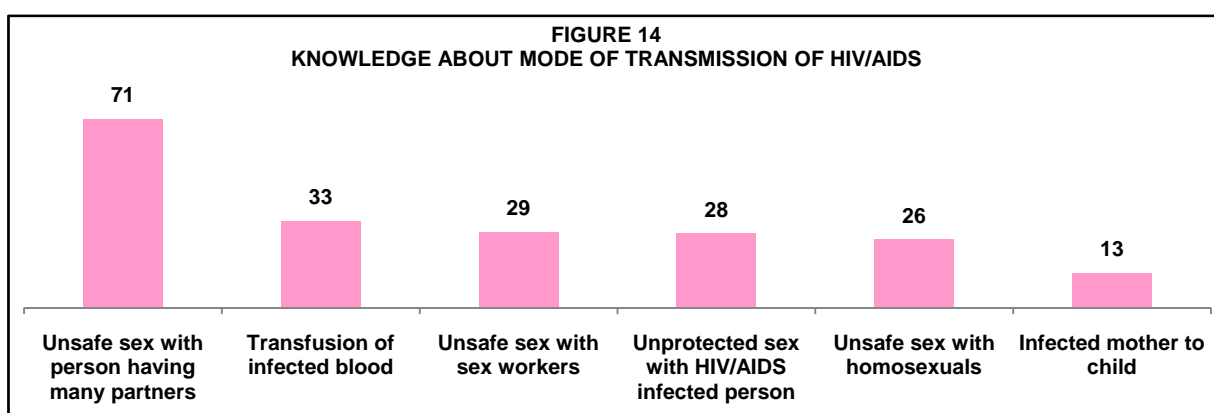
third of women (33.4 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (49.3 percent) or private doctor (29.2 percent) (Table 7.5).

Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 1.9 and 13.5 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). The proportion of women in the remaining districts who have heard about RTIs/STIs ranges from 4.6 to 12.1 percent. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in South Garo Hills district (1.3 percent) and the highest in West Khasi Hills district (18.3 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in South Garo Hills district (11.9 percent) and is the highest in West Khasi Hills district (27.8 percent). Only 16.1 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in East Garo Hills while 44.7 percent of women in East Khasi Hills district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs related problem (Table 7.6).

### HIV/AIDS

Forty eight percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Meghalaya are radio (49 percent), television (45.6 percent), relatives/friends (37.8 percent), print media (34.3 percent) and health personnel (26.6 percent). Five percent of women have heard about it from their school/adult education program and 4.1 percent of women have heard it from their husbands (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (71 percent), transfusion of infected blood (32.6 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (28.6 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (27.9 percent), unsafe sex with homosexuals (25.7 percent) and mother to child (13.1 percent) (Table 7.8); also illustrated in Figure 14. Less than half of women in West Garo Hills (46.5 percent), East Garo Hills (23.9 percent), South Garo Hills (36.8 percent) and West Khasi Hills (42.2 percent) districts have heard about HIV/AIDS while 59.1 percent in Jaintia Hills, 61.2 percent in Ri Bhoi and 72.4 percent in East Khasi Hills, women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, 13.1 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. South Garo Hills is the only district where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 30 percent. Only 5 percent of women in Jaintia Hills 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 having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 61.1 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 28.7 percent, abstain from sex (27.7 percent), using condom correctly in each sexual act (23.3 percent) and avoiding pregnancy (6.6 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Jaintia Hills district (6.8 percent) and highest in East Garo Hills (42.5 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 37 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women aged 15-24, rural, among non-literates, and women with less than 5 years of education. 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 other's urine/stool are 11.1, 14.3, 22.2, 27.3, and 26.9 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, less than half of ever married women (41.5 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. In the district of South Garo Hills, 72.9 percent of women know the place for testing and only 24.6 percent of women in West Khasi Hills are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than half of women (54.8 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/clinic followed by 24.5 percent reporting private hospital/dispensary as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). A mere 0.7 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 66.7 percent have done it more than a year ago and 33.8 percent during the last one year (Table 7.12).

## **INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS**

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 1.3 and 1 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility, 54.4 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 18.3 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 5.4 percent after undergoing induced or spontaneous abortion (Table 7.14). All the districts in Meghalaya the problem of infertility among ever married women are less than 5 percent, the lowest being 0.6 percent in Jaintia Hills and the highest in East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi with 3.5 percent (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among ever married women aged 40-49 years, 1.8 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1 and 0.8 percent among those aged 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 76.7 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 80.8 percent for primary infertility and 68.5 percent for secondary infertility. A distinct feature is that women in rural areas, women with less than 5 years education, women with non-literate husbands and women in the fourth wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). Over 70 percent of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in South Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills districts. Fourteen percent of women in Meghalaya have

menstruation problems ranging from 8.2 percent in South Garo Hills to 20.5 percent in West Khasi Hills district (Table 7.17).

## FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

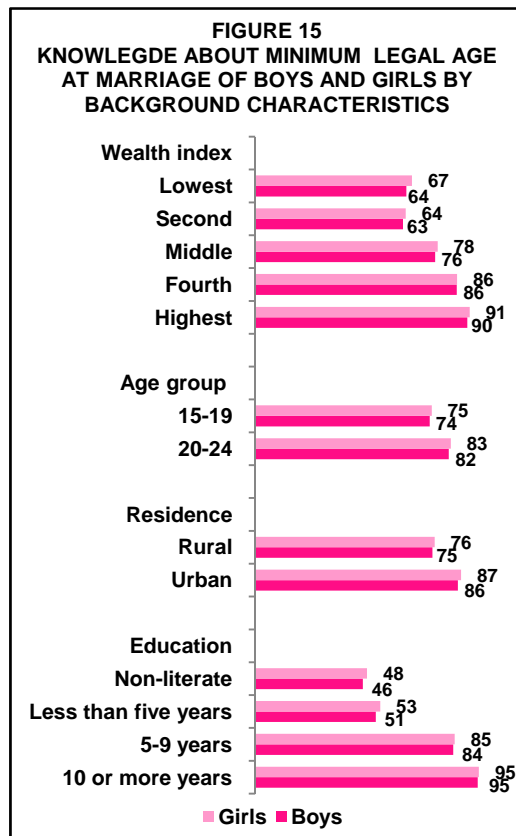
The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3, right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning,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

In all 3,071 unmarried women were interviewed in Meghalaya, of which 63.7 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining were between 20-24 years. In rural areas, unmarried women in the later age group is 36.2 percent as against 36.3 percent in urban areas. Only 20.8 percent of unmarried women have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 42 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Fifty-eight percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more likely to be less 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 two-fifths (42.4 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 15-17 years. Forty-seven percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard of schooling while 27.6 percent felt it is important to introduce it by 10<sup>th</sup> standard and above (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 79.4 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 58.4 of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide family life education and 38.6 percent of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by brother or sister or sister-in-law (Table 8.3). Twenty five percent reported that family life education should be imparted by friends/peers. Only 15.2 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare providers/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

Less than half of the unmarried women (33.6 percent) in Meghalaya had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (82.2 percent), followed by youth club (15.0 percent) and 11.6 percent had received family life education from other sources (Table 8.4).



It has been observed that around 78 percent of unmarried women aged 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Twenty seven percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 72.3 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 (97.5 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. Almost one-fourth of unmarried women aged 15-24 (18.4 percent) had menstruation-related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which “painful periods” were significant ones while 19.5 percent had “irregular periods”. Some women had problems like “prolonged bleeding”, “blood clots/excessive bleeding” and “scanty bleeding” during menstruation. Not many women had reported the problems of no period, frequent of short periods, 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. Eighty five percent unmarried women used cloths while 21.2 percent used sanitary napkins, another 5 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. Less than half (35.7 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years have the knowledge of male sterilization while 65.4 percent have knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 62.6 percent of women had knowledge of pills, 61.3 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while 36.9 percent of them had knowledge of IUD. Only 18.2 percent of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 31.3 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 59.4 percent of women were of the opinion that pills and condoms can be obtained from government health facilities while 37.5 percent said that it can be available from a private health facility (Table 8.9).

Unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 27.4 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, 83.4 percent had discussed with friends/peers, 32.9 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 30.8 percent had discussed with parents (Table 8.10).

Twelve percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Meghalaya, print media (53.7 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are television (48.2 percent), radio (41.8 percent), adult education program/school/teacher (36.9 percent), and friends/relatives (19.5 percent) (Table 8.11).

About 57 percent of unmarried women mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 45 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with a homosexual, 34.9 percent say that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with a sex worker, and another 23.9 to 33.7 percent of women were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery (Table 8.12).

About sixty-two percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Fifty-two percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from print media, 51.7 percent heard from television and another 49 percent have heard about it from radio. Thirteen percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel, 6.6 percent from cinema and only 3.7 percent from adult education. Sixty-one percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and 41 percent said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex worker (Table 8.14). Thirty-six percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through blood transfusion and 34.8 percent say that it can be transmitted through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons, while 17.8 percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to her child.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Thirty-six percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites and many say that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Sixty-one percent of unmarried women felt that it can be through limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers, 31.5 percent reported by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (Table 8.16). Twenty-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 and 32 percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex (Table 8.16). Less than half (47.1 percent) 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 hospitals (91.8 percent), private hospitals (27.1 percent), CHCs/PHCs/Sub-Centres (20.9 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (2 - 3 percent).

In Meghalaya, 29.6 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 35.6 percent of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Thirty 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 PSUs 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 Meghalaya are 3,484, 16,311 and 28,346 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 299 villages surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 115 Sub-centres, 68 PHCs and 26 CHCs.

Little over one-fourth of sampled villages (26.4 percent) have Sub-Centre within the village. Regarding this, the highest proportion is (50 percent) in Jaintia Hills district while the lowest is in West Garo Hills district with only 13.6 percent villages having an Sub-Centre (Table 9.2). All sampled Sub-Centres in Meghalaya have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position. In 46.4 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres, ANM is residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Meghalaya, more than 60 percent of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter in West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills and Ri Bhoi districts whereas only 23.1 percent of ANMs are staying in government quarter in East Garo Hills district. Out of the 109 Sub-Centres located in government buildings, 19.3 percent (21 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 10 (9.2 percent) Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 2 (20.0 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 67 (61.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 44 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water supply.

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 considered as 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 88 (76.5 percent) sampled Sub-Centres in Meghalaya are adequately equipped. In all the 7 districts of Meghalaya, the Sub-Centres adequately equipped ranging from 6 in West Khasi Hills to 21 in Jaintia Hills district. 92 (80 percent) of the total 115 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 74 (64.4 percent) of the sampled 115 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 76 and 67.8 percent respectively.

Except for the district of South Garo Hills and Ri Bhoi (5 PHCs), there are PHCs serving 10 to 15 sampled villages in the districts of Meghalaya (Table 9.6). There is Medical Officer (MO) in 68 percent of all the sampled PHCs. There are Lady Medical Officers in position in 28 (41.2 percent) of the 68 sampled PHCs. Seventeen PHCs have AYUSH doctor in position (25 percent) and 88.2 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacist.

Sixty-four (94.1 percent) of the 68 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical officer (Table 9.7). A little over half (62.7 percent) of the sampled PHCs is functioning on a 24 hour basis. Ninety four percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centres, PHCs slightly better off in having regular power supply. 33 sampled PHCs (48.5 percent) have regular power supply and 36 (52.9 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available

in 19 percent of the sampled PHCs, 60.3 percent have functional Operation Theatres and 28.6 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 14 (20.6 percent) of the 68 sampled PHCs in Meghalaya have at least 60 percent of essential drugs, and 86.8 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Only 21.4 percent of the PHCs in Meghalaya having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 83.8 percent of the sampled PHCs (57 of the 68 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 53 (77.9 percent) of the sampled 68 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 51 (75 percent) PHCs.

Only three sampled CHCs have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 7.7, 7.7 and 19.2 percent respectively. Except in West Garo Hills, none of the sampled CHCs has blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, only 2 of the sampled CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 46.2 percent of the sampled CHCs in Meghalaya are designated as FRUs. Out of the 26 sampled CHCs, 4 (15.4 percent), 6 (50 percent) and 11 (42.3 percent) have functional Operation Theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 26 CHCs, 23 (88.5 percent) of them have utilized untied funds (Table 9.12). In 22 (84.6 percent) of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and 95.5 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, Meghalaya, 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
<b>Meghalaya</b>	10,239	8,856	1,383	93.5	6,943	6,052	891	87.3	3,071	2,593	478	81.9
West Garo Hills	1,545	1,373	172	93.6	1,019	903	116	82.8	465	421	44	84.9
East Garo Hills	1,558	1,343	215	94.4	928	803	125	86.9	423	342	81	80.4
South Garo Hills	1,599	1,481	118	96.9	961	882	79	84.5	546	504	42	84.5
West Khasi Hills	1,580	1,386	194	95.8	1,197	1,044	153	91.2	528	431	97	85.2
Ri Bhoi	1,458	1,371	87	88.4	1,058	993	65	87.7	402	373	29	80.1
East Khasi Hills	1,204	698	506	89.2	815	511	304	85.5	316	151	165	70.2
Jaintia Hills	1,295	1,204	91	95.9	965	916	49	92.0	391	371	20	85.4

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

**TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

Basic demographic indicators of Meghalaya and its districts Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate <sup>1</sup>	Sex ratio <sup>2</sup>	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
<b>Meghalaya</b>	2,319	19.6	30.7	972	65.4	59.6	62.6
West Garo Hills	251	14.3	32.7	966	67.4	55.7	61.7
East Garo Hills	299	8.4	35.7	996	50.5	55.5	53.0
South Garo Hills	296	11.7	34.5	968	67.0	64.2	65.6
West Khasi Hills	661	42.0	22.9	981	78.1	75.8	77.0
Ri Bhoi	193	6.8	51.4	941	69.2	62.7	66.1
East Khasi Hills	101	8.6	31.0	942	62.6	48.6	55.8
Jaintia Hills	518	11.4	28.6	968	57.5	44.5	51.0

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

1 1991-2001

2 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1-4	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	6.0	6.2	5.8
5-9	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.3	11.7	12.1	11.2
10-14	14.2	13.4	15.0	14.3	13.4	15.3	13.6	13.6	13.5
15-19	11.7	12.8	10.4	11.6	12.8	10.2	12.3	12.6	12.0
20-24	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.3	10.6	10.9	10.2
25-29	9.1	8.5	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.6	9.9	9.0	10.9
30-34	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.3	5.6	7.0
35-39	6.0	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.7
40-44	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.4	5.2	5.5	4.8
45-49	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.2	4.8	3.7
50-54	4.9	3.7	6.1	4.8	3.7	6.1	5.0	3.8	6.2
55-59	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	1.8
60-64	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5
65-69	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
70-74	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
75-79	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
80+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
Total percent	37.7	36.9	38.7	38.5	37.5	39.7	32.7	33.2	32.0
Number of Persons**	53,941	27,790	26,151	46,932	24,270	22,662	7,009	3,520	3,489
Sex ratio <sup>1</sup>	941	na	na	934	na	na	991	na	na

Note 1: 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.

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1000 males.

**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, Meghalaya, 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	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7658
15-19	93.8	5.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	6283
20-24	68.4	29.2	0.1	2.3	100.0	5265
25-29	40.1	56.1	0.1	3.8	100.0	4923
30-44	8.5	84.5	0.1	6.9	100.0	8298
45-59	2.1	83.0	0.2	14.7	100.0	6226
60+	2.1	64.7	0.7	32.5	100.0	2589
Total	48.0	45.3	0.2	6.5	100.0	41,242
Male						
10-14	97.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	3727
15-19	97.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	3557
20-24	81.3	17.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	2807
25-29	50.0	47.7	0.2	2.2	100.0	2368
30-44	11.0	85.2	0.2	3.7	100.0	4183
45-59	2.4	90.0	0.2	7.5	100.0	3133
60+	2.2	81.8	0.5	15.5	100.0	1482
Total	52.3	44.2	0.2	3.3	100.0	21257
Female						
10-14	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	3931
15-19	89.2	10.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	2726
20-24	53.7	42.2	0.0	4.1	100.0	2458
25-29	30.9	63.8	0.0	5.3	100.0	2555
30-44	6.0	83.8	0.1	10.1	100.0	4115
45-59	1.7	76.0	0.2	22.0	100.0	3093
60+	1.9	41.7	1.0	55.4	100.0	1107
Total	43.5	46.5	0.2	9.8	100.0	19985
**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, Meghalaya, 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)	
<b>District</b>					
West Garo Hills	27.9	22.6	21.1	16.7	37.3
East Garo Hills	25.3	21.2	9.2	11.3	34.1
South Garo Hills	27.6	23.2	4.9	2.8	32.9
West Khasi Hills	23.2	20.4	32.7	12.5	36.1
Ri Bhoi	24.0	20.4	33.3	19.7	35.6
East Khasi Hills	24.7	21.8	14.3	10.8	24.0
Jaintia Hills	21.5	20.3	47.3	22.8	33.1
Rural	23.7	20.9	30.6	16.7	35.8
Urban	26.4	22.6	12.3	4.7	21.2
<b>Meghalaya</b>	24.1	21.1	27.7	15.0	34.3
Reference period: January 1 <sup>st</sup> , 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, Meghalaya, 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	11.5	98.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	4202
10-14	7.0	79.3	18.7	1.4	.2	0.4	100.0	7658
15-19	10.1	36.7	37.5	20.5	4.9	0.4	100.0	6283
20-29	17.5	34.1	23.8	23.6	18.0	0.5	100.0	10188
30-39	29.5	42.7	20.7	21.6	14.2	0.8	100.0	6152
40-49	36.4	46.0	21.0	20.1	11.4	1.6	100.0	4305
50+	50.8	54.3	21.2	14.0	8.2	2.3	100.0	6656
Total	22.4	54.2	21.7	14.8	8.5	0.8	100.0	45,444
Males								
7-9	12.3	98.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	2139
10-14	7.5	81.1	17.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	3727
15-19	10.5	39.1	36.0	20.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	3557
20-29	16.1	33.0	23.8	24.5	18.0	0.6	100.0	5175
30-39	23.8	40.1	19.9	24.7	14.5	0.8	100.0	2983
40-49	31.5	41.9	22.0	22.0	12.8	1.3	100.0	2448
50+	42.8	48.8	22.9	17.1	8.9	2.4	100.0	3367
Total	20.0	52.6	21.7	16.1	8.8	0.8	100.0	23,396
Females								
7-9	10.6	98.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	2063
10-14	6.6	77.5	20.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	3931
15-19	9.6	33.6	39.5	21.2	5.3	0.4	100.0	2726
20-29	18.9	35.4	23.7	22.6	17.9	0.3	100.0	5013
30-39	34.8	45.6	21.5	18.2	13.8	0.8	100.0	3169
40-49	43.0	52.4	19.3	17.1	9.0	2.1	100.0	1857
50+	58.9	62.0	18.7	9.6	7.4	2.3	100.0	3289
Total	25.1	56.0	21.8	13.3	8.2	0.7	100.0	22,048
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Continued....

**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, Meghalaya, 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				
<b>Rural</b>									
7-9	12.5	98.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	3720	
10-14	7.7	82.1	16.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	6703	
15-19	11.3	40.7	38.1	17.8	3.0	0.4	100.0	5425	
20-29	19.4	37.9	25.3	23.2	13.1	0.5	100.0	8757	
30-39	32.6	48.1	21.5	20.1	9.3	1.0	100.0	5256	
40-49	40.5	53.2	21.6	17.2	6.2	1.8	100.0	3645	
50+	54.6	60.1	21.5	12.1	3.8	2.5	100.0	5781	
Total	24.5	58.4	21.8	13.4	5.6	0.8	100.0	39,287	
<b>Males</b>									
7-9	13.3	98.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	1890	
10-14	8.3	84.2	14.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	3244	
15-19	11.7	42.9	36.5	17.3	2.9	0.4	100.0	3116	
20-29	17.6	36.3	25.4	24.2	13.4	0.7	100.0	4477	
30-39	26.2	44.5	20.7	23.7	10.1	1.0	100.0	2564	
40-49	35.5	48.3	23.3	19.8	7.2	1.5	100.0	2084	
50+	46.1	53.7	23.4	16.0	4.2	2.6	100.0	2941	
Total	21.9	56.5	21.8	14.9	5.9	0.9	100.0	20,316	
<b>Females</b>									
7-9	11.7	98.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	1830	
10-14	7.1	80.3	18.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	3459	
15-19	10.7	37.7	40.2	18.5	3.3	0.3	100.0	2309	
20-29	21.3	39.7	25.1	22.1	12.8	0.3	100.0	4280	
30-39	38.7	52.3	22.3	16.0	8.4	0.9	100.0	2692	
40-49	47.2	61.2	18.8	13.1	4.5	2.3	100.0	1561	
50+	63.4	69.8	18.5	6.2	3.2	2.3	100.0	2840	
Total	27.4	60.7	21.7	11.7	5.2	0.8	100.0	18,971	
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Continued....	

<b>Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION</b>								
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Meghalaya, 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		
<b>Urban</b>								
7-9	3.4	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	482
10-14	2.1	60.2	34.7	4.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	955
15-19	2.7	13.9	34.2	36.1	15.4	0.4	100.0	858
20-29	5.6	14.4	16.2	25.7	43.3	0.4	100.0	1,431
30-39	11.2	18.5	16.9	28.4	35.9	0.2	100.0	896
40-49	14.0	18.2	18.7	31.1	31.2	0.9	100.0	660
50+	25.5	30.8	19.9	21.4	26.1	1.7	100.0	875
Total	9.0	31.7	21.5	22.0	24.2	0.5	100.0	6,157
<b>Males</b>								
7-9	4.5	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	249
10-14	1.7	62.0	34.0	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	483
15-19	2.0	14.9	32.9	37.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	441
20-29	6.2	14.0	15.0	26.5	44.1	0.3	100.0	698
30-39	8.9	18.0	15.5	29.8	36.6	0.0	100.0	419
40-49	8.7	15.7	17.0	31.0	35.7	0.6	100.0	364
50+	20.0	26.2	20.3	21.8	30.5	1.2	100.0	426
Total	7.3	31.2	20.6	22.5	25.3	0.4	100.0	3,080
<b>Females</b>								
7-9	2.2	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	233
10-14	2.5	58.3	35.3	5.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	472
15-19	3.5	12.7	35.6	35.0	15.9	0.8	100.0	417
20-29	5.1	14.8	17.3	24.9	42.6	0.4	100.0	733
30-39	13.2	19.0	18.2	27.1	35.3	0.5	100.0	477
40-49	20.5	21.6	21.0	31.2	24.9	1.3	100.0	296
50+	30.7	35.9	19.5	21.0	21.3	2.1	100.0	449
Total	10.7	32.3	22.3	21.6	23.1	0.7	100.0	30,77
Note: ** Unweighted cases.								

<b>Table 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL</b>									
Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Meghalaya, 2007-08									
Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.0	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.5	99.1	98.9	99.7	99.0
11-13	95.6	99.0	96.1	95.0	99.2	95.5	96.3	98.8	96.6
14-17	83.5	93.1	85.0	82.3	92.8	83.8	85.0	93.4	86.3
6-11	98.7	99.7	98.8	98.8	99.6	98.9	98.7	99.7	98.8
12-17	88.1	95.0	89.0	86.6	94.9	87.7	89.6	95.1	90.4
Total	94.0	97.4	94.4	93.3	97.3	93.8	94.7	97.4	95.1

**Table 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL**

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
School too far	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.6	(0.0)
Transport not available	0.6	2.1	.4	2.3	4.0	(0.0)
Further education not necessary	10.2	5.3	9.6	4.6	20.4	(16.0)
Required for household work	11.6	16.8	11.6	17.1	10.9	(12.8)
Required for work on family/business	11.6	7.5	12.1	8.0	3.7	(.0)
Required for outside work	6.2	4.7	6.1	4.0	6.8	(15.3)
Cost too much	11.6	15.5	11.1	15.6	18.7	(13.5)
No proper school	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	(7.3)
Not safe to send girls	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	nc	nc
For taking care of siblings	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.0	nc	nc
Not interested in studies	22.7	14.8	23.2	14.8	14.5	(13.6)
Repeated failures	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	10.2	(4.6)
Got married	0.2	2.6	.2	2.6	.0	(3.7)
Others	15.1	19.8	15.5	20.2	7.2	(13.1)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)
Number of persons**	485	375	457	351	28	24

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10 – 24 unweighted cases.

**Table 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	69.6	69.9	67.9
Female	30.4	30.1	32.1
<b>Age (years)</b>			
< 30	15.4	15.8	12.4
30-44	35.6	35.4	37.3
45-59	33.7	33.5	35.0
60+	15.3	15.3	15.2
<b>Median age</b>	45	43	43
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	7.3	5.0	22.6
Muslim	1.8	1.9	1.6
Christian	86.0	88.1	72.6
Sikh	0.3	0.2	0.4
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.3
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	4.5	4.8	2.4
<b>Caste/tribe</b>			
Scheduled castes	3.5	2.1	12.4
Scheduled tribes	93.6	95.4	81.6
Other backward classes	1.2	1.0	2.8
Others	1.7	1.5	3.2
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	4.0	3.9	4.9
2	7.7	7.6	8.6
3	12.2	12.0	13.6
4	16.1	15.6	18.9
5	17.8	17.9	16.8
6	14.7	14.9	13.7
7	10.9	11.1	9.1
8	7.4	7.5	6.1
9+	9.3	9.5	8.4
<b>Total percent</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Mean household size</b>	5.27	5.30	5.07
<b>Number of households**</b>	10,239	8856	1383

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

<b>Table 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS</b>			
Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Meghalaya 2007-08			
Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Electricity</b>			
Having electricity connection	62.3	62.3	94.2
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
<b>Improved source</b>	50.1	45.3	80.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	15.7	10.4	49.3
Public tap/standpipe	14.2	13.4	19.7
Tube Well or borehole	4.0	4.3	2.3
Other improved	5.7	17.2	7.9
<b>Non Improved source</b>	49.9	54.7	19.1
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
<b>Improved sanitation</b>	45.7	40.0	82.0
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	37.7	32.3	72.2
Pit with slab	6.8	6.7	7.4
Pit ventilated improved	1.1	0.9	2.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Not improved</b>	54.3	60.0	18.0
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	2.5	2.3	3.8
Pit without slab	17.1	18.3	9.1
Dry toilet	0.9	1.0	0.7
No toilet/open space	33.8	38.4	4.3
<b>Fuel used for cooking</b>			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	6.7	2.3	35.1
Electricity	1.3	0.8	4.1
Kerosene	1.2	0.5	5.9
Wood	87.7	94.6	43.5
Others	3.2	1.9	11.5
<b>Type of house</b>			
Kachha	53.9	58.2	25.8
Semi - pucca	38.7	37.2	48.6
Pucca	7.4	4.5	25.7
<b>Number of rooms</b>			
1	5.7	5.8	5.2
2	16.8	17.2	14.2
3+	77.5	77.0	80.6
<b>Household assets</b>			
Fan	15.6	13.0	32.3
Radio/transistor	36.8	37.6	31.8
Sewing machine	5.8	3.9	17.8
Television	31.0	24.8	70.8
Telephone	20.6	14.6	59.5
Bicycle	15.1	15.4	12.7
Motor cycle/ scooter	4.6	3.5	12.2
Car / Jeep	3.4	2.1	11.9
Tractor	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Wealth Index</b>			
Lowest	9.5	10.8	1.6
Second	24.2	27.4	3.8
Middle	38.3	42.0	14.9
Fourth	20.0	16.9	39.8
Highest	8.0	3.0	39.9
<b>Number of households**</b>	10,239	8,856	1,383

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases.

**Table 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water <sup>1</sup>	With toilet facility <sup>2</sup>	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
West Garo Hills	54.5	57.5	26.1	3.8	2.7	24.9
East Garo Hills	54.3	26.3	8.2	3.4	2.8	10.2
South Garo Hills	60.1	37.8	16.4	2.8	1.9	4.1
West Khasi Hills	57.8	42.2	60.4	1.8	4.7	4.6
Ri Bhoi	64.4	61.7	32.0	3.6	7.2	5.1
East Khasi Hills	82.9	83.2	34.6	24.8	25.6	13.4
Jaintia Hills	69.9	55.8	60.9	11.2	12.0	3.4
<b>Meghalaya</b>	62.3	50.1	66.2	6.7	7.4	9.3

Note: <sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	100.0	8.7	2.0	1.31	
Middle school	39.5	30.4	15.1	5.7	100.0
Secondary school	19.1	22.1	22.4	36.8	100.0
Higher secondary school	4.7	15.1	24.4	56.2	100.0
College	2.3	7.4	12.4	78.3	100.0
Madarasa	9.7	29.4	30.1	33.1	100.0
Number of villages	299				100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table is based on unweighted cases.

**Table 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY**

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village <sup>1</sup>			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	27.8	52.5	62.5	82.6	17.4
Primary Health Centre	13.7	27.1	37.8	56.9	43.1
Community Health Centre	14.0	22.4	27.1	35.8	64.2
District/Govt. Hospital	10.4	19.1	20.4	27.8	72.2
Government Dispensary	18.4	37.5	42.1	54.2	45.8
Private Clinic	13.7	25.8	32.1	44.5	55.5
Private Hospital	20.1	31.1	33.1	39.8	60.2
AYUSH Health Facility <sup>2</sup>	37.1	69.2	75.3	81.9	18.1

Note: <sup>1</sup> Including facilities within village.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility <sup>1</sup>	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi worker	JSY Beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied Fund <sup>2</sup>	
West Garo Hills	90.9	22.7	11.4	38.6	2.3	77.3	75.0	34.1	25.0	40.9	44
East Garo Hills	81.4	27.9	4.7	37.2	.0	95.3	97.7	39.5	4.7	9.3	43
South Garo Hills	93.5	19.6	28.3	54.3	.0	78.3	89.1	47.8	6.5	19.6	46
West Khasi Hills	88.6	15.9	2.3	29.5	2.3	52.3	75.0	11.4	36.4	25.0	44
Ri Bhoi	89.4	23.4	10.6	34.0	6.4	87.2	83.0	17.0	38.3	46.8	47
East Khasi Hills	75.9	37.9	13.8	65.5	6.9	79.3	75.9	24.1	31.0	75.9	29
Jaintia Hills	91.3	50.0	23.9	84.8	2.2	76.1	87.0	43.5	43.5	63.0	46
<b>Meghalaya</b>	88.0	27.8	13.7	48.5	2.7	77.9	83.6	31.4	26.4	38.5	299

\*\* Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.<sup>2</sup> 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 have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Meghalaya, 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/ Mela	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	71.1	27.3	30.1	14.4	0.6	0.2	3.8	72.7	48.6	0.5	4918
Institutional Delivery	52.5	26.9	26.3	14.8	0.4	0.4	3.1	74.6	43.7	0.2	3632
Breastfeeding	62.5	24.5	26.0	13.8	0.5	0.2	3.2	70.9	51.2	0.4	4327
Immunization	76.8	26.4	27.8	16.6	0.4	0.4	4.0	81.3	45.5	0.4	5314
Family Planning	54.8	33.0	30.8	16.8	0.5	0.4	4.1	66.4	40.6	0.5	3789
Personal hygiene	74.0	26.2	28.7	20.6	0.4	0.3	5.6	55.3	56.0	1.9	5122
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	71.6	28.9	29.8	19.9	0.5	0.2	6.1	55.9	54.5	1.4	4957
Prevention of Sex Selection	16.9	50.8	34.2	25.2	1.0	0.9	8.2	42.6	31.2	0.6	1175
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	23.1	53.1	40.3	28.5	0.9	0.3	5.8	41.6	34.2	0.5	2,375
Leprosy eradication	19.7	59.6	42.7	33.8	1.5	0.5	6.1	39.3	37.6	0.4	2,021
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	67.5	33.2	33.6	17.9	0.6	0.3	4.4	62.6	49.7	0.3	6,903
Prevention of sex selection	17.6	52.3	36.3	27.4	0.8	0.4	7.5	40.5	30.5	0.6	1,804

Note: \*\* Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY**



**TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN**

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-19	3.8	4.0	2.4
20-24	14.5	14.9	11.5
25-29	22.2	22.1	23.0
30-34	16.9	16.9	17.6
35-39	20.2	20.1	20.6
40-44	11.3	10.9	14.1
45-49	11.0	11.0	10.9
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>			
Below 18 years	28.0	28.8	22.7
18 years & above	72.0	71.2	77.3
<b>Marital Duration</b>			
Less than 5 years	18.9	18.9	18.6
5-9 years	19.8	20.0	18.2
10-14 years	19.6	19.6	19.9
15 or more years	41.7	41.5	43.3
<b>Woman's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	34.2	37.3	13.3
Less than 5 years	26.8	28.6	14.5
5-9 years	28.8	27.2	39.9
10 or more years	10.1	6.9	32.3
Non-literate <sup>a†</sup>	32.6	35.6	11.6
10 or more years <sup>†</sup>	10.6	7.2	34.3
<b>Husband's education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	31.0	33.8	12.0
Less than 5 years	22.5	24.3	10.4
5-9 years	29.9	29.1	34.8
10 or more years	14.7	10.9	40.7
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	7.1	4.8	22.8
Muslim	1.8	2.0	1.1
Christian	86.9	88.8	74.0
Others	4.2	4.5	2.1
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	3.4	2.1	12.3
Scheduled tribes	91.3	93.3	78.1
Other backward classes	1.1	0.9	2.6
Others	4.1	3.7	7.0
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	10.2	11.4	1.7
Second	24.2	27.1	4.3
Middle	37.7	41.0	15.2
Fourth	20.6	17.6	41.4
Highest	7.3	2.9	37.3
<b>Number of women (15-49)**</b>	6,943	6,052	891
<b>Number of women (15-44)**†</b>	5,545	4,851	694

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>†</sup> 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 age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent <sup>b</sup>	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	22.7	4.3	37.6	24.5	9.0	2.0	100.0	262
20-24	25.0	3.8	33.8	18.1	12.8	5.9	100.0	1,002
25-29	26.3	4.0	29.7	19.1	13.9	5.6	100.0	1,538
30-34	34.5	4.4	25.6	16.0	11.5	7.4	100.0	1,179
35-39	37.2	4.7	26.5	13.9	10.5	6.1	100.0	1,408
40-44	43.1	3.9	25.2	12.1	9.6	4.9	100.0	791
45-49	44.4	6.5	23.6	11.5	9.6	3.7	100.0	763
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	36.5	4.8	29.6	15.3	9.3	3.5	100.0	6,052
Urban	12.8	2.2	17.7	20.4	26.3	19.7	100.0	891
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	60.5	8.6	18.3	7.2	3.6	1.0	100.0	2,142
Less than 5 years	30.0	3.6	48.3	10.7	5.0	1.6	100.0	1,551
5-9 years	21.8	2.1	32.0	26.0	13.4	3.5	100.0	2,065
10 or more years	6.0	1.4	10.1	21.1	34.2	26.3	100.0	1,037
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	37.5	4.0	18.5	11.8	16.2	10.2	100.0	504
Muslim	52.6	7.7	13.1	13.8	6.0	4.6	100.0	130
Christian	32.0	4.0	29.5	16.7	11.5	5.4	100.0	5,967
Others	43.7	11.6	22.2	10.1	8.3	3.4	100.0	283
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	27.4	3.2	21.9	15.6	14.9	14.2	100.0	243
Scheduled tribes	33.1	4.4	29.0	16.2	11.3	5.2	100.0	6,324
Other backward classes	38.8	2.5	14.2	16.3	20.1	8.1	100.0	80
Others	45.6	6.2	17.6	11.0	10.4	7.4	100.0	296
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	51.5	4.8	32.4	7.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	711
Second	44.7	7.0	31.6	11.1	3.7	0.9	100.0	1,676
Middle	34.9	4.1	31.1	17.6	9.3	2.1	100.0	2,607
Fourth	17.9	3.0	22.9	22.8	22.0	10.6	100.0	1,418
Highest	8.1	1.4	9.3	16.4	31.2	32.8	100.0	530
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,943</b>

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

**TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER**

Percent distribution of births<sup>#</sup> among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribu- tion of births <sup>†</sup>	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above <sup>†</sup>		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	3.7	80.9	14.4	0.6	2.0	16.9	100.0	154
20-24	23.0	49.7	33.6	11.8	4.5	48.7	100.0	757
25-29	33.0	23.6	27.2	23.1	25.7	72.4	100.0	908
30-34	18.9	16.8	17.6	14.6	50.6	81.1	100.0	484
35-39	15.4	16.7	11.8	7.7	63.5	81.8	100.0	390
40-44	5.9	18.4	14.2	7.4	59.3	79.5	100.0	146
45-49	na	20.5	13.9	0.0	65.5	na	100.0	49
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Rural	90.2	30.6	23.6	14.3	30.9	68.9	100.0	2,593
Urban	9.8	35.4	23.7	13.6	26.5	64.0	100.0	295
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	31.5	26.6	21.1	14.3	37.6	73.2	100.0	907
Less than 5 years	32.1	27.4	23.0	15.2	33.6	70.8	100.0	891
5-9 years	27.8	37.4	25.5	13.0	23.9	63.8	100.0	834
10 or more years	8.5	39.6	28.8	14.9	15.8	57.3	100.0	256
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	4.8	51.5	26.6	10.8	10.4	51.3	100.0	138
Muslim	1.5	38.5	12.9	12.6	36.0	63.9	100.0	39
Christian	87.3	29.9	23.7	14.5	31.5	69.8	100.0	2,523
Others	6.5	31.5	23.3	14.0	30.7	64.1	100.0	188
<b>Caste/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	2.4	40.1	21.5	14.0	22.8	60.6	100.0	64
Scheduled tribes	93.6	30.3	23.9	14.4	30.9	69.1	100.0	2,706
Other backward classes	0.9	34.2	27.5	15.4	18.6	59.5	100.0	26
Others	3.1	47.3	17.2	8.9	26.6	57.1	100.0	92
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	14.5	30.4	27.3	16.0	25.4	67.4	100.0	439
Second	29.2	29.1	24.7	14.4	31.2	68.5	100.0	829
Middle	35.0	31.0	20.8	12.7	35.0	71.1	100.0	1,000
Fourth	17.4	33.2	23.6	15.8	27.1	66.2	100.0	495
Highest	3.9	38.7	26.5	13.5	20.4	58.2	100.0	124
<b>Meghalaya</b>	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,086	31.1	23.6	14.3	30.5	68.5	100.0	2,888

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

<sup>#</sup> Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate, but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

<b>TABLE 3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT</b>					
Percent distribution of births to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Meghalaya, 2007-08					
District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
West Garo Hills	20.5	20.0	17.9	41.3	364
East Garo Hills	32.8	22.1	14.4	30.7	260
South Garo Hills	16.9	20.9	14.1	46.3	171
West Khasi Hills	28.0	28.9	14.5	27.9	718
Ri Bhoi	36.4	22.9	14.4	25.8	552
East Khasi Hills	40.5	23.2	14.2	22.0	361
Jaintia Hills	34.4	21.0	11.5	32.6	462
Meghalaya	31.0	23.6	14.3	30.5	2,888

# Last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.  
\*\* Unweighted cases .



**TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
<b>Age Group</b>									
15-19	0.7	0.4	0.4	262	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.5	0.8	0.7	1,002	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.5	1.3	1.3	1,538	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.	1.8	1.7	1,179	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	4.23	2.3	2.0	1,408	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	5.0	2.7	2.3	791	5.02	2.69	2.33	791	5.15
45-49	5.1	2.6	2.3	763	5.08	2.75	2.33	763	na
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	3.4	1.8	1.6	6,052	5.17	2.79	2.38	1,329	5.34
Urban	2.9	1.5	1.4	891	4.31	2.27	2.04	225	4.10
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.9	2.1	1.8	2,385	5.21	2.81	2.39	700	5.35
Less than 5 years	3.6	1.9	1.7	1,850	5.35	2.90	2.45	383	5.49
5-9 years	3.0	1.6	1.4	1,992	4.91	2.62	2.29	326	4.95
10 or more years	2.4	1.3	1.2	716	3.75	1.97	1.77	145	3.89
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.5	1.3	1.2	504	3.55	1.82	1.73	112	3.35
Muslim	3.1	1.7	1.4	130	4.46	2.50	1.96	28	5.70
Christian	3.5	1.8	1.6	5,967	5.12	2.78	2.35	1,349	5.23
Others	3.5	1.8	1.7	283	6.43	3.17	3.26	49	6.39
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	2.8	1.4	1.4	243	3.86	1.89	1.97	57	3.85
Scheduled tribes	3.4	1.8	1.6	6,324	5.13	2.78	2.36	1,417	5.27
Other backward classes	2.8	1.5	1.3	80	(4.93)	(2.6	(2.31)	16	5.54
Others	3.0	1.6	1.4	296	4.23	2)	2.05	64	3.93
						2.18			
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	3.4	1.7	1.7	711	5.27		2.53	119	5.84
Second	3.5	1.8	1.7	1,676	5.22	2.75	2.38	323	5.33
Middle	3.4	1.8	1.6	2,607	5.16	2.84	2.32	612	5.32
Fourth	3.3	1.7	1.6	1,418	5.07	2.84	2.35	336	5.08
Highest	2.9	1.5	1.4	530	4.04	2.71	2.06	164	3.71
						1.98			
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>5.05</b>		<b>2.33</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>5.15</b>
						2.72			

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but not attended school are also included.

**TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES**

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<b>Desire for additional/next child</b>						
Want another soon <sup>1</sup>	23.7	10.7	10.3	5.1	3.2	7.8
Want another later <sup>2</sup>	26.0	39.9	24.6	18.8	10.0	20.1
Want another, undecided when	5.6	8.7	7.1	4.0	2.6	4.9
Undecided	19.7	8.7	7.3	5.9	5.0	7.5
Want no more	5.6	14.8	30.2	41.6	48.2	35.0
Sterilized <sup>3</sup>	0.9	2.6	7.1	11.8	12.2	8.8
Declared infecund	10.8	5.7	7.0	9.0	15.2	10.8
Inconsistent response	7.7	8.8	6.3	3.7	3.5	5.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	564	884	1,124	1,101	2,433	6,106
Wanting no more children (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	5.2	14.5	31.2	45.6	52.9	35.7
Number of women (15-44)** <sup>†</sup>	542	845	993	900	1,751	5,031
<b>Preferred sex of additional/ next child</b>						
Boy	10.0	14.7	10.0	12.3	8.0	11.2
Girl	12.0	14.1	18.2	16.2	10.6	14.4
Doesn't matter	54.1	51.2	44.7	45.2	47.4	48.4
Up to God	23.9	20.0	27.0	26.3	34.0	26.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women <sup>4**</sup>	351	601	534	345	464	2,295
** Unweighted cases.						
<sup>1</sup> Want next birth within 2 years.						
<sup>2</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
<sup>3</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization.						
<sup>4</sup> Includes women who want another/next child.						
<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.						

**TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY**Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes<sup>#</sup> according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	144
20-24	97.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	707
25-29	98.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	876
30-34	97.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	472
35-39	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	386
40-44	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	145
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
<b>Sex-composition of living children <sup>1</sup></b>						
One son only	97.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	247
One daughter only	97.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	261
One son, one daughter only	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	313
Two sons only	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	180
Three sons only	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Three daughters only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Four and above	99.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,121
<b>Woman's Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	878
Less than 5 years	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	870
5-9 years	97.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	786
10 or more years	98.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	244
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	98.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	827
Less than 5 years	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	776
5-9 years	97.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	814
10 or more years	96.2	2.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	344
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Christian	98.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	2,427
Others	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Scheduled tribes	98.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,595
Other backward classes	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Others	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	96.9	1.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	429
Second	98.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	798
Middle	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	962
Fourth	98.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	474
Highest	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	114
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,778</b>

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

# Outcome since 01-01-2004.

\* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>1</sup> 36 cases with no child were excluded.

**TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS**

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes<sup>#</sup> by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
West Garo Hills	97.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	368
East Garo Hills	97.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	259
South Garo Hills	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
West Khasi Hills	98.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	678
Ri Bhoi	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	534
East Khasi Hills	97.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	341
Jaintia Hills	98.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	429
Meghalaya	98.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,778

# Outcome since 01-01-2004.  
 \*\* 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>b</sup>				Number of Women**
	Any Ante Natal Check-up <sup>1</sup>	Government health facility <sup>2</sup>	Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Community based services <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	54.7	82.9	8.6	7.0	132
20-24	56.2	79.3	14.2	6.3	649
25-29	57.2	80.1	14.7	7.2	904
30-34	56.7	81.1	11.0	9.3	525
35+	51.7	81.9	13.8	6.3	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>					
0	*	*	*	*	2
1	58.7	78.2	15.8	6.0	547
2	58.6	77.0	14.0	8.2	568
3	56.3	82.5	11.8	7.5	482
4+	52.4	82.9	12.5	7.0	1,336
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	52.5	82.8	11.9	6.3	2644
Urban	81.3	68.2	22.5	11.8	291
<b>Education</b>					
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	43.1	85.1	7.5	9.6	952
Less than 5 years	51.4	84.5	11.9	4.7	903
9-10 years	65.5	81.1	13.2	6.3	819
10 or more years	83.0	62.5	28.6	9.7	261
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	67.9	71.8	18.0	10.9	167
Muslim	50.7	92.5	7.5	3.9	51
Christians	54.9	81.3	12.9	7.0	2,548
No Religion	39.5	57.3	42.7	0.0	28
Others	55.3	81.1	14.2	6.1	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled castes	68.9	71.6	18.5	9.9	86
Scheduled tribes	54.9	81.0	13.1	7.0	2,719
Other backward classes	67.6	77.6	21.7	5.8	25
Others	56.2	80.2	13.8	7.7	105
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	41.0	84.2	11.5	2.5	404
Second	47.4	83.7	9.8	7.0	838
Middle	53.7	85.6	9.7	6.4	1,032
Fourth	75.6	76.4	16.7	8.7	524
Highest	82.7	53.8	37.0	12.9	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	55.4	80.6	13.4	7.1	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	55.5	80.3	13.6	7.0	2,859

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

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes private hospital/clinic.

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

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>b</sup> 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'.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT**

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

District/State	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up <sup>b</sup>			Number of Women**
		Government health facility <sup>1</sup>	Private health facility <sup>2</sup>	Community based services <sup>3</sup>	
West Garo Hills	50.3	38.9	3.0	12.4	401
East Garo Hills	40.1	37.3	1.7	0.7	305
South Garo Hills	34.3	29.7	0.0	6.0	225
West Khasi Hills	48.0	36.7	8.5	2.0	648
Ri Bhoi	70.3	63.1	6.0	2.1	558
East Khasi Hills	84.2	61.9	17.2	7.8	359
Jaintia Hills	53.7	41.2	8.8	2.9	439
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	55.4	80.6	13.4	7.1	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	55.5	80.3	13.6	7.0	2,859

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Private hospital/clinic,  
<sup>3</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.  
<sup>a</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.  
<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.



**TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	47.1	10.9	41.0	25.9	32.9	44.8	34.7	8.3	132
20-24	48.7	10.8	44.6	29.7	28.8	46.1	34.5	6.1	649
25-29	49.4	11.5	45.8	32.0	31.9	48.7	34.9	7.8	904
30-34	46.7	11.3	45.1	31.9	28.6	45.9	31.8	5.9	525
35+	44.2	10.7	39.7	25.4	24.7	40.9	30.0	6.5	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	51.6	12.4	48.4	33.8	35.8	49.3	37.4	10.5	547
2	51.4	11.7	46.2	31.7	33.0	50.0	34.8	7.6	568
3	48.4	8.5	43.9	28.8	29.1	44.9	31.3	5.2	482
4+	43.6	11.2	40.7	27.2	24.2	42.3	31.1	5.6	1,336
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	44.5	10.0	40.8	27.0	25.7	43.0	31.0	5.3	2,644
Urban	72.9	20.8	70.0	52.7	57.6	67.9	51.0	20.1	291
<b>Education</b>									
Non- literate <sup>a</sup>	34.7	7.0	31.5	20.3	19.2	34.0	22.7	2.9	952
Less than five years	44.3	10.7	41.4	26.8	24.5	43.3	32.2	5.0	903
5-9 years	56.2	13.1	50.9	37.0	36.1	53.5	39.6	8.8	819
10 or more years	76.7	21.1	73.8	50.3	57.3	70.6	52.7	21.0	261
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	60.0	16.0	56.9	40.0	42.8	54.6	42.8	15.9	167
Muslim	33.3	5.7	35.0	23.0	23.4	43.1	23.2	13.4	51
Christians	47.1	11.0	43.0	29.2	28.3	44.9	32.6	6.1	2,548
No Religion	39.5	24.3	39.5	36.0	32.0	35.6	28.2	17.3	28
Others	44.1	6.5	44.3	26.1	25.1	48.7	34.3	4.7	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	64.0	17.7	58.9	49.7	52.5	62.0	44.2	21.7	86
Scheduled Tribes	46.9	10.8	43.2	28.9	27.9	44.9	32.5	6.1	2,719
Other Backward Classes	55.8	11.3	54.9	48.0	47.1	55.8	44.1	19.6	25
Others	43.0	13.5	40.9	27.3	32.0	46.8	36.3	9.9	105
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	32.6	5.3	31.2	18.7	15.4	33.6	23.7	2.0	404
Second	38.8	9.3	36.0	21.5	19.7	38.1	26.7	4.1	838
Middle	46.1	11.0	40.7	28.6	26.9	44.6	33.1	5.4	1,032
Fourth	67.1	14.8	63.0	44.2	47.5	61.2	44.0	10.8	524
Highest	77.7	25.6	77.5	63.7	70.9	73.1	57.7	34.8	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	47.4	11.1	43.7	29.6	28.9	45.5	33.0	6.8	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	47.4	11.1	43.8	29.7	29.0	45.6	33.0	6.7	2,859

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

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

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	58.1	59.5	63.7	30.7	25.3	56.9	43.9	132
20-24	65.9	59.9	62.4	33.2	28.1	50.5	38.2	649
25-29	66.1	64.6	65.9	35.7	34.2	49.1	39.3	904
30-34	62.2	56.7	59.8	34.1	31.5	48.2	41.5	525
35+	61.1	58.4	66.5	35.4	35.6	53.0	41.2	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	68.6	62.3	65.8	36.8	33.3	59.0	47.1	547
2	64.3	61.7	66.1	36.8	33.0	50.6	40.7	568
3	64.7	63.0	66.8	32.5	33.2	50.4	34.8	482
4+	61.1	57.9	61.1	33.2	30.9	46.5	38.7	1336
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	63.1	60.2	63.4	32.8	31.0	50.5	38.4	2644
Urban	68.5	61.9	67.7	44.9	39.4	50.5	50.1	291
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	60.0	53.8	58.7	30.8	28.0	45.8	37.1	952
Less than 5 years	62.4	61.3	64.9	33.0	29.7	49.2	36.3	903
5-9 years	64.7	61.5	63.0	34.3	31.4	50.8	41.1	819
10 or more year	72.4	68.5	75.2	46.2	48.2	61.8	51.8	261
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	69.5	64.3	73.9	43.2	40.7	57.8	44.9	167
Muslim	66.9	59.3	59.3	40.5	40.9	63.1	41.0	51
Christians	64.0	60.6	63.9	33.8	31.7	49.8	40.1	2548
No Religion	52.9	61.5	80.2	52.9	44.2	61.5	24.4	28
Others	54.6	52.6	52.6	31.7	25.4	46.7	34.2	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	74.5	73.1	81.2	55.4	52.6	76.9	59.7	86
Scheduled Tribes	63.1	59.6	62.9	33.4	31.0	48.9	39.2	2719
Other Backward Classes	71.1	58.2	75.5	57.3	51.5	69.8	52.1	25
Others	70.4	68.9	72.1	37.5	37.5	59.0	40.1	105
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	58.6	52.7	52.0	22.5	19.2	37.7	25.7	404
Second	58.2	55.6	61.6	33.5	30.9	48.6	36.4	838
Middle	64.6	62.4	63.8	31.5	28.8	49.8	36.6	1032
Fourth	64.8	60.9	66.1	38.0	36.0	52.9	48.3	524
Highest	85.0	77.4	84.7	60.9	61.9	71.6	63.9	136
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2935</b>

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

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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 during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	50.8	4.4	5.5	39.3	20.6	27.0	2.3	132
20-24	51.1	2.1	8.0	38.8	24.9	24.8	2.1	649
25-29	48.4	1.8	7.0	42.8	27.7	25.3	1.8	904
30-34	50.5	1.3	8.2	39.9	24.3	25.7	2.5	525
35+	52.8	1.9	9.6	35.7	21.4	24.5	2.9	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	47.4	2.0	6.2	44.4	27.8	25.8	1.9	547
2	46.7	2.2	7.8	43.3	30.4	24.4	1.2	568
3	50.1	1.6	7.7	40.6	24.3	27.0	1.4	482
4+	53.7	1.9	9.0	35.4	20.8	24.6	3.2	1,336
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	52.9	1.9	8.3	36.9	22.3	24.7	2.3	2,644
Urban	29.7	1.9	6.0	62.3	45.2	29.6	1.8	291
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	61.1	1.6	9.6	27.7	18.9	19.7	2.2	952
Less than 5 years	54.4	2.1	7.2	36.4	18.9	26.6	2.4	903
5-9 years	42.0	2.6	7.2	48.1	29.8	29.3	2.3	819
10 or more year	25.7	0.4	7.7	66.2	49.1	27.0	2.4	261
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	37.8	2.3	5.4	54.5	38.8	24.4	0.5	167
Muslim	47.3	0.0	17.9	34.8	32.9	15.9	2.0	51
Christians	51.4	1.8	7.8	39.0	23.7	25.5	2.4	2,548
No Religion	60.5	3.9	7.4	28.2	28.7	10.8	0.0	28
Others	49.9	3.3	11.4	35.4	20.0	26.3	3.7	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	33.5	1.0	5.9	59.6	47.1	18.2	1.0	86
Scheduled Tribes	51.4	2.0	8.0	38.6	23.4	25.7	2.4	2,719
Other backward classes	36.3	3.9	7.9	51.9	48.0	15.7	0.0	25
Others	47.2	0.9	9.7	42.1	32.8	17.8	1.0	105
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	64.0	2.9	9.2	23.9	9.1	24.0	3.9	404
Second	58.6	2.5	6.9	32.0	16.5	25.9	1.4	838
Middle	51.1	1.3	8.9	38.7	25.4	23.5	2.1	1,032
Fourth	32.9	1.6	9.1	56.4	40.9	28.8	2.3	524
Highest	25.5	0.9	0.8	72.8	51.8	21.8	3.8	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	50.6	1.9	8.0	39.5	24.6	25.2	2.3	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	50.7	1.9	7.9	39.6	24.8	24.9	2.3	2,859

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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) <sup>#</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	47.5	14.1	36.0	3.1	23.5	12.8	132
20-24	47.2	11.3	40.7	5.6	22.5	13.5	649
25-29	45.8	14.6	38.0	6.2	24.4	16.1	904
30-34	47.2	15.3	36.5	4.2	26.3	16.6	525
35+	52.2	15.9	31.3	5.5	23.9	12.0	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	43.3	8.8	46.3	4.8	27.7	18.1	547
2	44.9	15.0	38.7	6.9	24.3	14.6	568
3	47.7	14.3	37.2	5.6	24.2	15.2	482
4+	51.3	16.3	31.5	4.9	22.7	12.6	1,336
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	50.7	13.8	34.5	5.3	22.2	13.1	2,644
Urban	23.5	19.3	55.3	6.4	41.8	26.7	291
<b>Education</b>							
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	60.4	11.9	26.3	6.4	16.2	7.1	952
Less than 5 years	51.4	15.2	32.9	3.5	23.3	13.9	903
5-9 years	38.4	15.9	44.3	6.8	27.2	17.6	819
10 or more years	21.1	14.9	63.2	4.0	46.9	33.5	261
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	35.7	13.7	48.1	9.4	35.6	19.2	167
Muslim	47.3	7.6	39.2	8.0	14.0	3.7	51
Christians	48.6	14.5	36.0	5.3	23.2	14.3	2,548
No Religion	60.5	3.4	36.1	0.0	25.0	20.7	28
Others	48.3	16.2	34.1	2.1	32.6	14.9	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>							
Scheduled castes	33.7	11.1	54.0	8.9	37.3	21.6	86
Scheduled tribes	48.7	14.7	35.6	5.2	23.7	14.1	2,719
Other backward classes	39.8	13.2	43.1	11.7	28.0	16.3	25
Others	42.7	6.7	47.8	6.0	25.5	17.9	105
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	62.9	9.7	26.4	4.2	13.9	6.5	404
Second	56.2	13.1	29.4	4.8	20.5	9.3	838
Middle	48.9	15.3	35.1	6.0	22.4	15.4	1,032
Fourth	28.6	18.4	51.4	6.6	34.3	20.0	524
Highest	20.4	12.5	66.4	2.6	53.1	43.2	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	48.0	14.3	36.6	5.4	24.2	14.5	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	48.0	14.3	36.6	5.4	23.5	14.4	2,859

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

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

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

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

<sup>†</sup> 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) <sup>#</sup> who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District/State	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 <sup>1</sup>	Full <sup>2</sup> antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
West Garo Hills	26.7	28.9	41.5	57.0	5.6	55.7	401
East Garo Hills	22.8	28.5	39.0	63.8	2.7	34.1	305
South Garo Hills	24.1	28.0	32.0	71.7	4.9	42.9	225
West Khasi Hills	14.3	28.2	41.2	63.1	7.5	61.9	648
Ri Bhoi	26.5	48.6	66.6	50.4	19.4	37.1	558
East Khasi Hills	43.1	63.0	81.9	61.2	44.8	41.1	359
Jaintia Hills	21.8	46.7	52.6	63.5	16.1	38.9	439
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	24.6	39.5	51.9	60.4	14.5	44.8	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	24.8	39.6	52.0	60.6	14.4	44.9	2,859

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.<sup>2</sup> At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of safe delivery <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	21.5	77.8	4.6	26.1	132
20-24	23.1	75.9	3.8	26.9	649
25-29	25.8	73.5	4.4	30.2	904
30-34	26.2	72.8	5.2	31.4	525
35+	23.5	76.2	4.2	27.7	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>					
0	*	*	*	*	2
1	32.1	67.5	3.7	35.8	547
2	27.5	71.5	4.0	31.5	568
3	22.7	75.9	5.3	28.0	482
4+	20.8	78.8	4.4	25.2	1,336
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	20.7	78.6	4.3	25.0	2,644
Urban	59.0	40.7	4.6	63.6	291
<b>Education</b>					
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	12.8	86.4	3.7	16.5	952
Less than 5 years	18.7	80.8	4.8	23.5	903
5-9 years	31.5	67.7	5.2	36.7	819
10 or more years	66.1	33.6	2.5	68.6	261
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	39.9	58.9	4.2	44.1	167
Muslim	25.4	74.6	0.0	25.4	51
Christians	23.9	75.5	4.6	28.5	2,548
No Religion	16.8	83.2	3.6	20.4	28
Others	19.4	78.5	2.2	21.6	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>					
Scheduled castes	42.4	57.6	4.6	47.0	86
Scheduled tribes	23.5	75.9	4.4	27.9	2,719
Other backward classes	44.5	55.5	7.8	52.3	25
Others	33.2	64.9	2.0	35.2	105
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	8.4	90.6	2.5	10.9	404
Second	14.1	85.1	4.1	18.2	838
Middle	22.9	76.8	5.3	28.2	1,032
Fourth	43.3	55.8	4.8	48.1	524
Highest	78.1	21.2	1.4	79.5	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	24.5	74.8	4.4	28.9	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	24.4	75.1	4.6	29.0	2,859

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.

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

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

<sup>2</sup> Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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) <sup>c</sup>	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others <sup>1</sup>		Govt.	Private		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	77.5	0.0	22.5	434	1,437	27,121	4.0	31
20-24	74.4	1.0	24.6	623	1,412	5,803	5.2	175
25-29	71.9	0.4	27.7	1,159	1,367	7,450	3.4	247
30-34	77.4	0.0	22.6	870	2,941	6,742	1.5	156
35+	74.9	1.1	24.0	531	2,963	5,724	0.9	175
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	75.5	0.9	23.6	718	1,693	11,173	6.4	206
2	76.9	0.0	23.1	944	1,613	4,976	4.3	169
3	71.5	0.8	27.7	682	1,083	6,041	3.0	118
4+	73.3	0.7	26.0	867	2,827	5,303	1.0	290
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	73.5	0.7	25.8	826	2,273	7,421	2.8	587
Urban	77.3	0.5	22.2	806	1,201	6,526	5.5	197
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	67.5	0.0	32.5	526	2,606	9,271	2.5	131
Less than 5	80.9	0.6	18.5	676	1,783	8,330	2.5	176
5-9 years	71.5	1.0	27.5	993	2,182	7,388	3.2	288
10 or more years	77.5	0.5	22.0	921	1,523	5,978	7.2	189
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	63.8	1.3	34.9	843	1,569	7,582	4.6	71
Muslim	(29.5)	(0.0)	(70.5)	(381)	(1,558)	(800)	(9.7)	13
Christians	75.6	0.6	23.8	848	2,142	7,476	3.0	659
No Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	87.9	0.0	12.1	484	966	4,485	2.0	36
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	70.7	0.0	29.3	1,340	1,118	9,362	1.8	39
Scheduled Tribes	75.9	0.6	23.5	806	2,078	7,107	3.0	696
Other backward classes	(58.4)	(0.0)	(41.6)	(1,360)	(1,947)	(9,998)	(5.3)	12
Others	53.8	2.6	43.7	373	1,817	5,685	4.1	37
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	54.0	0.0	46.0	1,647	1,012	9,672	1.3	38
Second	76.8	0.8	22.5	630	4,577	5,245	2.5	128
Middle	67.6	0.8	31.6	890	1,399	8,567	4.1	251
Fourth	77.7	0.4	21.9	673	1,548	7,034	2.9	246
Highest	86.1	0.8	13.1	1,022	1,720	6,466	5.5	120
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	74.4	0.6	25.0	822	2,025	7,169	3.0	784
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	74.4	0.7	24.9	862	1,974	7,169	3.0	697

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

**TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT**

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of safe delivery <sup>2</sup>	Number of Women**
West Garo Hills	17.7	82.3	6.8	24.5	401
East Garo Hills	10.2	89.7	2.3	12.5	305
South Garo Hills	26.7	72.9	2.3	29.0	225
West Khasi Hills	21.4	78.4	3.5	24.9	648
Ri Bhoi	27.3	71.4	4.1	31.4	558
East Khasi Hills	44.7	53.9	5.9	50.6	359
Jaintia Hills	25.1	73.4	5.8	30.9	439
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	24.5	74.8	4.4	28.9	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	24.4	75.1	4.6	29.0	2,859

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.

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

<sup>2</sup> Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.



**TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY**

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) <sup>#</sup> according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	22.5	11.5	30.6	33.2	14.4	5.2	8.9	1.7	3.6	2.6	114
20-24	19.9	9.3	27.4	31.8	19.8	4.7	8.4	1.3	5.0	1.8	547
25-29	23.4	11.1	28.5	30.4	20.4	6.2	10.3	0.8	3.5	1.7	712
30-34	21.7	9.1	28.2	31.3	17.8	6.5	12.9	1.8	3.2	2.5	398
35+	22.6	11.6	29.5	28.3	19.5	7.6	8.5	1.0	5.6	3.1	574
<b>No. of Living Children</b>											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	17.8	9.0	25.3	32.7	17.7	6.1	9.4	1.8	4.0	3.0	433
2	23.5	7.6	28.2	33.1	19.9	6.3	8.9	0.7	4.0	1.1	440
3	19.2	13.0	31.1	29.7	20.8	6.4	5.7	0.8	3.3	1.5	386
4+	24.1	11.3	29.1	28.8	19.2	6.1	11.8	1.3	4.9	2.7	1085
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	22.7	10.6	29.6	30.5	19.1	6.4	9.3	1.2	4.2	2.3	2,222
Urban	11.7	7.9	10.5	30.2	22.8	3.2	17.7	0.8	5.5	1.5	123
<b>Education</b>											
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	27.6	11.1	31.0	28.5	18.6	6.2	9.9	1.4	6.0	3.0	867
Less than 5 years	19.4	11.2	28.4	32.0	19.0	7.4	9.3	0.8	4.1	1.4	776
5-9 years	19.4	8.7	26.3	29.7	20.9	4.8	10.2	1.6	2.7	2.1	610
10 or more years	12.0	10.5	21.8	40.8	17.8	5.3	10.7	0.0	1.1	3.3	92
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	21.9	4.3	20.1	29.9	12.6	4.3	13.1	1.0	8.3	4.3	96
Muslim	30.8	12.9	12.9	22.9	12.9	10.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	39
Christians	22.4	10.4	29.0	30.4	19.7	6.5	10.0	1.3	4.2	2.2	2,058
No Religion	32.8	21.8	25.7	18.8	22.3	3.5	7.5	0.0	4.0	7.0	27
Others	12.7	13.1	32.5	36.9	19.6	1.5	3.1	0.0	5.0	0.8	125
<b>Castes/tribes</b>											
Scheduled castes	19.9	15.3	21.3	21.9	21.1	6.7	11.4	0.0	8.2	8.4	48
Scheduled tribes	21.9	10.4	28.8	30.9	19.5	6.3	9.6	1.2	4.2	2.1	2,212
Other backward classes	(6.9)	(0.0)	(35.2)	(29.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	14
Others	32.3	11.4	24.2	24.5	14.4	4.2	12.8	0.0	5.7	2.8	71
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	28.3	11.4	38.6	28.1	16.2	4.1	5.6	0.8	6.4	2.3	390
Second	22.8	10.1	31.6	29.6	20.5	6.9	8.9	0.9	4.1	2.4	761
Middle	21.6	11.2	26.4	28.6	20.3	7.3	10.9	1.7	4.2	2.1	850
Fourth	14.8	8.8	16.5	38.6	18.6	4.4	13.7	0.9	2.2	2.1	314
Highest	13.0	7.3	9.6	53.3	6.5	3.3	10.0	0.0	6.5	3.2	30
<b>Meghalaya</b>	22.1	10.5	28.5	30.5	19.3	6.2	9.8	1.2	4.3	2.3	2,345

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> 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 complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	43.8	54.7	26.6	50.6	26.7	8.4	11.6	0.0	132
20-24	33.1	49.9	17.4	56.6	24.0	12.1	9.4	0.4	649
25-29	40.3	60.8	21.8	51.0	29.5	10.7	9.3	1.3	904
30-34	37.4	60.7	21.9	49.2	37.7	13.7	15.8	0.5	525
35+	38.5	59.5	23.4	48.7	30.0	13.1	13.2	0.7	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	41.9	52.1	18.8	49.7	24.5	12.2	10.1	0.0	547
2	38.7	59.5	17.5	50.0	29.5	10.5	9.9	0.8	568
3	37.5	60.3	17.4	52.1	31.7	10.0	10.7	1.6	482
4+	36.0	59.3	26.4	52.5	32.0	13.4	13.4	0.8	1,336
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	37.2	58.0	21.3	51.0	29.5	12.4	11.0	0.9	2,644
Urban	44.0	57.2	23.9	53.2	31.8	8.8	15.4	0.0	291
<b>Number of ANC Visits</b>									
No visit	37.6	64.0	24.7	51.3	31.9	8.9	9.3	0.3	1,491
1	40.3	75.9	31.4	62.9	23.7	19.6	12.8	4.0	57
2	40.6	64.0	21.2	41.9	35.9	13.7	9.7	3.9	236
3+	37.5	48.2	17.3	52.6	26.2	15.0	14.5	0.5	1,151
<b>Delivery</b>									
Normal	35.2	58.4	22.0	49.4	32.2	9.8	11.3	0.6	2,630
Caesarean	47.6	47.7	13.8	56.0	30.9	18.1	18.3	2.5	96
By Instrument or Assisted	69.2	58.2	21.1	61.4	13.8	24.5	10.9	1.3	202
<b>Place of Delivery</b>									
Government facility	40.1	56.7	19.0	46.0	24.0	10.0	17.0	0.8	609
Private facility	31.3	53.8	20.6	55.9	32.3	21.4	16.8	0.0	113
Home	37.7	58.3	22.5	52.7	31.5	12.1	9.7	0.8	2,193
Other	(28.4)	(85.1)	(0.0)	(48.8)	(17.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
<b>Meghalaya</b>	37.9	57.9	21.6	51.3	29.8	12.0	11.5	0.8	2,935

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.  
 ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
 # Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.  
 \*\* 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	28.0	31.7	48.9	32.8	13.3	56.6	132
20-24	24.4	37.7	54.5	26.3	12.0	51.3	649
25-29	21.4	43.0	51.0	24.2	17.2	55.1	904
30-34	25.8	41.5	50.6	24.7	18.8	54.1	525
35+	23.9	47.5	53.3	29.4	17.6	54.7	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	21.9	31.6	50.8	25.9	14.8	49.5	547
2	24.6	40.9	51.0	26.5	12.2	52.2	568
3	22.6	48.2	55.8	24.0	13.9	47.8	482
4+	24.4	44.5	52.1	27.4	19.3	59.1	1,336
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	23.2	43.8	53.1	25.8	16.4	53.2	2,644
Urban	28.8	28.8	46.0	31.0	14.4	59.5	291
<b>Delivery</b>							
Normal	22.3	43.1	49.0	26.0	15.3	55.7	2,630
Caesarean	24.6	38.3	47.6	35.4	20.9	50.0	96
By Instrument or Assisted	41.8	33.5	75.0	27.2	21.0	42.2	202
<b>Place of Delivery</b>							
Government facility	21.0	41.6	49.0	20.5	17.5	53.2	609
Private facility	17.6	20.1	40.2	35.5	20.3	81.7	113
Home	24.9	42.6	53.8	27.6	15.8	53.2	2,193
Others	(20.7)	(73.4)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(50.1)	20
<b>Who Conducted the Last Delivery</b>							
Doctor	(13.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	15
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	37.1	45.9	66.6	31.2	27.1	45.8	94
Other Health Personal	(52.1)	(66.6)	(53.5)	(38.4)	(21.4)	(66.8)	19
Dai	24.6	38.2	52.2	36.5	15.1	49.7	1,118
Relatives/Friends	22.6	48.3	49.3	15.4	14.1	56.5	837
Others	25.5	22.5	73.4	27.2	7.5	57.1	89
No One	41.7	55.5	77.7	15.0	31.0	75.9	29
<b>Meghalaya</b>	23.7	42.0	52.2	26.5	16.1	54.0	2,935

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

**TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)<sup>#</sup> whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	29.3	21.3	132
20-24	35.6	26.8	649
25-29	34.1	27.6	904
30-34	31.3	27.0	525
35+	29.7	24.5	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>			
0	*	*	2
1	40.1	31.9	547
2	35.8	29.6	568
3	32.9	25.2	482
4+	28.0	22.9	1,336
<b>Residence</b>			
Rural	29.6	23.1	2,644
Urban	59.9	54.4	291
<b>Education</b>			
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	19.9	14.3	952
Less than 5 years	28.8	21.9	903
5-9 years	39.7	32.5	819
10 or more years	70.0	65.7	261
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	41.5	37.3	167
Muslim	30.0	27.3	51
Christians	32.2	25.9	2,548
No Religion	27.6	20.7	28
Others	30.2	21.8	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>			
Scheduled castes	45.8	37.6	86
Scheduled tribes	31.8	25.5	2,719
Other backward classes	56.0	40.4	25
Others	37.3	35.0	105
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	18.9	11.7	404
Second	24.1	18.0	838
Middle	30.3	24.1	1,032
Fourth	48.9	42.3	524
Highest	81.5	76.3	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	32.6	26.3	2,935
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	32.7	26.2	2,859

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

<sup>#</sup> Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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 extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>1</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication <sup>2</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	38.0	51.8	43.8	28.0	52.9	132
20-24	41.0	52.0	33.1	24.4	48.1	649
25-29	44.8	51.0	40.3	21.4	45.7	904
30-34	47.4	52.2	37.4	25.8	38.0	525
35+	47.8	53.0	38.5	23.9	52.9	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>						
0	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	40.8	53.9	41.9	21.9	46.0	547
2	41.0	50.5	38.7	24.6	45.8	568
3	47.0	49.2	37.5	22.6	49.1	482
4+	47.3	52.7	36.0	24.4	47.4	1,336
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	44.6	49.4	37.2	23.2	50.0	2,644
Urban	47.3	72.9	44.0	28.8	25.5	291
<b>Education</b>						
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	43.8	45.7	39.8	24.1	56.5	952
Less than five years	44.7	48.8	33.2	25.2	45.7	903
5-9 years	47.6	59.3	39.3	24.2	41.6	819
10 or more years	40.6	60.7	42.7	15.7	29.3	261
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	38.0	52.7	38.9	20.9	33.6	167
Muslim	39.2	20.4	62.9	25.8	69.4	51
Christians	46.0	52.3	38.8	24.5	48.2	2,548
No Religion	21.5	39.5	21.1	7.4	0.0	28
Others	38.0	56.6	15.2	15.7	26.7	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	35.3	62.3	35.9	27.1	33.7	86
Scheduled tribes	45.2	52.3	37.8	23.8	47.5	2,719
Other backward classes	56.2	45.2	44.1	20.1	38.9	25
Others	38.9	37.2	40.1	19.2	45.5	105
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	48.7	48.4	35.7	26.9	58.0	404
Second	42.9	49.2	35.1	22.9	49.0	838
Middle	45.6	49.3	39.9	25.5	48.7	1,032
Fourth	45.2	61.7	38.5	20.2	33.0	524
Highest	38.3	63.2	43.5	19.5	26.1	136
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2,935</b>

# Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.  
\* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.  
<sup>2</sup> Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate 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 extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts/State	Percentage of women <sup>1</sup>					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication <sup>2</sup>	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication <sup>3</sup>	
West Garo Hills	55.7	42.7	64.4	31.8	47.7	401
East Garo Hills	34.1	26.3	74.2	34.2	38.4	305
South Garo Hills	42.9	30.7	71.0	28.3	47.4	225
West Khasi Hills	61.9	59.3	39.0	37.1	54.8	648
Ri Bhoi	37.1	49.9	18.8	18.2	57.5	558
East Khasi Hills	41.1	66.7	19.8	14.6	74.2	359
Jaintia Hills	38.9	55.6	16.6	8.6	71.9	439
<b>Meghalaya</b>	44.8	52.0	37.9	23.7	47.0	2935

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

<sup>3</sup> Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

**TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN**

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	9.7	14.4	17.5	12.9	13.7	19.8	14.0	132
20-24	12.2	12.0	17.9	14.6	9.9	15.4	11.8	649
25-29	14.4	14.4	21.0	12.9	10.3	16.2	13.4	904
30-34	16.2	17.6	23.7	13.1	13.6	21.3	18.6	525
35+	15.9	18.6	23.5	14.7	10.7	19.9	16.5	725
<b>No. of Living Children</b>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	12.2	12.3	17.1	14.6	14.1	17.9	12.7	547
2	11.9	13.1	18.6	12.4	9.2	15.7	13.7	568
3	13.8	15.0	21.0	16.0	11.7	18.9	14.8	482
4+	16.4	18.0	24.1	13.1	10.4	18.7	16.1	1,336
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	14.5	15.2	20.7	13.4	11.1	18.0	14.6	2,644
Urban	13.7	18.5	25.8	16.7	10.6	18.1	15.8	291
<b>Education</b>								
Non literate <sup>a</sup>	13.2	14.7	20.0	9.2	8.9	16.2	13.7	952
Less than 5 years	14.7	16.7	20.2	15.0	11.8	17.7	13.1	903
9-10 years	14.6	14.9	22.6	15.1	10.5	18.3	14.9	819
10 or more years	16.8	16.2	25.1	22.0	18.3	25.2	24.2	261
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	9.5	8.1	10.8	9.2	10.3	13.8	10.6	167
Muslim	10.0	19.6	9.8	7.6	9.6	11.7	10.0	51
Christians	14.9	16.1	22.8	14.0	11.1	18.4	15.0	2,548
No Religion	16.2	10.5	5.7	16.3	21.3	24.8	21.3	28
Others	11.9	12.6	13.2	16.3	9.0	16.8	15.9	141
<b>Castes/tribes</b>								
Scheduled castes	18.4	14.9	19.0	13.8	11.8	19.0	16.1	86
Scheduled tribes	14.3	15.6	21.7	13.9	11.1	18.0	14.9	2,719
Other backward classes	8.3	8.4	3.4	3.4	8.4	12.3	7.8	25
Others	14.2	14.0	16.1	11.3	10.6	18.9	11.2	105
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	12.7	17.0	22.9	15.4	9.4	16.8	8.6	404
Second	12.0	13.1	21.8	12.3	9.0	17.8	14.0	838
Middle	15.5	15.4	19.3	13.8	11.8	17.5	15.6	1,032
Fourth	16.3	17.4	23.0	13.6	12.9	19.7	17.7	524
Highest	18.3	19.2	21.0	18.8	15.5	20.6	20.4	136
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>2,935</b>

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

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up by within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up <sup>b</sup>				Number of children**
			Government <sup>1</sup>	Private <sup>2</sup>	Home <sup>3</sup>	Others	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	19.0	148	72.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	28
20-24	27.5	718	79.1	15.5	4.7	0.7	196
25-29	27.8	855	71.7	25.3	1.8	1.2	236
30-34	29.5	459	75.4	22.6	2.0	0.0	135
35-39	23.9	369	72.9	25.5	1.7	0.0	88
40-44	23.6	141	80.1	16.3	3.6	0.0	33
45-49	20.9	43	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	23.1	2,459	76.3	20.6	2.6	0.5	566
Urban	58.7	274	69.5	27.1	2.4	1.1	159
<b>Mother's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.4	857	80.8	12.9	5.0	1.3	122
Less than 5 years	22.2	834	79.5	17.2	2.5	0.7	184
5-9 years	33.5	794	78.5	18.4	2.5	0.5	265
10 or more years	62.6	248	58.6	40.4	1.0	0.0	154
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	47.3	134	70.6	25.1	4.3	0.0	62
Muslim	26.3	38	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Christian	25.7	2,378	76.0	20.7	2.6	0.7	607
Others	24.3	183	67.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	46
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	51.7	60	62.9	31.8	5.3	0.0	31
Scheduled Tribes	25.7	2,557	75.4	21.5	2.4	0.6	653
Other Backward Classes	34.6	26	*	*	*	*	9
Others	23.7	38	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	12.4	416	72.3	14.3	10.0	3.4	51
Second	16.8	790	85.7	12.0	2.3	0.0	132
Middle	26.2	935	82.6	14.1	2.8	0.5	244
Fourth	44.7	472	72.8	24.9	2.2	0.0	209
Highest	73.9	119	47.1	51.3	0.0	1.6	88
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>725</b>

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.<sup>3</sup> Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.<sup>4</sup> Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.<sup>b</sup> 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 mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>b</sup>	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	85.5	67.0	98.5	1.5	148
20-24	87.8	70.0	96.9	3.1	718
25-29	88.2	75.0	98.2	1.8	855
30-34	89.9	74.9	97.6	2.4	459
35-39	86.2	78.1	98.4	1.6	369
40-44	87.9	70.8	96.5	3.5	141
45-49	86.2	88.4	100.0	0.0	43
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	87.7	74.4	97.9	2.1	2,459
Urban	89.5	67.1	96.6	3.4	274
<b>Mother's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	84.7	72.2	96.8	3.2	857
Less than 5 years	90.5	74.9	98.1	1.9	834
5-9 years	87.7	73.3	98.3	1.7	794
10 or more years	90.6	75.3	97.6	2.4	248
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	84.4	59.3	97.1	2.9	134
Muslim	81.0	78.8	97.3	2.7	38
Christian	87.6	74.2	97.6	2.4	2,378
Others	96.2	74.9	100.0	0.0	183
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Castes	94.4	57.6	95.1	4.9	60
Scheduled Tribes	88.1	74.4	97.9	2.1	2,557
Other Backward Classes	43.7	58.0	81.5	18.5	26
Others	84.2	70.7	100.0	0.0	38
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	88.6	74.9	97.1	2.9	416
Second	88.0	72.3	98.1	1.9	790
Middle	86.8	76.2	97.8	2.2	935
Fourth	88.2	72.0	97.8	2.2	472
Highest	92.7	62.6	97.5	2.5	119
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	87.9	73.6	97.8	2.2	2,733
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	87.8	75.0	97.6	2.4	2,533

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.

<sup>b</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

<sup>†</sup> 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 aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status <sup>1</sup>				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid /Semi-solid food	
<2	58.1	0.7	1.4	3.4	4.8	144
2-3	39.9	8.2	4.7	9.2	13.9	172
4-5	28.9	9.8	19.4	10.8	30.2	195
6-8	11.6	8.4	28.2	33.4	61.6	232
9-11	1.8	3.0	14.6	59.2	73.8	165
12-17	1.7	0.8	2.5	65.4	67.9	517
18-23	3.5	0.5	3.3	52.5	55.8	364
24-35	4.5	1.3	3.3	41.2	44.5	944
6-9	9.6	7.9	24.3	38.4	62.7	289
6-35 <sup>2</sup>	30.1	1.9	6.6	49.2	55.8	2,222
6-9 (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	10.1	8.3	24.3	38.3	62.6	276
6-35 <sup>2</sup> (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	30.4	2.0	6.8	49.3	56.1	2,054
Median duration (months)	4.52	4.95	6.74	9.80	8.27	2,733

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.  
<sup>2</sup> Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.  
<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
<b>Age group</b>		
15-19	48.1	49
20-24	36.6	164
25-29	41.2	143
30-34	41.8	76
35-39	43.6	53
40-44	(35.0)	20
45-49	*	6
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	40.3	471
Urban	46.6	40
<b>Mother's education</b>		
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	42.2	160
Less than 5 years	37.2	160
5-9 years	39.0	142
10 or more years	53.7	49
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	(47.1)	17
Muslim	*	4
Christian	41.2	461
Others	27.5	29
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>		
Scheduled Castes	32.2	6
Scheduled Tribes	40.2	489
Other Backward Classes	*	1
Others	*	7
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Lowest	40.1	72
Second	40.5	160
Middle	37.9	184
Fourth	43.8	75
Highest	(65.0)	20
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	40.8	511
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	47.5	479

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.  
 ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
 \* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
 \*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included.  
<sup>†</sup> 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 mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> <sup>a</sup>	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth <sup>1</sup>	After 24 hours of birth	
West Garo Hills	69.7	75.5	96.7	3.3	347
East Garo Hills	77.5	79.3	99.6	0.4	242
South Garo Hills	70.5	90.2	98.1	1.9	158
West Khasi Hills	91.0	80.6	97.5	2.5	690
Ri Bhoi	93.2	65.8	95.3	4.7	519
East Khasi Hills	95.8	65.2	98.7	1.3	346
Jaintia Hills	97.9	70.6	100.0	0.0	431
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	88.0	73.6	97.8	2.2	2,733
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	87.8	75.0	97.6	2.4	2,533

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>a</sup> Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination <sup>1</sup>	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	76.3	66.2	60.3	42.5	27.8	78.5	72.5	43.5	50.3	30.6	15.0	34.4	801
Urban	85.6	82.3	78.9	67.9	7.5	84.5	81.4	67.3	66.2	54.8	11.8	55.3	91
<b>Sex of the child</b>													
Male	76.7	68.3	62.0	43.1	27.1	79.8	72.7	42.5	50.9	29.6	15.0	33.6	479
Female	78.1	67.5	62.6	47.4	24.3	78.5	74.4	50.0	53.3	37.1	14.0	40.0	412
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	78.3	67.8	64.5	49.4	23.1	79.5	73.7	48.5	53.3	37.0	15.1	36.7	295
2	81.2	74.9	69.1	49.4	17.5	77.8	73.5	51.8	60.2	40.5	13.8	45.1	202
3	79.0	67.7	60.3	39.2	34.0	84.7	74.9	43.0	47.2	26.7	8.9	35.6	123
4+	71.9	62.1	54.7	38.9	31.7	76.6	71.6	39.3	46.1	25.9	18.1	30.4	263
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	69.5	58.4	51.2	36.1	31.9	73.8	66.3	37.3	40.5	26.9	18.4	31.1	269
Less than 5 years	76.6	67.2	62.7	42.2	28.3	77.9	72.9	46.1	50.3	30.4	16.0	34.3	264
5-9 years	80.1	72.4	66.4	52.3	19.0	81.6	77.9	50.7	57.1	36.9	13.5	41.6	264
10 or more years	93.5	83.7	80.4	58.8	19.9	90.6	82.2	56.6	75.0	47.5	3.1	44.4	95
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	84.7	71.5	71.5	63.0	21.5	86.9	80.5	69.5	60.9	52.3	6.6	58.8	46
Muslim	(82.4)	(76.5)	(64.7)	(41.2)	(23.5)	(82.4)	(76.5)	(35.3)	(41.2)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(41.2)	17
Christian	77.0	67.5	62.0	44.2	26.4	79.4	74.1	45.2	51.7	32.0	14.7	35.4	763
Others	74.7	67.0	57.8	43.9	22.1	70.0	59.3	40.6	51.6	32.8	22.2	33.5	66
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	(87.0)	(82.6)	(78.3)	(69.6)	(13.0)	(82.6)	(82.6)	(69.6)	(65.2)	(56.5)	(13.0)	(60.9)	23
Scheduled Tribes	77.2	67.7	62.0	44.7	26.3	79.2	73.3	45.6	52.0	32.5	14.7	35.8	830
Other Backward Classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	(91.7)	(75.0)	(66.7)	(50.0)	(8.3)	(75.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(41.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(58.3)	12
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	58.9	51.8	45.6	31.1	17.5	61.0	56.8	35.0	30.2	21.8	30.9	32.3	97
Second	73.8	63.4	57.9	40.0	30.3	79.1	74.1	41.5	45.1	27.0	18.0	31.5	202
Middle	76.1	67.6	62.4	42.1	32.6	78.7	73.5	41.1	49.6	30.0	15.1	32.0	289
Fourth	83.5	70.4	63.7	49.8	20.6	81.7	74.3	53.4	60.6	39.7	8.0	42.3	224
Highest	95.1	92.4	88.5	72.4	13.6	95.1	88.8	66.7	80.2	54.9	3.7	55.2	80
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	77.3	67.8	62.2	45.1	25.8	79.1	73.4	45.9	51.9	33.1	14.7	36.5	892
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	77.8	68.2	62.4	45.6	26.0	79.3	73.6	46.5	52.5	33.7	14.0	37.0	818

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup>BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.<sup>a</sup>Literate but did not attend school are also included.<sup>†</sup> 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 received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full <sup>1</sup>	None		
West Garo Hills	32.1	73.1	33.5	25.4	43.0	47.1	30.3	11.8	23.3	120
East Garo Hills	23.2	63.6	16.2	30.1	23.8	23.0	14.5	11.3	21.3	66
South Garo Hills	19.7	66.3	20.2	30.3	34.4	42.1	10.4	7.2	31.6	48
West Khasi Hills	25.0	64.5	31.1	28.4	32.6	36.9	22.0	29.1	25.3	230
Ri Bhoi	53.1	86.7	65.1	17.7	68.5	69.0	55.9	7.7	55.5	156
East Khasi Hills	52.2	96.1	68.6	23.0	65.7	67.2	48.8	3.1	54.3	121
Jaintia Hills	34.3	83.1	54.4	28.0	42.3	63.4	34.0	14.8	55.3	151
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	36.5	77.3	45.1	25.8	45.9	51.9	33.1	14.7	39.5	892
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	37.0	77.8	45.6	26.0	46.5	52.5	33.7	14.0	38.5 <sup>#</sup>	818

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.<sup>2</sup> Children aged 12-35 months.<sup>#</sup> Children aged 9-35 months.<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of Vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health centre	Other government health facility			
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	22.0	31.9	46.3	2.8	3.0	2,012
Urban	2.2	7.6	75.8	14.9	1.3	248
<b>Sex of the child</b>						
Male	19.8	28.8	49.4	4.7	2.6	1,195
Female	19.8	29.7	49.7	3.5	3.0	1,064
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	17.4	32.0	47.3	6.4	2.4	704
2	18.0	30.4	51.0	3.6	2.3	537
3	20.5	25.0	50.7	3.0	3.5	336
4+	23.7	27.5	50.4	2.6	3.3	662
<b>Mother's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	21.5	30.4	48.8	1.1	3.8	663
Less than 5 years	18.3	30.7	48.7	1.7	3.8	674
5-9 years	21.0	29.3	50.9	4.3	1.7	695
10 or more years	15.9	21.0	50.2	19.9	0.4	228
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	16.5	24.9	52.0	14.8	0.9	124
Muslim	3.1	31.5	50.0	2.8	9.4	32
Christian	20.5	29.7	48.9	3.6	2.9	1,959
Others	16.7	26.0	55.6	3.1	1.4	145
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	17.8	21.4	39.3	21.5	2.0	53
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	29.6	49.6	3.6	2.8	2,111
Other Backward Classes	(20.0)	(15.0)	(70.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	20
Others	6.5	26.1	54.9	2.8	9.7	31
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	13.7	31.0	50.4	2.5	5.5	198
Second	19.5	35.3	46.1	.8	3.0	464
Middle	23.4	30.0	47.7	1.6	2.7	804
Fourth	19.5	25.6	54.7	4.7	2.3	597
Highest	12.9	20.3	48.7	23.0	1.6	196
<b>Meghalaya</b>	19.8	29.2	49.5	4.1	2.8	2,260

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.<sup>a</sup> 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 at least one dose of Vitamin A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin A and Hepatitis B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age of the child</b>				
12-23 months	36.4	7.7	11.4	892
24-35 months	42.3	10.1	14.9	946
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	38.3	8.9	13.0	1,653
Urban	49.9	10.0	15.5	185
<b>Sex of the child</b>				
Male	38.0	9.5	12.2	963
Female	41.1	8.6	14.4	873
<b>Birth order</b>				
1	43.5	9.0	12.8	583
2	40.8	9.3	13.6	408
3	35.4	15.7	13.7	268
4+	35.7	5.7	12.8	559
<b>Mother's education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	29.9	9.7	10.3	586
Less than 5 years	38.1	8.0	11.2	554
5-9 years	46.3	10.6	14.9	529
10 or more years	55.8	6.2	25.0	169
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	43.8	12.6	20.8	91
Muslim	35.9	20.0	21.5	28
Christian	38.9	9.1	13.1	1,594
Others	43.9	3.7	8.4	125
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>				
Scheduled Castes	50.6	0.0	21.4	38
Scheduled Tribes	39.3	9.2	12.8	1,726
Other Backward Classes	(23.5)	(0.0)	(23.5)	17
Others	42.1	18.3	19.3	26
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	31.9	6.6	8.8	192
Second	31.4	12.3	8.6	412
Middle	37.2	8.2	12.1	642
Fourth	47.2	9.4	17.0	454
Highest	58.9	7.1	26.2	138
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	39.5	9.1	13.2	1,838
<b>Meghalaya (15-44) #†</b>	38.5	8.8	13.2	2,005

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

# Children aged 9-35 months.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but not attend school are also included.

† 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	54.6	53.4	53.9	11.3	17.7	14.6	22.8	262
20-24	71.2	56.2	57.1	13.8	15.3	15.4	20.7	1,002
25-29	74.3	62.3	56.9	14.7	12.5	17.0	18.9	1,538
30-34	75.8	63.0	59.1	15.7	11.7	19.3	17.5	1,179
35-39	77.3	58.8	59.3	15.0	6.6	15.8	18.7	1,408
40-44	77.0	59.2	58.8	16.8	9.4	20.8	18.8	791
45-49	75.7	59.1	57.1	15.6	5.8	16.1	19.9	763
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	73.1	57.0	57.8	15.3	10.9	16.6	19.9	6,052
Urban	83.7	76.9	58.8	13.8	8.5	21.0	14.4	891
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	68.2	50.8	54.6	14.9	10.2	14.8	23.1	2,385
Less than 5 years	73.4	53.6	59.6	15.0	10.9	15.5	21.6	1,850
5-9 years	77.7	67.4	58.3	15.3	10.6	18.3	13.9	1,992
10 or more years	88.7	78.5	62.2	15.0	10.5	24.4	16.1	716
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	74.4	73.0	56.0	16.9	10.0	21.0	14.6	504
Muslim	51.1	62.7	54.7	17.6	8.9	14.2	24.1	130
Christian	74.7	59.3	58.2	14.8	10.4	16.7	18.4	5,967
Others	78.4	51.3	57.2	16.2	14.0	20.7	35.2	342
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	82.7	82.7	64.3	20.0	12.5	26.4	18.3	243
Scheduled Tribes	74.8	58.8	58.1	14.6	10.4	16.7	19.0	6,324
Other Backward Classes	62.5	62.6	52.8	13.3	14.0	13.3	20.9	80
Others	55.0	57.6	63.4	32.9	13.9	29.8	13.4	103
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	64.4	38.0	62.5	21.3	17.1	18.5	21.9	711
Second	69.2	46.8	59.3	15.8	11.4	14.1	21.5	1,676
Middle	73.7	61.6	55.2	12.8	10.2	16.4	18.0	2,607
Fourth	82.1	69.5	58.2	15.1	7.9	17.1	18.8	1,418
Highest	88.0	83.2	61.0	17.0	10.0	27.4	15.2	530
<b>Meghalaya</b>	74.4	59.9	58.0	15.1	10.5	17.2	19.1	6,943

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Among women aware of diarrhoea management.<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility <sup>2</sup>	Private health facility <sup>3</sup>	Other	
<b>Age group</b>								
Less than 25	9.2	1,125	42.2	63.4	71.4	27.1	4.5	63
25-29	9.8	1,318	45.7	61.0	60.5	37.1	3.7	78
30-34	11.3	762	46.9	67.3	61.9	36.4	1.7	57
35-39	12.9	605	51.4	74.5	67.1	36.3	0.0	58
40-49	11.1	334	38.3	60.9	(52.2)	(56.5)	(4.3)	23
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	10.4	3,738	44.0	66.2	64.9	35.1	3.1	255
Urban	11.4	406	57.5	57.6	(54.2)	(45.8)	(0.0)	24
<b>Mother's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.6	1,314	30.2	66.7	61.5	38.5	4.7	83
Less than 5 years	11.9	1,281	44.2	60.2	62.9	38.2	1.1	90
5-9 years	10.1	1,186	59.0	71.4	66.1	32.8	3.4	84
10 or more years	9.9	363	59.0	61.0	(68.2)	(31.8)	(0.0)	22
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	5.1	201	39.2	80.0	*	*	*	8
Muslim	1.6	64	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Christian	11.1	3,601	46.9	63.9	63.4	36.9	2.7	253
Others	7.6	278	23.9	86.4	(72.2)	(22.2)	(5.6)	18
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	8.7	106	55.4	100.0	*	*	*	9
Schedule Tribes	10.8	3,866	45.2	64.4	63.1	36.9	2.9	265
Other Backward Classes	2.6	37	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	1
Others	3.8	54	0.0	50.2	*	*	*	1
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	16.2	404	39.9	74.2	51.7	48.3	0.0	49
Second	13.1	924	36.5	60.0	65.2	34.8	5.4	72
Middle	9.3	1,488	40.1	64.6	66.7	35.5	1.1	88
Fourth	9.0	1,005	62.1	65.5	72.5	24.3	4.9	57
Highest	5.9	322	82.3	71.5	(46.2)	(53.8)	(0.0)	13
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	10.5	4,144	45.5	65.3	64.0	36.0	2.8	279
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	10.5	3,805	45.2	63.3	65.2	34.4	2.4	251

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.

<sup>1</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women aware of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) <sup>1</sup>					Children suffered from ARI <sup>3</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>4</sup>	Source of treatment <sup>5</sup>			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs <sup>2</sup>			Government health facility <sup>6</sup>	Private health facility <sup>7</sup>	Others	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	14.6	262	63.9	39.6	18.4	15.6	71.7	8.2	76.0	70.6	23.5	5.9	158
20-24	17.0	1,002	67.8	27.7	13.3	20.1	79.1	5.7	80.8	60.9	37.0	2.2	967
25-29	22.2	1,538	62.9	25.5	15.5	21.9	74.8	7.2	82.7	56.0	40.4	3.5	1,318
30-34	21.6	1,179	65.8	31.6	17.5	18.6	71.7	7.5	82.3	49.4	49.4	1.2	762
35-39	23.6	1,408	65.3	33.2	15.6	14.8	70.5	5.5	81.9	43.1	55.4	1.5	605
40-44	23.9	791	66.0	26.1	15.7	19.5	75.5	3.3	94.1	44.8	51.7	3.4	242
45-49	22.0	763	63.4	30.8	17.1	14.5	75.9	5.4	88.9	28.6	57.1	14.3	92
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	20.0	6,052	63.6	28.5	14.7	18.8	72.7	5.8	82.9	53.0	43.8	3.2	3,738
Urban	31.9	891	70.6	34.1	21.2	16.0	79.0	12.3	80.5	54.8	45.2	0.0	406
<b>Mother's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.6	2,385	61.7	33.1	13.3	17.9	64.4	5.6	80.1	61.9	31.9	6.2	1,314
Less than 5 years	17.9	1,850	64.4	25.4	12.8	18.3	74.4	6.0	84.0	48.5	49.3	2.2	1,281
5-9 years	24.0	1,992	64.1	26.7	17.0	16.0	76.0	8.1	81.2	54.2	45.1	0.7	1,186
10 or more years	44.0	716	70.8	34.1	20.7	22.0	81.5	5.3	90.2	43.2	54.5	2.3	363
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	33.3	504	72.4	34.2	19.8	13.4	75.1	5.1	92.3	57.1	42.9	0.0	201
Muslim	18.2	130	66.0	33.0	12.3	4.2	61.7	4.8	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	64
Christian	21.3	5,967	64.3	29.4	15.7	18.8	74.0	6.8	82.3	53.4	43.7	2.9	3,601
Other	10.4	342	53.0	10.9	8.2	28.7	72.5	3.5	84.4	44.0	52.0	4.0	278
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	43.3	243	74.8	34.9	20.5	13.0	82.6	4.9	100.0	72.7	27.3	3.0	106
Scheduled Tribes	20.5	6,324	63.7	29.0	15.2	18.8	73.7	6.4	82.0	51.9	45.2	0.0	3,866
Other Backward Classes	31.5	80	74.1	25.2	31.7	4.1	68.1	8.1	85.7	16.7	83.3	0.0	37
Others	21.0	103	73.2	31.1	8.9	18.2	86.6	5.7	75.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	54
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	11.9	711	56.2	24.9	10.6	21.2	69.1	8.9	86.7	48.3	51.7	0.0	404
Second	15.5	1,676	58.5	28.0	12.9	21.7	71.9	7.7	78.4	53.7	40.0	6.3	924
Middle	19.7	2,607	64.9	27.8	12.6	16.9	71.5	5.8	81.3	58.2	39.6	2.2	1,488
Fourth	28.4	1,418	67.1	30.9	20.8	18.7	74.9	5.5	88.1	53.2	44.0	2.8	1,005
Highest	44.6	530	71.9	34.7	19.7	15.6	81.7	5.7	77.8	41.2	58.8	0.0	322
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	21.5	6,943	65.0	29.5	15.9	18.2	73.9	6.4	82.6	53.2	44.0	2.8	4,144
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	23.1	5,545	65.5	29.7	15.9	19.3	73.5	6.4	82.4	58.1	39.6	2.2	3,805

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. <sup>2</sup> Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.

<sup>3</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey. <sup>4</sup> Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/treatment. <sup>5</sup> Among children who sought advice/treatment. <sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. <sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school are also included. <sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI <sup>1</sup>	Children sought advice/treatment <sup>2</sup>	Number of children**
West Garo Hills	66.3	4.5	30.4	9.5	76.4	518
East Garo Hills	62.3	2.5	31.0	3.8	61.9	355
South Garo Hills	81.1	5.4	40.4	4.3	68.8	273
West Khasi Hills	39.3	22.3	60.5	14.3	78.0	1,018
Ri Bhoi	58.1	8.9	82.9	3.3	92.5	803
East Khasi Hills	66.1	7.0	90.8	3.6	90.5	517
Jaintia Hills	55.0	8.5	60.8	2.1	97.3	660
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	59.9	10.5	65.3	6.4	82.6	4,144
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	60.8	10.5	63.3	6.4	82.4	3,805

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Last two weeks prior to survey.

<sup>2</sup> Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	85.7	84.6	93.1	86.0	84.8	94.3
Any modern method <sup>1</sup>	84.7	83.5	92.8	84.9	83.6	94.2
Female sterilization	76.2	74.9	84.9	76.1	74.7	85.8
Male sterilization	34.6	32.4	49.5	35.1	32.8	51.6
Intra Uterine Device	43.3	40.4	63.1	43.6	40.6	64.1
Pill	65.1	63.1	79.2	65.7	63.5	80.6
Emergency contraceptive pill	14.0	11.8	29.0	14.2	12.0	29.7
Injectables	30.0	27.6	46.2	30.7	28.2	48.0
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	56.2	53.7	73.2	56.6	54.0	74.5
Female condom	11.3	9.7	22.0	11.6	10.0	22.8
Rhythm method	34.1	32.0	48.3	34.3	32.1	49.8
Withdrawal method	28.8	26.8	41.9	28.9	26.9	43.3
Others	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.4
Number of women**	6,943	6,052	891	6,170	5,405	765

\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes 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, Meghalaya, 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**	
<b>Age group</b>															
15-24	80.6	79.4	28.1	71.3	36.7	59.6	12.2	25.2	51.5	9.7	27.2	22.0	1.7	1,144	
25-29	87.5	86.5	37.6	77.8	44.8	68.5	15.2	34.9	61.9	14.6	34.9	29.9	1.6	1,410	
30-34	86.7	86.0	35.1	76.9	44.9	65.5	15.6	30.5	55.4	11.3	36.1	30.9	3.7	1,052	
35-39	89.9	88.2	38.4	77.8	47.5	70.4	13.1	32.7	58.1	12.3	38.0	31.9	2.3	1,256	
40-49	84.8	83.9	35.4	76.3	43.4	63.6	15.1	29.1	54.7	9.8	34.9	29.5	3.0	1,308	
<b>No. of living children</b>															
0	85.2	84.8	42.6	73.4	43.3	68.3	17.1	30.3	62.4	15.3	36.7	32.9	2.5	569	
1	86.2	85.3	38.3	77.2	44.6	66.9	15.3	32.9	61.6	15.7	34.9	27.5	1.7	896	
2	88.5	87.0	37.7	78.2	46.4	68.5	15.1	33.1	60.4	13.7	36.7	30.5	3.1	1,143	
3	86.0	84.9	36.7	76.6	48.2	66.2	14.8	32.7	57.0	11.6	35.5	29.4	2.2	1,111	
4+	84.9	83.8	30.2	75.2	39.8	63.1	12.6	27.9	51.4	8.3	31.9	27.6	2.4	2,451	
<b>Residence</b>															
Rural	84.8	83.6	32.8	74.7	40.6	63.5	12.0	28.2	54.0	10.0	32.1	26.9	2.3	5,405	
Urban	94.3	94.2	51.6	85.8	64.1	80.6	29.7	48.0	74.5	22.8	49.8	43.3	3.4	765	
<b>Education</b>															
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	81.3	79.9	29.4	70.1	33.2	57.6	9.1	22.3	46.1	7.6	27.4	23.6	2.8	2,117	
Less than five years	83.8	82.4	27.3	74.3	37.6	62.0	10.0	26.0	50.3	7.3	29.4	23.8	1.9	1,658	
5-9 years	89.9	89.2	41.0	80.0	51.1	71.0	18.3	36.6	65.5	16.1	39.9	34.1	2.3	1,754	
10 or more years	96.6	96.0	58.1	90.4	73.0	87.2	31.5	54.5	83.2	24.0	54.7	45.9	2.6	641	
<b>Religion</b>															
Hindu	89.0	88.7	42.9	79.1	53.3	74.8	24.5	41.0	69.7	17.4	39.4	32.4	1.8	463	
Muslim	96.3	95.5	50.2	86.6	63.6	78.6	14.1	33.3	69.8	7.2	39.6	38.0	1.6	126	
Christian	85.7	84.4	34.9	75.7	42.8	65.1	13.8	30.3	55.7	11.6	34.8	29.2	2.6	5,295	
No religion	93.4	93.4	33.9	85.2	37.5	69.5	8.3	22.5	48.8	10.3	20.5	14.2	2.0	49	
Others	81.0	80.5	16.7	72.2	33.8	54.0	7.3	19.0	47.4	3.5	14.5	14.1	0.8	237	
<b>Castes/tribes</b>															
Scheduled castes	92.3	91.8	42.9	84.5	65.3	79.6	31.1	48.5	71.7	16.0	48.3	44.0	1.3	227	
Scheduled tribes	85.8	84.6	34.5	75.7	42.3	65.0	13.3	29.9	55.8	11.6	33.8	28.6	2.4	5,604	
Other backward classes	90.6	90.6	46.5	79.6	55.8	76.6	23.7	44.1	68.6	19.5	39.3	27.8	4.1	74	
Others	83.2	82.4	37.8	76.2	50.2	64.9	17.0	29.2	58.3	7.0	31.0	22.3	1.9	265	
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	69.6	68.3	17.0	61.5	22.2	42.3	5.2	14.5	35.4	5.2	18.8	13.8	1.3	631	
Second	79.7	78.2	24.8	69.4	32.5	56.4	7.7	21.7	44.8	7.4	26.5	22.0	1.8	1,500	
Middle	88.5	87.4	37.6	77.0	43.5	67.6	12.2	29.4	57.7	10.7	34.7	28.9	2.7	2,317	
Fourth	93.2	92.2	43.3	84.2	57.2	76.9	21.8	42.1	69.6	16.8	43.3	37.7	2.3	1,260	
Highest	96.7	96.7	58.8	92.2	72.8	87.9	38.1	57.9	83.2	25.0	55.0	48.7	4.9	461	
Meghalaya	86.0	84.9	35.1	76.1	43.6	65.7	14.2	30.7	56.6	11.6	34.3	28.9	2.4	6,170	

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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**
West Garo Hills	92.9	92.4	61.5	83.1	59.5	77.7	27.3	42.4	70.2	25.2	52.3	50.6	7.1	946
East Garo Hills	94.7	93.7	64.4	87.4	52.6	80.4	10.7	40.9	62.3	19.0	36.3	27.9	5.5	873
South Garo Hills	94.3	93.3	54.0	73.2	48.1	75.8	17.7	35.8	67.2	17.1	49.2	45.0	1.6	869
West Khasi Hills	58.3	56.3	9.9	48.0	19.6	31.0	5.9	12.9	24.8	4.1	17.8	7.7	0.4	1,046
Ri Bhoi	83.3	82.4	17.3	76.0	40.1	60.4	11.1	25.2	47.7	4.6	21.0	18.7	0.1	943
East Khasi Hills	89.2	88.1	26.5	80.5	57.9	77.7	20.7	39.8	71.7	11.1	34.2	27.1	0.9	703
Jaintia Hills	93.3	92.4	14.5	90.3	35.8	63.6	9.4	23.6	57.0	2.7	27.0	25.5	0.9	790
Meghalaya	86.0	84.9	35.1	76.1	43.6	65.7	14.2	30.7	56.6	11.6	34.3	28.9	2.4	6,170

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, Meghalaya, 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	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**	
<b>Age group</b>															
15 - 19	10.8	5.8	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	3.3	0.0	4.1	2.1	0.4	240	
20 - 24	15.4	9.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	5.3	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.1	6.0	2.8	0.3	904	
25 - 29	27.3	18.8	0.3	5.3	1.5	8.4	0.8	0.9	4.5	0.3	7.9	5.1	0.3	1,410	
30 - 34	34.0	24.8	0.1	10.0	1.8	10.8	1.3	1.1	4.5	0.1	10.6	4.9	0.7	1,052	
35 - 39	37.9	26.8	0.2	12.7	1.3	10.3	1.1	1.3	3.9	0.3	12.6	7.3	0.7	1,256	
40 - 44	31.0	23.4	0.4	15.0	2.2	5.7	1.2	1.2	3.0	0.3	9.1	3.5	1.0	683	
45 - 49	27.2	18.7	0.5	10.2	0.8	7.3	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.2	9.8	5.1	0.5	625	
<b>No. of living children</b>															
0	11.9	8.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	4.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	0.3	4.7	2.3	0.5	569	
1	23.9	15.1	0.0	2.4	1.3	6.9	0.7	0.9	5.3	0.1	8.0	5.1	0.5	896	
2	30.8	20.7	0.1	6.8	1.6	9.2	1.0	0.7	4.6	0.2	10.3	5.2	0.8	1,143	
3	34.3	25.0	0.3	11.6	1.7	9.7	0.9	1.0	3.5	0.3	9.8	5.1	0.6	1,111	
4+	30.6	21.9	0.4	11.6	1.2	8.0	1.1	1.2	3.0	0.2	9.9	5.2	0.5	2,451	
<b>Residence</b>															
Rural	27.0	18.6	0.2	7.8	1.1	7.6	0.9	0.9	3.4	0.2	8.9	4.7	0.6	5,405	
Urban	40.1	30.2	0.4	12.7	3.0	11.2	1.0	1.5	5.9	0.4	11.3	6.0	0.4	765	
<b>Education</b>															
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	24.1	15.6	0.1	6.4	0.9	7.3	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.2	9.1	5.2	0.7	2,117	
Less than five years	22.5	14.1	0.1	6.7	0.4	6.0	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.1	7.9	4.8	0.7	1,658	
5-9 years	33.5	25.0	0.4	10.4	2.0	9.2	1.1	1.3	4.8	0.3	9.6	4.3	0.3	1,754	
10 or more years	46.2	36.4	0.3	13.8	3.6	13.2	1.3	1.6	9.2	0.5	12.0	5.9	0.3	641	
<b>Religion</b>															
Hindu	41.7	33.8	0.9	13.8	3.2	15.1	2.2	1.6	7.4	1.3	11.8	5.3	0.9	463	
Muslim	30.8	25.2	1.6	9.3	0.8	13.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	126	
Christian	28.1	19.1	0.1	8.0	1.2	7.6	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.1	9.4	5.0	0.6	5,295	
No religion	20.5	14.2	0.0	2.0	2.3	6.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.2	8.0	0.0	49	
Others	14.4	11.8	0.0	8.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	237	
<b>Castes/tribes</b>															
Scheduled castes	43.0	33.5	1.4	16.3	2.2	11.7	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.9	11.6	7.4	0.0	227	
Scheduled tribes	27.8	19.1	0.2	8.0	1.2	7.6	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.2	9.3	4.8	0.6	5,604	
Other backward classes	42.6	40.1	0.0	10.6	3.9	20.4	1.3	2.8	5.1	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	74	
Others	30.0	22.9	0.4	10.1	1.8	11.0	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.3	7.1	5.1	0.8	265	
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	15.0	8.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	2.5	0.0	631	
Second	19.9	11.2	0.1	4.7	0.7	5.1	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.3	8.7	4.3	0.7	1,500	
Middle	30.1	20.8	0.1	8.1	1.1	8.7	1.2	1.1	3.9	0.1	10.0	5.3	0.7	2,317	
Fourth	36.1	28.2	0.6	13.0	3.0	9.9	1.5	1.7	4.8	0.2	9.1	5.7	0.4	1,260	
Highest	47.9	38.3	0.2	15.9	1.9	14.6	0.8	1.1	9.1	0.8	12.0	5.9	0.4	461	
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	28.6	20.0	0.2	8.4	1.3	8.1	0.9	1.0	3.7	0.2	9.2	4.9	0.6	6,170	
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	28.8	20.1	0.2	8.2	1.4	8.2	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	9.1	4.9	0.6	5,545	

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included. <sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>												
15 - 19	7.1	5.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	240
20 - 24	9.6	7.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	904
25 - 29	20.4	14.6	0.0	5.3	0.9	4.4	1.0	2.4	4.4	1.3	0.0	1,410
30 - 34	27.5	21.5	0.3	10.0	1.3	5.5	1.6	2.2	5.0	0.9	0.0	1,052
35 - 39	32.0	23.3	0.2	13.3	0.9	5.1	1.0	2.4	7.0	1.7	0.0	1,256
40 - 44	27.2	21.8	0.0	15.1	1.4	2.5	0.4	2.1	5.1	0.4	0.0	683
45 - 49	21.4	16.0	0.0	10.6	0.5	2.8	0.7	1.4	4.6	0.6	0.0	625
<b>No. of living children</b>												
No children	6.3	4.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	569
1 child	15.2	11.3	0.1	2.4	0.6	3.4	1.1	2.9	3.3	0.9	0.0	896
1 son	17.4	13.6	0.2	2.9	0.4	4.0	1.3	4.2	2.8	1.3	0.0	439
No son	13.0	9.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.8	1.7	3.7	0.4	0.0	457
2 children	24.3	17.6	0.1	6.9	1.4	4.9	1.1	2.6	5.8	1.0	0.0	1,143
1 or more sons	25.8	18.5	0.0	7.1	1.6	5.5	1.0	2.8	6.3	1.0	0.0	904
No sons	18.3	14.1	0.4	6.2	0.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	4.1	0.8	0.0	239
3 children	28.9	22.1	0.2	11.5	1.1	5.1	1.7	2.0	4.9	1.7	0.0	1,111
1 or more sons	29.4	22.9	0.2	11.6	1.1	5.5	1.9	2.1	4.6	1.8	0.0	1,001
No sons	23.8	14.8	0.0	10.2	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.9	8.1	0.9	0.0	110
4+ children	25.7	19.3	0.0	12.1	0.8	3.9	0.6	1.8	5.3	1.0	0.0	2,451
1 or more sons	25.6	19.3	0.0	12.2	0.8	3.9	0.6	1.6	5.2	1.0	0.0	2,392
No sons	28.4	18.5	0.0	8.3	1.5	1.6	0.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	59
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	21.2	15.7	0.1	8.0	0.7	3.8	0.9	2.0	4.4	1.0	0.0	5,405
Urban	33.5	26.1	0.1	12.8	2.2	5.2	1.4	2.9	6.5	0.9	0.0	765
<b>Education</b>												
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	19.0	12.9	0.0	6.6	0.4	3.4	0.8	1.5	4.9	0.9	0.0	2,117
Less than five years	16.9	12.5	0.0	7.1	0.3	3.2	0.8	1.0	3.2	1.4	0.0	1,658
5-9 years	27.3	21.2	0.2	10.4	1.4	4.7	1.0	2.9	5.3	0.7	0.0	1,754
10 or more years	37.5	30.3	0.2	13.8	2.5	6.2	1.7	4.5	6.1	1.2	0.0	641
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	35.9	29.4	0.2	13.5	1.9	7.3	2.5	3.3	6.1	0.6	0.0	463
Muslim	28.4	22.9	0.8	9.3	0.8	7.2	2.4	2.3	4.0	1.6	0.0	126
Christian	22.0	16.2	0.1	8.2	0.8	3.8	0.8	2.1	4.7	1.1	0.0	5,295
No religion	11.9	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	49
Others	12.7	10.5	0.0	8.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	237

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	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
<b>Castes/tribes</b>												
Scheduled castes	38.8	30.4	0.4	16.8	1.3	5.1	2.1	3.7	8.0	0.9	0.0	227
Scheduled tribes	21.8	16.0	0.1	8.2	0.8	3.8	0.8	2.0	4.7	1.0	0.0	5,604
Other backward classes	33.1	33.1	0.0	10.6	3.9	10.9	2.7	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	74
Others	25.8	21.4	0.4	9.3	1.9	6.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.0	265
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	9.1	7.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	631
Second	14.7	9.7	0.0	5.0	0.2	2.8	0.5	1.1	3.8	1.2	0.0	1,500
Middle	24.0	17.4	0.1	8.2	0.7	4.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	1.0	0.0	2,317
Fourth	30.0	24.2	0.2	13.4	2.2	5.1	0.3	2.3	4.6	1.3	0.0	1,260
Highest	41.6	32.8	0.0	15.6	1.4	7.2	2.6	4.6	7.9	0.5	0.0	461
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	22.7	17.0	0.1	8.6	0.9	4.0	0.9	2.1	4.7	1.0	0.0	6,170
<b>Meghalaya (15-44) †</b>	22.8	17.1	0.1	8.3	0.9	4.1	1.0	2.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	5,545

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh		Spacing method <sup>†</sup>
	< 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
<b>Age group</b>									
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0	*	3	*	8	1.4
20 - 24	*	*	*	5	69.6	33	(50.0)	10	2.9
25 - 29	(11.1)	(66.7)	(22.2)	12	87.9	77	86.4	35	6.0
30 - 34	(30.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)	14	88.2	75	(85.7)	23	6.8
35 - 39	(12.5)	(37.5)	(50.0)	12	85.1	78	92.2	31	6.5
40 - 44	*	*	*	9	(100.0)	20	(87.5)	15	4.1
45 - 49	*	*	*	3	(100.0)	22	*	9	na
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	*	*	*	1	(100.0)	11	*	8	1.6
1	*	*	*	6	72.7	41	87.7	27	4.9
2	(7.1)	(57.1)	(35.7)	17	86.2	70	77.9	30	7.3
3	(40.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	12	91.4	76	(77.8)	23	6.6
4+	(15.4)	(30.8)	(53.8)	19	84.8	110	88.4	43	4.9
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	16.9	41.2	41.8	38	85.8	257	79.6	107	4.4
Urban	(15.4)	(30.8)	(53.8)	17	86.1	51	(85.0)	24	11.3
<b>Education</b>									
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	*	*	*	9	84.9	90	82.0	32	3.4
Less than five years	*	*	*	5	83.0	66	(50.0)	17	3.0
5-9 years	23.8	41.4	34.8	25	88.5	101	81.6	52	6.7
10 or more years	(14.3)	(42.9)	(42.9)	16	85.7	51	92.1	30	13.6
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	*	*	*	9	81.3	46	(66.7)	16	11.7
Muslim	*	*	*	1	(75.0)	12	*	3	4.5
Christian	18.7	43.5	37.8	44	87.3	243	87.8	112	5.0
No religion	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	nc	0	2.4
Others	*	*	*	1	*	5	nc	0	1.8
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	3	(84.6)	17	*	9	10.8
Scheduled tribes	18.2	45.3	36.5	44	86.9	260	87.6	114	4.9
Other backward classes	*	*	*	3	(50.0)	10	*	3	13.0
Others	*	*	*	5	(91.7)	21	*	5	7.7
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0	(90.9)	19	*	1	1.8
Second	*	*	*	3	83.9	50	(80.0)	16	3.0
Middle	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	17	86.6	126	94.5	63	5.1
Fourth	14.6	41.2	44.2	28	83.5	68	63.1	29	7.1
Highest	*	*	*	7	87.9	45	(88.2)	22	15.9
Meghalaya	16.8	38.0	45.2	55	85.9	308	81.4	131	5.3

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>c</sup> Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/nirodh and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total <sup>1</sup>	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
<b>Years since sterilization</b>									
<2	1.8	7.7	41.3	19.8	22.0	7.5	100.0	31.0	55
2-3	0.0	27.1	22.9	24.8	16.7	8.5	100.0	29.9	60
4-5	1.4	10.5	32.0	27.6	22.2	6.3	100.0	30.8	77
6-7	2.6	16.5	37.5	28.1	11.4	3.8	100.0	29.5	78
8-9	1.6	17.0	29.9	30.3	16.3	4.9	100.0	29.7	66
10+	6.5	24.2	35.1	29.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	27.2	109
<b>No. of living children</b>									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
1	(11.8)	(23.5)	(47.1)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.8)	23
2	7.0	40.3	33.4	10.4	3.3	5.5	100.0	25.6	83
3	2.9	32.7	34.5	19.4	9.4	1.1	100.0	27.5	131
4+	1.2	5.5	32.2	35.2	19.8	6.2	100.0	31.4	298
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	2.0	17.3	32.1	27.6	16.4	4.6	100.0	29.8	433
Urban	5.4	19.4	37.8	25.8	7.1	4.5	100.0	28.1	107
<b>Education</b>									
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	1.8	14.3	30.1	28.8	18.7	6.4	100.0	30.6	142
Less than five years	5.2	21.3	21.0	21.9	23.6	7.0	100.0	30.0	118
5-9 years	2.7	22.1	38.7	26.3	8.2	2.0	100.0	28.1	188
10 or more years	1.1	9.2	42.7	33.7	9.2	4.2	100.0	29.7	92
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	3.7	28.1	29.5	27.2	7.7	3.8	100.0	28.2	67
Muslim	(0.0)	(45.5)	(36.4)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.6)	13
Christian	2.8	14.4	34.0	27.8	16.0	5.1	100.0	29.8	439
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	1
Others	(0.0)	(38.9)	(33.3)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.7)	20
<b>Castes/tribes</b>									
Scheduled castes	0.0	32.5	31.5	23.9	9.3	2.8	100.0	28.2	41
Scheduled tribes	2.9	15.9	33.6	27.2	15.5	4.8	100.0	29.6	464
Other backward classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	28.7	8
Others	3.8	20.5	38.3	28.8	4.3	4.4	100.0	27.9	27
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(0.0)	(23.8)	(33.3)	(28.6)	(9.5)	(4.8)	100.0	28.8	24
Second	5.2	22.5	30.4	19.5	17.2	5.3	100.0	29.1	75
Middle	4.2	19.8	30.2	25.2	16.5	4.0	100.0	29.1	193
Fourth	1.8	14.5	35.9	29.1	16.0	2.7	100.0	29.8	173
Highest	0.0	14.2	36.9	34.3	4.6	10.0	100.0	29.7	75
Meghalaya	2.7	17.7	33.3	27.2	14.5	4.6	100.0	29.4	540

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District	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**
West Garo Hills	32.6	23.9	0.1	7.4	2.3	8.6	2.5	2.8	7.6	1.1	0.0	946
East Garo Hills	30.8	21.4	0.4	7.9	0.9	7.2	1.3	3.6	5.6	2.4	0.0	873
South Garo Hills	32.1	19.0	0.1	7.7	0.6	5.9	0.8	4.3	11.5	1.2	0.0	869
West Khasi Hills	7.1	6.7	0.0	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,046
Ri Bhoi	18.3	14.6	0.1	10.2	0.7	1.9	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.0	943
East Khasi Hills	28.9	24.0	0.0	14.6	2.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	703
Jaintia Hills	13.4	11.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	790
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	22.7	17.0	0.1	8.6	0.9	4.0	0.9	2.1	4.7	1.0	0.0	6,170
<b>Meghalaya (15-44) †</b>	22.8	17.1	0.1	8.3	0.9	4.1	1.0	2.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	5,545

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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government <sup>2</sup>	Private <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>		Government <sup>5</sup>	Private <sup>6</sup>	Other <sup>7</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15 - 19	(20.0)	(70.0)	(10.0)	100.0	11	*	*	*	100.0	2
20 - 24	34.6	50.2	15.2	100.0	47	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
25 - 29	35.5	52.8	11.7	100.0	117	83.1	9.2	7.6	100.0	76
30 - 34	40.5	45.8	13.7	100.0	102	84.2	6.1	9.7	100.0	109
35 - 39	40.0	49.6	10.4	100.0	113	73.6	13.1	13.4	100.0	169
40 - 44	39.0	47.3	13.7	100.0	37	73.8	13.9	12.4	100.0	105
45 - 49	35.2	48.9	15.9	100.0	31	74.4	19.4	6.2	100.0	67
<b>No. of living children</b>										
0	(35.0)	(45.0)	(20.0)	100.0	20	*	*	*	100.0	5
1	28.9	51.9	19.2	100.0	72	(73.9)	(17.4)	(8.7)	100.0	23
2	35.1	57.0	7.9	100.0	104	73.5	19.5	7.0	100.0	83
3	41.5	48.1	10.5	100.0	104	77.9	13.9	8.2	100.0	131
4+	40.6	46.2	13.1	100.0	158	78.7	8.4	12.9	100.0	298
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	42.5	43.6	13.9	100.0	374	80.0	9.8	10.2	100.0	433
Urban	15.5	78.0	6.6	100.0	84	68.1	19.8	12.1	100.0	107
<b>Education</b>										
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	38.6	42.8	18.6	100.0	124	85.7	5.7	8.6	100.0	142
Less than five years	39.1	45.6	15.3	100.0	85	81.0	7.0	12.0	100.0	118
5-9 years	39.6	51.1	9.3	100.0	160	83.6	12.1	4.3	100.0	188
10 or more years	30.7	61.8	7.5	100.0	89	48.4	26.7	24.9	100.0	92
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	19.2	65.1	15.6	100.0	64	67.7	23.3	8.9	100.0	67
Muslim	(40.0)	(46.7)	(13.3)	100.0	15	(92.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Christian	40.9	47.0	12.0	100.0	372	79.7	10.3	10.0	100.0	439
No religion	*	*	*	100.0	2	*	*	*	100.0	1
Others	*	*	*	100.0	5	(52.6)	(10.5)	(36.8)	100.0	20
<b>Castes/tribes</b>										
Scheduled castes	3.5	77.2	19.3	100.0	27	71.5	26.1	2.3	100.0	41
Scheduled tribes	41.5	47.1	11.4	100.0	391	79.1	10.2	10.7	100.0	464
Other backward classes	(14.3)	(71.4)	(14.3)	100.0	14	*	*	*	100.0	8
Others	23.4	53.6	23.0	100.0	26	73.5	15.1	11.4	100.0	27
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	(35.0)	(45.0)	(20.0)	100.0	20	(83.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	100.0	24
Second	43.0	36.6	20.4	100.0	68	87.7	4.1	8.1	100.0	75
Middle	43.0	44.0	13.0	100.0	192	85.3	7.3	7.4	100.0	193
Fourth	36.5	57.9	5.5	100.0	105	73.8	13.4	12.8	100.0	173
Highest	20.1	67.6	12.3	100.0	73	53.5	32.3	14.2	100.0	75
Meghalaya	37.6	49.8	12.6	100.0	458	77.8	11.7	10.5	100.0	540

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
West Garo Hills	5.6	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	68
East Garo Hills	11.1	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	71
South Garo Hills	4.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
West Khasi Hills	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	47
Ri Bhoi	4.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	97
East Khasi Hills	6.0	57.1	0.0	42.9	100.0	107
Jaintia Hills	2.3	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	85
Meghalaya	5.1	65.4	11.5	23.1	100.0	540

\*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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	15.2	32.7	17.4
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	10.0	1.8	2.7
<b>Number of current users**</b>	534	55	308
<b>Type of health problems/side effects<sup>1</sup></b>			
Weakness/inability to work	73.3	*	*
Body ache/ backache	47.1	*	*
Abdominal pain	37.2	*	*
Weight gain	3.7	*	*
Dizziness	34.8	*	*
Nausea/vomiting	6.1	*	*
Fever	9.9	*	*
Breast tenderness	4.6	*	*
Irregular periods	11.9	*	*
Excessive bleeding	6.1	*	*
Spotting	0.0	*	*
Amenorrhoea	1.9	*	*
Cramps	3.8	*	*
Decreased libido	0.0	*	*
Rashes/allergy	3.8	*	*
Infection	0.0	*	*
Others	0.0	*	*
<b>Number of users with side effects**</b>	52	1	8
<b>Percentage of women received treatment</b>	73.1	nc	*
<b>Source of treatment</b>			
Government health facility	61.1	nc	*
Private health facility	28.8	nc	*
Other	10.1	nc	*
<b>Number of women with treatment taken**</b>	38	0	4
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.			
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.			
** Unweighted cases.			
<sup>1</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related <sup>1</sup>	Side effect related	Others <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	*	*	*	4
20 - 24	90.2	2.4	7.4	40
25 - 29	78.1	11.3	10.7	55
30 - 34	78.9	9.5	11.6	53
35 - 39	61.2	18.2	20.6	55
40 - 44	(59.1)	(13.6)	(27.3)	22
45 - 49	(33.3)	(4.2)	(62.5)	24
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	(87.5)	(4.2)	(8.3)	24
1	87.8	6.1	6.1	51
2	68.0	9.7	22.3	52
3	72.1	14.0	13.9	44
4+	56.4	14.4	29.2	82
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	72.8	11.1	16.1	217
Urban	59.3	8.7	32.0	36
<b>Education</b>				
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	59.5	16.0	24.5	74
Less than five years	77.5	7.0	15.4	58
5-9 years	74.1	12.5	13.4	81
10 or more years	75.1	2.7	22.2	40
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	(50.0)	(14.3)	(35.7)	14
Muslim	*	*	*	2
Christian	72.5	10.8	16.7	232
No religion	*	*	*	3
Others	*	*	*	2
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	8
Scheduled tribes	72.2	10.2	17.7	237
Other backward classes	*	*	*	3
Others	*	*	*	5
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	80.0	4.0	16.0	25
Second	68.5	7.6	23.9	54
Middle	72.2	13.4	14.3	97
Fourth	71.3	12.5	16.1	55
Highest	(59.1)	(9.1)	(31.8)	22
Meghalaya	70.8	10.7	18.5	253

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup> Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION**

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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use <sup>1</sup>		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
<b>Age group</b>						
15 - 19	2.2	0.4	16.8	83.2	0.0	6
20 - 24	3.5	0.6	30.1	21.3	48.6	51
25 - 29	2.2	0.6	47.8	25.2	27.0	40
30 - 34	3.2	0.6	37.1	18.3	44.6	32
35 - 39	(1.2)	(0.8)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(36.4)	22
40 - 44	(1.4)	(0.6)	(75.0)	(8.3)	(16.7)	12
45 - 49	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>No. of living children</b>						
0	*	*	*	*	*	4
1	2.9	0.4	34.4	26.7	38.9	33
2	2.6	0.8	36.4	25.8	37.8	36
3	2.5	0.5	41.4	17.4	41.2	29
4+	2.2	0.8	52.5	18.3	29.2	70
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	1.9	0.6	39.4	21.1	39.5	137
Urban	5.0	0.8	54.1	22.9	23.0	35
<b>Education</b>						
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	1.6	0.6	53.1	20.1	26.8	45
Less than five years	2.1	0.4	37.3	21.1	41.6	51
5-9 years	2.7	1.0	42.8	15.0	42.1	59
10 or more years	(3.3)	(0.3)	(29.4)	(47.1)	(23.5)	17
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	(4.4)	(0.7)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(25.0)	16
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	4
Christian	2.1	0.7	42.3	20.3	37.4	147
No religion	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	*	*	*	*	*	5
<b>Castes/tribes</b>						
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	*	7
Scheduled tribes	2.1	0.6	42.2	21.6	36.3	152
Other backward classes	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	(2.4)	(0.3)	(60.0)	(15.0)	(25.0)	20
Second	1.7	0.7	37.7	19.7	42.5	45
Middle	1.8	0.7	36.6	21.3	42.1	57
Fourth	3.2	0.5	51.0	20.6	28.4	38
Highest	(3.0)	(0.3)	(33.3)	(41.7)	(25.0)	12
Meghalaya	2.2	0.6	42.5	21.5	36.0	172

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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method <sup>1</sup>	9.4	9.3	9.8
<b>Number of Non-users**</b>	4,760	4,259	501
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	16.3	15.6	20.0
<b>Number of traditional method users**</b>	375	317	58
<b>Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use</b>			
Female sterilization	48.4	49.6	40.7
Male sterilization	9.8	10.4	6.1
IUD	22.1	22.4	19.8
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	9.3	9.8	6.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	23.7	24.6	18.5
Female condom	6.6	7.3	2.5
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	16.3	15.2	23.5
Withdrawal	4.9	4.3	8.6
Others	0.5	0.6	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	14.4	14.3	15.3
<b>Number of non-users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	3,214	2,880	334
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) <sup>v</sup>	17.3	15.3	25.4
<b>Number of current users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	949	756	193
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	71.7	72.4	68.9
<b>Number of users (15-44)**<sup>†</sup></b>	515	404	111
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
<sup>1</sup> Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	*	*	*	4
20 - 24	25.9	26.5	47.6	26
25 - 29	35.5	17.0	47.6	80
30 - 34	52.6	17.1	30.3	62
35 - 39	39.2	15.2	45.6	109
40 - 44	34.8	14.0	51.1	38
45 - 49	59.4	0.0	40.6	33
<b>No. of living children</b>				
0	*	*	*	9
1	50.7	16.9	32.5	37
2	33.9	17.5	48.6	78
3	38.2	18.7	43.1	74
4+	43.2	12.2	44.6	154
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	40.0	14.9	45.1	297
Urban	47.2	17.6	35.2	55
<b>Education</b>				
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	42.5	16.1	41.4	123
Less than five years	27.8	16.7	55.6	76
5-9 years	43.4	16.0	40.6	106
10 or more years	52.7	9.6	37.7	47
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	42.2	16.1	41.6	30
Muslim	*	*	*	7
Christian	41.6	15.5	42.9	308
No religion	*	*	*	2
Others	*	*	*	5
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	(47.1)	(17.6)	(35.3)	19
Scheduled tribes	41.4	15.3	43.2	320
Other backward classes	*	*	*	1
Others	(18.2)	(0.0)	(81.8)	12
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Second	34.1	23.1	42.8	75
Middle	48.0	14.6	37.3	152
Fourth	34.3	10.9	54.8	74
Highest	55.3	17.1	27.6	38
Meghalaya	41.2	15.3	43.5	352

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
<b>Age group</b>				
15 - 19	27.4	3.3	30.7	240
20 - 24	27.2	5.8	33.0	904
25 - 29	17.9	13.0	30.9	1,410
30 - 34	12.8	20.2	33.0	1,052
35 - 39	7.5	27.6	35.1	1,256
40 - 44	4.4	29.6	34.0	683
45 - 49	0.8	27.7	28.5	625
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	2.1	1.9	4.0	569
1	25.9	5.2	31.1	896
2	17.8	13.9	31.7	1,143
3	15.3	20.7	36.0	1,111
4+	8.7	29.7	38.4	2,451
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	13.8	19.3	33.1	5,405
Urban	11.1	17.4	28.5	765
<b>Education</b>				
Non-Literate <sup>a</sup>	10.1	25.0	35.1	2,117
Less than five years	16.6	19.5	36.1	1,658
5-9 years	14.3	15.0	29.3	1,754
10 or more years	13.8	9.1	22.9	641
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	7.4	19.3	26.7	463
Muslim	0.8	28.0	28.8	126
Christian	14.0	18.9	32.9	5,295
No religion	15.2	22.6	37.8	49
Others	19.3	15.4	34.7	237
<b>Castes/tribes</b>				
Scheduled castes	6.0	19.5	25.5	227
Scheduled tribes	14.1	18.9	33.0	5,604
Other backward classes	4.0	17.1	21.1	74
Others	8.9	23.2	32.1	265
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	20.5	17.4	37.9	631
Second	16.9	20.8	37.7	1,500
Middle	11.8	19.6	31.4	2,317
Fourth	11.0	18.2	29.2	1,260
Highest	7.3	15.1	22.4	461
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	13.4	19.0	32.4	6,170
<b>Meghalaya (15-44) †</b>	14.9	18.1	33.0	5,54

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing <sup>1</sup>	Limiting <sup>2</sup>	Total	
West Garo Hills	6.9	23.2	30.1	946
East Garo Hills	5.8	23.7	28.6	873
South Garo Hills	2.7	29.2	31.7	869
West Khasi Hills	29.4	11.4	40.6	1,046
Ri Bhoi	17.6	11.6	29.1	943
East Khasi Hills	15.4	14.9	30.2	703
Jaintia Hills	15.1	16.5	31.6	790
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	13.4	19.0	32.4	6,170
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	14.9	18.1	33.0	5,545

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.  
 \*\* Unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	12.7	151	(5.3)	(89.5)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	19
20-24	13.4	549	1.3	84.2	3.9	24.3	8.5	10.9	5.7	6.1	73
25-29	16.1	970	10.8	72.6	10.8	20.2	7.8	8.5	4.4	5.8	157
30-34	17.5	875	7.7	74.1	4.4	19.8	5.9	10.0	1.9	3.8	151
35-39	12.2	1,106	6.8	75.2	5.9	16.6	8.8	15.6	4.7	6.3	134
40-44	14.0	537	6.6	72.5	4.0	27.9	6.1	9.3	1.3	7.0	74
45-49	9.2	368	5.8	67.7	0.0	43.8	9.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	34
<b>Place of residence</b>											
Rural	14.0	3,924	8.2	73.4	5.7	23.4	6.6	10.9	3.6	4.8	547
Urban	14.9	632	2.0	85.0	6.4	13.7	11.5	8.8	2.6	8.0	95
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>											
Below 18 years	13.9	1,342	6.8	75.0	7.5	21.8	6.8	10.7	3.2	3.8	187
18 years & above	14.3	3,214	7.4	75.1	5.2	22.1	7.5	10.6	3.6	5.9	455
<b>Marital duration</b>											
0-4	14.2	699	2.0	81.3	2.9	23.8	4.3	15.2	8.2	5.3	99
5-9	17.0	858	11.1	75.2	6.2	21.4	7.0	7.0	3.5	4.9	144
10-14	14.2	1,009	8.2	70.6	9.5	18.4	6.4	10.3	3.6	5.6	143
15+	12.9	1,988	6.6	74.9	4.7	23.7	9.1	11.1	1.6	5.3	255
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	13.7	1,586	9.1	68.5	4.5	27.0	8.9	13.0	3.7	5.3	216
Less than 5 yrs	14.7	1,136	5.4	81.7	5.9	19.6	5.7	10.0	3.6	4.9	166
5-9 years	14.6	1,335	7.6	77.2	7.5	20.9	7.1	8.9	2.5	5.2	195
10 or more years	13.3	499	4.6	73.2	4.8	14.6	6.6	9.5	5.3	6.4	65
<b>Husband's education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	14.3	1,501	7.4	73.9	4.1	25.9	5.1	11.5	4.2	5.8	214
Less than 5 yrs	13.9	953	6.0	79.0	5.1	20.5	11.3	7.0	3.0	9.4	132
5-9 years	15.2	1,368	8.7	72.0	7.2	20.8	7.8	13.2	2.9	3.8	206
10 or more years	12.3	734	5.4	79.1	7.9	17.4	5.6	7.9	3.8	1.4	90
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	13.1	356	11.0	65.0	8.2	15.1	1.9	15.5	2.2	0.0	47
Muslim	8.8	91	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Christian	14.2	3,895	7.2	75.9	5.9	22.7	8.1	10.3	3.7	5.4	551
Other	16.8	214	5.6	72.3	0.0	16.7	2.7	11.3	2.8	8.3	36

Contd...

**TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued**

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women <sup>1</sup>	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	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>											
Scheduled Castes	12.6	179	(8.7)	(69.6)	(17.4)	(17.4)	(4.3)	(8.7)	(4.3)	(8.7)	23
Scheduled Tribes	14.3	4,117	6.9	75.5	5.4	22.8	7.3	10.9	3.5	5.1	585
Other Backward Classes	14.9	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	9.0	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	13.0	437	7.2	79.0	1.7	22.6	5.2	6.9	5.1	7.2	57
Second	15.3	1,074	6.7	77.5	7.2	19.6	6.1	13.2	2.4	6.8	164
Middle	12.9	1,684	9.6	72.7	5.0	24.1	9.2	11.2	4.7	4.9	215
Fourth	16.3	969	6.2	73.7	6.1	21.8	6.9	6.8	3.3	3.2	157
Highest	12.4	392	2.1	77.4	8.9	20.8	6.2	15.9	0.0	6.3	49
<b>Meghalaya</b>	14.2	4,556	7.2	75.1	5.8	22.0	7.3	10.6	3.5	5.3	642

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruating 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, Meghalaya, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	4.2	262	(36.4)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)	11
20-24	5.6	1,002	49.0	53.8	3.5	52.3	22.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	30.1	3.6	56
25-29	8.2	1,538	45.7	47.3	5.3	47.5	34.3	4.7	9.0	3.8	30.9	5.0	128
30-34	8.6	1,179	45.9	56.9	7.2	46.0	31.3	5.3	1.2	2.2	23.0	8.7	101
35-39	8.1	1,408	43.2	65.7	4.5	49.2	35.3	8.2	1.7	2.7	23.5	5.4	113
40-44	8.4	791	48.4	38.7	4.5	48.8	38.1	7.2	2.6	1.8	23.6	3.2	68
45-49	7.1	763	52.4	51.0	0.0	48.8	49.9	9.7	7.0	11.7	20.2	7.9	55
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	6.3	6,052	47.8	47.0	3.9	41.3	35.6	6.1	4.3	2.9	27.1	5.1	380
Urban	16.8	891	42.7	67.5	6.1	66.3	34.1	7.7	4.7	4.5	21.9	6.9	152
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>													
Below 18 years	5.7	1,954	44.4	44.7	5.6	37.7	28.1	6.0	8.0	3.6	30.3	3.6	111
18 years & above	8.4	4,989	46.9	55.0	4.2	51.2	37.0	6.7	3.5	3.3	24.4	6.1	421
<b>Marital duration</b>													
0-4	7.2	1,307	46.7	53.8	2.8	54.5	35.1	7.2	7.9	0.9	24.9	7.9	94
5-9	8.7	1,371	45.7	48.2	6.0	45.6	30.3	5.4	0.9	2.5	28.0	6.6	120
10-14	7.3	1,360	41.7	59.4	4.2	46.5	35.1	7.2	6.0	4.3	26.0	5.1	101
15+	7.4	2,903	48.8	52.0	4.6	48.1	38.0	6.5	4.0	4.5	24.4	4.3	217
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.3	2,385	48.9	42.4	3.8	24.5	35.3	1.3	2.8	5.3	33.2	1.2	80
Less than 5 yrs	4.0	1,850	51.6	31.1	1.3	30.3	36.3	6.4	9.3	5.7	32.8	2.8	74
5-9 years	8.6	1,992	48.5	54.8	5.2	47.6	34.7	4.8	3.7	1.9	27.4	4.0	172
10 or more years	28.8	716	41.7	63.0	5.4	64.8	35.1	10.1	3.9	3.0	18.6	9.7	206
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.2	2,260	46.3	38.5	5.8	31.9	39.3	5.6	1.4	0.0	24.0	7.1	73
Less than 5 years	5.2	1,551	45.4	32.0	2.4	39.0	36.1	3.7	5.1	5.2	29.0	2.5	80
5-9 years	8.2	2,065	49.8	47.1	6.7	43.0	32.8	7.8	5.2	3.6	27.0	4.3	170
10 or more years	19.6	1,067	44.0	70.7	3.1	62.2	35.3	6.9	4.6	3.5	23.7	7.4	209
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	11.7	504	41.1	66.0	9.9	59.8	34.0	6.0	3.0	1.5	14.7	0.0	63
Muslim	7.5	130	(70.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Christian	7.6	5,967	47.0	51.2	4.0	47.4	35.1	6.6	4.8	3.5	26.6	6.5	451
Others	2.5	342	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/community meeting <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	16.2	243	57.1	67.0	2.3	59.5	43.3	9.1	4.5	2.3	9.7	0.0	42
Scheduled Tribes	7.3	6,324	45.9	51.1	4.8	47.0	35.4	6.5	4.6	3.6	26.8	6.4	462
Other Backward Classes	11.7	80	(20.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	6.5	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	1.7	711	(66.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(41.7)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(8.3)	12
Second	4.0	1,676	50.8	24.7	4.3	32.5	31.1	4.4	0.0	2.9	22.2	8.8	68
Middle	5.2	2,607	42.0	40.3	3.9	37.4	40.8	5.8	5.3	3.6	30.4	3.7	135
Fourth	12.8	1,418	45.6	64.1	4.9	47.9	32.7	7.5	5.6	3.0	23.9	4.7	181
Highest	25.6	530	47.8	69.8	4.4	69.4	37.2	6.8	4.5	4.1	24.1	7.0	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	7.6	6,943	46.4	52.9	4.5	48.4	35.2	6.5	4.4	3.3	25.6	5.6	532
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)†</b>	7.8	5,545	46.0	53.7	4.7	48.6	33.3	6.5	4.4	2.6	25.6	5.3	434

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

<sup>4</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	(4.2)	(44.4)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(77.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)	11
20-24	5.6	39.5	23.4	11.7	25.6	55.5	15.2	0.0	56
25-29	8.2	42.0	22.5	17.3	23.2	54.3	25.3	1.9	128
30-34	8.6	44.1	23.9	20.1	32.1	57.0	23.6	2.3	101
35-39	8.1	45.1	31.0	30.9	35.1	52.8	22.4	3.1	113
40-44	8.4	50.2	18.3	26.7	19.1	53.3	15.1	0.0	68
45-49	7.1	46.2	22.2	32.6	28.9	67.8	21.8	0.0	55
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	6.3	43.1	21.0	22.4	30.4	52.4	19.6	1.6	380
Urban	16.8	47.0	31.4	25.4	23.1	65.2	26.6	1.6	152
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>									
Below 18 years	5.7	36.6	15.6	13.2	27.7	55.4	18.9	3.4	111
18 years & above	8.4	46.3	26.5	26.0	28.3	56.7	22.5	1.2	421
<b>Marital duration</b>									
0-4	7.2	37.0	27.9	23.2	26.1	62.8	26.2	0.0	94
5-9	8.7	45.3	23.2	17.2	24.1	57.9	18.9	2.0	120
10-14	7.3	45.1	24.5	20.4	32.8	52.6	26.7	1.2	101
15+	7.4	46.7	23.2	28.5	29.3	54.4	19.0	2.3	217
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.3	48.2	8.8	24.2	36.6	48.3	24.4	3.5	80
Less than 5 yrs	4.0	44.5	9.2	16.3	21.3	65.7	12.9	1.8	74
5-9 years	8.6	42.1	27.2	23.3	27.2	50.3	18.6	2.8	172
10 or more years	28.8	44.8	31.4	25.3	28.4	61.2	26.3	0.0	206
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	3.2	38.5	12.7	23.6	32.5	54.0	24.0	1.8	73
Less than 5 years	5.2	53.3	8.6	13.9	21.4	59.6	14.3	1.8	80
5-9 years	8.2	44.3	26.6	24.4	26.1	53.2	17.9	1.4	170
10 or more years	19.6	43.3	30.7	25.3	30.6	58.7	26.3	1.7	209
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	11.7	51.6	32.3	25.0	13.8	61.2	21.4	2.0	63
Muslim	(7.7)	(71.4)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Christian	7.6	44.0	23.5	23.4	29.8	55.1	21.7	1.6	451
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	16.2	67.1	25.4	26.2	13.8	62.7	13.5	2.7	42
Scheduled Tribes	7.3	42.2	23.8	23.2	29.7	56.5	22.7	1.6	462
Other Backward Classes	(12.5)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	(1.7)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Second	4.0	34.0	8.4	6.3	16.8	57.1	17.6	2.1	68
Middle	5.2	47.3	17.5	29.0	31.1	48.3	20.3	1.8	135
Fourth	12.8	37.7	25.2	21.8	34.3	57.5	25.4	1.9	181
Highest	25.6	54.1	37.0	27.8	22.8	60.8	21.3	0.9	136
<b>Meghalaya (15-49) †</b>	7.6	44.3	24.3	23.4	28.2	56.4	21.8	1.6	532
<b>Meghalaya (15-44) †</b>	7.8	44.3	25.1	22.4	26.6	55.8	22.7	1.9	434

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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 <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	5.8	14.7	4.5	0.7	5.3	3.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	262
20-24	11.3	17.1	4.7	1.1	8.6	4.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	1,002
25-29	10.4	17.6	4.3	1.3	7.5	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	1,538
30-34	10.9	20.5	6.2	1.7	8.6	3.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	1,179
35-39	10.7	17.4	5.0	0.5	7.5	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	1,408
40-44	9.3	16.9	4.0	1.0	7.3	3.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	791
45-49	7.7	14.4	4.2	0.8	5.0	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	763
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	9.8	17.0	4.7	1.0	7.1	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	6,052
Urban	12.3	20.6	5.5	1.5	10.2	4.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	891
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>										
Below 18 years	9.2	17.0	4.5	1.6	6.2	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	1,954
18 years & above	10.4	17.6	4.9	0.8	8.0	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	4,989
<b>Marital duration</b>										
0-4	9.9	16.4	5.3	0.9	8.2	3.5	1.2	1.4	0.2	1,307
5-9	11.4	17.8	4.2	1.1	7.2	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	1,371
10-14	10.3	18.4	4.8	1.6	7.8	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	1,360
15+	9.5	17.3	4.8	0.9	7.1	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	2,903
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.1	16.6	4.7	1.2	6.6	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	2,385
Less than 5 yrs	11.0	19.1	4.8	1.0	7.6	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	1,850
5-9 years	10.7	16.9	5.0	0.9	8.0	3.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	1,992
10 or more years	9.6	17.5	4.3	1.2	8.5	4.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	716
<b>Husband's education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	9.9	16.1	4.6	1.1	6.7	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	2,260
Less than 5 years	10.4	17.6	4.0	1.1	6.0	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	1,551
5-9 years	10.1	18.6	5.3	1.2	8.7	3.3	1.4	1.6	0.3	2,065
10 or more years	10.2	17.8	5.2	0.7	9.0	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	1,067
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	7.2	13.2	3.8	1.0	5.7	2.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	504
Muslim	2.8	19.3	5.3	0.0	8.3	2.9	1.5	3.2	0.8	130
Christian	10.4	18.1	4.9	1.1	7.8	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	5,967
Others	11.4	11.3	4.5	0.9	4.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	342

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms <sup>1</sup>	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>							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 <sup>2</sup>	Spotting after sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Castes	8.1	18.5	7.5	1.2	8.8	4.7	1.1	1.8	1.2	243
Scheduled Tribes	10.4	17.5	4.8	1.1	7.6	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	6,324
Other Backward Classes	6.7	18.2	4.8	2.7	9.1	3.9	1.4	2.9	0.0	80
Others	2.1	15.8	2.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	103
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	10.8	17.4	5.8	1.7	8.8	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	711
Second	10.4	18.5	4.4	0.8	7.3	3.9	1.2	1.2	0.3	1,676
Middle	9.1	16.0	4.5	1.2	6.6	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.4	2,607
Fourth	10.9	18.6	5.2	0.8	8.5	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	1,418
Highest	10.9	17.8	4.8	1.3	7.9	4.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	530
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	10.1	17.4	4.8	1.1	7.5	3.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	6,943
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	9.8	17.7	4.8	1.2	7.8	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	5,545
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.</p> <p>** Unweighted cases.</p> <p><sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Only for currently married women.</p> <p><sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>										

**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/STI<sup>1</sup> problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner <sup>1</sup>	Women sought treatment <sup>1</sup> for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	64.0	32.9	44	(69.2)	(0.0)	(30.8)	13
20-24	54.0	34.9	211	43.1	33.3	23.6	67
25-29	58.2	36.0	330	55.9	28.1	16.0	104
30-34	62.8	34.4	285	57.4	22.1	20.5	91
35-39	57.0	31.2	302	39.8	35.3	24.9	83
40-44	59.1	35.3	162	49.1	22.6	28.3	50
45-49	58.0	25.1	140	34.6	52.1	13.3	29
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	57.5	30.6	1,262	50.9	25.3	23.7	347
Urban	64.2	49.4	212	43.4	43.6	13.1	90
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>							
Below 18 years	56.8	32.3	397	55.9	22.9	21.2	116
18 years & above	59.1	33.8	1,077	47.0	31.5	21.5	321
<b>Marital duration</b>							
0-4	62.5	35.8	261	49.6	28.4	22.0	86
5-9	54.3	33.7	301	51.0	34.4	14.6	88
10-14	59.4	34.7	295	54.5	21.4	24.2	92
15+	58.3	31.5	617	45.6	31.1	23.3	171
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	54.7	25.6	490	47.8	20.6	31.6	112
Less than 5 yrs	57.7	32.7	419	47.6	32.0	20.5	123
5-9 years	58.7	39.2	421	52.4	28.7	18.9	143
10 or more years	72.1	44.2	144	48.2	41.3	10.6	59
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	50.9	28.2	452	52.1	23.9	24.1	113
Less than 5 years	59.0	27.9	332	44.1	31.9	24.0	83
5-9 years	61.2	38.9	459	48.4	28.5	23.1	159
10 or more years	67.0	40.1	231	52.5	35.5	12.0	82
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	67.2	23.2	88	(38.9)	(50.0)	(11.1)	18
Muslim	58.8	8.4	27	*	*	*	2
Christian	58.4	34.6	1,297	49.7	28.6	21.7	403
Others	47.9	29.9	62	(42.6)	(28.6)	(28.6)	14
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	53.2	31.2	49	(50.0)	(42.9)	(7.1)	14
Scheduled Tribes	58.5	34.0	1,358	48.3	29.1	22.6	409
Other Backward Classes	(57.1)	(42.9)	14	*	*	*	6
Others	(62.5)	(0.0)	17	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	52.2	27.2	155	61.5	22.0	16.5	37
Second	56.5	33.4	377	45.3	24.4	30.2	113
Middle	54.7	26.8	516	54.6	20.1	25.3	123
Fourth	68.2	42.5	317	47.4	36.7	15.9	119
Highest	63.5	46.3	109	40.0	52.7	7.3	45
<b>Meghalaya</b>	58.5	33.4	1,474	49.3	29.2	21.4	437

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included..

<sup>1</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI <sup>1</sup>	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>	Number of women having any RTI/STI <sup>2</sup>
West Garo Hills	13.5	3.0	20.4	1,019	25.1	211
East Garo Hills	4.6	9.8	13.6	928	16.1	182
South Garo Hills	7.9	1.3	11.9	961	36.5	128
West Khasi Hills	7.9	18.3	27.8	1,197	41.1	377
Ri Bhoi	7.4	11.9	15.7	1,058	29.3	213
East Khasi Hills	12.1	13.6	18.6	815	44.7	176
Jaintia Hills	1.9	11.5	14.9	965	28.5	187
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5,545</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1,402</b>

Note: \*\*Unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	44.3	262	46.5	39.6	5.9	35.7	20.1	4.4	7.0	6.3	33.2	1.8	116
20-24	49.0	1,002	47.1	39.6	4.7	36.7	22.9	6.1	3.0	2.2	42.8	3.3	488
25-29	49.8	1,538	47.4	44.7	5.6	34.7	28.4	5.2	4.1	4.3	39.1	4.4	765
30-34	50.2	1,179	47.0	47.3	8.1	35.7	28.5	4.8	2.5	3.6	35.8	4.9	590
35-39	46.9	1,408	50.5	49.0	7.1	33.5	27.2	4.9	2.1	4.6	37.6	4.3	658
40-44	48.7	791	51.0	42.9	6.7	32.3	27.6	4.9	5.9	4.6	35.5	4.8	385
45-49	46.3	763	54.4	51.0	8.3	31.4	24.8	3.0	3.7	4.9	35.6	3.5	351
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	45.8	6,052	49.8	38.6	5.9	30.5	27.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	40.0	4.1	2,749
Urban	66.3	891	45.4	78.1	10.0	52.3	24.3	5.1	2.9	3.3	27.2	4.8	604
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>													
Below 18 years	42.3	1,954	43.4	43.3	7.0	29.8	27.2	4.0	3.5	5.2	39.1	3.9	822
18 years & above	50.8	4,989	50.8	46.3	6.5	35.8	26.4	5.2	3.5	3.7	37.3	4.3	2,531
<b>Marital duration</b>													
0-4	53.2	1,307	47.7	44.2	6.6	41.3	22.8	7.6	3.7	4.6	37.6	3.9	694
5-9	50.7	1,371	48.8	42.6	4.9	32.3	29.6	4.8	3.4	2.5	41.6	3.9	694
10-14	47.3	1,360	48.3	44.5	6.0	33.2	28.5	3.8	2.6	4.0	36.4	5.0	643
15+	45.8	2,903	50.1	48.3	7.9	32.3	26.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	36.6	4.1	1,322
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	30.5	2,385	44.6	28.8	4.0	14.9	29.9	3.1	2.4	5.9	46.4	5.1	722
Less than 5 yrs	42.9	1,850	47.6	30.8	5.4	23.3	27.1	3.2	3.4	4.4	44.9	2.8	788
5-9 years	61.7	1,992	52.0	52.0	7.5	39.8	24.7	4.1	4.2	2.8	32.5	3.8	1,226
10 or more years	86.0	716	49.9	71.9	9.6	61.0	26.0	10.9	3.5	4.3	29.0	5.7	617
<b>Husband's education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	36.7	2,260	41.1	26.6	5.1	22.5	31.4	4.0	3.5	5.5	47.8	4.5	822
Less than 5 years	44.9	1,551	50.3	31.1	5.1	24.9	27.8	4.2	2.7	3.7	42.6	3.4	690
5-9 years	51.2	2,065	53.4	50.5	6.8	36.4	23.9	5.0	4.0	3.2	33.1	4.0	1,053
10 or more years	73.6	1,067	50.3	72.1	9.4	52.7	24.0	6.2	3.6	4.2	29.1	4.9	788
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	53.1	504	51.1	70.9	9.6	46.7	20.8	5.1	1.4	4.3	18.0	2.5	274
Muslim	39.5	130	54.2	80.9	9.8	25.1	19.7	3.9	0.0	3.9	18.7	3.9	52
Christian	48.3	5,967	49.6	43.6	6.4	33.7	27.1	5.0	3.7	3.7	39.1	4.4	2,866
Other	47.2	342	33.7	29.6	5.4	28.6	30.3	3.7	5.2	10.1	51.3	2.9	161

Contd....



**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 <sup>1</sup>	Health personnel <sup>2</sup>	School/ adult education programs <sup>3</sup>	Leaders/ community meetings <sup>4</sup>	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>													
Scheduled Castes	67.1	243	57.9	65.2	9.0	48.2	27.7	4.3	1.1	3.5	16.6	3.0	165
Scheduled Tribes	47.8	6,324	48.6	43.1	6.4	33.3	27.0	4.9	3.7	4.1	39.5	4.4	3,009
Other Backward Classes	56.2	80	47.5	71.1	3.9	36.6	13.5	2.2	0.0	6.3	30.5	2.2	46
Others	39.0	103	54.2	82.6	7.5	33.7	27.4	4.7	0.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	41
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	30.2	711	43.6	12.0	5.5	18.7	29.7	3.8	1.4	2.4	47.3	2.8	213
Second	37.8	1,676	43.1	18.2	4.3	21.5	28.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	46.1	4.1	628
Middle	43.8	2,607	51.3	35.7	5.9	30.2	25.9	3.4	4.1	4.4	40.2	3.5	1,133
Fourth	66.1	1,418	49.7	65.3	7.8	39.6	25.4	6.8	2.3	4.4	33.0	5.4	935
Highest	82.8	530	53.1	86.2	10.1	61.2	26.3	7.1	4.7	3.6	24.8	4.3	443
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	48.4	6,943	49.0	45.6	6.6	34.3	26.6	4.9	3.5	4.1	37.8	4.2	3,353
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	48.0	5,545	48.6	46.0	6.7	34.6	26.7	5.2	3.4	4.3	37.4	4.3	2,653

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

<sup>3</sup> Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

<sup>4</sup> Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	27.4	65.1	24.0	31.0	12.8	32.2	6.9	116
20-24	17.2	75.3	26.6	26.9	8.0	31.7	1.5	488
25-29	27.2	71.0	30.2	26.9	13.4	30.7	2.2	765
30-34	29.2	71.1	32.2	30.2	16.5	37.5	4.7	590
35-39	27.4	69.1	29.4	28.6	14.9	30.8	3.9	658
40-44	19.7	72.1	26.0	27.6	10.9	36.6	1.7	385
45-49	31.3	69.6	24.5	25.5	12.6	28.9	4.2	351
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	23.9	70.9	27.4	26.1	11.2	29.1	2.9	2,749
Urban	33.3	71.5	33.6	35.7	21.2	47.6	4.5	604
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>								
Below 18 years	24.7	69.8	27.3	25.6	11.8	28.5	4.6	822
18 years & above	26.0	71.5	29.0	28.6	13.5	33.9	2.7	2,531
<b>Marital duration</b>								
0-4	21.5	72.2	29.7	28.4	13.7	34.9	2.3	694
5-9	23.4	73.3	28.4	29.3	11.8	34.1	2.1	694
10-14	28.1	68.2	30.7	26.6	12.9	31.9	3.2	643
15+	27.9	70.7	27.1	27.5	13.5	30.9	4.2	1,322
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	21.2	73.3	27.4	21.2	7.4	23.1	4.9	722
Less than 5 yrs	15.1	74.0	23.9	21.2	7.9	26.5	1.9	788
5-9 years	31.5	67.6	30.2	29.7	14.1	31.8	3.2	1,226
10 or more years	30.9	71.9	31.9	38.3	22.3	49.8	2.8	617
<b>Husband's education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.6	73.4	27.6	22.7	6.2	29.1	2.5	822
Less than 5 years	12.6	71.1	24.6	22.1	8.0	31.2	1.3	690
5-9 years	31.2	71.0	29.4	27.2	14.3	29.6	3.4	1,053
10 or more years	38.3	68.8	31.7	38.2	22.0	40.8	4.9	788
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	27.5	72.7	29.0	34.6	17.1	46.9	3.2	274
Muslim	43.5	64.2	20.9	24.4	9.3	32.8	0.0	52
Christian	26.1	71.2	28.5	27.4	13.1	31.3	3.2	2,866
Others	11.6	66.4	31.6	26.4	6.9	31.3	4.1	161
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>								
Scheduled Castes	24.6	79.8	25.0	26.0	17.9	47.1	2.1	165
Scheduled Tribes	25.8	70.6	28.8	27.4	12.7	31.3	3.3	3,009
Other Backward Classes	28.6	70.1	30.8	39.2	12.3	44.6	0.0	46
Others	42.7	65.1	20.5	57.9	29.4	40.3	0.0	41
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	7.5	82.8	18.6	20.2	7.7	19.8	0.7	213
Second	14.4	71.1	24.7	21.2	8.2	25.4	1.6	628
Middle	27.9	68.4	28.5	25.4	10.9	27.1	3.1	1,133
Fourth	31.1	69.5	30.1	31.8	15.1	36.3	4.5	935
Highest	30.6	75.5	34.6	37.0	22.3	51.9	3.5	443
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,353</b>

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods <sup>2</sup>	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	27.3	25.0	59.9	29.8	19.8	116
20-24	22.1	21.3	61.5	28.1	5.8	488
25-29	32.0	25.1	62.5	27.5	4.6	765
30-34	25.8	25.0	62.9	32.3	6.8	590
35-39	27.3	23.2	57.9	28.7	7.1	658
40-44	24.0	21.1	64.0	31.0	10.1	385
45-49	33.4	21.4	58.0	23.5	3.7	351
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	27.3	20.0	59.8	25.6	5.4	2,749
Urban	29.2	37.0	67.6	43.6	11.8	604
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	26.5	23.8	56.9	24.1	7.3	822
18 years & above	28.0	23.2	62.5	30.3	6.4	2,531
<b>Marital duration</b>						
0-4	26.2	25.0	64.1	32.5	8.2	694
5-9	26.2	22.1	61.6	29.2	5.5	694
10-14	28.5	25.6	62.3	28.9	5.6	643
15+	28.8	21.9	58.8	26.5	6.9	1,322
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	25.7	12.6	57.8	21.2	4.1	722
Less than 5 yrs	21.5	15.6	55.1	21.6	4.1	788
5-9 years	30.1	26.6	60.9	27.2	6.3	1,226
10 or more years	31.4	35.2	73.5	50.4	12.1	617
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	24.3	10.7	59.7	25.9	3.4	822
Less than 5 years	17.4	16.3	58.9	24.2	5.6	690
5-9 years	29.1	26.4	61.0	27.1	6.6	1,053
10 or more years	36.6	36.3	65.0	38.3	10.3	788
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	25.3	40.5	64.4	40.4	11.2	274
Muslim	37.9	53.1	40.4	22.5	0.0	52
Christian	27.2	22.1	61.6	27.7	6.3	2,866
Others	37.9	7.3	55.1	30.1	7.0	161
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	23.4	44.9	73.6	45.9	8.7	165
Scheduled Tribes	27.8	22.0	61.2	27.9	6.4	3,009
Other Backward Classes	34.0	13.5	56.9	31.0	12.9	46
Others	44.3	36.5	51.0	33.1	21.7	41
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	15.2	5.8	57.1	15.7	3.6	213
Second	19.9	14.7	58.0	22.9	5.5	628
Middle	29.9	21.1	56.8	22.3	4.7	1,133
Fourth	30.9	27.3	64.2	34.3	6.8	935
Highest	30.4	37.3	72.9	49.1	13.2	443
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3,353</b>

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>1</sup> Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	7.9	13.0	21.8	27.0	27.8	42.4	116
20-24	12.0	13.3	23.7	30.9	29.6	40.4	488
25-29	11.7	15.1	23.8	28.4	27.5	34.8	765
30-34	9.4	11.8	19.9	25.0	22.7	34.1	590
35-39	11.5	15.8	21.4	27.7	27.7	36.5	658
40-44	13.1	16.2	23.0	26.4	25.6	40.1	385
45-49	9.4	14.2	21.2	24.0	28.7	37.7	351
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	11.8	15.2	23.6	29.1	28.5	37.9	2,749
Urban	7.7	10.4	15.8	18.8	19.4	32.6	604
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>							
Below 18 years	13.1	17.6	26.0	31.8	32.6	40.4	822
18 years & above	10.4	13.3	20.9	25.8	25.0	35.9	2,531
<b>Marital duration</b>							
0-4	8.7	11.5	22.8	27.3	26.0	37.3	694
5-9	12.5	14.7	21.7	28.4	27.1	36.5	694
10-14	10.5	13.6	20.3	24.7	24.2	32.4	643
15+	11.8	16.0	23.1	27.9	28.6	39.3	1,322
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	13.1	17.2	24.3	30.0	28.6	36.5	722
Less than 5 yrs	15.3	20.0	28.9	33.4	32.6	42.1	788
5-9 years	10.8	13.8	21.6	27.4	26.8	37.7	1,226
10 or more years	3.7	4.7	11.9	15.7	17.5	29.5	617
<b>Husband's education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	15.3	18.7	25.8	31.3	28.6	38.9	822
Less than 5 years	14.5	19.9	29.4	33.4	31.3	42.5	690
5-9 years	9.9	12.3	21.9	27.2	27.4	36.1	1,053
10 or more years	5.0	7.5	12.2	17.5	20.5	31.2	788
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	5.6	6.7	10.7	13.7	14.0	26.7	274
Muslim	10.0	10.0	19.8	27.6	24.1	29.6	52
Christian	10.9	14.3	22.7	28.0	27.7	37.7	2,866
Others	22.8	28.0	31.4	36.6	34.3	43.6	161
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>							
Scheduled Castes	8.6	9.2	13.4	16.6	16.8	33.4	165
Scheduled Tribes	11.3	14.8	23.0	28.1	27.7	37.6	3,009
Other Backward Classes	9.2	11.3	22.7	24.8	24.7	29.0	46
Others	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.1	9.8	14.5	41
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	14.3	19.0	26.2	27.1	30.3	33.1	213
Second	16.3	20.0	26.7	32.7	30.4	41.2	628
Middle	11.9	14.9	25.1	31.7	29.8	39.3	1,133
Fourth	7.9	11.2	17.7	22.3	22.9	35.1	935
Highest	6.4	8.9	15.4	18.1	21.1	30.5	443
<b>Meghalaya</b>	11.1	14.3	22.2	27.3	26.9	37.0	3,353

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for 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	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	33.7	116	56.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	30.5	2.9	0.0	39
20-24	35.2	488	60.9	8.8	1.1	0.6	24.6	2.4	1.7	172
25-29	43.5	765	50.2	17.9	2.0	1.4	24.7	1.1	2.6	335
30-34	43.5	590	53.8	14.9	2.3	2.0	24.7	1.5	0.8	258
35-39	42.3	658	57.2	11.9	2.7	3.2	22.9	0.7	1.5	279
40-44	41.6	385	52.7	11.9	1.7	3.2	25.4	1.8	2.8	161
45-49	43.3	351	57.1	12.5	0.7	2.6	23.8	0.6	2.6	153
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	38.8	2,749	55.1	14.6	1.2	2.1	24.2	0.8	1.9	1,073
Urban	53.9	604	53.6	9.9	3.9	2.0	25.5	3.1	1.9	324
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>										
Below 18 years	36.6	822	58.2	15.8	0.9	2.6	19.4	0.7	2.5	302
18 years & above	43.1	2,531	53.8	12.9	2.1	1.9	25.9	1.5	1.7	1,095
<b>Marital duration</b>										
0-4	40.3	694	52.7	13.0	2.5	0.6	27.7	1.8	1.8	280
5-9	38.9	694	52.2	13.0	1.4	1.1	28.3	2.1	1.8	273
10-14	42.9	643	56.1	14.4	1.8	3.0	22.7	0.7	1.3	277
15+	42.7	1,322	56.5	13.6	1.7	2.8	21.9	1.0	2.2	567
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	29.5	722	52.9	20.8	1.4	3.3	19.7	0.0	1.9	215
Less than 5 yrs	30.1	788	57.2	10.4	1.2	1.6	27.8	0.4	1.5	239
5-9 years	46.0	1,226	55.5	15.2	1.2	1.8	23.2	1.2	1.9	564
10 or more years	61.6	617	53.3	8.9	3.5	2.1	27.1	2.9	2.0	379
<b>Husband's education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	29.3	822	55.0	13.0	0.8	2.9	26.1	0.4	1.7	241
Less than 5 years	29.2	690	62.8	6.3	1.5	1.5	26.4	1.1	0.5	202
5-9 years	45.8	1,053	54.8	17.6	1.6	1.6	21.1	1.4	2.0	484
10 or more years	59.8	788	51.1	12.8	2.8	2.4	26.3	1.9	2.5	470
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	49.6	274	44.4	13.1	4.1	2.8	29.1	3.8	2.8	136
Muslim	55.9	52	53.7	7.2	0.0	7.2	28.3	3.6	0.0	28
Christian	41.2	2,866	56.1	14.2	1.7	1.7	23.5	1.0	1.7	1,186
Others	29.1	161	51.1	2.2	0.0	6.5	34.0	2.1	4.2	47

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 get tested for 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	
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>										
Scheduled Castes	58.5	165	40.1	10.8	3.7	2.8	34.2	5.4	2.9	97
Scheduled Tribes	40.8	3,009	55.8	13.9	1.7	2.0	23.7	1.0	1.8	1,232
Other Backward Classes	48.3	46	(77.3)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Others	36.4	41	(33.3)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	15
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	19.3	213	58.4	14.3	0.0	4.9	20.0	0.0	2.3	41
Second	25.4	628	60.8	10.5	1.8	0.6	24.4	0.6	1.2	160
Middle	40.2	1,133	57.7	16.3	0.4	1.3	22.3	0.2	1.7	459
Fourth	49.7	935	52.8	15.8	2.3	2.6	22.6	1.7	1.9	465
Highest	61.8	443	48.7	6.3	3.9	2.9	32.5	3.3	2.4	271
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	41.5	3,353	54.8	13.5	1.8	2.1	24.5	1.3	1.9	1,397
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)†</b>	41.4	2,653	54.7	13.7	2.2	1.8	24.1	1.5	1.9	1,104

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.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

<b>TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08					
Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	1.7	116	*	*	2
20-24	0.6	488	*	*	3
25-29	1.0	765	*	*	8
30-34	0.7	590	*	*	4
35-39	0.5	658	*	*	3
40-44	0.3	385	*	*	1
45-49	0.8	351	*	*	3
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	0.6	2,749	(35.3)	(64.7)	17
Urban	1.2	604	*	*	7
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>					
Below 18 years	0.9	822	*	*	7
18 years & above	0.7	2,531	(35.3)	(64.7)	17
<b>Marital duration</b>					
0-4	1.1	694	*	*	7
5-9	0.8	694	*	*	6
10-14	0.4	643	*	*	3
15+	0.6	1,322	*	*	8
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.3	722	*	*	2
Less than 5 yrs	0.5	788	*	*	4
5-9 years	0.5	1,226	*	*	6
10 or more years	2.0	617	(25.0)	(75.0)	12
<b>Husband's education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	0.5	822	*	*	4
Less than 5 years	0.1	690	*	*	1
5-9 years	0.6	1,053	*	*	6
10 or more years	1.6	788	(7.7)	(92.3)	13
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	1.1	274	*	*	3
Muslim	0.0	52	nc	nc	0
Christian	0.7	2,866	(33.3)	(66.7)	21
Others	0.0	161	nc	nc	0
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>					
Scheduled Castes	0.6	165	*	*	1
Scheduled Tribes	0.7	3,009	(33.3)	(66.7)	21
Other Backward Classes	4.4	46	*	*	2
Others	0.0	41	nc	nc	0
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	0.0	213	nc	nc	0
Second	1.0	628	*	*	6
Middle	0.3	1,133	*	*	3
Fourth	1.2	935	(18.2)	(81.8)	11
Highest	0.9	443	*	*	4
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	0.7	3,353	(33.8)	(66.7)	24
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	0.8	2,653	(33.3)	(66.7)	20

\* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.  
\*\* Unweighted cases.  
() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.  
<sup>†</sup> 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 get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Meghalaya, 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
West Garo Hills	46.5	35.4	19.4	65.8	0.4	100.0
East Garo Hills	23.9	42.5	8.1	46.7	0.4	100.0
South Garo Hills	36.8	38.6	30.9	72.9	0.0	0.0
West Khasi Hills	42.2	12.7	12.2	24.6	2.0	23.8
Ri Bhoi	61.2	22.5	6.9	27.3	0.8	40.0
East Khasi Hills	72.4	24.3	12.4	37.0	0.4	47.1
Jaintia Hills	59.1	6.8	5.0	38.9	0.5	0.0
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	48.4	23.3	13.1	41.5	0.7	33.8
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	48.0	24.4	13.4	41.4	0.8	33.3

<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	1.5	1.1	0.4	260	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	1.5	0.8	0.7	1,002	(53.3)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(20.0)	15
25-29	2.1	1.1	1.0	1,538	52.0	15.9	3.1	6.2	31
30-34	3.7	2.0	1.7	1,179	54.5	25.1	8.9	2.3	43
35-39	2.5	1.0	1.5	1,408	40.2	22.3	2.4	17.5	35
40-44	2.2	1.5	0.8	791	(66.7)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(11.1)	18
45-49	2.1	1.6	0.5	763	(75.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	2.2	1.3	0.9	6,051	57.5	15.0	4.6	10.8	132
Urban	3.4	1.4	2.0	890	41.1	32.4	9.1	0.0	30
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>									
Below 18 years	1.9	0.9	1.0	1,953	46.1	29.2	5.1	14.1	37
18 years & above	2.5	1.4	1.1	4,988	56.8	15.2	5.5	7.2	125
<b>Marital duration</b>									
0-4	2.0	1.2	0.8	1,305	60.4	20.6	4.3	3.7	26
5-9	3.0	1.6	1.4	1,371	54.8	9.9	2.4	12.6	40
10-14	2.4	1.1	1.2	1,360	47.8	27.4	8.8	6.1	32
15+	2.2	1.2	1.0	2,903	55.0	18.3	6.1	9.6	64
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.4	1.3	1.1	2,385	55.2	17.5	6.6	7.0	58
Less than 5 yrs	2.0	1.2	0.8	1,850	60.5	13.6	8.7	11.5	36
5-9 years	2.5	1.4	1.1	1,990	56.2	21.5	0.0	5.9	49
10 or more years	2.7	1.0	1.7	716	(36.8)	(21.1)	(10.5)	(15.8)	19
<b>Husband's education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	2.3	1.3	1.1	2,260	54.3	18.9	1.9	13.4	53
Less than 5 years	1.7	0.8	0.9	1,551	46.9	34.0	7.6	3.7	26
5-9 years	2.6	1.5	1.1	2,063	58.4	9.1	5.9	7.5	53
10 or more years	2.9	1.5	1.3	1,067	53.7	20.4	9.0	7.0	30
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	2.5	1.2	1.3	504	(46.2)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(7.7)	13
Muslim	1.5	0.8	0.7	130	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	2.4	1.3	1.1	5,965	54.8	17.3	5.6	9.4	140
Others	2.1	1.2	0.9	342	*	*	*	*	7
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>									
Scheduled Castes	1.6	0.0	1.6	243	*	*	*	*	4
Scheduled Tribes	2.3	1.3	1.0	6,322	56.6	16.6	5.4	8.3	146
Other Backward Classes	6.1	2.7	3.4	80	*	*	*	*	5
Others	2.0	2.0	0.0	103	*	*	*	*	2
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	1.9	0.8	1.0	711	(46.2)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(23.1)	13
Second	2.7	1.5	1.1	1,676	57.1	24.6	0.0	11.3	45
Middle	2.0	1.2	0.8	2,606	59.5	17.7	5.9	5.6	52
Fourth	2.4	1.2	1.2	1,418	49.3	14.6	9.0	5.9	33
Highest	3.7	1.8	1.9	529	48.7	19.5	9.3	6.0	19
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>									
Meghalaya (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	2.3	1.3	1.0	6,941	54.4	18.3	5.4	8.7	162
Meghalaya (15-44) <sup>†</sup>	2.5	1.3	1.2	5,545	51.4	20.3	5.8	10.1	137

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.<sup>1</sup> Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.<sup>†</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women**
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	1.9	1.0	4,369	1.7	0.9	1,126
Urban	2.1	0.9	618	2.8	0.7	178
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	0.7	0.3	1,557	0.5	0.0	216
18 years & above	2.5	1.3	3,430	2.1	1.0	1,088
<b>Marital duration</b>						
5-9	3.8	2.0	1,252	(18.8)	(6.3)	16
10-14	1.3	0.7	1,214	2.0	0.0	49
15+	1.3	0.6	2,521	1.6	0.8	1,239
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.9	1.1	1,861	2.2	1.2	582
Less than 5 yrs	1.2	0.7	1,351	1.2	0.6	337
5-9 years	2.0	1.0	1,316	1.1	0.4	266
10 or more years	3.6	1.4	459	3.4	0.8	119
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.7	0.9	1,524	2.1	0.8	472
Less than 5 years	1.1	0.6	1,209	1.3	0.6	304
5-9 years	2.3	1.2	1,509	1.4	0.8	348
10 or more years	3.0	1.4	745	2.9	1.3	180
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	1.9	1.1	359	0.0	0.0	98
Muslim	2.0	1.0	101	3.8	3.8	27
Christian	1.9	1.0	4,304	1.9	0.8	1,127
Others	2.2	1.4	223	1.9	1.9	52
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	1.7	0.0	185	0.0	0.0	52
Scheduled Tribes	1.9	1.0	4,529	1.9	0.8	1,179
Other Backward Classes	1.5	1.5	59	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Others	2.2	1.1	90	(4.8)	(4.8)	21
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	1.0	0.6	497	1.1	1.1	92
Second	1.7	0.8	1,208	2.1	1.1	269
Middle	1.9	1.1	1,891	2.0	1.0	515
Fourth	2.5	1.2	1,007	1.3	0.3	290
Highest	2.1	1.1	384	2.2	0.7	138
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,304</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.  
 ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.  
<sup>1</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	*	*	3	*	*	1
20-24	*	*	8	*	*	7
25-29	(75.0)	(50.0)	16	(70.0)	(50.0)	15
30-34	(78.3)	(52.2)	23	(70.6)	(41.2)	20
35-39	(92.9)	(42.9)	14	(68.8)	(43.8)	21
40-44	(66.7)	(33.3)	12	*	*	6
45-49	(91.7)	(58.3)	12	*	*	4
<b>Residence</b>						
Rural	83.1	45.5	76	65.7	47.4	56
Urban	(66.7)	(58.3)	12	(78.6)	(50.0)	18
<b>Age at consummation of marriage</b>						
Below 18 years	(82.4)	(41.2)	17	(72.2)	(50.0)	20
18 years & above	80.4	48.6	71	66.9	45.9	54
<b>Marital duration</b>						
0-4	(81.3)	(31.3)	16	(62.5)	(37.5)	10
5-9	(77.3)	(50.0)	22	(66.7)	(41.7)	18
10-14	(80.0)	(66.7)	15	(71.4)	(50.0)	17
15+	83.3	43.6	35	68.6	51.7	29
<b>Education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	72.0	35.0	32	52.9	42.5	26
Less than 5 yrs	(90.9)	(40.9)	22	(71.4)	(42.9)	14
5-9 years	82.0	59.6	27	(73.3)	(53.3)	22
10 or more years	*	*	7	(88.9)	(55.6)	12
<b>Husband's education</b>						
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	83.1	45.8	29	(52.6)	(42.1)	24
Less than 5 years	(83.3)	(58.3)	12	(69.2)	(30.8)	14
5-9 years	77.9	39.8	31	(69.2)	(46.2)	22
10 or more years	(81.3)	(56.3)	16	(91.7)	(75.0)	14
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	*	*	6	*	*	7
Muslim	*	*	1	*	*	1
Christian	79.3	47.2	77	69.8	45.5	63
Others	*	*	4	*	*	3
<b>Castes/Tribes</b>						
Scheduled Castes	nc	nc	0	*	*	4
Scheduled Tribes	80.8	46.3	83	66.4	41.1	63
Other Backward Classes	*	*	2	*	*	3
Others	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest	*	*	6	*	*	7
Second	77.3	46.8	26	(68.8)	(37.5)	19
Middle	77.3	24.0	31	(53.3)	(40.0)	21
Fourth	(87.5)	(81.3)	16	(69.2)	(53.8)	17
Highest	*	*	9	(100.0)	(71.4)	10
<b>Meghalaya</b>	80.8	47.2	88	68.5	47.3	74

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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem <sup>†</sup>	Who sought treatment for infertility
West Garo Hills	10.8	3.3	61.2
East Garo Hills	11.1	1.9	65.9
South Garo Hills	8.2	1.6	86.4
West Khasi Hills	20.5	3.3	73.2
Ri Bhoi	15.2	3.5	74.9
East Khasi Hills	19.5	3.5	92.3
Jaintia Hills	18.1	0.6	100.0
<b>Meghalaya (15-49)</b>	14.2	2.3	76.7
<b>Meghalaya (15-44)<sup>†</sup></b>	14.4	2.5	76.1

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.

<sup>†</sup> Included both primary and secondary infertility.

<sup>†</sup> Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN**



**TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN**

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
<b>Age group</b>			
15-19	63.7	63.8	63.7
20-24	36.3	36.2	36.3
<b>Education</b>			
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.8	9.7	3.9
Less than five years	17.8	19.6	7.7
5-9 years	52.6	53.7	46.4
10 or more years	20.8	16.9	42.0
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	6.2	4.3	16.4
Muslim	2.1	2.3	1.3
Christian	86.8	88.1	79.4
Others	4.9	5.3	2.9
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>			
Scheduled castes	3.4	2.4	9.3
Scheduled tribes	93.7	95.3	85.4
Other backward classes	0.8	0.5	2.5
Others	2.0	1.9	2.8
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	5.3	6.1	0.9
Second	18.5	21.3	2.8
Middle	40.2	45.2	12.9
Fourth	25.4	23.0	38.2
Highest	10.7	4.4	45.2
<b>Meghalaya**</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>478</b>

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced <sup>b</sup>					From which standard family life education should be introduced <sup>b</sup>				Number of women who are aware of family life education**
	Percentage aware of family life education	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	52.2	68.0	1,958	6.6	24.2	42.0	27.2	100.0	46.6	24.3	29.0	100.0	1,331
20-24	67.3	80.4	1,113	6.4	24.5	42.8	26.2	100.0	47.9	26.7	25.4	100.0	895
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	56.7	70.8	2,593	6.7	24.9	42.2	26.3	100.0	48.9	24.7	26.4	100.0	1,838
Urban	62.7	81.2	478	5.9	21.5	43.3	29.3	100.0	38.8	28.0	33.3	100.0	388
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	26.4	40.6	270	1.9	11.0	39.8	47.3	100.0	27.4	23.8	48.8	100.0	110
Less than five years	34.1	53.0	545	3.6	17.5	40.3	38.6	100.0	43.9	23.2	32.9	100.0	288
5-9 years	61.4	77.4	1,611	7.5	25.2	41.6	25.7	100.0	51.9	24.2	23.9	100.0	1,247
10 or more years	81.6	90.0	645	6.7	28.3	45.4	19.5	100.0	42.3	28.9	28.8	100.0	581
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	58.2	68.4	191	9.5	19.7	45.2	25.6	100.0	45.0	24.4	30.6	100.0	131
Muslim	58.3	62.7	62	10.4	25.4	30.7	33.5	100.0	43.1	26.0	30.9	100.0	39
Christian	58.3	74.1	2,665	6.4	24.9	42.0	26.7	100.0	47.6	25.2	27.2	100.0	1,974
Others	45.5	52.9	153	3.9	16.2	51.6	28.3	100.0	40.4	28.4	31.2	100.0	82
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>													
Scheduled castes	60.7	74.7	106	5.5	17.3	39.7	37.5	100.0	41.4	13.6	45.0	100.0	79
Scheduled tribes	57.6	72.6	2,810	6.5	24.7	42.5	26.3	100.0	47.7	25.3	27.0	100.0	2,040
Other backward classes	55.5	69.9	26	(21.1)	(15.8)	(31.6)	(31.6)	(100.0)	(36.8)	(31.6)	(31.6)	(100.0)	19
Others	55.6	72.4	58	9.6	21.4	44.9	24.1	100.0	52.3	33.4	14.3	100.0	42
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	41.4	57.6	164	1.0	23.0	37.4	38.6	100.0	48.5	28.0	23.5	100.0	95
Second	45.3	60.7	566	6.0	17.0	45.7	31.2	100.0	43.0	26.6	30.4	100.0	344
Middle	57.5	72.7	1,233	7.3	27.7	39.7	25.3	100.0	50.7	22.9	26.4	100.0	896
Fourth	66.5	79.0	773	6.2	24.0	43.8	26.1	100.0	47.0	26.6	26.5	100.0	609
Highest	66.7	83.5	335	7.2	23.7	45.3	23.7	100.0	40.6	27.6	31.8	100.0	282
<b>Meghalaya</b>	57.7	72.5	3,071	6.5	24.3	42.4	26.8	100.0	47.1	25.3	27.6	100.0	2,226

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

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

<sup>b</sup> 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, Meghalaya, 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		
<b>Age group</b>												
15-19	68.0	1,958	78.9	38.0	2.0	21.7	12.9	5.6	57.6	3.1	1,331	
20-24	80.4	1,113	80.0	39.5	2.6	30.8	18.6	9.7	59.5	1.9	895	
<b>Residence</b>												
Rural	70.8	2,593	78.1	40.0	2.6	26.9	14.6	7.1	57.3	2.7	1,838	
Urban	81.2	478	85.2	32.2	0.7	18.3	18.0	8.2	63.2	2.6	388	
<b>Education</b>												
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	40.6	270	82.8	26.6	1.0	15.5	13.1	4.7	24.7	0.0	110	
Less than five years	53.0	545	78.7	36.9	0.4	19.1	10.2	3.5	36.4	1.9	288	
5-9 years	77.4	1,611	77.6	39.3	2.2	26.9	12.1	6.8	61.3	3.0	1,247	
10 or more years	90.0	645	82.8	40.2	3.6	26.9	24.8	10.7	68.5	2.8	581	
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	68.4	191	82.6	33.6	2.4	18.8	12.0	9.1	57.0	1.5	131	
Muslim	62.7	62	87.0	46.7	5.2	28.7	15.7	10.4	40.7	0.0	39	
Christian	74.1	2,665	78.8	39.6	2.2	26.0	15.2	7.2	59.1	2.7	1,974	
Others	52.9	153	83.9	18.1	1.4	17.4	19.7	4.1	51.8	5.3	82	
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>												
Scheduled castes	74.7	106	86.5	25.9	2.7	18.2	16.0	7.7	65.6	1.4	79	
Scheduled tribes	72.6	2,810	78.9	39.2	2.2	25.9	15.2	7.3	58.4	2.7	2,040	
Other backward classes	69.9	26	(84.2)	(42.1)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(63.2)	(0.0)	19	
Others	72.4	58	85.5	53.0	4.9	31.8	17.0	9.8	37.9	0.0	42	
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	57.6	164	86.9	54.3	1.1	16.8	9.4	4.2	31.3	0.0	95	
Second	60.7	566	79.5	34.3	0.6	21.0	10.1	8.0	49.7	1.8	344	
Middle	72.7	1,233	76.2	40.0	2.8	27.4	14.4	6.6	59.7	2.7	896	
Fourth	79.0	773	79.7	36.4	2.7	28.0	17.5	7.6	63.7	3.6	609	
Highest	83.5	335	86.4	39.0	1.9	21.0	20.8	9.0	61.9	2.3	282	
<b>Meghalaya</b>	72.5	3,071	79.4	38.6	2.3	25.3	15.2	7.3	58.4	2.6	2,226	

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	29.9	1,958	4.0	5.2	85.5	13.0	10.4	583
20-24	40.0	1,113	6.9	12.3	77.8	17.6	13.2	443
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	31.5	2,593	5.2	8.6	81.8	14.4	11.8	818
Urban	44.6	478	5.5	7.1	83.4	17.3	10.8	208
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	8.0	270	(9.1)	(4.5)	(40.9)	(27.3)	(36.4)	22
Less than five years	11.4	545	5.1	5.5	40.0	31.8	24.2	62
5-9 years	35.0	1,611	4.1	7.3	83.8	11.9	11.1	560
10 or more years	59.6	645	6.6	10.4	89.0	16.1	8.8	382
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	31.4	191	10.7	11.1	79.2	8.2	13.6	59
Muslim	27.4	62	(5.9)	(11.8)	(82.4)	(17.6)	(5.9)	17
Christian	34.5	2,665	4.9	8.3	82.0	15.7	11.2	916
Others	21.6	153	3.3	0.0	92.5	6.9	21.0	34
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>								
Scheduled castes	31.8	106	3.2	7.3	81.2	8.0	15.6	34
Scheduled tribes	33.9	2,810	5.3	8.5	82.3	15.5	11.1	949
Other backward classes	24.8	26	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	24.4	58	(7.1)	(14.3)	(78.6)	(14.3)	(7.1)	14
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	17.4	164	0.0	0.0	75.9	23.9	6.9	29
Second	21.6	566	7.0	8.7	75.2	18.2	13.8	122
Middle	32.2	1,233	5.0	9.0	83.3	16.0	11.0	398
Fourth	41.6	773	5.2	6.8	83.8	12.0	9.2	319
Highest	48.0	335	5.5	10.7	82.2	14.6	17.0	158
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1,026</b>

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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 20	More than 20	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	74.1	75.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	1,958
20-24	82.2	83.1	24.2	75.8	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,113
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	75.3	76.2	28.1	71.9	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	2,593
Urban	86.1	87.4	26.2	73.8	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	478
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	45.7	47.5	42.0	58.0	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	270
Less than five years	51.2	53.1	39.3	60.7	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	545
5-9 years	84.1	84.7	26.9	73.1	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,611
10 or more years	94.5	95.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	645
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	74.1	76.1	21.9	78.1	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	191
Muslim	77.2	78.9	29.4	70.6	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	62
Christian	78.1	79.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	2,665
Others	61.6	61.6	26.2	73.8	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	153
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>									
Scheduled castes	81.2	81.9	25.5	74.5	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	106
Scheduled tribes	77.0	77.9	28.0	72.0	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	2,810
Other backward classes	74.8	79.1	24.3	75.7	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	26
Others	78.8	78.8	27.3	72.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	64.2	66.6	40.2	59.8	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	164
Second	62.8	63.9	29.0	71.0	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0	566
Middle	76.4	77.5	26.0	74.0	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	1,233
Fourth	85.6	85.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	773
Highest	90.1	91.1	24.5	75.5	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	335
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,071</b>

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	19.4	1,958	11.7	80.1	9.2	18.1	5.7	6.2	2.7	5.7	373
20-24	16.7	1,113	6.0	81.5	10.9	22.4	3.3	5.4	1.6	2.3	182
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	18.6	2,593	10.7	80.0	10.2	20.8	5.8	6.2	2.7	5.1	475
Urban	17.2	478	4.7	84.1	7.5	12.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.3	80
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	17.9	270	8.6	72.7	19.3	17.0	6.3	10.4	2.1	6.5	47
Less than five years	21.1	545	6.5	80.1	8.8	18.8	4.4	6.3	1.8	5.7	113
5-9 years	18.4	1,611	10.5	82.1	8.8	20.6	6.3	4.4	2.7	4.3	292
10 or more years	16.4	645	12.1	80.4	9.3	18.4	0.9	7.8	1.8	3.1	103
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	16.5	191	13.7	75.7	13.8	17.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	29
Muslim	22.2	62	(23.1)	(84.6)	(15.4)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	13
Christian	18.3	2,665	9.6	80.6	9.3	19.8	5.0	5.2	2.3	4.2	481
Others	20.5	153	3.5	83.2	11.7	11.7	6.8	4.9	6.6	9.9	32
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>											
Scheduled castes	19.4	106	(15.8)	(84.2)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(0.0)	19
Scheduled tribes	18.2	2,810	9.4	80.6	9.6	19.9	5.2	5.3	2.4	4.6	504
Other backward classes	13.1	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Others	27.5	58	(20.0)	(80.0)	(13.3)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	15
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	14.4	164	(0.0)	(75.0)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	24
Second	19.2	566	9.8	86.0	7.6	19.6	4.8	7.6	4.9	5.1	107
Middle	17.6	1,233	10.5	79.7	10.8	22.1	6.2	7.1	1.8	5.9	213
Fourth	20.2	773	10.2	80.1	11.8	15.3	4.0	4.2	1.9	2.0	154
Highest	18.0	335	10.2	77.3	3.5	19.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	7.1	57
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>555</b>

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
<b>Age group</b>					
15-19	87.0	4.4	18.3	0.2	1,958
20-24	83.8	5.9	26.2	0.4	1,113
<b>Residence</b>					
Rural	88.7	4.0	16.4	0.2	2,593
Urban	70.6	10.1	46.4	0.2	478
<b>Education</b>					
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	92.8	4.2	4.7	0.4	270
Less than five years	90.5	4.5	7.4	0.0	545
5-9 years	87.2	4.1	20.0	0.1	1,611
10 or more years	75.7	7.9	42.7	0.6	645
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	75.5	6.7	37.3	0.6	191
Muslim	81.3	3.3	36.0	1.7	62
Christian	86.4	5.0	20.2	0.2	2,665
Others	90.1	4.1	13.5	0.0	153
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>					
Scheduled castes	81.9	9.2	38.0	0.0	106
Scheduled tribes	86.4	4.9	19.8	0.2	2,810
Other backward classes	74.7	7.4	38.0	0.0	26
Others	79.7	5.1	36.2	1.9	58
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	91.5	3.7	7.7	0.0	164
Second	91.6	2.7	9.9	0.0	566
Middle	90.4	4.1	13.0	0.2	1,233
Fourth	82.2	5.4	30.6	0.4	773
Highest	64.9	11.7	55.1	0.3	335
<b>Meghalaya</b>	85.8	5.0	21.2	0.2	3,071

<sup>#</sup> Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
<b>Age group</b>														
15-19	75.2	74.8	30.4	60.5	30.7	57.0	15.3	27.9	55.8	13.5	17.8	14.4	1.5	1,958
20-24	86.9	86.6	45.0	74.0	47.9	72.5	23.2	37.3	71.0	16.9	28.2	22.4	2.1	1,113
<b>Residence</b>														
Rural	79.3	79.0	36.9	65.1	37.1	62.1	18.1	31.1	61.0	14.4	22.4	17.9	1.8	2,593
Urban	80.2	79.8	29.1	66.6	36.1	65.2	18.5	32.2	62.9	16.5	16.9	14.1	1.4	478
<b>Education</b>														
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	63.2	62.9	20.5	54.8	16.7	39.9	6.8	13.6	40.4	6.6	10.8	8.0	0.7	270
Less than five years	66.4	66.4	21.3	51.1	18.2	45.3	8.3	16.5	43.2	5.4	9.8	8.0	0.5	545
5-9 years	81.8	81.4	37.6	65.2	39.1	65.4	17.7	32.4	63.2	14.8	22.6	17.0	1.8	1,611
10 or more years	91.6	91.0	49.5	82.4	56.0	79.9	32.3	48.7	80.9	25.9	33.5	29.9	3.0	645
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	85.1	84.5	33.9	72.3	39.6	70.6	21.1	33.8	65.1	16.7	19.2	15.5	4.2	191
Muslim	85.5	85.5	40.7	67.7	51.9	69.9	26.0	30.8	64.7	12.9	16.4	11.5	3.3	62
Christian	79.1	78.8	36.6	64.8	37.4	62.7	18.2	32.0	61.5	15.0	22.3	18.3	1.5	2,665
Others	75.4	75.4	20.0	65.7	18.8	48.2	9.7	15.5	51.4	8.6	12.6	5.3	2.0	153
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>														
Scheduled castes	78.3	78.3	28.9	56.3	30.3	64.9	16.5	28.2	60.0	12.6	21.9	14.0	3.9	106
Scheduled tribes	79.3	79.0	35.8	65.4	37.0	62.1	17.8	31.5	61.3	14.8	21.6	17.7	1.6	2,810
Other backward classes	88.2	88.2	26.2	76.8	40.6	72.9	12.6	26.4	61.0	15.7	16.9	8.6	4.3	26
Others	89.9	88.2	44.6	70.9	53.2	77.8	31.3	33.0	70.4	23.4	25.1	18.4	3.6	58
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Lowest	65.5	65.5	23.0	55.2	24.0	47.7	12.2	21.7	48.0	8.0	14.5	10.5	1.8	164
Second	68.3	68.3	26.8	53.5	24.8	50.5	13.8	20.6	48.6	9.3	16.1	11.7	1.8	566
Middle	81.3	80.8	38.1	65.3	38.6	64.3	17.8	32.9	61.6	15.3	24.0	19.0	1.5	1,233
Fourth	84.6	84.2	41.8	72.5	43.0	67.7	20.1	35.5	68.2	18.2	22.3	18.7	1.9	773
Highest	86.3	86.0	34.0	73.9	43.5	72.3	25.3	38.5	72.4	16.9	23.1	20.8	2.1	335
<b>Meghalaya</b>	79.5	79.1	35.7	65.4	36.9	62.6	18.2	31.3	61.3	14.7	21.5	17.3	1.7	3,071

<sup>#</sup> Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
<b>Age group</b>				
15-19	54.3	34.0	0.5	1,958
20-24	68.3	43.7	0.6	1,113
<b>Residence</b>				
Rural	60.9	36.0	0.5	2,593
Urban	51.0	45.9	0.6	478
<b>Education</b>				
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	41.4	23.3	0.8	270
Less than five years	45.0	26.6	0.3	545
5-9 years	62.9	37.5	0.5	1,611
10 or more years	70.4	53.0	0.6	645
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	62.2	38.0	0.7	191
Muslim	65.0	50.1	0.0	62
Christian	59.8	37.4	0.5	2,665
Others	46.1	34.4	1.7	153
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>				
Scheduled castes	53.2	41.0	0.0	106
Scheduled tribes	59.9	37.0	0.6	2,810
Other backward classes	77.2	46.3	0.0	26
Others	63.0	53.4	0.0	58
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	43.6	26.6	1.3	164
Second	50.2	27.7	0.3	566
Middle	64.3	35.2	0.7	1,233
Fourth	62.3	44.3	0.2	773
Highest	57.6	52.9	0.4	335
<b>Meghalaya</b>	59.4	37.5	0.5	3,071

<sup>#</sup> Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	22.6	1,958	32.4	34.3	82.8	1.7	1.2	11.1	0.2	437
20-24	35.7	1,113	29.0	31.4	84.1	5.5	1.3	7.5	1.2	392
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	27.3	2,593	28.4	31.5	84.5	2.8	1.3	7.1	0.8	696
Urban	27.5	478	43.7	40.6	77.6	7.3	1.0	21.9	0.0	133
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	16.1	270	38.0	14.4	64.2	0.0	2.4	4.8	0.0	42
Less than five years	14.7	545	29.2	29.1	72.8	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	79
5-9 years	28.6	1,611	26.8	31.1	85.4	2.3	1.2	8.4	1.0	452
10 or more years	39.8	645	37.3	40.6	86.6	7.1	1.6	14.3	0.5	256
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	19.6	191	28.2	31.5	83.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	3.3	38
Muslim	31.0	62	(26.3)	(31.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Christian	28.4	2,665	31.1	32.9	83.3	3.9	1.3	9.9	0.6	748
Others	16.6	153	29.1	36.7	75.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	24
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>										
Scheduled castes	16.6	106	(63.2)	(21.1)	(73.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(5.9)	19
Scheduled tribes	28.1	2,810	30.7	33.6	83.2	3.7	1.2	9.6	0.6	777
Other backward classes	18.6	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	28.2	58	(12.5)	(37.5)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	18.4	164	34.0	26.7	66.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	30
Second	18.9	566	34.6	24.8	76.7	2.9	2.0	7.3	0.0	104
Middle	28.9	1,233	25.7	32.9	87.3	3.5	0.3	5.7	1.0	351
Fourth	32.4	773	33.5	37.5	81.9	4.0	2.0	13.5	0.0	247
Highest	28.4	335	37.3	32.0	86.0	4.1	2.5	14.8	2.4	97
<b>Meghalaya</b>	27.4	3,071	30.8	32.9	83.4	3.5	1.3	9.4	0.7	829

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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/ <i>mela</i>	Others	
<b>Age group</b>													
15-19	10.1	1,958	36.2	42.8	6.8	50.6	8.1	6.8	17.8	38.2	4.6	1.3	197
20-24	15.2	1,113	48.3	54.5	5.6	57.4	16.3	6.8	21.6	35.3	3.2	2.9	165
<b>Residence</b>													
Rural	10.5	2,593	43.3	46.8	5.6	52.1	11.0	6.0	18.9	35.8	4.1	1.9	273
Urban	19.8	478	37.5	52.5	8.0	58.3	14.3	9.1	21.4	40.0	3.6	2.5	89
<b>Education</b>													
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	1.7	270	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	2.0	545	(72.7)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
5-9 years	10.5	1,611	37.4	41.1	6.6	48.3	8.4	9.7	17.3	31.3	2.9	0.6	168
10 or more years	28.5	645	44.1	55.7	6.4	60.0	15.5	4.1	20.2	45.3	4.7	3.5	178
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	15.4	191	31.8	41.7	10.4	51.7	5.8	14.6	17.7	32.2	5.8	0.0	29
Muslim	6.5	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Christian	12.3	2,665	42.1	47.7	5.8	53.0	11.5	6.0	19.9	38.2	4.0	2.3	323
Others	4.3	153	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>													
Scheduled castes	15.8	106	(35.3)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(23.5)	(41.2)	(5.9)	(0.0)	17
Scheduled tribes	11.9	2,810	42.3	48.1	6.6	53.0	11.9	6.5	20.0	37.5	4.2	2.2	329
Other backward classes	7.9	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	13.7	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	6.7	164	(72.9)	(27.3)	(9.1)	(72.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
Second	6.7	566	42.4	39.9	5.6	52.6	10.7	7.8	20.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	38
Middle	11.5	1,233	42.0	38.3	5.1	46.7	13.5	5.1	15.9	41.9	3.7	0.8	142
Fourth	14.9	773	43.9	58.0	5.3	60.4	11.2	6.4	18.9	37.9	2.2	2.8	112
Highest	18.4	335	31.2	61.7	10.7	54.8	12.2	12.1	24.1	28.5	9.7	5.3	59
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>362</b>

# 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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 know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	33.6	24.1	27.7	46.9	53.4	34.5	1.3	197
20-24	33.7	26.6	19.7	43.0	61.0	35.4	4.6	165
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	36.2	24.7	24.7	48.2	54.6	34.9	2.3	273
Urban	26.0	27.2	21.2	35.4	64.6	35.1	4.8	89
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	(60.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	11
5-9 years	36.3	27.6	22.5	46.5	52.2	29.8	2.6	168
10 or more years	30.8	24.3	25.2	44.6	62.2	40.3	2.7	178
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	40.9	39.8	28.0	40.8	68.4	40.6	9.4	29
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Christian	31.3	22.3	22.9	45.2	55.9	35.0	2.5	323
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>								
Scheduled castes	(28.6)	(14.3)	(21.4)	(50.0)	(78.6)	(42.9)	(0.0)	17
Scheduled tribes	32.3	25.4	24.4	45.3	56.2	34.5	3.1	329
Other backward classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	(62.5)	(50.0)	(37.5)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(37.5)	(12.5)	11
Second	45.2	39.0	18.3	43.2	49.1	26.7	3.2	38
Middle	31.9	23.3	32.6	45.7	56.3	33.4	1.8	142
Fourth	34.8	18.9	19.8	53.3	57.9	39.5	3.4	112
Highest	23.5	28.6	12.8	28.6	63.4	35.0	2.5	59
<b>Meghalaya</b>	33.7	25.3	23.9	45.0	57.0	34.9	2.9	362

# 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.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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	
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	58.8	1,958	45.7	49.9	6.0	50.0	11.7	3.0	1,150
20-24	69.4	1,113	53.8	54.5	7.6	55.1	16.7	4.8	771
<b>Residence</b>									
Rural	60.8	2,593	49.7	47.5	6.3	50.1	13.4	2.7	1,574
Urban	72.4	478	45.5	71.1	8.4	61.2	15.2	8.4	347
<b>Education</b>									
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	34.7	270	36.9	27.2	1.7	10.9	12.0	2.1	92
Less than five years	35.0	545	45.6	34.5	2.2	25.1	9.2	2.1	190
5-9 years	65.9	1,611	48.3	48.7	6.7	52.1	11.4	2.2	1,061
10 or more years	89.9	645	53.2	67.0	8.8	67.7	19.8	7.3	578
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	61.0	191	49.6	65.2	15.4	52.8	11.8	5.5	115
Muslim	54.8	62	62.0	80.1	3.0	58.9	8.9	3.0	34
Christian	62.9	2,665	49.6	51.1	6.2	52.7	14.0	3.7	1,675
Others	63.1	153	31.3	36.6	5.3	37.7	12.4	2.1	97
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>									
Scheduled castes	68.5	106	45.9	63.6	7.5	59.0	10.3	8.7	71
Scheduled tribes	62.5	2,810	48.6	50.3	6.3	51.6	14.0	3.6	1,756
Other backward classes	53.1	26	(84.6)	(100.0)	(7.7)	(38.5)	(15.4)	(0.0)	13
Others	66.7	58	57.1	74.6	6.2	63.9	15.3	2.7	39
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	48.7	164	43.1	17.8	2.4	34.8	10.1	5.3	80
Second	47.1	566	43.2	27.6	6.9	38.4	12.3	2.3	266
Middle	58.6	1,233	51.2	41.1	5.3	49.7	15.0	2.5	722
Fourth	74.7	773	49.2	68.1	7.2	56.2	14.3	4.7	578
Highest	82.7	335	49.9	78.4	10.0	67.9	11.3	5.7	275
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1,921</b>

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

**TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION**

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	34.0	61.0	40.5	33.2	16.2	37.9	6.9	1,150
20-24	39.3	60.8	42.6	37.0	19.9	35.2	6.3	771
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	37.9	59.9	41.4	33.9	17.8	33.4	6.7	1,574
Urban	29.0	65.7	41.3	38.9	17.6	51.2	6.2	347
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	30.8	65.5	31.8	20.7	4.5	17.7	3.1	92
Less than five years	19.9	49.4	40.5	23.9	9.1	27.8	1.5	190
5-9 years	37.9	58.2	39.0	31.8	15.3	31.1	6.5	1,061
10 or more years	38.4	67.7	46.7	44.3	25.7	50.5	8.6	578
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	44.5	73.1	45.7	38.1	14.7	40.6	5.8	115
Muslim	47.1	71.0	50.6	43.4	10.8	21.1	0.0	34
Christian	36.4	59.3	40.4	34.7	18.7	36.2	7.1	1,675
Others	18.2	71.3	50.9	29.7	8.2	46.9	1.3	97
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>								
Scheduled castes	32.7	64.1	36.4	35.2	13.5	35.0	7.1	71
Scheduled tribes	36.5	60.7	41.3	34.1	17.9	36.3	6.9	1,756
Other backward classes	(20.0)	(70.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	13
Others	40.9	69.7	55.8	55.2	16.6	39.5	0.0	39
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	25.4	72.8	40.8	19.5	5.1	23.3	0.0	80
Second	29.1	59.8	40.3	29.6	13.2	29.7	5.2	266
Middle	42.4	57.7	42.9	34.9	20.1	32.4	8.2	722
Fourth	36.5	62.4	39.9	36.7	18.1	40.6	6.9	578
Highest	29.4	64.3	41.5	39.1	18.4	49.0	4.8	275
<b>Meghalaya</b>	36.3	60.9	41.4	34.8	17.8	36.7	6.6	1,921
<sup>#</sup> 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. <sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>								
15-19	9.6	12.8	27.8	19.6	23.5	26.3	37.5	1,150
20-24	6.1	8.6	22.4	14.7	18.2	23.2	33.5	771
<b>Residence</b>								
Rural	8.0	11.0	25.5	17.5	21.2	25.1	35.1	1,574
Urban	9.3	11.5	26.0	18.4	22.4	24.9	39.9	347
<b>Education</b>								
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	10.0	17.8	36.3	28.6	29.9	39.0	40.2	92
Less than five years	13.7	13.6	29.4	21.1	25.4	28.3	35.2	190
5-9 years	9.1	12.4	27.9	19.4	22.9	26.4	39.6	1,061
10 or more years	4.5	6.8	18.4	11.4	15.9	19.1	28.6	578
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	2.8	4.6	15.2	10.8	12.7	16.7	24.9	115
Muslim	2.9	2.9	26.8	5.9	11.9	17.9	17.8	34
Christian	8.3	11.2	25.7	18.1	21.8	25.5	37.0	1,675
Others	14.0	19.7	36.6	22.6	27.9	30.3	38.2	97
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>								
Scheduled castes	1.5	1.4	24.4	7.5	10.5	15.0	35.4	71
Scheduled tribes	8.5	11.7	25.7	18.4	22.1	25.8	36.5	1,756
Other backward classes	(0.0)	(7.7)	(23.1)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(23.1)	13
Others	10.3	10.3	29.0	12.8	18.1	23.4	28.7	39
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	7.7	11.4	23.9	20.7	23.2	27.9	36.3	80
Second	12.7	15.2	30.2	21.5	25.7	27.7	36.4	266
Middle	8.0	11.8	25.6	17.0	19.4	25.5	36.0	722
Fourth	7.0	9.3	25.3	17.0	22.4	24.0	36.2	578
Highest	6.9	8.7	22.3	16.0	19.8	22.6	34.8	275
<b>Meghalaya</b>	8.2	11.1	25.6	17.6	21.4	25.0	35.9	1,921

# 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.  
<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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**
<b>Age group</b>							
15-19	28.9	25.9	57.7	29.7	7.0	2.0	1,150
20-24	36.0	30.8	65.5	34.2	6.6	1.1	771
<b>Residence</b>							
Rural	32.8	25.3	60.6	28.7	7.1	1.2	1,574
Urban	28.5	40.2	61.9	44.4	5.9	3.5	347
<b>Education</b>							
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	45.0	16.8	48.2	19.8	3.5	1.7	92
Less than five years	25.9	14.0	48.7	20.0	6.1	3.6	190
5-9 years	33.3	25.7	57.9	25.4	5.4	1.5	1,061
10 or more years	29.8	36.1	72.3	48.6	9.6	1.3	578
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	35.9	42.9	63.1	35.9	12.8	5.2	115
Muslim	38.0	38.0	58.9	26.3	0.0	0.0	34
Christian	30.6	27.0	60.7	31.0	6.4	1.5	1,675
Others	49.1	24.9	60.2	38.7	10.2	0.0	97
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>							
Scheduled castes	17.7	36.4	61.4	32.1	4.1	2.0	71
Scheduled tribes	32.6	27.3	60.8	31.5	6.9	1.4	1,756
Other backward classes	(37.5)	(37.5)	(53.8)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Others	36.1	39.1	61.1	29.2	11.6	12.1	39
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	29.3	20.1	60.4	20.7	1.7	0.0	80
Second	33.0	20.2	57.3	25.9	8.6	2.1	266
Middle	35.2	23.5	62.3	26.2	5.8	1.1	722
Fourth	28.3	30.8	59.8	35.8	6.0	1.3	578
Highest	30.9	42.6	62.8	45.3	10.7	3.4	275
<b>Meghalaya</b>	32.0	28.1	60.8	31.5	6.8	1.6	1,921

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Meghalaya, 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
<b>Age group</b>										
15-19	42.6	1,150	89.3	21.6	3.4	4.5	26.8	1.2	2.2	490
20-24	53.9	771	94.7	20.1	1.8	5.7	27.4	2.4	2.5	413
<b>Residence</b>										
Rural	45.5	1,574	92.1	23.1	2.9	5.1	27.9	1.7	2.2	706
Urban	54.6	347	90.3	12.5	1.8	4.9	23.7	1.7	2.8	197
<b>Education</b>										
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	36.5	92	93.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	23.1	3.1	0.0	33
Less than five years	31.3	190	86.3	18.8	3.3	8.7	26.0	0.0	3.6	59
5-9 years	43.1	1,061	90.6	23.2	2.6	3.9	27.5	1.5	2.8	454
10 or more years	61.6	578	93.9	18.9	2.9	6.4	27.1	2.2	1.8	357
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	53.7	115	95.0	21.5	1.7	1.6	27.8	3.3	1.7	62
Muslim	38.5	34	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Christian	47.1	1,675	91.2	21.1	3.0	5.1	25.7	1.2	2.0	788
Others	42.3	97	94.9	23.2	0.0	10.4	45.2	10.4	10.4	40
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>										
Scheduled castes	47.5	71	94.0	12.2	3.2	0.0	33.1	6.1	3.2	34
Scheduled tribes	47.1	1,756	91.5	21.5	2.6	5.2	26.6	1.6	2.3	826
Other backward classes	(69.2)	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	49.2	39	(100.0)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	34.3	80	85.8	33.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	27
Second	36.0	266	93.6	27.2	2.1	4.3	27.7	4.3	1.1	94
Middle	47.9	722	93.0	23.8	1.6	2.1	26.9	0.6	1.8	343
Fourth	47.9	578	89.7	19.8	4.3	7.7	25.8	2.2	3.4	277
Highest	57.9	275	92.5	10.5	2.9	7.9	31.4	2.0	2.7	162
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>903</b>

<sup>#</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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, Meghalaya, 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 women 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
<b>Age group</b>											
15-19	26.5	44.3	5.2	27.8	26.1	59.2	32.7	51.6	27.5	62.7	1,958
20-24	35.0	32.0	4.2	16.7	35.7	47.0	40.8	39.7	36.1	52.3	1,113
<b>Residence</b>											
Rural	28.3	40.1	5.1	23.8	30.6	53.1	35.7	46.8	31.8	57.8	2,593
Urban	36.2	38.3	3.7	23.4	23.9	63.9	34.9	49.8	24.0	65.1	478
<b>Education</b>											
Non-literate <sup>a</sup>	19.0	56.7	8.6	34.4	29.2	59.6	32.3	55.9	25.3	67.4	270
Less than five years	16.2	55.8	4.7	31.6	23.4	61.6	32.6	54.2	22.3	69.6	545
5-9 years	27.8	37.7	4.7	24.2	28.2	55.1	36.3	46.1	33.5	55.9	1,611
10 or more years	49.8	24.4	4.0	11.4	38.5	46.3	37.8	40.7	32.6	53.9	645
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	38.3	44.2	6.3	26.1	26.7	58.1	31.5	49.7	27.3	62.4	191
Muslim	32.3	37.3	4.9	33.4	32.6	52.7	34.2	51.1	40.7	47.8	62
Christian	29.0	39.1	4.6	22.6	29.8	54.3	36.1	46.8	31.1	58.3	2,665
Others	27.2	47.9	7.4	37.6	27.6	60.1	32.7	51.4	21.0	71.6	153
<b>Castes/tribes<sup>#</sup></b>											
Scheduled castes	26.3	46.7	4.9	30.5	23.8	60.4	32.2	49.9	26.4	59.7	106
Scheduled tribes	29.3	39.6	4.9	23.5	30.1	54.1	36.0	46.7	30.9	58.9	2,810
Other backward classes	28.2	69.0	4.3	25.2	17.1	72.2	20.1	73.4	16.5	83.5	26
Others	36.1	29.4	5.2	15.7	28.0	55.2	32.4	48.4	37.8	46.5	58
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	18.2	51.5	3.3	35.7	18.6	65.0	30.7	52.7	23.6	64.2	164
Second	22.3	46.7	4.7	31.9	27.6	58.0	32.5	53.8	26.9	64.7	566
Middle	27.4	40.5	5.2	21.1	30.8	53.0	37.1	44.9	32.5	57.0	1,233
Fourth	36.2	34.2	4.8	21.8	29.9	53.2	37.2	43.7	33.2	55.3	773
Highest	40.1	32.7	5.0	18.7	33.0	55.1	34.1	51.2	27.2	62.4	335
<b>Meghalaya</b>	29.6	39.8	4.9	23.8	29.6	54.8	35.6	47.3	30.6	59.0	3,071

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

\*\* Unweighted cases.

<sup>a</sup> Literate 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 to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Meghalaya, 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**
West Garo Hills	71.0	20.1	83.0	37.2	38.7	465
East Garo Hills	69.7	16.2	77.0	12.6	25.2	423
South Garo Hills	76.0	11.9	76.9	26.7	40.3	546
West Khasi Hills	73.9	22.5	40.5	10.2	15.0	528
Ri Bhoi	64.9	21.1	42.5	14.4	8.2	402
East Khasi Hills	78.7	22.1	55.1	13.9	12.3	316
Jaintia Hills	65.0	18.8	53.2	13.6	34.8	391
<b>Meghalaya</b>	72.5	18.4	62.6	18.1	27.4	3,071

\*\* Unweighted cases.



**HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY**



**TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
West Garo Hills	4,468	29,710	33,966
East Garo Hills	3,119	13,747	25,269
South Garo Hills	1,809	14,292	11,708
West Khasi Hills	3,365	17,238	35,742
Ri Bhoi	3,818	16,262	32,536
East Khasi Hills	4,181	14,851	24,917
Jaintia Hills	2,930	11,128	21,086
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>16,311</b>	<b>28,346</b>

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.

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

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter <sup>1</sup>	Total number of Sub-Centres
West Garo Hills	13.6	44	100.0	80.0	24
East Garo Hills	27.9	43	100.0	23.1	20
South Garo Hills	19.6	46	100.0	66.7	10
West Khasi Hills	15.9	44	100.0	40.0	9
Ri Bhoi	23.4	47	100.0	62.5	13
East Khasi Hills	37.9	29	100.0	50.0	15
Jaintia Hills	50.0	46	100.0	26.3	24
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>115</b>

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.

<sup>1</sup> Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

**TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

District	Number of Sub-Centre having					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use <sup>1</sup>	
West Garo Hills	10	13	21	2	1	23
East Garo Hills	5	7	6	7	1	19
South Garo Hills	3	5	6	1	0	8
West Khasi Hills	0	4	4	0	0	9
Ri Bhoi	0	3	11	0	0	12
East Khasi Hills	0	4	10	0	0	14
Jaintia Hills	3	12	9	0	0	24
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	<b>21 (19.3)</b>	<b>48 (44.0)</b>	<b>67 (61.5)</b>	<b>10 (9.2)</b>	<b>2 (20.0)</b>	<b>109 (100.0)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentage calculated from Sub-Centre having labor room.

<b>TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND HAVING ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>			
District	Adequately equipped <sup>1</sup> (at least 60%)	Essential drugs <sup>2</sup> (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
West Garo Hills	17	22	24
East Garo Hills	14	12	20
South Garo Hills	8	9	10
West Khasi Hills	6	8	9
Ri Bhoi	10	9	13
East Khasi Hills	12	8	15
Jaintia Hills	21	24	24
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	<b>88 (76.5)</b>	<b>92 (80.0)</b>	<b>115 (100.0)</b>

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

<b>TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
West Garo Hills	11	15	15	24
East Garo Hills	10	13	16	20
South Garo Hills	6	5	5	10
West Khasi Hills	5	4	8	9
Ri Bhoi	10	7	10	13
East Khasi Hills	10	13	11	15
Jaintia Hills	22	22	13	24
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	<b>74 (64.4)</b>	<b>79 (76.0)</b>	<b>78 (67.8)</b>	<b>115 (100.0)</b>

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

<b>TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
West Garo Hills	7	8	1	9	9
East Garo Hills	7	5	6	11	15
South Garo Hills	5	3	3	5	5
West Khasi Hills	9	1	1	9	11
Ri Bhoi	2	3	1	5	5
East Khasi Hills	7	3	2	8	10
Jaintia Hills	9	5	3	13	13
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	<b>46 (67.7)</b>	<b>28 (41.2)</b>	<b>17 (25.0)</b>	<b>60 (88.2)</b>	<b>68 (100.0)</b>

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

**TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
West Garo Hills	8	6	9	2	7	9
East Garo Hills	15	5	15	14	5	15
South Garo Hills	5	4	5	2	4	5
West Khasi Hills	10	6	10	3	4	11
Ri Bhoi	5	3	5	1	4	5
East Khasi Hills	9	6	10	6	3	10
Jaintia Hills	12	12	10	5	9	13
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	64 (94.1)	42 (62.7)	64 (94.1)	33 (48.5)	36 (52.9)	68 (100.0)

**TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments <sup>1</sup> (at least 60%)	Essential drugs <sup>2</sup> (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
West Garo Hills	4	8	7	2	2	1	9
East Garo Hills	5	14	14	1	1	1	15
South Garo Hills	1	5	4	2	3	0	5
West Khasi Hills	0	4	8	0	2	3	11
Ri Bhoi	0	2	5	1	1	1	5
East Khasi Hills	0	4	10	6	1	1	10
Jaintia Hills	3	4	11	2	2	2	13
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	13 (19.1)	41 (60.3)	59 (86.8)	14 (20.6)	12 (28.6)	9 (21.4)	68 (100.0)

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
West Garo Hills	7	7	8	8	9
East Garo Hills	12	7	12	12	15
South Garo Hills	3	5	5	5	5
West Khasi Hills	5	8	10	9	11
Ri Bhoi	5	5	5	5	5
East Khasi Hills	10	8	7	6	10
Jaintia Hills	9	13	12	12	13
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	51 (75.0)	53 (77.9)	59 (86.8)	57 (83.8)	68 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

<b>TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric/ Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
West Garo Hills	0	0	1	2	6
East Garo Hills	1	1	1	1	3
South Garo Hills	0	0	0	0	1
West Khasi Hills	0	1	0	1	4
Ri Bhoi	1	0	0	0	3
East Khasi Hills	0	0	0	0	4
Jaintia Hills	1	0	0	1	5
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	3 (11.5)	2 (7.7)	2 (7.7)	5 (19.2)	26 (100.0)

<b>TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>						
District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services <sup>1</sup>	LBW babies managed <sup>2</sup>	Blood storage facility <sup>1</sup>	
West Garo Hills	0	4	2	5	2	6
East Garo Hills	1	2	0	1	0	3
South Garo Hills	1	0	nc	1	nc	1
West Khasi Hills	1	0	nc	1	nc	4
Ri Bhoi	1	1	0	0	0	3
East Khasi Hills	0	3	2	2	0	4
Jaintia Hills	0	2	2	1	0	5
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	4 (15.4)	12 (46.2)	6 (50.0)	11 (42.3)	2 (16.7)	26 (100.0)

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

<b>TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08</b>					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
West Garo Hills	4	5	4	5	6
East Garo Hills	1	3	3	3	3
South Garo Hills	1	1	1	1	1
West Khasi Hills	2	3	3	4	4
Ri Bhoi	0	3	3	3	3
East Khasi Hills	4	3	3	3	4
Jaintia Hills	4	4	4	4	5
<b>Meghalaya (%)</b>	16 (61.5)	22 (84.6)	21(95.5)	23 (88.5)	26 (100.0)

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



# **SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS**



**SAMPLING ERRORS, MEGHALAYA, 2007-08**

District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.326	0.026	946	944	7.909	0.275	0.376
East Garo Hills	0.308	0.025	873	875	7.984	0.260	0.357
South Garo Hills	0.321	0.016	869	874	4.886	0.290	0.352
West Khasi Hills	0.071	0.012	1,046	1,041	17.096	0.047	0.095
Ri Bhoi	0.183	0.020	943	942	11.126	0.143	0.223
East Khasi Hills	0.289	0.030	703	703	10.370	0.230	0.348
Jaintia Hills	0.134	0.015	790	788	11.561	0.103	0.164
<b>Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.301	0.021	946	944	7.067	0.259	0.343
East Garo Hills	0.285	0.025	873	875	8.867	0.235	0.335
South Garo Hills	0.317	0.026	869	874	8.166	0.266	0.368
West Khasi Hills	0.407	0.025	1,046	1,041	6.183	0.357	0.456
Ri Bhoi	0.291	0.020	943	942	7.028	0.251	0.332
East Khasi Hills	0.301	0.020	703	703	6.798	0.261	0.341
Jaintia Hills	0.315	0.020	790	788	6.332	0.276	0.354
<b>Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.175	0.033	401	405	19.006	0.110	0.241
East Garo Hills	0.090	0.021	305	313	23.058	0.049	0.131
South Garo Hills	0.268	0.049	225	230	18.358	0.171	0.364
West Khasi Hills	0.213	0.033	648	643	15.397	0.148	0.277
Ri Bhoi	0.281	0.033	558	554	11.672	0.217	0.346
East Khasi Hills	0.441	0.056	359	372	12.662	0.331	0.551
Jaintia Hills	0.260	0.032	439	434	12.155	0.198	0.322
<b>Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.503	0.052	401	405	10.241	0.402	0.604
East Garo Hills	0.401	0.045	305	313	11.222	0.313	0.490
South Garo Hills	0.343	0.041	225	230	11.853	0.263	0.423
West Khasi Hills	0.480	0.031	648	643	6.436	0.419	0.540
Ri Bhoi	0.704	0.040	558	554	5.651	0.625	0.782
East Khasi Hills	0.851	0.026	359	372	3.083	0.800	0.903
Jaintia Hills	0.537	0.034	439	434	6.342	0.470	0.604

Contd.....

<b>Sampling errors. Meghalaya, 2007-08(Continued)...</b>							
<b>District</b>	<b>Estimate (R)</b>	<b>Sampling Error</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>		<b>Relative Error (%)</b>	<b>95% Conf. Interval</b>	
			<b>Unweighted</b>	<b>Weighted</b>		<b>R-1.96 SE</b>	<b>R+1.96 SE</b>
<b>Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.358	0.042	401	405	11.770	0.275	0.441
East Garo Hills	0.317	0.042	305	313	13.261	0.234	0.399
South Garo Hills	0.302	0.043	225	230	14.374	0.217	0.388
West Khasi Hills	0.335	0.033	648	643	9.954	0.269	0.401
Ri Bhoi	0.601	0.042	558	554	6.946	0.519	0.683
East Khasi Hills	0.765	0.035	359	372	4.529	0.697	0.833
Jaintia Hills	0.472	0.032	439	434	6.815	0.408	0.535
<b>Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.519	0.053	364	372	10.163	0.415	0.623
East Garo Hills	0.485	0.071	260	273	14.700	0.344	0.625
South Garo Hills	0.621	0.069	171	181	11.141	0.484	0.757
West Khasi Hills	0.499	0.030	718	725	5.922	0.440	0.557
Ri Bhoi	0.462	0.043	552	547	9.343	0.377	0.547
East Khasi Hills	0.400	0.046	361	374	11.588	0.309	0.492
Jaintia Hills	0.471	0.045	462	459	9.644	0.381	0.560
<b>Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.724	0.050	120	122	6.862	0.626	0.822
East Garo Hills	0.629	0.066	66	70	10.492	0.499	0.759
South Garo Hills	0.663	0.093	48	49	14.042	0.480	0.847
West Khasi Hills	0.658	0.044	230	227	6.644	0.572	0.745
Ri Bhoi	0.867	0.051	156	152	5.880	0.767	0.968
East Khasi Hills	0.959	0.017	121	125	1.760	0.926	0.992
Jaintia Hills	0.844	0.043	151	150	5.142	0.759	0.930
<b>Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months)</b>							
West Garo Hills	0.483	0.057	120	122	11.785	0.371	0.595
East Garo Hills	0.215	0.077	66	70	35.665	0.064	0.366
South Garo Hills	0.421	0.074	48	49	17.669	0.275	0.568
West Khasi Hills	0.368	0.051	230	227	13.777	0.269	0.468
Ri Bhoi	0.688	0.050	156	152	7.285	0.590	0.787
East Khasi Hills	0.672	0.036	121	125	5.288	0.602	0.742
Jaintia Hills	0.658	0.052	151	150	7.963	0.555	0.761