

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

मेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

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Government of India

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India
New Delhi-110 011**

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Arunachal Pradesh



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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ACRONYM

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CRP	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYM

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC	Steering Committee
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report for Arunachal Pradesh pertains to the fourth round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13 following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) in the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress the country has made after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programmes and planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), there was a felt need to focus on the achievements and improvements so far. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. MoHFW, provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

Bilingual questionnaires in Hindi and English pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). First time in the country for large scale demographic and health survey at the district level Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) has been used in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini

laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. Use of CAPI optimized resources required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and receiving at IIPS. Secondly biomarkers were also used for the first time in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Arunachal Pradesh for all the 16 districts was conducted during June 2013 to January 2014, gathering information from 15,890 households and 12,938 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed is adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Arunachal Pradesh. Rural and urban areas of a district are considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban in a district is further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For sampling of urban samples, two-stage sampling is used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. Urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by circular systematic sampling. Allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities is proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 % urban population urban, PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural area of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by PPS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing

villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub -Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ PSU in a district} \\ = (n_r * H_i) / H,$$

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

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ selected PSU is segmented)} = \frac{\text{(Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)}}{\text{(number of segment created a PSU)}}$$

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

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU} \\ = (25 * HR_i) / HL_i$$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

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

The non-normalized weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i^{th} district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Hindi and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire: - The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature of household questionnaire of DLHS-4 is the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Hemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

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

3.3 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 committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security,

employment generation, and women's empowerment are also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were collected. Additional information collected at PHC level were 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 were collected for Community Health Centre (CHC) includes availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructure of CHC such as water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. From the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals status of availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected in addition to infrastructure, provision for bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff. The mode of collection of information for health facilities is directly asking to the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation starts with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households was selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigator, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS also made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Basic demographic indicators of Arunachal Pradesh and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 1384 (in thousands). The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 26 percent. Decadal growth rate less than 10 percent were recorded in the districts of Upper Subansiri, East Siang and Kurung Kamey. The sex ratio of the state is 920 females per 1000 males; it is lowest (701) in Tawang and highest (1029) in Kurung Kamey. The overall literacy rate is 65 percent and literacy rate is 73 percent for males and 58 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 583 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 15,890 households with 91 percent response rate and 12,938 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 97 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 60 percent in Kurung Kamey to 96 percent in East Siang while that for the ever married women it is from 91 percent in West Siang to 99.3 percents in Upper Subansiri.

4.2 Village Facilities

Number of villages surveyed in Arunachal Pradesh is 477 and 39 villages are surveyed from most of the districts. Most villages (87%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 28 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of 477 villages, 81 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 67 percent of the total villages have JSY beneficiaries and 28 percent villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (96%) have Anganwadi centre, 45 percent have access to any government health facility but just about 13 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 15 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

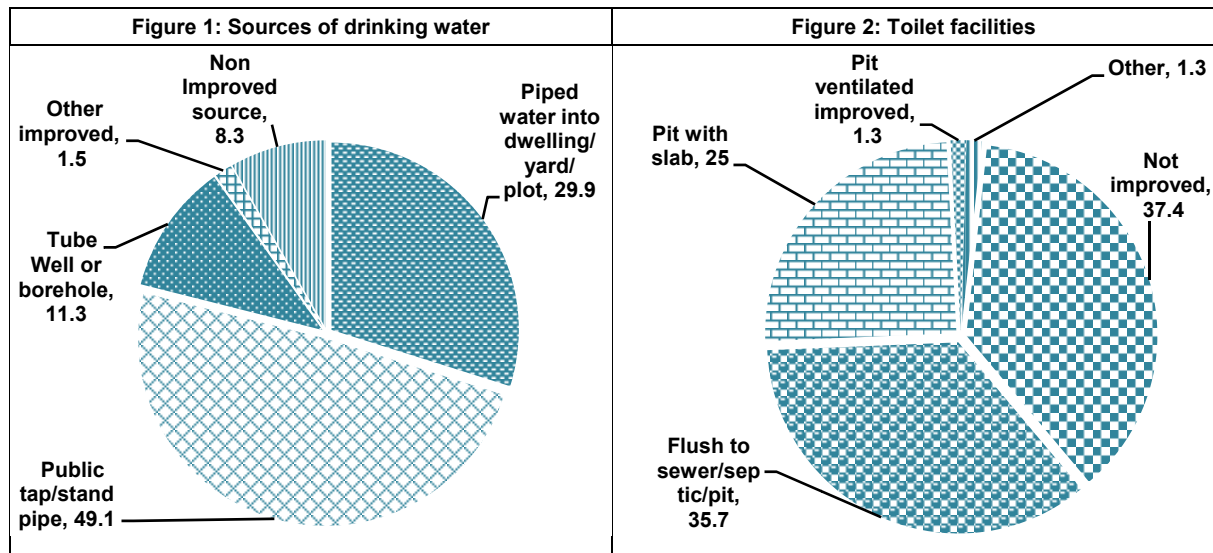
4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 21 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 54 percent in kachha house and 24 percent in semi-pucca house. As many as 86 percent of households have electricity connection, 64 percent of households use woods for cooking while 34 percent use LPG, 74 percent of households have mobile phone, 60 percent owned television, 13 percent owned bicycle while 22 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 10 percent owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 30 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard for drinking and 11 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 37 percent of the total surveyed households and 36 of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.7 while it is 4.8 in

rural and 4.5 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 7 percent of all surveyed households, 86 percent household heads are males, and median age of the head of the households is 44 years. Hindu and Christian are two main religions of the head of the household in the state having 29 percent and 30 percent respectively and significant shares 84 percent of the household heads are scheduled tribes (SC) and 3.4 percent of household heads are from the general castes.



The age-sex composition of the population of Arunachal Pradesh is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

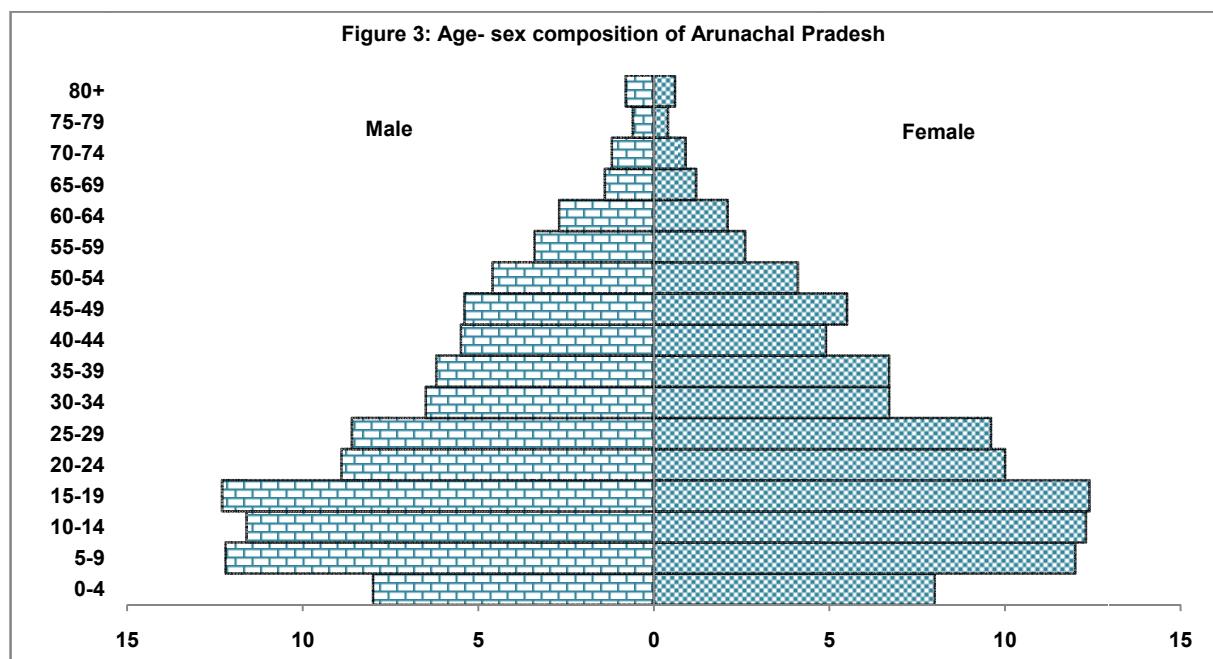
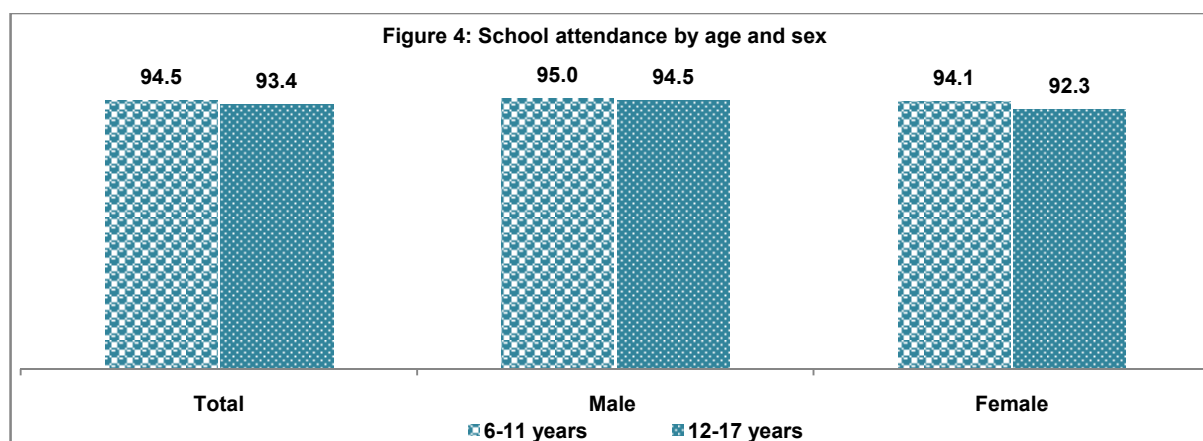


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 21 years while it is 25 years

among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Percentage of girls who married below the legal age of 18 years is 13 percent and 19 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 1 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 1.6 percent. More among females, 44 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 37 percent among males. Regardless of sex of the individuals about 31 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 95 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 93 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years and 12-17 years.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be low only 29 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 30 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban area, 28 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are two times more non-literate women in rural (54%) than in urban areas (27%). Non-literate husbands are less by 17 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around 47 percent of women are non-literate whereas 21 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 32. Nearly half of the ever-married women (45%) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (18%), 5-9 years (19%) and 10-14 years (18%) marital duration are almost uniform with each less than twenty percent each.

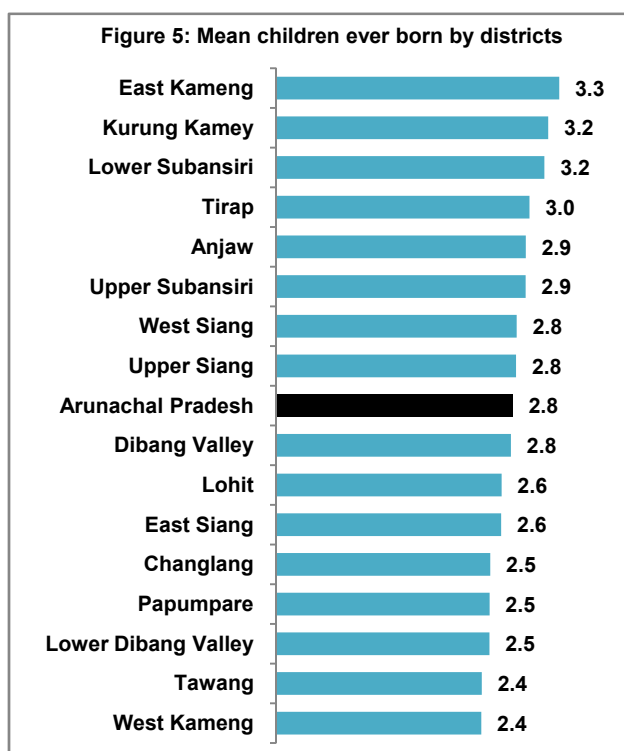
The proportion of women belonging to Christian has been highest and found to be 34 percent followed by 28 percent Hindu. The proportion of Muslim women is only 2 percent and it is

higher in urban area (5%) as compared to rural (1%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards Scheduled tribes (11%) followed by women belonging to scheduled castes (7%). The percent of women who belong to Scheduled tribes group is higher (83%) in rural than in the urban area (57%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups 20-24 (15.1%) and 25-29 (14.5%) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had 3 times higher percentage (22%) in education in the 11 more years of schooling as compared to rural women (7%). It is to be noted that at least 6.5 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 2.8 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Muslim (5.4 %). This proportion remains highest (12 %) for women from Hindu religion. Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among scheduled castes (12.4%) and other backward classes (11.2%) and others (11.2%) in state Arunachal Pradesh.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 78 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 22 percent from urban area. Almost 36 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 21 percent from women in the age group 20-24 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 37 percent births belong to Christian and 27 percent to Hindu and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the scheduled tribes contribute maximum 78 percent followed by 'Others' (11 %). Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 68 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 79 percent and 75 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).



The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (70%), belonging to Christian (73%), belonging to scheduled tribes (79%), and among women 40-45 years (96%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (48%), and those belonging (60%) to Scheduled castes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in East Kameng district (78%) and the lowest in West Kameng district (60%). The

proportion of first order birth has achieved the mark of 39 percent in West Kameng. Over all percentage distribution of births is highest in districts of Tirap and Lohit each at 8.4 percent and lowest in Dibang Valley (4 %).

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 3 children with marginal differential of 0.4 percent in residence, while Mean CEB is 3 for non-literate and 2 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 4 children. The differentials in mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 2.2 children for Scheduled castes to 2.9 children for scheduled tribes. Similarly, differential by religion are not wide and ranges between 2.5 children for Muslim to 3.0 for Christian. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.2 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole.

The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled tribes, non-literate and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.26. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.25), other castes (0.25), and less than 5 years educated women (0.33) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5). The mean children ever born to ever- married women by district is shown in Figure 5 it varies from 2.4 children in West Kameng district to 3.3 children in East Kameng district, while the state average is 2.8 children.

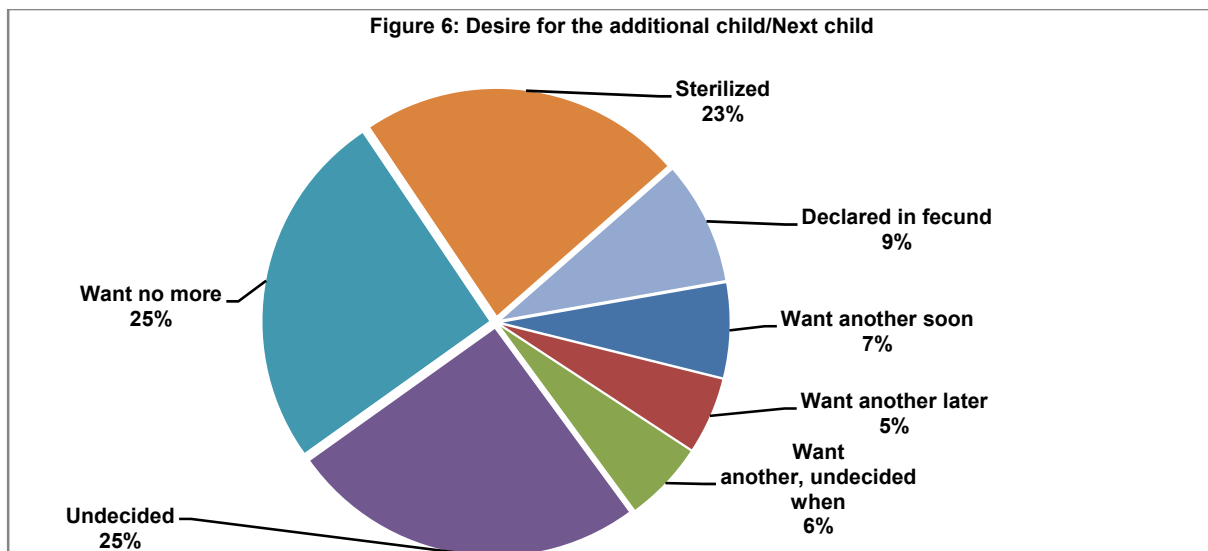
In Arunachal Pradesh, most of the outcomes (97%) of pregnancies which occurred since Jan 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 1.2 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 1.3 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, age of women and sex composition of children depict a large variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, women having three sons only (4%) or women aged 15-19 years (5%) have relative high rate of induced abortion. Similarly, women aged 15-19 years have a relative higher (4.4%) spontaneous abortion rate than their younger counterparts (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from nil in district Kurung Kamey to 2.7 percent in district Lower Dibang Valley. The induced abortion rate (3.7 percent) and still birth rate (2.3%) are found to be highest in Lohit district and Lower Dibang Valley respectively. As a result 96.7 percent of pregnancies since Jan 1, 2008, in the state, are reported as live births (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, nearly one-fifth of women (21%)

want a child soon (within the next two years) and 13 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 13.4 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either undecided (28%) or want no more children (28 %). In addition, not more than 5 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twenty five percent of currently married women want no more children, seven percent want additional child soon, 23 percent have undergone sterilization. Six percent of currently women want to have an additional child but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it. Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 49 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 33 percent say it is up to God while 15 and 3 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (29% wanting boy and 16% wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 29 percent among currently married women with one child to 48percent among currently married women with three living children (Table 2.8). It is interesting to note that percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of additional child further increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).



6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused on ANC under NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals are comprises of regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Hemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and growth status and position of fetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from

health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) scheme is implemented in health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote the institutional delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

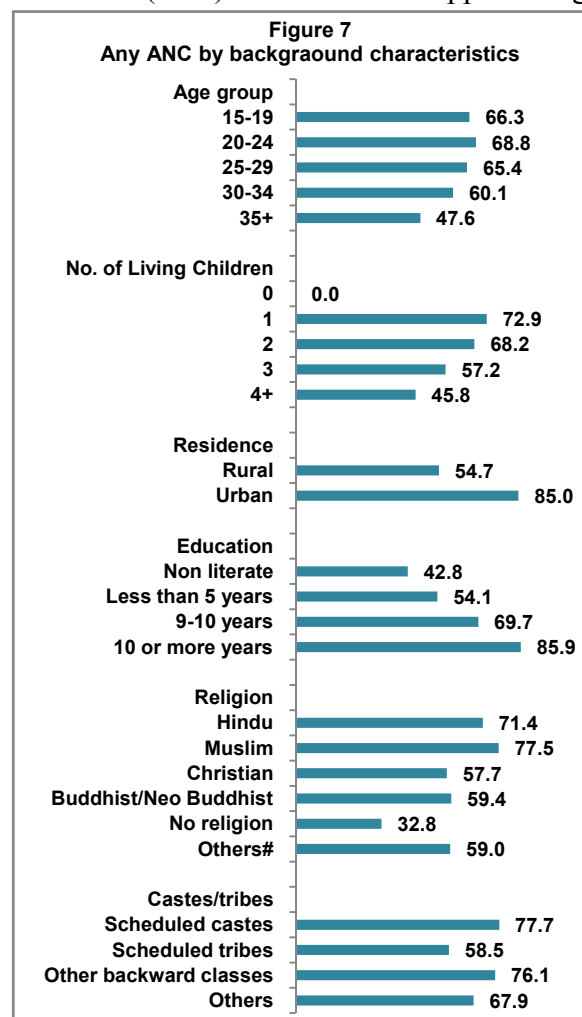
In Arunachal Pradesh 62 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilization of government health facility for ANC care (89%) is more than to private health facility (16%) and community based services (0.3%) (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 43 percent as against 86 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is significant rural and urban gap of 30 percent in availing any ANC. Women who had received ANC with one living children is 73 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children is 46 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Lower Subansiri (79%) and lowest in Upper Siang (28%). Majority of women from Dibang Valley, Upper Siang Tawang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit and West Kameng district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (95 to 97%) and only 15 percent received it from private health facility. The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Kurung District (73%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compare to private health facilities.

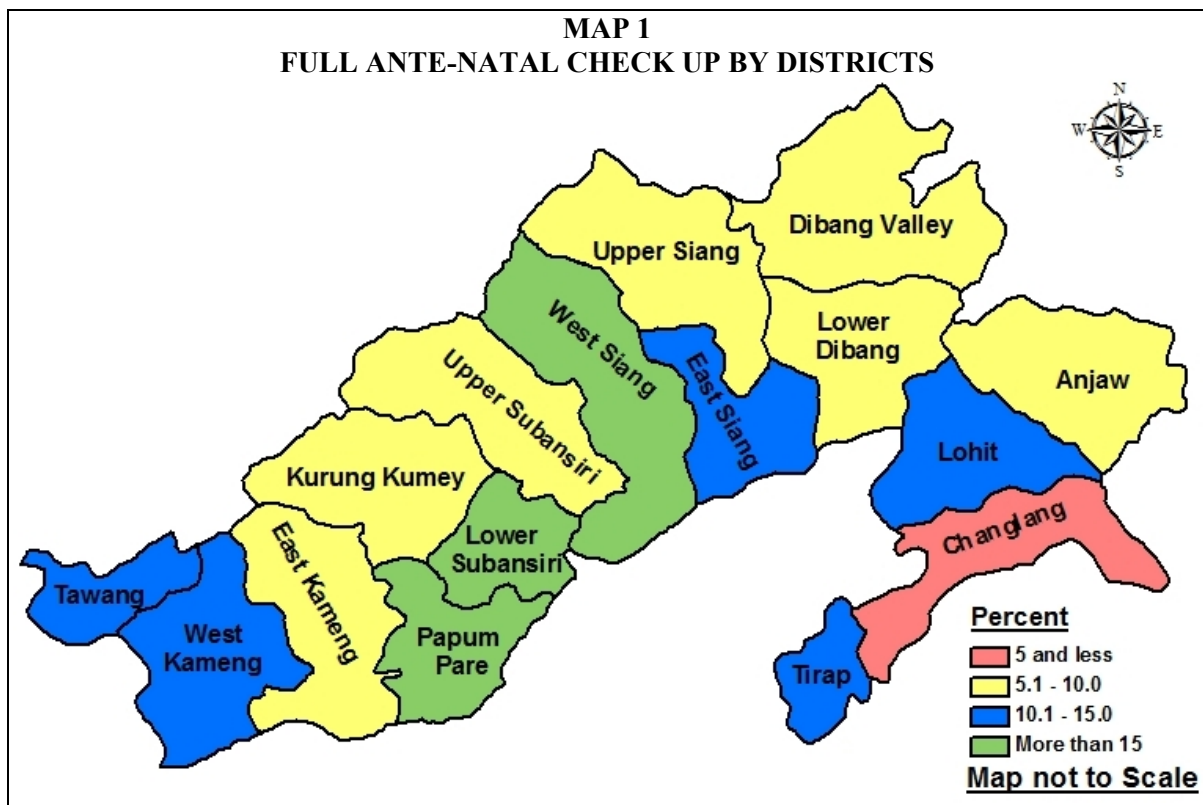
The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ultrasound test done are 56.1 percent, 21.2 percent, 50.5 percent, 32.6 percent, 45.1 percent, 29.8 percent & 35.6 percent respectively, (Table No. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Arunachal Pradesh in case of ultrasound test done is high

among women who are having one children than four or more living children (46% and 24% respectively), having ten years of education (63%), rural-urban residence (28% and 61%



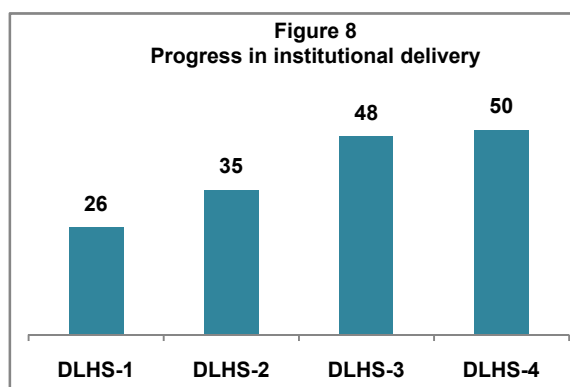
respectively), and Muslim religion (57%). The women from scheduled caste are the highest (46%) as compare to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (44%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (35%) (Table3.5A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living children (55%), having 10 years and above education (67%), urban residence (67%), Muslim religion (46%), other backward caste (59%). There is no much difference by age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Arunachal Pradesh is 14 percent. But 49 percent of women had 2+ TT injections against 17 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in West Siang district (27%) and lowest is 5 percent in Chaglang district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 14 percent and 59 percent respectively in Arunachal Pradesh during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).



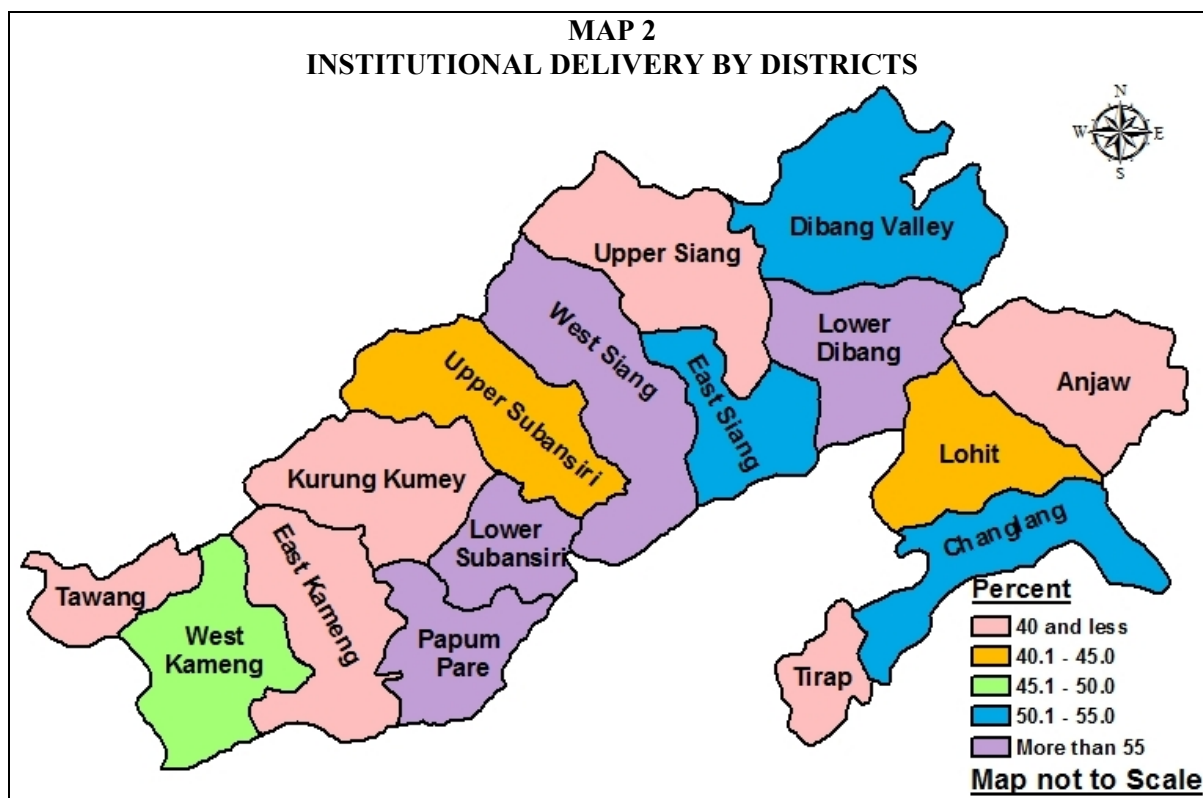
6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Arunachal Pradesh, the institutional delivery increased from 26 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 35 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 48 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further substantially increased to 50 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Arunachal Pradesh is presented in the Figure 8. Fifty percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7).



The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (81%) and having one living child (67%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 74 percent in Pamumpare and 30 percent in Tirap districts (Table 3.9). Around 53 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Arunachal Pradesh.

The home delivery cases (49%) who are assisted by skilled persons are only 3 percent. The mean delivery cost in Arunachal Pradesh ranges with a maximum of Rs.20087 in Kurung district and minimum is Rs.6593 in Lower Dibang Valley district. In Arunachal Pradesh, out of the 16 districts, only one district are having the institutional delivery 70 percent and above and in remaining 15 districts the percentage is varies from 30-66 percent of Institutional delivery which are low.



In Arunachal Pradesh, 2 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 28 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1554.

The used of ambulance and jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 children (17%), Non-literate (12%), Hindu (25%) and Other caste (22%). The mean delivery cost is Rs.6921 in government health facilities and Rs.24384 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 23 percent and Home delivery 2 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 25-29 years (25%), rural residence (23%), having 2 living children (26%), Muslim (30%) and other backward castes (31%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Arunachal Pradesh as much as 40 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 16 districts, in 13 districts women faced pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 51 percent in Lower Subansiri to 31 percent in Upper Subansiri. The remaining 3 district's women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 23 percent to 30 percent. The women who had faced pregnancy complication are highest in Lower Subansiri District (59%) and lowest in Anjaw district (23.6%). Around 37 percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 3.15).

Around 26 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (31%), premature labour (37%), prolong labour (55%), excessive bleeding (24%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (15%). Delivery complication is higher among who undergone by caesarean (38%) compared to normal delivery (25%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Lohit district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (38 %) and is lowest in East Kameng (10%) (Table 3.15).

Women in Arunachal Pradesh have low post-delivery complications (16%). The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (44%), lower abdominal pain (49%) and followed by excessive bleeding 21 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 40 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Lower Subansiri (60%) and lowest in Kurung Kamey district (14%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About twenty percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Arunachal Pradesh, women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 79 percent as compared to 21 percent from private and others (0.3%). It is a substantial increased from DLHS-3 (42%) to DLHS-4.

There is enormous variation in rural areas in utilization of government health facilities (85%) and private health facilities (15%). Also in urban area variation in government (68%) and private (31%) health facility has been found. Majority of women from Scheduled tribes and scheduled castes go for check-up in government health facilities (79% and 85% respectively) than in the private health facilities (21% and 15% respectively).

Majorities (87%) of children under 3 years of age born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums (93%) in Lower Subansiri and the lowest in Dibang Valley (76 %) (Table 4.5).

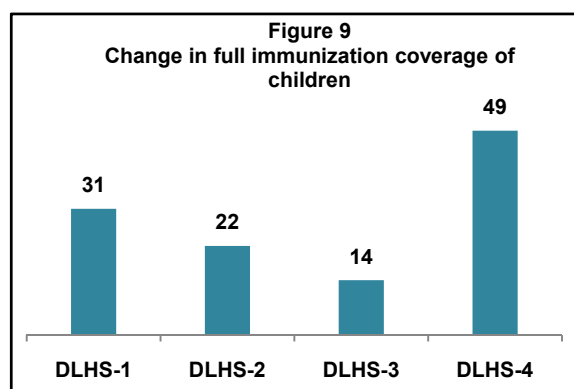
In Arunachal Pradesh, only 54 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 88 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 81 percent in East Siang to 97 percent in Anjaw (Table 4.5). The proportion of a woman who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth is 54 percent , 88 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and is ranged from 72 percent to 62 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the ages 2 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 14 percent of children less than 24 to 35 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Thirty percent of child immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 50 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Arunachal Pradesh, the coverage of BCG and measles are 76 percent and 61 percent respectively. Around 13 percent of children have not received any immunization.

In the districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Lower Subansiri with 68 percent and lowest in East Kameng with 19 percent. Out of 16 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 7 districts recorded full immunization coverage less than 50 percent whereas the remaining 11 districts had more than 50 percent coverage (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG is high in all the districts. Similarly coverage of DPT-3 and Polio-3 also high in all districts except in East Kameng district (46% & 53%). In case of measles the coverage fluctuates from 81 percent to 97 percent in the districts. 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. Higher proportion of children (63%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's



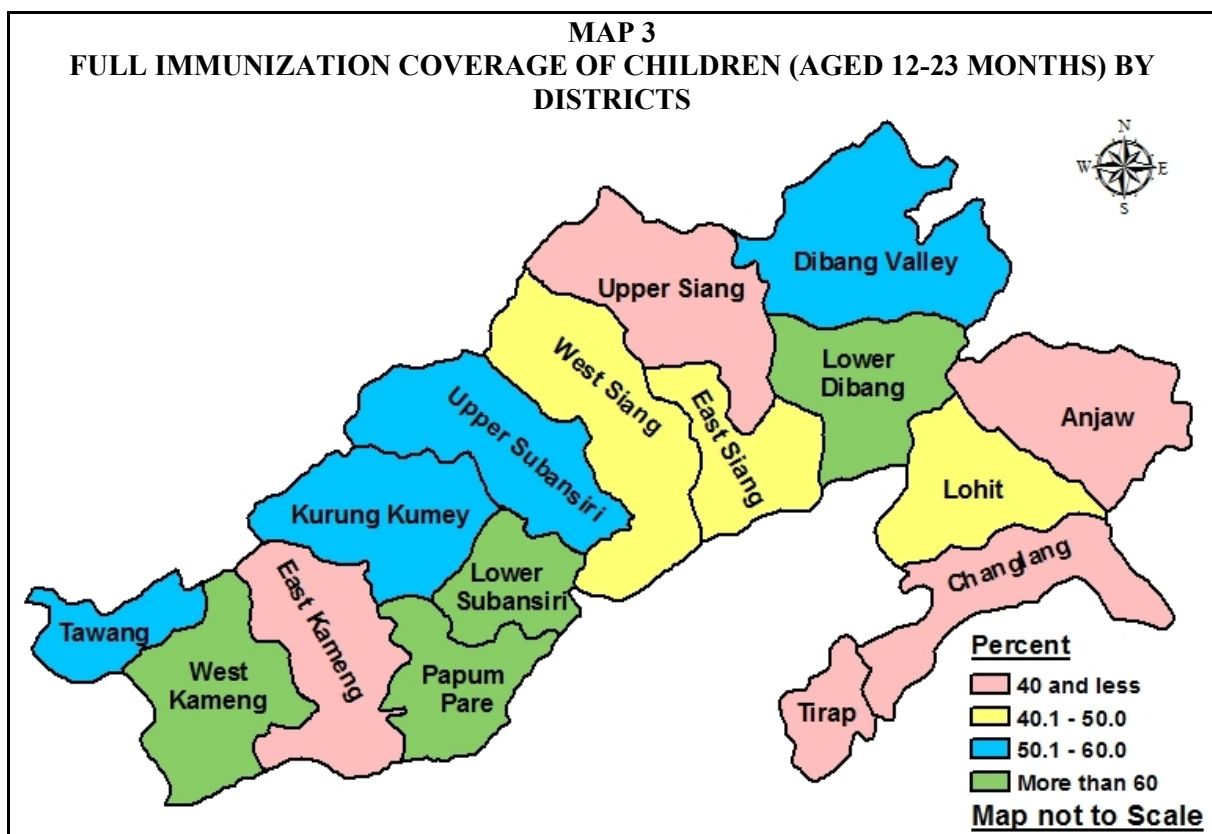
children received full immunization 39 percent (Table 4.6). In Arunachal Pradesh coverage of full immunization of children (aged 12-23 months) is lower in rural areas (45%) and higher in urban areas (64%).

The coverage of full immunization was dropped by 9 point from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2, as it was 31 percent in DLHS-1 and 22 in DLHS-2. Further it drops by 8 point and became 14 percent in DLHS-3. But the coverage of full immunization increased by 35 point and in DLHS-4 it became 49 percent (Figure 9). The coverage of full immunization of children is below 50 percent in East Kameng, East Siang, Upper Siang, Lohit, Changang, Tirap and Anjaw while it is more than 50 percent in Tawang, West Kameng, Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, Dibang Valley, KurungKumey and Lower Dibang Valley (Table 4.7).

With regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that Anganwadi Centre (1.2%) Sub-Health Centre (6.2%) and other government health facility (72%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

Children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 45 percent in the State (Table 4.9). In Lower Subansiri district 73 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Dibang Valley, East Kameng and Upper Siang districts only 16 percent ,23 percent and 27 percent children had received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). Coverage of Vitamin-A in Tawang, West Kameng, Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang Kurungkumey and Lower Dibang Valley are some districts are where the coverage of vitamin-A is more than 46 percent.

About 50 percent of children in Arunachal Pradesh had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. Children living in urban area are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B.



7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (74%) of women has knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and 46 percent of the women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (56%), salt and sugar solution (54%), plenty of fluids (24%), continue normal food (20 %) and continue breastfeeding (14%) (Table 4.10). In Arunachal Pradesh, 54 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 48 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (79%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a government health facility and 19 percent in a private health facility (Table 4.11).

In Arunachal Pradesh, 46 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 32 percent of women knew that difficulty in breathing, 23 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 13 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 20 percent consider rapid breathing and 21 percent having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

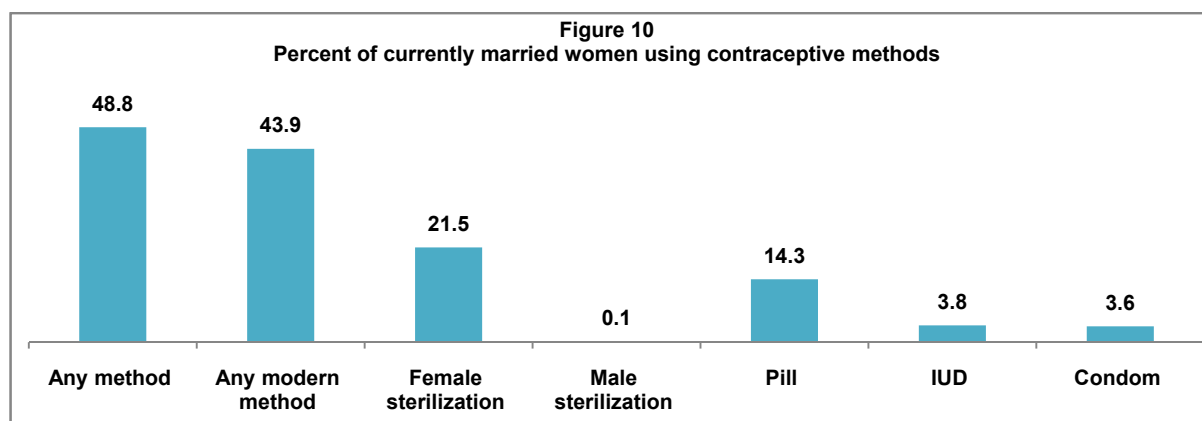
Five percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 56 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (69%) of children had treatment at government health facility and only 33 percent (Table 4.12) went to private health facility.

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2 percent in Twang, West Kameng and Lower Dibang Valley district to 13 percent in Changlang district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 80 percent and more in the districts of West Kameng, East Kamen and Dibang Valley (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone many changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented itself in human right framework and planned to reduce unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.

There is awareness to the extent of 88 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization is known to only 33 percent of women (Table 5.2)

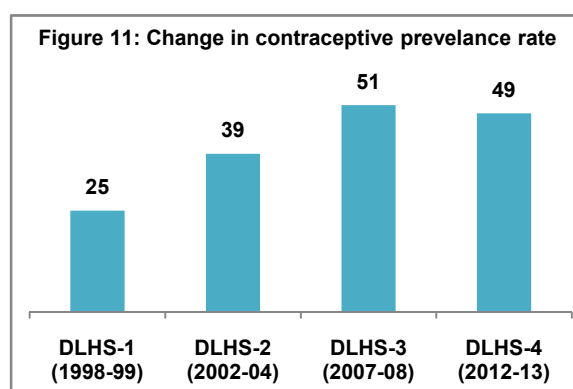


Modern method of contraception like Pill, Condom/Nirodh and IUD are known respectively to 76 percent, 62 percent and 63 percent of currently married women. The traditional method is known to almost half of the currently married women and the knowledge modern method of contraception is also very high in Arunachal Pradesh. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known to only 16 percent women. Though female sterilization is the predominant limiting method but it is being used only by just 21 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by around 14 percent of husbands of currently married women (Table 5.4). Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 27 percent and 7 percent of women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 57 percent, while 63 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use and it is respectively 55 percent for rural areas and 63 percent in urban areas. However, female sterilization among rural women is 21 percent which is less than those among urban women with corresponding figures of 23 percent.

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 44 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (22 %) at the time of survey (Table 5.5(A)). Condom/Nirodh is in use by 4 percent of currently married women's husbands up marginally from 3 percent in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations are more among urban women (23 %) and non-literate (23 %) women compared to that among rural women (21 %) and women educated for at least 10 years (17 %).

Female sterilization regardless of family size is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 2 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 8 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 21 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 34 years (Table 5.6). Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 21 percent, 15 percent and 39 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute half of the total pill users and 38 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method for Arunachal Pradesh is 44 percent (Table 5.7). Out of the sixteen districts of Arunachal Pradesh, West Siang has the highest CPR of 55 percent while Kurung Kumey has the lowest CPR of 30 percent. The highest prevalence of female sterilization in Arunachal Pradesh is for the districts of West Siang which is around 40 percent and lowest one is for the district East Kameng which is



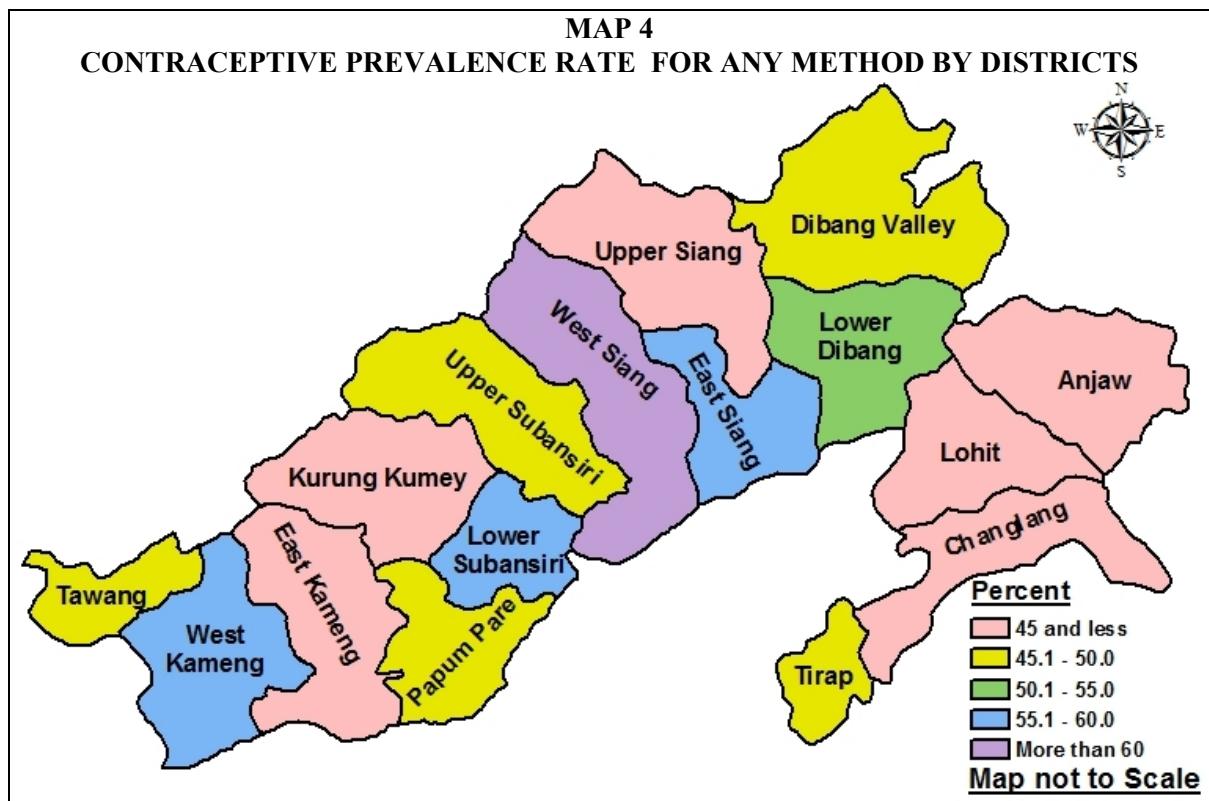
just 7 percent. The use of condom is the least in Anjaw (1%) district and highest in the district of East Kameng (6%).

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 82 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 22 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods (Table 5.8). Nearly 27 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization (Table 5.9). As many as in 66 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge.

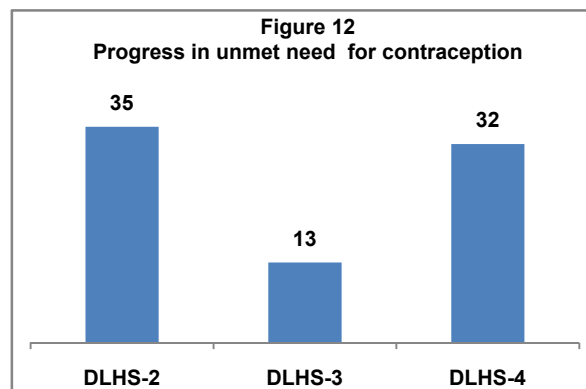
Nearly 14 percent of sterilized women, 17 percent users of IUD were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 8 percent, 6 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect or health problem (Table 5.10). Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility method (45%) while 15 percent mentioned side effects and 40 percent for other reasons (Table 5.11). For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no or one living children.

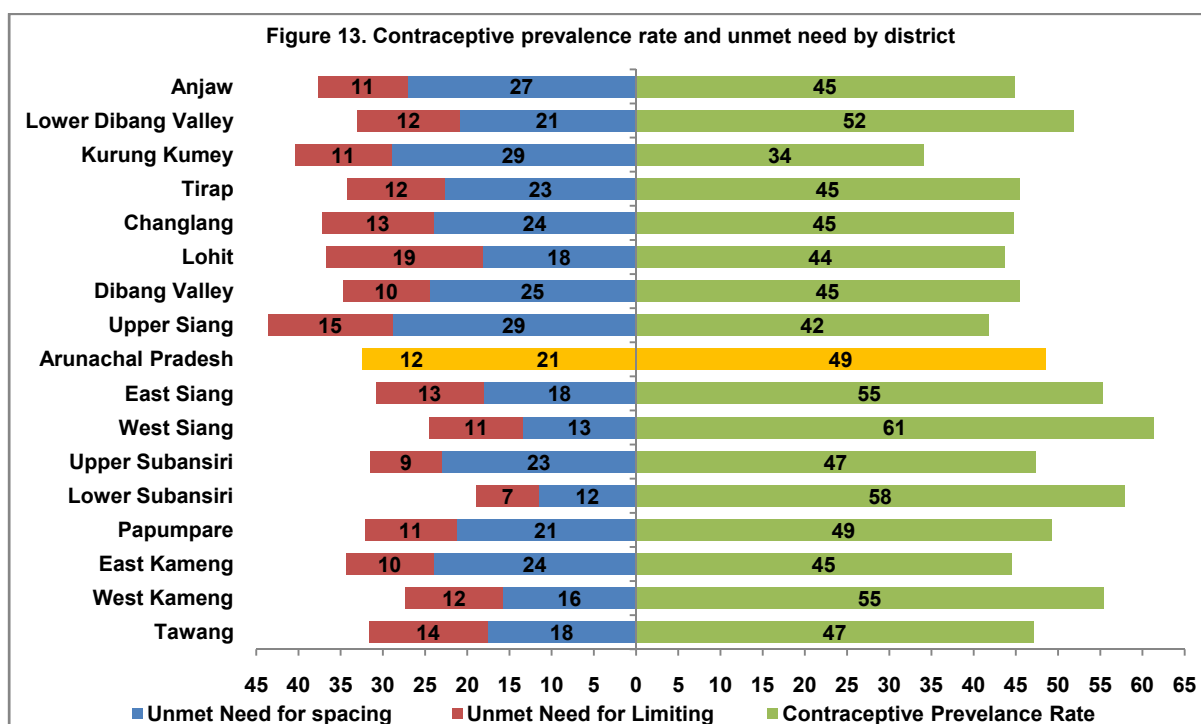
About 5 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 5 percent spacing method in future (Table 5.12). Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 21 percent, 26 percent and 53 percent respectively.

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. In Arunachal Pradesh 20 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing (Table 5.15). Unmet need for spacing is 34 percent for women with one living child and 34 percent & 28 percent for women aged 20-24 and 25-29 respectively. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 12 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing are highest in Kurung Kumey (29 percent) district of Arunachal Pradesh (Table 5.16). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Lohit (19%). The total unmet need of contraceptive has not been constant. It was 35 percent in 2002-04 and in 2007-08 it reduced significantly to lower level of 13 percent. In 2012-13, unmet need has again increased to 32 percent. This is basically due to increase in the unmet need for spacing which is much higher among younger cohort; a sign of decline in the desire for large family size and also due to the consistent decline in unmet need for limiting; a sign to limit the desired family size. District Contraceptive Prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.





9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issue of reproductive processes, encompassing the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 15 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh. The problems of painful periods (61%) and irregular period (39 %) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are prolonged periods (13%), absence of periods (9%), frequent or short periods (8%), blood clots/excessive bleeding (6%), scanty bleeding (4%) and Inter-menstrual bleeding (3%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (16%). The menstrual related problems did not differ by caste and religion.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Less than one-fifth of women in Arunachal Pradesh had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (28%) than in rural areas (12%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Scheduled Tribes and Buddhist women. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Thirty percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is an important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, 48 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. The other sources of information through which more than one-fourth of women were aware of RTI/STI from the print media and health personal, school/adult education programs, cinema (22%), and Husband (10%) The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differed by education of women and husband

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Almost two- third of women reported unsafe delivery (33%), Unsafe IUD insertion (29%) unsafe abortion (37%), and unsafe sex with persons who have many partners (49 %), unsafe sex with homosexuals (23%) as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 19 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and 10 percent women experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (6%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (5%). About three-fifth of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (54%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 4 percent in Anjaw district to 33 percent in Papumpare district (Table 6.6). The districts where more than one-sixth of the women have heard about RTI/STI are East Kameng, Papumpare, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang and Lower Dibang Valley. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 3 percent in Upper Siang district to 23 percent in Lower Subansiri district. More than one-fourth of the women in eight districts (Tawang, West Kameng, Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, West Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley and Tirap) had Sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was asked to ever-married women age 15-49 years. More than two third of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. Interestingly one of the major source of

knowledge on HIV/AIDS in the state is via Leaders/community meetings. Seventy eight percent of the women reported Leaders/community meetings is the main source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, followed by Television (59%), School/adult education program and Print media (34%), Health personnel (22%) and Cinema and Husband (14%). Less than 10 percent of women reported the source of knowledge from Radio, relative/friends and others (Table 6.7). Around two-fifth percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, unsafe sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, transfusion of infected blood and sharing of injection/needle as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. More than fifty percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About two-fifth of women were of the opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDSs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 22 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (6%), stepping on someone's urine/stool, sharing clothes (7%), hugging (3 %) and shaking hand (3%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). About half of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Forty three percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 30 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Twenty percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had undergone a test 80 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures Papumpar highest (28%) and Upper Siang (9%) has lowest number of women has been tested for HIV/AIDS.

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005).

Alcohol consumption contributes too many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as “one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century”, emphasizing the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India’s overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviors.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (18242 men and 19857 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Arunachal Pradesh

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 50 percent of adults in Arunachal Pradesh use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (66%), older persons age 40 plus (58-61%), non literates and people with less than 5 years of education (54-58%), rural residents (51%), and among 'Other' castes (61%), etc.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the adults are using more of the oral form (smokeless variety) (45%) as compared to the smoking form of tobacco (24%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (42%) as compared with females (8%), in rural areas (26%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (28-31%), and those with less than 5 years of education (30%), and also among people with 'No religion' (27%) (Table 7.2 & Table 7.3).

In general, it is observed that in Arunachal Pradesh use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Arunachal Pradesh. Of the 16 districts in the state, two districts, namely Dibang Valley and Tawang stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Lohit (66%). Other districts in which 50-60 percent adults reported as using smokeless tobacco are- Changlang (60%), followed by East Siang (59%), Tirap (55%) and Lower Dibang Valley (54%). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 17 percent in East Siang to 46 percent in Anjaw. Other districts in which at least 25 percent of adults are likely to smoke are- West Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit, Changlang, and Lower Dibang Valley.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Arunachal Pradesh – 57% for oral or smokeless and 42% for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (27% for smokeless and 16% for smoking), but increases

sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smoking is more common among men in rural areas (43%) than urban males (37%).

Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 30 and above are much more (27% for smokeless and 16% for smoking) likely to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (1-2%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men but the proportions remain very high. Nearly, half of the men with 10 or more years of education have reported using smokeless tobacco, whereas 38 percent reported smoking (Table 7.2). In Arunachal Pradesh, strictly speaking, oral or smokeless form of tobacco is used widely by men (57%) than oral or smokeless form (42%). Nearly, 16 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, while 36 percent use other forms of tobacco. About 12 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Arunachal Pradesh. The proportion of usual smokers is 13 percent in rural areas as compared with 9 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 7.1), a substantial proportion of adult women (36%) reported using any kind of tobacco. Among the women tobacco users, while only about 8 percent smoke, a substantial proportion of them (34%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the smokeless. As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly to be over age 30 and those with less education. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, 6 percent use it with betel nut or paan, while 27 percent use other forms of tobacco (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day), which is found to be higher in rural areas (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Arunachal Pradesh

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (18242 men and 19857 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Arunachal Pradesh 51 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 25 (50%) in rural areas (54%), non literates and people with less than 5 years of education (around 58%), and highest among scheduled tribes (53%). Likewise of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Highest alcohol consumption is observed for people with lesser education compared to more educated persons but the proportion is not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least

consumption is among Muslims (34%) and highest among 'No religion' and 'Others' (about 60% each).

In Arunachal Pradesh, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 16 districts, only in 2 districts the level is less than 40 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 38 percent in Lower Subansiri to about 74 percent in Anjaw. Consumption of alcohol is found high (more than 50%) in districts such as Tawang, West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley and Changlang. In Arunachal Pradesh, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (65%) much higher than among females (38%). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in ages 25 and above (above 70%), rural areas (68%), non-literates (74%), who follow 'No religion' (74%) and scheduled tribes (67%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (31%). Around 20 percent of adult men reported as being a usual drinker, while 45 percent reported as being an occasional drinker.

About 38 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Arunachal Pradesh (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (above 40%). Alcohol consumption is higher among women in rural areas (42%), non literate women (48%), in 'Other' religions (48%) and in scheduled tribes (41%). A small proportion of adult women (7%) reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotors. As

it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Arunachal Pradesh about 1 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (1.4%) compared to urban areas (0.8%). The prevalence of any injury is observed to be similar in both males and females in the state. About 1 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 6 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 5 percent reported being treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Arunachal Pradesh, about 85 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for other treatments (87%) as compared with males. The pattern of seeking treatment for any injury is observed to be more or less similar in both rural and urban areas in Arunachal Pradesh.

In Arunachal Pradesh, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of hearing disability is a little higher (0.3%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, Speech and visual disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Arunachal Pradesh (0.1%, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively). The prevalence of all the disabilities is more or less similar between men and women. Not much variation is observed in all the disabilities between the rural and urban areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Arunachal Pradesh is 18 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows little variation, with a higher rate in the urban areas (18% against 17% in rural areas). About 18 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Arunachal Pradesh, and more of women (19%) than men (16%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 32 percent, followed by acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (23%), fever with rash (10%), diarrhoea/dysentery (9%) and malaria (6%). Interestingly, more men are suffered from diarrhoea/dysentery (10%) than women (8%). Prevalence of diarrhoea/dysentery (9%) and malaria (6%) is found higher in rural areas than urban areas.

Nearly 80 percent of those who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Around 44 percent preferred treatment at government health facility, mainly in a hospital (21%), followed by community health centre (12%). About 19 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a private health facility, mainly in a Dispensary/clinic (12%). About

16 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Arunachal Pradesh, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (44%), and equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Arunachal Pradesh about 7 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the gastrointestinal system (17%), followed by musculoskeletal system (12%), diseases of respiratory system (10%) and central nervous system (7%). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 33 percent. In Arunachal Pradesh, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (11% as compared with 9% among females) and skin diseases (3% against 2% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of gastrointestinal system (20% compared to 15% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of central nervous system (8%) and 'others' (38%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of cardiovascular system (5%), musculoskeletal system (13%), gastrointestinal system (18%), and skin (2%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Arunachal Pradesh, only 48 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 29 percent have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 23 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (26%) or with no details of treatment (30%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (14% and 26% respectively). Overall, 44 percent of rural residents and 61 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that a higher proportion of males (49%) have details of diagnosis or treatment than females (47%).

Interestingly, in Arunachal Pradesh most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at government facility (60%), which is observed to be higher in rural areas (63%) than urban areas (53%) and rural residents. About 38 percent were treated at private facility, which is higher in urban areas (47% against 35% in rural areas). Around 1 percent reported being treated at home and about 1 percent sought other forms of treatment.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnosis at the facility. In Arunachal Pradesh, hypertension and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (around 5% each) is the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diabetes and with tuberculosis (around 4% each). Goiter accounts for about 1

percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses. As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (6% against 5% among males), while men are more suffered from diabetes (5% against 3% among females) and tuberculosis (5% against 2% among females).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 6 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 4 percent with diabetes, about 6 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure and 5 percent with tuberculosis (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (9% as compared with 6% in rural areas), diabetes (9% against 4% in rural areas), diseases related to heart (5% against 3%) and tuberculosis (13% against 4%), while in rural areas a higher proportion older persons reported as being suffered from asthma or chronic respiratory failure (6%) and cataract (3%). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes and tuberculosis. The proportion of older persons diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the ‘White Plague’, is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that ‘In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.’ The government allocated Rs.680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Arunachal Pradesh, about 4 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that faces increased risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child’s full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)¹. These standards can therefore be used to assess

¹ World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child*

nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 3990 children from Arunachal Pradesh for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or she is considered to be severely stunted. In Arunachal Pradesh 32 percent children under age five are stunted and 16 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (37%) in children age 13-18 months and 36 month and above, followed by those in age 19-24 months (34%) and the lowest (7%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of severe stunting in children age 19-24 months (25%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (18%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is also pronounced as male children are relatively more likely to be stunted (35%) than female children (29%). The sex differential varies in case of severe stunting. There is not much difference in children under age five living in rural and urban areas and coming from schedule tribe, castes and other backward classes' families. But children from 'other' caste/tribes are relatively less likely to be stunted (28%).

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Arunachal Pradesh. Stunting is the lowest in Upper Siang (14%) followed by East Siang (17%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Dibang Valley (52%) followed by Anjaw (51%). Severe stunting is the lowest in East Siang (5%) and Upper Siang (9%). On the other hand, Anjaw and Papumpare portrays (24% each) the highest prevalence of sever stunting.

Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Indexfor-Age: Methods and Development. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered severe if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 21 percent children in Arunachal Pradesh are wasted and 13 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 17 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 30 percentage in children in age 0-6 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (24%) than children living in urban areas (21%). Children belong to Buddhist religion (30%) and 'other' caste/tribes (32%) are more likely to be wasted. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 8 percent in Dibang Valley to 37 percent in East Siang.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 27 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 9 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (31%) among children age 36 months and above the lowest (19%) among children age 7-12 months. The sex differential and residence in the proportion of underweight children are not much pronounced (Table 8.1). Children from other backward caste and Muslim are relatively less likely to be underweight. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 11 percent in West Siang to 38 percent in Tirap.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also a growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problems including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Arunachal Pradesh were obtained for 10480 ever married women age 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 23.5, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About 73 percent of the ever married women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 10 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 17 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of ever

married women. Ever married women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (20%) than women in other age cohorts. There is no variation has been found to be thin by place of residence. Whereas urban women are 1.6 times as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (24% and 15% respectively). Educational attainment doesn't show any consistent relationship with the proportion of underweight or thin and overweight or obese women. Among women who are non literate, 17 percent of them are overweight or obese. Ever married women from scheduled caste and other backward caste and other caste/tribe, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are comparatively more likely to be thin in comparison to those households from other scheduled tribes groups. Proportion of ever married women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Arunachal Pradesh. It ranges from the minimum of 4 percent in Dibang Valley to 21 percent in Changlang. On the other hand, proportion of ever married women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Tawang (29%) and lowest in Upper Subansiri (74%) followed by Dibang Valley (8%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)². It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anaemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over 60 percent of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 19 percent of children have mild anaemia and 39 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). About 6 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (66%) than their urban counterparts (58%). The

² Benoist, B. D., E. McLean, I. Egli, I., and M. Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993–2005: WHO Global Database on Anaemia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

prevalence of any anaemia does not vary significantly by sex of the child and religion of the head of household to which children belong to (except for the Christian religion). Of course, scheduled tribes children are comparatively less likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other caste-groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (53 %). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 21 and 29 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (59%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (47%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children are more likely to be anemic (57%) than male children (50%). There is no variation has been found to be anemic by place of residence (Table 8.6).The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 60 percent among non literate to 48 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. 'Other religion' and 'other caste' are also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over four-tenth (48%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Arunachal Pradesh. Adult women are approximate 1.4 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Unlike to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population doesn't portrays any uniform pattern of prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. However, there is a contrast in the pattern by sex of the adults. The pattern shoes an increasing prevalence of anaemia by age among adult men, while there is a declining trend in the prevalence of anaemia with increasing age among women in Arunachal Pradesh. Urban adult age (age 20 years and above) are more likely to be anemic than their rural counterparts (Table 8.7). Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia in case of total as well as among women age 20 years and above. 'Other backward caste' and 'other caste/tribes' portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight. Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that over three-fifths (62%) of pregnant women in Arunachal Pradesh are anemic. About one-fifth of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 34 percent have moderate anaemia and six percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Arunachal Pradesh who are younger in age (specifically age 15-19); those living in rural areas, non-literate and coming from 'other caste/ tribe' households are more likely to be anemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetes

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2011). The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2011)³. In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 3 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Arunachal Pradesh suffer from diabetes as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 6 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Arunachal Pradesh are pre-diabetic. However, over 90 percent of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 6 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above, 0.9 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 5.5 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (3.3% and 2.4% respectively). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. Increasing educational level of men doesn't show any pattern in prevalence of diabetes however prevalence is decreasing by increasing education of women. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in Hindu Muslim religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Muslims from other category.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Among men districts of Dibang Valley and Anjaw have the lowest prevalence of diabetes in Arunachal Pradesh (1% each). On the other hand, men in Changlang (7%) West Siang (5%) and Papumpare, Lower Subbansiri, East Siang, Lohit and Tirap (4% each) have relatively higher prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in

³ International Diabetes Federation (IDF). 2011. *Diabetes Atlas, 5th edition*. Brussels, Belgium: IDF

different districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in West Siang, Tirap and Lohit (4%).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic device included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)⁴. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 14 percent of men and 11 percent of women age 18 years and above in Arunachal Pradesh are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 27 percent men and 20 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. Men living in urban area (27%) and women living in rural area (20%) found to be hypertensive compare to male living in rural area (25%) and women living in urban area (18%) of Arunachal Pradesh. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Arunachal Pradesh are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Kurung Kamey (7%) to the maximum in East Kameng (21%).

In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Lohit (16%) to the maximum in Tawang (38%), Anjaw (34%) and West Kameng (30%). In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Lohit and Tirap (6% each) among the 16 districts of Arunachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Anjaw (22%), East

⁴ American Heart Association. <http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/>.

Kameng are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Upper Subansiri (10%) and the highest proportion in Tawang (39%), and West Kameng (26%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodide (KIO₃). According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics.

Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 95 percent of household in Arunachal Pradesh and 85 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 7 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban household are less likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (82% and 86% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in West Kameng (99%) to the minimum in Lohit (64%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered. In Arunachal Pradesh, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 1,697; 4,607 and 10,681 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 111 Sub-Health Centres, 82 PHCs and 53 CHCs.

Out of the 111 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 15 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). Twenty eight percent of these Sub-Health Centres is having labor rooms and out of this 63 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 74 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 69 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water. Citizen's charters are displayed in 13 percent of the sampled 111 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health

Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 75 percent and 54 percent respectively.

In Arunachal Pradesh 69 percent of total 111 Sub-Health Centers have Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in position. Additional ANM available in the state is 45 percent. Less than 20 percent of Male Health Worker (MHW) available in the districts of Dibang Valley, Tirap and Lower Dibang Valley. When compared to all districts the maximum number of available MHW is in Lohit, i.e. 87.5 percent.

Out of 82 sampled PHCs of the state the available number of other human resources of MOs, LMOs, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in position turned out to be about 57 percent, 26 percent, 30 percent and 32 percent of PHCs respectively. Only 66 percent of the 82 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. Seventy percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. About 68 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. About 24 percent of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 46 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 67 percent of the sampled PHCs, 18 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 2 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

Seventy three percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and almost all the sampled PHCs (97%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 87 percent and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 25 percent of sampled PHCs. Number of CHCs having an Obstetric Gynecologist seen to have increased in number in DLHS-4, when compared with DLHS-3 survey. Obstetric Gynecologist was available in one CHC in the state at the time of the survey (Table 9.9). The proportion of sampled CHCs out of total 53 which have a Pediatrician and Anesthetist are 1.8 percent, 3.7 percent and 7.0 percent respectively.

For the state as a whole out of 53 CHCs only one CHC have blood storage facility and 8 CHCs have designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Out of the 53 CHCs around 11 and 75 CHCs are having functional Operation Theaters (OTs) and newborn care services respectively (Table 9.10). Out of 53 sampled CHCs, 46 (or 86.7%) have utilized untied funds (Table 9.11). Out of 53 CHCs, 27 (50.9%) have Citizen's charter displayed, 48 (90.5%) having constituted RKS, and 44 (83%) having RKS monitored regularly.

In Arunachal Pradesh, total 14 Districts Hospitals have surveyed out of this 36 percent of DHs are having pediatricians in position and 14 percent having radiographers. Only two District Hospitals (14%) are having 2D echo facility and seven District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Critical care area is available only in four District Hospitals (29%) and suggestions and complaint box are available in 10 Districts Hospitals out of 14 DHs.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Arunachal Pradesh and its districts, Census 2011, India

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Tawang	50.0	11.3	+28.40	701	67.5	46.5	59.0
West Kameng	83.9	21.1	+12.53	755	73.4	59.1	67.1
East Kameng	78.7	23.3	+37.62	1,012	68.6	51.7	60.0
Papumpare	176.6	54.9	+44.73	950	86.1	73.7	80.0
Lower Subansiri	83.4	16.4	+50.78	975	70.0	57.6	63.8
Upper Subansiri	112.3	22.2	+8.04	982	72.8	59.6	66.5
West Siang	99.2	27.9	+13.52	916	78.5	66.5	72.5
East Siang	35.3	18.5	+5.87	962	66.5	52.6	60.0
Upper Siang	148.2	13.0	+18.18	891	68.9	49.8	59.8
Dibang Valley	112.0	18.6	+11.61	808	61.9	41.9	52.2
Lohit	83.0	15.5	+49.0	901	80.5	68.1	74.3
Changlang	92.1	2.6	+116.5	914	55.1	42.6	48.8
Tirap	8.0	27.6	+10.07	931	68.1	59.2	64.1
Kurung Kamey	54.1	21.1	+7.20	1,029	75.5	62.2	69.1
Lower Dibang Valley	145.7	21.9	+16.59	919	75.5	60.0	68.2
Anjaw	21.2	4.6	+14.19	805	66.8	43.7	56.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1383.7	22.7	+26.0	920	72.6	57.7	65.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.

¹ 2001-2011² Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

State/Districts	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Tawang	35	05	1,068	942	126	90.0	732	639	93	97.2
West Kameng	31	08	1,041	833	208	91.6	873	701	172	98.4
East Kameng	24	09	858	627	231	78.2	718	525	193	96.1
Papumpare	18	22	1,077	488	589	89.5	920	415	505	96.5
Lower Subansiri	34	06	1,072	906	166	92.1	1,007	866	141	99.0
Upper Subansiri	32	07	1,054	862	192	91.9	928	754	174	99.3
West Siang	30	09	1,045	810	235	93.1	814	645	169	90.5
East Siang	29	11	1,051	763	288	96.0	856	629	227	97.1
Upper Siang	33	NS	907	907	--	86.8	651	651	00	97.6
Dibang Valley	15	NS	808	808	--	62.6	534	534	00	98.7
Lohit	31	09	1,051	812	239	93.8	933	728	205	98.6
Changlang	35	05	1,016	885	131	86.1	801	696	105	96.4
Tirap	33	07	1,068	882	186	92.8	914	741	173	97.4
Kurung Kamey	28	NS	745	745	--	60.3	643	643	00	97.7
Lower Dibang Valley	31	08	1,018	811	207	64.0	880	714	166	99.2
Anjaw	38	NS	1,011	1011	--	84.0	734	734	00	97.6
Arunachal Pradesh	477	106	15,890	13,092	2,798	90.9	12,938	10,615	2,323	97.3

Note: Table based on unweighted cases. NS: Not surveyed . -- : No Cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	87.4	7.8	2.3	2.5	100.0
Middle school	57.7	18.2	10.1	14.0	100.0
Secondary school	21.8	16.4	15.1	46.8	100.0
Higher secondary school	12.2	15.1	14.0	58.7	100.0
College	1.5	5.0	5.5	88.1	100.0
Madarsa	80.1	0.4	1.0	18.4	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 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Health Centre	27.7	59.1	67.7	63.1	19.3
Primary Health Centre	13.2	39.6	45.7	59.7	40.7
Community Health Centre	9.6	28.3	32.3	43.8	56.2
District/Govt. Hospital	0.6	12.2	15.3	21.0	79.5
Government Dispensary	3.4	13.4	17.8	23.7	77.6
Private Clinic	3.8	12.6	16.6	24.9	75.5
Private Hospital	0.6	8.2	10.3	13.8	86.4
AYUSH Health Facility ²	0.2	23.3	25.2	29.8	70.4

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village. ² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy**TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries**

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	67.1	320
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	27.9	133
Intergrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	81.1	387
Total number of villages		477

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	11.6	10.0	10.7	12.9	12.0	12.4	3.3	0.9	1.8
Further education not necessary	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.5	2.7	2.3
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	11.8	15.7	14.0	11.1	16.5	14.1	16.5	12.1	13.7
Required for outside work	6.8	7.7	7.3	6.3	5.8	6.0	9.7	16.7	14.0
Not interested in studies	18.8	14.9	16.6	17.6	14.7	16.0	26.2	15.5	19.6
Cost too much	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.8	10.5	11.9	6.9	8.8
Repeated failures	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
Got married	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	1.1
Others	34.2	34.1	34.2	35.2	32.3	33.7	28.0	42.5	37.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	680	863	1,547	610	746	1,360	70	117	187

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	86.1	82.2	99.2
Source of drinking water			
Improved source¹	91.7	90.2	97.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	29.9	26.0	42.1
Public tap/standpipe	49.1	50.4	45.1
Tube Well or borehole	11.3	12.3	8.3
Other improved	1.5	1.5	1.7
Non Improved source	8.3	9.8	2.9
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	63.1	55.5	88.9
Flush to sewer/septic/twin pit	35.7	28.6	58.4
Pit with slab	25.0	24.1	27.9
Pit ventilated improved	1.3	1.1	1.8
Other	1.3	1.7	0.3
Not improved			
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	2.6	2.7	2.2
Pit without slab	12.2	14.6	4.8
Twin pit/ Compositing toilet	2.3	2.7	1.2
Dry toilet	6.8	8.0	3.0
No toilet/open space	12.4	16.2	0.4
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	33.8	19.7	78.7
Electricity	0.5	0.3	1.1
Kerosene	0.4	0.2	1.0
Wood	64.2	79.0	17.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	53.7	62.0	27.5
Semi - pucca	23.8	23.6	24.5
Pucca	20.8	12.9	46.0
Number of rooms			
1	7.0	7.5	5.7
2	21.7	22.3	19.9
3+	71.2	70.3	74.4
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	9.0	9.9	5.9
Television	60.3	52.7	84.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	3.2	1.9	7.5
Computer/ laptops with internet	4.3	1.8	12.2
Telephone only	4.6	4.0	6.4
Mobile only	74.4	68.4	93.5
Washing Machine	3.5	1.7	9.1
Refrigerator	14.9	8.9	34.0
Sewing machine	2.2	1.6	4.2
Watch/ clock	75.2	72.4	84.0
Bicycle	12.9	12.5	14.0
Motor cycle/ scooter	21.5	18.5	31.3
Car / Jeep/van	9.6	6.9	18.0
Tractor	0.6	0.6	0.5
Water pump/tube well	3.1	3.5	1.9
Cart driven by animal	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cart driven by Machine	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other cart	0.2	0.1	0.4
Cooler/AC	0.4	0.1	1.3
Number of households**	15,890	13,092	2,798

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

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Tawang	97.9	95.1	57.5	36.1	39.0	31.7
West Kameng	95.5	95.3	64.7	49.7	30.3	29.3
East Kameng	45.5	96.0	55.9	32.7	18.5	25.1
Papumpare	98.5	91.2	80.6	69.4	40.6	14.8
Lower Subansiri	99.3	97.1	75.8	31.3	19.7	40.2
Upper Subansiri	79.9	85.2	50.0	27.8	9.9	35.6
West Siang	94.6	96.4	75.9	34.1	13.1	36.4
East Siang	96.0	94.1	68.6	30.3	25.3	28.1
Upper Siang	80.4	96.0	53.0	9.4	5.7	37.8
Dibang Valley	95.9	97.3	59.9	18.1	8.1	43.6
Lohit	73.4	94.3	66.4	26.3	19.5	16.9
Changlang	71.4	78.4	74.6	28.0	14.5	17.6
Tirap	79.1	58.1	49.4	19.2	13.1	49.6
Kurung Kamey	85.8	84.4	38.1	14.5	4.7	44.2
Lower Dibang Valley	62.9	96.2	57.7	33.3	17.7	21.5
Anjaw	73.3	92.2	30.2	11.1	13.6	43.2
DLHS-4	86.1	91.7	63.1	33.8	20.8	30.6
DLHS-3	89.6	91.7	38.4	26.3	41.0	82.5

¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump, /tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	86.1	86.5	84.8
Female	13.9	13.5	15.2
Age			
< 30	14.6	13.4	18.8
30-44	37.4	35.9	42.4
45-59	33.3	33.3	33.3
60+	14.7	17.4	5.6
Median age	44	45	40
Religion			
Hindu	28.7	24.1	43.3
Muslim	1.9	1.0	4.7
Christian	30.2	31.2	27.0
Buddhist	12.4	13.6	8.8
No religion	5.7	7.2	1.1
Others	21.1	22.9	15.1
Caste/Tribe			
Scheduled castes	6.6	4.4	14.6
Scheduled tribes	84.1	89.1	66.2
Other backward classes	5.9	4.2	12.1
Others	3.4	2.4	7.1
Number of usual members			
1	7.4	7.2	8.2
2	9.6	10.0	8.3
3	13.7	12.9	16.4
4	19.1	18.3	22.0
5	17.7	17.7	17.9
6	13.2	13.6	11.8
7	8.8	9.2	7.4
8	4.8	5.1	3.7
9+	5.6	6.0	4.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.8	4.5
Number of households**	15,890	13,092	2,798

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

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
1-4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0
5-9	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.1	11.3	11.0
10-14	11.9	11.6	12.3	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.1	11.2	12.9
15-19	12.4	12.3	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.7	14.1	13.2	15.0
20-24	9.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	8.6	9.6	10.9	10.3	11.6
25-29	9.1	8.6	9.6	8.9	8.5	9.4	9.8	9.1	10.4
30-34	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.1
35-39	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.4
40-44	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.9	6.3	5.5
45-49	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.5	5.0
50-54	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.0
55-59	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.6
60-64	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
65-69	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
70-74	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
80+	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	75,861	38,319	37,495	63,357	32,065	31,251	12,504	6,254	6,244
Sex ratio at birth ¹	101.6	NA	NA	100.3	NA	NA	108.8	NA	NA
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	107.8	NA	NA	104.8	NA	NA	122.6	NA	NA

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). ¹ Females per 1000 males. NA= Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	90.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	9,042
15-19	86.5	0.3	4.9	0.1	100.0	9,254
20-24	62.1	1.1	31.3	0.5	100.0	7,033
25-29	30.5	1.3	64.1	1.7	100.0	6,837
30-44	7.0	0.6	87.0	4.9	100.0	13,697
45-49	2.2	0.3	85.9	11.5	100.0	4,093
50-54	2.4	0.3	82.4	14.5	100.0	3,356
55-59	1.7	0.3	79.0	18.9	100.0	2,290
60+	2.5	0.2	59.2	37.9	100.0	4,693
Total	39.9	0.5	49.5	6.5	100.0	60,295
Male						
10-14	90.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	8.8	4,463
15-19	89.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	8.9	4,692
20-24	74.1	0.9	18.3	0.3	6.4	3,368
25-29	40.0	1.5	54.0	1.0	3.4	3,251
30-44	9.2	0.7	85.8	3.7	0.6	6,885
45-49	2.8	0.4	89.6	6.9	0.3	2,042
50-54	3.5	0.4	88.0	7.6	0.4	1,756
55-59	1.4	0.6	86.1	11.8	0.1	1,335
60+	3.1	0.2	71.1	25.5	0.1	2,684
Total	42.3	0.6	48.7	4.6	3.9	30,476
Female						
10-14	90.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.0	4,575
15-19	83.9	0.5	7.9	0.1	7.6	4,561
20-24	51.2	1.3	43.1	0.6	3.8	3,663
25-29	21.8	1.1	73.3	2.4	1.5	3,584
30-44	4.8	0.5	88.2	6.1	0.4	6,809
45-49	1.6	0.2	82.2	16.0	0.0	2,051
50-54	1.2	0.2	76.0	22.3	0.3	1,599
55-59	2.1	0.0	69.3	28.5	0.1	955
60+	1.6	0.1	43.4	54.5	0.3	2,007
Total	37.4	0.5	50.3	8.5	3.3	29,804

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

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 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Tawang	24.8	23.0	8.1	3.1	36.6
West Kameng	24.3	21.2	21.3	11.3	35.6
East Kameng	24.7	19.8	26.4	26.5	51.4
Papumpare	24.1	21.5	25.9	15.6	37.9
Lower Subansiri	24.5	22.0	12.7	7.4	32.4
Upper Subansiri	23.6	19.3	29.7	19.3	35.0
West Siang	25.7	23.0	17.8	6.5	37.4
East Siang	25.2	22.2	19.4	9.6	31.0
Upper Siang	26.0	22.4	5.0	24.0	40.7
Dibang Valley	25.5	22.4	11.7	5.7	32.3
Lohit	24.5	20.9	18.2	23.1	25.7
Changlang	23.7	20.3	18.2	22.5	38.3
Tirap	24.9	21.9	11.4	1.3	34.5
Kurung Kamey	24.3	20.4	19.6	8.8	47.4
Lower Dibang Valley	24.3	22.0	15.1	20.0	44.6
Anjaw	23.3	19.5	29.3	13.8	41.1
Rural	24.6	21.3	18.6	13.2	39.1
Urban	24.5	21.4	17.5	12.4	27.2
DLHS-4	24.5	21.3	18.3	13.0	37.0
DLHS-3	23.8	19.0	19.5	28.6	51.9

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9								
10-14	0.9	91.8	1.0	0.1	1.4	4.9	100.0	5,685
15-19	0.1	75.1	17.7	2.2	1.1	3.9	100.0	9,042
20-29	0.3	22.0	31.9	27.1	16.2	2.6	100.0	9,254
30-39	1.1	15.7	16.7	15.9	50.5	0.0	100.0	13,870
40-49	1.8	18.7	16.9	12.0	50.7	0.0	100.0	9,814
50+	2.6	16.1	11.6	8.7	60.9	0.0	100.0	7,976
	2.4	10.6	4.9	3.8	78.3	0.0	100.0	10,339
Sex								
Male	1.6	31.8	16.8	11.8	37.0	1.1	100.0	33,377
Female	1.0	30.1	13.7	10.0	43.5	1.6	100.0	32,603
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	30.6	15.8	11.7	39.0	1.6	100.0	16,459
Muslim	2.4	36.2	16.0	10.8	33.2	1.5	100.0	1,003
Christian	1.3	32.2	15.4	11.0	38.7	1.3	100.0	22,963
Buddhist	1.5	28.2	13.7	8.0	46.9	1.6	100.0	8,143
No religion	0.9	29.3	15.3	11.0	42.6	0.9	100.0	2,820
Others	1.2	30.5	15.1	11.8	40.4	0.9	100.0	14,592
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	1.3	29.2	16.7	13.4	38.3	1.0	100.0	3,400
Scheduled Tribes	1.3	31.0	15.3	10.8	40.6	1.2	100.0	53,371
Other Backward Classes	1.7	31.3	15.4	10.9	38.8	2.0	100.0	3,111
Others	1.4	31.6	14.3	11.0	39.0	2.7	100.0	6,098
Total	1.3	31.0	15.2	10.9	40.2	1.3	100.0	65,980
** Unweighted cases.								
								Continue.....

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	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			
Rural								
Age								
7-9								
10-14	0.7	90.8	1.0	0.1	1.5	5.8	100.0	4,842
15-19	0.1	76.9	16.0	1.7	1.2	4.1	100.0	7,546
20-29	0.3	25.1	33.4	24.5	14.0	2.7	100.0	7,519
30-39	1.1	17.1	17.9	15.6	48.2	0.1	100.0	11,282
40-49	1.8	19.9	16.7	10.1	51.5	0.0	100.0	8,009
50+	2.3	16.8	10.8	6.6	63.4	0.0	100.0	6,523
	2.3	9.7	4.1	2.6	81.2	0.0	100.0	9,256
Sex								
Male	1.6	33.2	16.6	10.6	36.8	1.2	100.0	27,874
Female	1.0	30.8	13.2	8.4	44.9	1.7	100.0	27,086
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	32.8	14.8	9.1	39.8	2.2	100.0	11,920
Muslim	2.1	34.8	19.1	6.7	34.8	2.5	100.0	538
Christian	1.4	33.2	15.2	9.7	39.2	1.4	100.0	19,684
Buddhist	1.6	29.2	13.3	7.5	46.7	1.7	100.0	7,249
No religion	0.9	30.0	15.5	10.4	42.6	0.7	100.0	2,712
Others	1.2	31.4	15.4	10.6	40.6	0.8	100.0	12,874
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	1.4	31.5	16.3	10.1	39.0	1.6	100.0	2,071
Scheduled Tribes	1.3	31.9	15.1	9.6	41.0	1.2	100.0	46,668
Other Backward Classes	1.6	33.3	13.0	9.5	39.2	3.4	100.0	1,974
Others	1.1	33.0	12.9	8.4	40.8	3.9	100.0	4,264
Total	1.1	33.0	12.9	8.4	40.8	3.9	100.0	54,977

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9								
10-14	1.5	95.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.6	100.0	843
15-19	0.0	68.8	23.6	3.7	0.7	3.2	100.0	1,496
20-29	0.0	12.7	27.2	34.8	23.0	2.2	100.0	1,735
30-39	0.9	11.5	13.2	16.8	57.6	0.0	100.0	2,588
40-49	1.5	15.1	17.4	17.8	48.1	0.0	100.0	1,805
50+	3.7	14.0	14.2	15.4	52.8	0.0	100.0	1,453
	2.8	16.3	9.3	10.7	60.9	0.0	100.0	1,083
Sex*								
Male	1.6	26.9	17.2	16.2	37.5	0.6	100.0	5,486
Female	1.1	28.0	15.5	15.7	38.5	1.2	100.0	5,517
Religion								
Hindu	1.2	26.6	17.6	16.3	37.6	0.6	100.0	4,539
Muslim	2.6	37.2	13.6	13.8	32.0	0.7	100.0	465
Christian	1.1	28.3	16.3	16.2	37.0	1.2	100.0	3,279
Buddhist	1.0	23.0	15.9	10.9	47.7	1.4	100.0	894
No religion	0.0	17.8	12.8	21.1	43.4	4.9	100.0	108
Others	1.7	26.7	13.6	17.8	39.2	1.1	100.0	1,718
Caste								
Scheduled Castes	1.1	26.7	17.2	17.1	37.6	0.3	100.0	1,329
Scheduled Tribes	1.2	26.9	15.8	16.4	38.6	1.1	100.0	6,703
Other Backward Classes	1.8	28.7	18.5	12.6	38.2	0.2	100.0	1,137
Others	1.8	29.2	16.6	15.5	36.0	0.9	100.0	1,834
Total	1.3	27.4	16.3	16.0	38.0	0.9	100.0	11,003

*Total number will not match because of missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	79.2	97.7	94.3	94.1	97.4	94.8	92.8	97.9	93.8
11-13	77.6	95.5	94.9	95.5	97.8	96.0	94.1	93.4	93.9
14-17	75.6	92.5	92.8	93.9	93.7	93.9	91.9	91.5	91.8
6-11	78.6	97.8	94.5	94.3	97.7	95.0	93.0	98.0	94.1
12-17	76.7	93.0	93.4	94.5	94.8	94.5	92.6	91.6	92.3
Total	77.6	95.1	93.9	94.3	96.1	94.7	92.7	94.2	93.1
Religion									
Hindu	89.4	95.8	91.4	90.2	94.9	91.7	88.5	96.6	91.2
Muslim	86.7	90.7	88.8	81.9	88.5	85.6	92.4	93.7	93.1
Christian	93.8	95.2	94.1	94.7	97.6	95.3	92.9	93.0	92.9
Buddhist	91.2	93.4	91.6	92.4	95.5	92.9	90.0	91.4	90.3
No religion	95.6	87.5	95.2	95.1	100.0	95.3	96.2	78.3	95.1
Others	95.7	95.4	95.7	96.5	97.2	96.7	95.0	93.9	94.7
Total	92.9	95.0	93.4	93.7	96.0	94.2	92.2	94.1	92.7
Caste/Tribe									
Scheduled Castes	90.1	95.8	92.4	92.2	95.3	93.5	87.7	96.4	91.3
Scheduled Tribes	94.4	95.4	94.5	95.0	97.2	95.4	93.7	93.8	93.7
Other Backward Classes	85.3	96.4	89.7	87.3	96.6	91.1	83.0	96.3	88.2
Others	82.3	93.2	85.9	83.8	91.5	86.2	80.4	94.8	85.5
Total	92.9	95.2	93.4	93.7	96.1	94.2	92.2	94.3	92.7

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Number of villages having facility*						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-health centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
Tawang	100.0	31.4	14.3	45.7	97.1	8.6	35
West Kameng	100.0	32.3	9.7	48.4	100.0	16.1	31
East Kameng	95.8	16.7	20.8	45.8	100.0	0.0	24
Papumpare	100.0	27.8	27.8	61.1	100.0	0.0	18
Lower Subansiri	100.0	41.2	8.8	52.9	97.1	14.7	34
Upper Subansiri	96.9	31.3	12.5	46.9	75.0	21.9	32
West Siang	93.3	40.0	20.0	53.3	100.0	6.7	30
East Siang	96.6	51.7	27.6	72.4	100.0	31.0	29
Upper Siang	93.9	30.3	6.1	48.5	100.0	21.2	33
Dibang Valley	86.7	26.7	6.7	33.3	93.3	6.7	15
Lohit	96.8	6.5	6.5	16.1	96.8	48.4	31
Changlang	88.6	17.1	5.7	31.4	91.4	11.4	35
Tirap	97.0	18.2	18.2	39.4	97.0	12.1	33
Kurung Kamey	96.4	35.7	14.3	53.6	100.0	3.6	28
Lower Dibang Valley	87.1	22.6	12.9	48.4	90.3	16.1	31
Anjaw	84.2	15.8	7.9	28.9	100.0	2.6	38
Arunachal Pradesh	94.5	27.7	13.2	44.9	96.0	14.5	477

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

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

¹Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered		Having birth certificate**		Number of children below 5 years
Age of the children					
Below 1 year	46.0		72.9		1,052
1 to 2 years	49.7		81.1		1,077
3-4 years	48.2		83.3		1,932
Sex of the children					
Male	49.1		81.8		2,392
Female	47.7		81.1		2,376
Place of residence					
Rural	42.0		79.7		3,917
Urban	67.8		84.7		852
Religion					
Hindu	58.1		84.2		1,261
Muslim	73.9		80.5		62
Christian	44.7		78.5		1,761
Buddhist	41.9		82.3		542
No religion	39.5		89.5		132
Others	44.7		80.3		1,011
Castes/Tribes#					
Scheduled castes	65.6		86.9		225
Scheduled tribes	44.6		79.3		3,770
Other backward classes	67.5		86.9		280
Others	56.6		87.1		494
Total	48.4		81.4		4,769

Total number will not match because of missing cases. **Out of those registered.

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Tawang	27.0	47.7	30.2	78.9	92.7	82.2	236
West Kameng	45.8	65.9	49.9	75.1	95.8	80.6	321
East Kameng	32.8	63.1	41.6	86.1	84.1	85.2	306
Papumpare	43.5	73.7	59.6	88.6	86.0	86.9	331
Lower Subansiri	65.6	83.3	68.3	80.2	83.9	80.9	361
Upper Subansiri	29.9	39.3	32.0	69.4	90.2	75.1	336
West Siang	38.9	69.8	46.1	63.2	78.9	68.7	321
East Siang	50.0	57.9	51.3	70.3	76.3	71.5	272
Upper Siang	29.7	--	29.7	83.1	--	83.1	196
Dibang Valley	36.9	--	36.9	88.7	--	88.7	206
Lohit	52.1	72.3	56.3	78.7	87.7	81.1	384
Changlang	50.3	81.9	54.3	94.0	89.2	93.1	353
Tirap	27.2	70.7	34.2	66.3	67.9	66.8	410
Kurung Kamey	37.8	--	37.8	74.0	--	74.0	250
Lower Dibang Valley	61.7	83.6	66.4	93.2	87.0	91.5	252
Anjaw	40.6	--	40.6	75.2	--	75.2	234
Arunachal Pradesh	42.0	67.8	48.4	79.7	84.7	81.5	4,769

¹Out of those who registered.**Unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	2.9	2.9	3.0
20-24	12.6	12.6	12.7
25-29	20.4	20.2	21.1
30-34	17.1	17.2	16.8
35-39	18.3	18.0	19.4
40-44	13.4	13.2	14.1
45-49	15.3	16.0	13.0
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	29.4	30.0	27.5
18 years & above	70.6	70.0	72.5
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	17.6	17.1	19.3
5-9 years	19.1	19.0	19.3
10-14 years	18.3	18.6	17.4
15 or more years	45.0	45.4	44.0
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	47.3	53.6	27.1
Less than 5 years	6.5	6.9	5.2
5-9 years	25.6	24.7	28.4
10 or more years	20.7	14.8	39.3
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	32.9	37.1	16.0
Less than 5 years	6.8	7.5	4.2
5-9 years	28.1	28.2	27.8
10 or more years	32.3	26.1	52.0
Religion			
Hindu	28.3	23.8	42.4
Muslim	2.0	1.1	4.8
Christian	33.8	35.2	29.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.3	13.4	8.8
No religion	3.7	4.6	0.7
Others [#]	20.0	21.9	14.0
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	6.5	4.0	13.8
Scheduled tribes	76.6	83.2	56.7
Other backward classes	5.7	3.9	11.1
Others	11.2	8.9	18.4
(DLHS-4)**	12,938	10,615	2,323
(DLHS-3)**	15,207	12,604	2,603

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[#] Others include Sikh, Jain, Jewish and Parsi. ****Unweighted cases.**

TABLE 2.2 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	21.6	0.3	26.8	24.7	17.5	9.1	100.0	374
20-24	26.7	0.1	24.3	19.2	14.6	15.1	100.0	1630
25-29	36.3	0.2	19.7	18.1	11.1	14.5	100.0	2640
30-34	41.2	0.2	18.6	15.6	10.6	13.9	100.0	2219
35-39	50.2	0.3	18.8	12.6	9.6	8.6	100.0	2363
40-44	60.2	0.5	15.4	8.7	7.0	8.1	100.0	1718
45-49	73.2	0.4	10.9	5.6	5.0	5.0	100.0	1994
Place of residence								
Rural	53.3	0.3	18.4	13.2	7.6	7.2	100.0	10615
Urban	27.5	0.3	17.6	15.7	16.8	22.1	100.0	2323
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	88.3	0.3	6.5	2.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	4419
Less than 5 years	55.6	0.8	33.2	7.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	892
5-9 years	35.3	0.4	34.9	20.7	6.1	2.6	100.0	3629
10 or more years	13.2	0.1	12.6	20.4	23.1	30.6	100.0	3998
Religion								
Hindu	44.6	0.3	17.2	14.5	11.4	12.0	100.0	3525
Muslim	48.2	0.6	24.9	9.6	11.3	5.4	100.0	230
Christian	47.8	0.3	18.3	13.0	9.9	10.7	100.0	4383
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.3	0.1	14.7	10.1	6.1	9.6	100.0	1621
No religion	48.9	0.0	19.1	15.5	9.9	6.7	100.0	494
Others [#]	41.0	0.4	21.2	16.4	9.6	11.5	100.0	2678
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	40.4	0.5	18.7	14.7	13.3	12.4	100.0	758
Scheduled tribes	47.2	0.3	18.3	14.1	9.3	10.8	100.0	10136
Other backward classes	45.5		19.0	13.0	11.3	11.2	100.0	684
Others	48.9	0.3	16.6	11.8	11.2	11.2	100.0	1360
Arunachal Pradesh	46.9	0.3	18.2	13.8	9.9	10.9	100.0	12938

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[#] Others include Sikh, Jain, Jewish and Parsi. Total cases may not be matched due to missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDERPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	2.7	89.1	9.9	1.0	0.0	10.9	100.0	169
20-24	21.4	59.8	29.4	7.9	2.9	40.2	100.0	1365
25-29	36.4	32.8	32.1	21.7	13.3	67.2	100.0	2297
30-34	20.1	17.4	23.3	24.4	34.9	82.6	100.0	1282
35-39	12.6	8.2	15.0	19.5	57.4	91.8	100.0	801
40-45	4.6	3.8	9.7	14.8	71.7	96.2	100.0	294
45-49	2.3	3.3	9.2	16.5	71.0	96.7	100.0	154
Place of residence								
Rural	77.7	29.8	25.1	18.8	26.3	70.2	100.0	5359
Urban	22.3	39.2	26.7	15.4	18.6	60.8	100.0	1003
Education								
Non-literate ^a	41.5	20.9	22.1	20.2	36.8	79.1	100.0	2721
Less than 5 years	7.2	25.0	23.9	21.5	29.7	75.0	100.0	472
5-9 years	30.5	35.0	28.6	18.5	18.0	65.0	100.0	1932
10 or more years	20.8	51.7	27.9	12.1	8.3	48.3	100.0	1254
Religion								
Hindu	26.6	36.7	28.0	16.0	19.4	63.3	100.0	1642
Muslim	1.5	38.9	23.2	14.4	23.5	61.1	100.0	88
Christian	36.7	27.4	22.9	18.8	30.9	72.6	100.0	2351
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.0	35.6	27.0	18.0	19.3	64.4	100.0	785
No religion	2.7	28.5	25.6	18.6	23.7	71.5	100.0	176
Others [#]	20.5	31.6	25.8	19.5	23.2	68.4	100.0	1333
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	5.0	40.2	29.6	15.2	15.0	59.8	100.0	295
Scheduled tribes	78.0	30.1	25.0	18.8	26.1	69.9	100.0	5050
Other backward classes	6.0	37.8	29.8	18.0	14.4	62.2	100.0	359
Others	11.1	37.7	24.9	13.9	23.5	62.3	100.0	658
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	31.9	25.5	18.0	24.6	68.1	100.0	6362

^{###}Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^aLiterate, but did not attend school are also included. [#]Others include Sikh, Jain, Jewish and Parsi. ^{**}Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTSPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Tawang	5.4	38.6	29.0	14.5	17.9	61.4	100.0	342
West Kameng	6.6	39.8	25.0	17.4	17.8	60.2	100.0	415
East Kameng	6.0	22.3	17.7	19.8	40.2	77.7	100.0	386
Papumpare	7.2	38.1	28.6	15.6	17.7	61.9	100.0	459
Lower Subansiri	6.7	35.8	24.2	17.5	22.5	64.2	100.0	433
Upper Subansiri	7.5	25.6	25.1	19.8	29.4	74.4	100.0	480
West Siang	6.6	29.8	23.7	20.9	25.6	70.2	100.0	421
East Siang	5.0	33.6	29.2	20.4	16.8	66.4	100.0	319
Upper Siang	5.2	26.6	26.9	22.9	23.5	73.4	100.0	328
Dibang Valley	3.9	35.8	28.4	16.5	19.4	64.2	100.0	241
Lohit	8.4	33.5	22.5	15.4	28.6	66.5	100.0	535
Changlang	7.2	34.5	29.0	17.5	19.1	65.5	100.0	455
Tirap	8.4	25.1	23.2	17.3	34.4	74.9	100.0	533
Kurung Kamey	5.8	19.4	23.7	18.6	38.3	80.5	100.0	373
Lower Dibang Valley	4.7	34.8	27.5	19.1	18.6	65.2	100.0	295
Anjaw	5.4	29.5	26.0	21.0	23.5	70.5	100.0	347
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	31.9	25.5	18.0	24.6	68.1	100.0	6362

^{###} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.61	0.34	0.28	374	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.18	0.61	0.57	1630	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.02	1.02	1.00	2640	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.77	1.46	1.32	2219	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.35	1.76	1.59	2363	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.69	1.94	1.75	1718	3.69	1.94	1.75	1718
45-49	3.94	2.13	1.81	1994	3.94	2.13	1.81	1994
Residence								
Rural	2.89	1.52	1.37	10615	3.95	2.12	1.83	3081
Urban	2.40	1.26	1.14	2323	3.40	1.78	1.62	631
Education								
Non-literate ^a	3.35	1.79	1.56	6318	4.07	2.20	1.88	2584
Less than 5 years	2.95	1.51	1.45	848	3.84	1.97	1.89	191
5-9 years	2.45	1.27	1.18	3281	3.58	1.88	1.71	535
10 or more years	1.81	0.93	0.88	2491	2.80	1.47	1.33	402
Religion								
Hindu	2.51	1.34	1.17	3525	3.58	1.94	1.64	953
Muslim	2.49	1.29	1.20	230	3.29	1.62	1.67	51
Christian	3.03	1.60	1.43	4383	4.10	2.23	1.87	1261
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.51	1.29	1.22	1621	3.43	1.75	1.68	465
No religion	2.83	1.53	1.30	494	3.92	2.14	1.78	170
Others [#]	2.92	1.51	1.41	2678	4.00	2.10	1.91	811
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	2.24	1.25	0.99	758	3.06	1.71	1.35	206
Scheduled tribes	2.89	1.51	1.38	10136	3.95	2.10	1.85	3027
Other backward classes	2.34	1.26	1.09	684	3.32	1.88	1.44	144
Others	2.49	1.30	1.19	1360	3.46	1.86	1.61	335
Arunachal Pradesh	2.77	1.46	1.31	12938	3.82	2.04	1.78	3712

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'. ^a Literate but not attended school are also included.

[#] Others include Sikh, Jain, Jewish and Parsi. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
Age group								
15-19	354	14.9	89.7	1.0	5.0	4.4	100.0	190
20-24	1566	11.0	95.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	100.0	1415
25-29	2538	9.2	97.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	2335
30-34	2131	6.7	97.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	1315
35-39	2236	4.8	97.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	822
40-44	1570	3.9	97.6	0.9	0.3	1.2	100.0	300
45-49	1708	2.2	96.8	0.0	1.8	1.4	100.0	167
Place of resident								
Urban	9920	7.3	97.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	5489
Rural	2183	6.8	95.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	100.0	1055
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	1215	7.7	95.8	0.6	1.8	1.8	100.0	784
One daughter only	963	8.0	95.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	100.0	684
One son, one daughter only	1510	5.7	97.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	990
Two sons only	804	4.6	98.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	491
Three sons only	304	6.5	96.0	1.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	172
Three daughters only	187	6.2	96.7	0.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	158
Four and above	3367	4.0	99.0		0.4	0.3	100.0	1713
Woman's Education								
Non-literate ^a	5819	5.8	97.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	100.0	2763
Less than 5 years	805	8.3	97.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	100.0	481
5-9 years	3113	8.7	96.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	100.0	1999
10 or more years	2366	8.0	95.8		2.1	1.4	100.0	1301
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	3931	5.5	97.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	1794
Less than 5 years	875	7.1	95.0	0.8	1.9	2.0	100.0	525
5-9 years	3498	8.8	96.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	100.0	2151
10 or more years	3799	7.4	96.5		1.6	1.4	100.0	2074
Religion								
Hindu	3316	7.7	96.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	100.0	1708
Muslim	215	8.3	90.6	0.5	3.8	1.5	100.0	94
Christian	4127	7.5	96.9	0.6	1.4	1.2	100.0	2400
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1497	6.4	97.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	788
No religion	447	4.5	98.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	177
Others [#]	2495	6.7	96.8		1.3	1.2	100.0	1373
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	716	10.0	97.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	100.0	307
Scheduled tribes	9450	6.8	97.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	100.0	5168
Other backward classes	655	6.8	95.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	100.0	375
Others	1282	8.2	94.2		2.3	2.2	100.0	694
Arunachal Pradesh								
	12103	7.2	96.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	100.0	6545

^a Literate but did not attended school, are also included. [#] Others include Sikh, Jain, Jewish, and Parsi. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
Tawang	663	4.7	97.0	0.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	344
West Kameng	821	5.7	95.5	0.4	2.0	2.1	100.0	441
East Kameng	673	4.1	99.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	389
Papumpare	873	7.2	96.8	0.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	473
Lower Subansiri	925	6.3	98.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	433
Upper Subansiri	863	8.8	95.4	0.8	1.5	2.3	100.0	499
West Siang	760	5.8	97.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	100.0	431
East Siang	801	5.0	98.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	321
Upper Siang	607	2.8	98.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	341
Dibang Valley	467	2.8	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	244
Lohit	900	8.3	92.1	1.6	3.7	2.6	100.0	584
Changlang	765	11.1	98.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	459
Tirap	881	8.2	95.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	100.0	555
Kurung Kamey	619	8.5	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	372
Lower Dibang Valley	794	6.0	95.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	310
Anjaw	691	4.8	97.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	349
Arunachal Pradesh	12103	100.0	96.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	100.0	6545

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	20.7	9.8	4.8	3.2	1.6	6.2
Want another later ²	13.4	11.0	4.3	2.0	0.5	5.0
Want another, undecided when	14.9	11.5	4.0	1.8	1.2	5.3
Undecided	26.7	29.9	27.5	20.2	17.0	23.5
Want no more	3.7	10.2	27.7	29.8	32.5	23.7
Sterilized ³	1.7	4.0	18.4	31.4	35.9	21.4
Declared in fecund	14.6	6.8	6.2	6.7	9.1	8.1
Inconsistent response	4.3	16.8	7.1	4.7	2.3	6.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	1275	2178	2798	2479	3363	12093
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	15.3	29.1	38.6	40.7	48.1	30.3
Girl	2.9	15.9	13.1	13.9	11.4	11.7
Doesn't matter	49.2	35.2	26.9	24.0	16.6	34.3
Up to God	32.5	19.9	21.4	21.4	23.8	23.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	678	1073	586	307	206	2850

¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UPPercentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Others ⁴	Number of women ^{**}
		Government health facility ²	ICDS/Mobile unit	Private health facility ³		
Age group						
15-19	66.3	90.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	153
20-24	68.8	88.7	0.6	14.8	0.3	1021
25-29	65.4	88.8	0.1	16.7	0.6	1627
30-34	60.1	89.0	0.8	16.0	0.5	921
35+	47.6	89.3	0.0	15.4	0.2	952
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	72.9	87.5	0.4	18.2	0.3	1336
2	68.2	88.5	0.7	15.9	0.6	1180
3	57.2	91.2	0.0	12.2	0.6	882
4+	45.8	90.1	0.0	14.9	0.3	1269
Residence						
Rural	54.7	90.6	0.3	13.5	0.5	3894
Urban	85.0	85.2	0.4	20.9	0.3	780
Education						
Non literate ^a	42.8	92.5	0.1	10.9	0.4	1917
Less than 5 years	54.1	89.0	0.9	13.2	0.5	346
9-10 years	69.7	90.7	0.5	13.1	0.6	1420
10 or more years	85.9	83.8	0.2	23.9	0.3	991
Religion						
Hindu	71.4	90.1	0.3	13.0	1.0	1221
Muslim	77.5	84.2	2.7	24.4	0.0	72
Christian	57.7	85.4	0.1	20.7	0.1	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	59.4	95.9	0.6	7.2	0.5	598
No religion	32.8	97.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	129
Others ⁵	59.0	88.7	0.5	17.1	0.2	975
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	77.7	90.3	0.5	14.4	0.0	225
Scheduled tribes	58.5	89.0	0.3	16.1	0.4	3682
Other backward classes	76.1	88.2	0.6	12.1	0.5	270
Others	67.9	88.5	0.5	17.6	0.6	497
DLHS-4						
DLHS-4	61.6	88.9	0.3	15.9	0.4	4674
DLHS-3						
DLHS-3	63.1	96.4	1.1	5.4	-	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ² Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³ Includes private hospital/clinic. ⁴ Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up			Number of Women**	
		Government ¹ health facility		Private ² health facility		Others ³
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Tawang	61.7	96.7	1.1	9.6	1.2	259
West Kameng	70.1	95.0	0.8	8.3	0.0	336
East Kameng	48.1	87.5	0.0	18.3	0.0	279
Papumpare	77.9	73.9	0.8	32.2	0.3	346
Lower Subansiri	79.3	83.5	0.0	23.1	0.0	325
Upper Subansiri	56.2	90.5	0.5	14.2	0.0	357
West Siang	71.3	89.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	285
East Siang	62.9	92.7	0.6	8.8	0.0	232
Upper Siang	28.2	97.0	1.5	6.7	0.0	228
Dibang Valley	45.6	97.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	178
Lohit	62.8	95.3	0.0	5.7	0.3	392
Changlang	63.3	93.2	0.0	8.9	0.5	322
Tirap	43.4	90.5	0.0	19.0	0.6	389
Kurung Kamey	46.9	73.1	0.0	34.6	0.9	243
Lower Dibang Valley	68.8	95.7	0.0	6.8	0.0	239
Anjaw	52.1	89.9	0.0	10.1	4.5	264
DLHS-4	61.6	88.9	0.3	15.4	0.4	4674
DLHS-3	63.1	96.4	1.1	5.4	-	3181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

¹ Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ² Includes Private hospital/clinic. ³ Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. ^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UPPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	59.7	23.2	50.0	24.5	46.6	30.8	36.1	153
20-24	62.4	23.1	55.8	35.1	51.0	31.5	38.0	1021
25-29	60.0	22.3	54.7	34.9	48.5	32.0	39.3	1627
30-34	53.9	21.1	51.0	34.1	43.6	31.8	34.1	921
35+	44.2	17.0	37.0	25.7	34.1	22.1	28.1	952
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	66.9	27.1	61.4	41.1	56.5	35.1	46.4	1336
2	62.7	23.4	57.0	35.7	51.2	33.5	40.2	1180
3	50.2	18.5	45.8	29.9	40.2	25.8	28.7	882
4+	42.1	14.5	35.4	22.2	30.3	23.4	24.3	1269
Residence								
Rural	49.3	18.5	43.8	27.1	37.7	25.6	28.3	3894
Urban	79.6	30.5	73.3	51.3	70.4	44.4	60.5	780
Education								
Non- literate	37.9	12.5	32.7	19.1	27.4	17.3	18.8	1917
Less than five years	47.2	17.9	43.0	25.6	34.7	25.7	24.0	346
5-9 years	63.6	23.9	58.5	36.8	50.8	36.0	40.0	1420
10 or more years	81.1	33.9	73.4	53.0	72.0	44.9	63.1	991
Religion								
Hindu	66.0	23.5	59.3	34.9	51.8	32.1	37.5	1221
Muslim	72.5	34.0	64.7	41.9	58.0	43.1	56.6	72
Christian	53.4	19.9	45.6	30.2	42.0	28.0	33.8	1679
Buddhist/Neo	51.9	17.2	47.6	28.2	42.2	24.7	28.4	598
Buddhist	29.1	19.2	31.4	19.3	28.3	14.7	17.6	129
No religion	52.6	22.0	50.6	37.4	44.6	34.0	41.3	975
Others [†]								
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	69.3	28.3	68.1	44.8	61.5	33.2	45.5	225
Scheduled Tribes	53.0	20.4	47.4	31.7	42.8	29.0	34.7	3682
Backward Classes	71.6	21.5	61.2	34.2	55.4	31.0	39.3	270
Others	63.5	23.6	58.0	34.4	48.1	33.8	35.6	497
DLHS-4								
	56.1	21.2	50.5	32.6	45.1	29.8	35.6	4674
DLHS-3								
	57.6	27.8	53.4	50.6	52.3	39.4	16.6	3181

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

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [†] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [‡] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	33.5	33.7	17.6	49.4	44.9	23.4	19.6	153
20-24	31.9	31.1	25.5	48.1	44.5	23.7	21.7	1021
25-29	32.6	30.8	26.5	50.5	45.7	25.6	25.2	1627
30-34	30.2	32.6	28.1	46.9	41.7	28.5	27.8	921
35+	35.9	33.5	27.5	52.5	50.0	27.2	26.8	952
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	34.2	34.4	28.2	51.3	46.6	26.7	22.5	1336
2	34.9	34.5	28.4	53.1	49.3	26.4	27.9	1180
3	26.2	26.1	20.9	42.8	38.0	22.7	23.2	882
4+	31.6	28.3	25.2	47.1	43.8	26.4	26.4	1269
Residence								
Rural	32.5	31.0	24.8	48.0	43.8	27.2	24.8	3894
Urban	32.4	33.3	29.9	52.6	48.6	22.9	25.2	780
Education								
Non-literate ^a	29.5	27.5	20.5	45.3	39.7	21.8	21.2	1917
Less than 5 years	29.2	29.9	26.9	43.7	42.6	26.4	23.9	346
5-9 years	33.7	32.8	27.9	52.8	49.0	27.2	26.4	1420
10 or more year	34.4	34.6	29.7	50.6	46.6	27.8	26.8	991
Religion								
Hindu	33.2	34.9	27.9	53.9	51.6	26.3	25.8	1221
Muslim	50.0	38.4	38.6	59.1	50.6	23.6	24.7	72
Christian	35.3	32.7	28.7	51.7	46.0	25.7	27.4	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	23.6	29.1	18.6	42.3	38.4	20.9	18.9	598
No religion	15.2	29.7	17.5	32.6	29.5	27.0	23.6	129
Others [#]	31.3	29.0	24.1	43.3	38.8	28.5	23.0	975
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	23.1	28.4	22.0	42.1	41.9	22.9	22.1	225
Scheduled Tribes	32.2	31.0	25.9	48.8	44.3	26.9	25.4	3682
Other backward classes	36.3	34.6	28.6	56.0	49.7	29.9	29.8	270
Others	36.6	36.1	30.2	53.4	50.5	18.6	20.4	497
DLHS-4	32.5	31.7	26.4	49.5	45.3	25.8	24.9	4674
DLHS-3	48.2	53.6	42.8	57.6	61.2	39.9	42.4	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANCPercent 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	38.8	3.7	8.5	49.0	28.5	31.2	1.5	153
20-24	36.7	3.2	12.7	47.3	38.6	21.3	2.5	1021
25-29	39.6	2.1	10.5	47.8	38.6	18.3	1.4	1627
30-34	46.3	2.1	8.6	43.0	34.7	16.4	1.0	921
35+	57.9	1.5	7.7	32.8	25.2	14.8	1.0	952
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	33.0	1.8	10.1	55.0	43.3	21.2	2.0	1336
2	37.2	2.4	11.3	49.1	40.0	18.5	1.8	1180
3	48.4	3.2	9.5	38.9	31.6	16.9	1.4	882
4+	59.2	2.1	9.0	29.7	22.8	15.9	0.7	1269
Residence								
Rural	50.3	2.6	10.2	36.8	28.4	17.6	1.5	3894
Urban	22.1	1.2	9.3	67.4	56.5	20.6	1.5	780
Education								
Non-literate ^a	61.4	2.0	9.5	27.1	21.2	14.9	1.4	1917
Less than 5 years	48.2	3.2	13.1	35.5	31.3	14.3	1.3	346
5-9 years	35.9	3.3	10.2	50.6	39.3	22.2	1.4	1420
10 or more year	22.6	1.1	9.6	66.6	54.0	20.3	1.6	991
Religion								
Hindu	34.2	2.9	10.1	52.8	42.3	19.6	1.7	1221
Muslim	35.2	0.0	19.1	45.7	38.3	26.1	2.3	72
Christian	49.0	2.6	9.7	38.8	31.1	18.0	1.5	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	43.8	1.8	13.2	41.2	34.7	17.5	1.7	129
No religion	70.2	0.0	6.5	23.2	16.0	10.9	0.0	975
Others [#]	45.2	1.9	8.2	44.8	33.6	18.1	1.3	
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	32.9	2.7	11.7	52.7	49.5	17.2	1.9	225
Scheduled Tribes	46.6	2.3	9.8	41.4	32.7	17.7	1.4	3682
Other backward classes	27.3	3.2	11.0	58.6	45.5	22.5	2.6	270
Others	39.4	1.6	10.3	48.6	36.9	20.9	1.4	497
DLHS-4								
	43.9	2.3	10.0	43.8	34.8	18.3	1.5	4674
DLHS-3								
	38.8	2.8	12.2	46.3	36.0	23.0	2.2	3181

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 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC ^b	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	36.0	8.3	55.7	0.0	16.6	14.0	153
20-24	33.9	10.8	55.3	1.2	19.8	15.2	1021
25-29	37.0	10.6	52.4	1.3	17.7	14.2	1627
30-34	42.0	10.4	47.6	1.0	17.3	13.1	921
35+	54.6	8.8	36.6	0.5	14.6	10.5	952
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	29.2	7.8	62.9	1.1	23.0	18.7	1336
2	34.3	12.4	53.3	1.3	17.5	13.9	1180
3	46.1	12.0	42.0	0.9	14.4	10.4	882
4+	56.1	9.4	34.5	0.7	13.3	9.5	1269
Residence							
Rural	47.8	10.1	42.1	0.7	13.5	10.3	3894
Urban	17.1	10.3	72.6	1.9	30.6	24.4	780
Education							
Non literate ^a	59.7	8.0	32.3	0.7	8.2	5.5	1917
Less than 5 years	47.3	11.1	41.6	0.8	12.5	8.9	346
5-9 years	32.7	12.8	54.5	1.1	19.9	16.3	1420
10 or more years	16.4	10.2	73.3	1.4	32.0	25.2	991
Religion							
Hindu	31.2	11.6	57.1	0.6	18.2	13.3	1221
Muslim	23.9	5.1	71.0	0.0	31.6	23.9	72
Christian	44.1	9.2	46.6	0.8	17.1	13.1	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	42.7	9.2	48.1	0.7	12.7	10.5	598
No religion	70.3	6.4	23.3	1.6	7.7	6.8	129
Others [#]	44.0	11.5	44.5	1.9	20.0	16.1	975
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	25.6	13.6	60.8	0.7	21.1	16.1	225
Scheduled tribes	44.0	10.0	46.0	1.2	16.4	12.7	3682
Other backward classes	25.4	8.8	65.8	0.0	16.8	14.5	270
Others	34.0	10.5	55.5	0.3	23.1	16.8	497
DLHS-4	40.8	10.2	49.0	1.0	17.4	13.5	4674
DLHS-3	38.8	9.6	51.3	2.0	18.0	5.4	3181

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 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONSPercentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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 ¹	full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Tawang	36.8	42.7	59.0	17.4	13.4	32.0	259
West Kameng	45.7	57.5	68.1	16.1	14.7	29.2	336
East Kameng	28.8	29.5	44.6	12.1	7.8	36.1	279
Papumpare	47.8	55.2	75.8	29.4	22.2	37.2	346
Lower Subansiri	48.4	60.1	78.5	25.0	22.3	50.9	325
Upper Subansiri	33.6	39.1	54.6	8.1	6.2	30.5	357
West Siang	31.9	58.5	65.6	30.6	27.0	36.3	285
East Siang	37.2	49.9	57.8	19.4	14.0	49.2	232
Upper Siang	13.8	16.4	25.5	8.7	5.6	28.4	228
Dibang Valley	24.9	31.6	45.6	13.0	9.6	48.5	178
Lohit	32.4	45.8	60.6	16.0	11.9	47.6	392
Changlang	34.3	38.4	61.0	7.1	4.8	43.5	322
Tirap	22.6	26.3	43.1	17.9	13.2	48.4	389
Kurung Kamey	21.3	23.9	44.5	13.6	8.4	33.3	243
Lower Dibang Valley	33.0	48.1	65.8	9.2	6.3	48.3	239
Anjaw	22.0	32.5	47.7	10.3	6.4	23.6	264
DLHS-4	34.8	43.8	59.1	17.4	13.5	39.5	4674
DLHS-3	36.0	46.3	61.5	43.2	5.4	29.8	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. ² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{##} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	49.6	5.2	54.8	41.1	2.9	57.6	153
20-24	48.2	9.3	57.5	40.4	2.0	59.5	1021
25-29	42.7	9.0	51.8	46.4	2.8	54.6	1627
30-34	40.1	8.6	48.7	50.0	4.0	52.7	921
35+	29.9	7.0	36.9	60.9	4.1	41.0	952
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	53.1	13.6	66.7	31.8	2.1	68.8	1336
2	45.0	9.5	54.5	44.1	3.2	57.7	1180
3	35.1	5.2	40.3	57.3	2.4	42.7	882
4+	28.2	4.0	32.2	65.2	4.6	36.8	1269
Residence							
Rural	35.8	5.2	41.0	56.6	3.4	44.4	3894
Urban	59.2	19.4	78.6	21.0	2.2	80.9	780
Education							
Non literate ^a	25.5	2.5	28.0	69.1	4.0	32.0	1917
Less than 5 years	35.4	4.4	39.8	57.5	4.7	44.4	346
5-9 years	48.7	7.9	56.6	42.6	2.7	59.3	1420
10 or more years	59.9	21.2	81.1	17.3	1.7	82.8	991
Religion							
Hindu	47.1	11.2	58.3	39.5	4.2	62.6	1221
Muslim	43.1	13.6	56.7	41.2	3.0	59.7	72
Christian	36.9	8.1	45.0	52.6	3.3	48.3	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	32.2	6.5	38.7	59.7	2.2	40.9	598
No religion	37.1	0.8	37.9	61.3	5.8	43.7	129
Others [#]	46.2	7.3	53.4	45.3	1.6	55.0	975
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	58.0	12.1	70.1	27.9	2.9	73.0	225
Scheduled tribes	39.5	7.3	46.8	51.3	2.9	49.7	3682
Other backward classes	49.9	13.2	63.0	34.7	5.2	68.3	270
Others	39.7	12.4	52.1	45.9	3.4	55.5	497
DLHS-4	41.1	8.4	49.5	48.5	3.1	52.7	4674
DLHS-3	NA	NA	47.6	52.2	1.2	48.8	3181

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

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

[#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. NA not available.

() Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion -- Percentage not shown. Based on less than 10 cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendant. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Others ¹	Institutional	Home	Govt.			Private		
Age group											
15-19	2.6	26.7	4.6	21.5	21.3	3.2	153	1556	5362	18375	43
20-24	2.1	31.4	5.0	19.8	24.3	2.1	1021	1710	5780	17354	296
25-29	2.5	28.2	4.1	17.7	24.5	2.1	1627	1195	7307	22984	421
30-34	1.2	29.4	4.4	14.4	20.9	2.3	921	1608	6889	33061	235
35+	0.9	21.2	3.3	12.7	13.6	0.8	952	2140	8806	25140	152
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
1	2.9	38.2	5.2	20.8	22.5	1.3	1336	1522	6461	26163	470
2	2.2	30.5	5.1	17.7	25.5	2.9	1180	1597	7704	21395	317
3	1.0	23.2	2.6	14.4	21.1	2.0	882	1231	6155	18872	160
4+	0.9	16.5	3.4	12.5	16.3	1.3	1269	1715	7316	30130	196
Residence											
Rural	1.6	23.7	4.1	12.6	23.1	1.9	3894	1624	7250	27512	825
Urban	2.7	41.5	4.5	30.2	20.1	1.6	780	1319	5916	20293	322
Education											
Non literate ^a	1.3	12.4	2.5	12.5	21.7	1.2	1917	1184	6128	23831	231
Less than 5	1.6	17.5	3.6	19.6	21.1	2.2	346	2062	5184	18214	57
5-9 years	1.9	30.7	5.5	19.2	25.7	2.8	1420	1114	6445	19990	403
10 or more years	2.8	54.0	5.6	19.4	18.9	3.2	991	2133	8206	26614	456
Religion											
Hindu	3.2	25.5	4.9	25.8	23.4	1.1	1221	1472	6226	23688	370
Muslim	4.0	25.7	4.6	23.5	30.4	0.0	72	588	3700	12600	19
Christian	1.3	27.2	4.5	12.8	20.0	1.8	1679	1778	7150	24343	399
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	0.5	27.4	1.6	9.8	25.7	2.1	598	1199	5931	27907	112
No religion	2.3	22.4	1.4	13.4	4.3	0.0	129	1420	11306	9000	19
others [#]	1.6	32.5	4.7	15.3	22.4	3.1	975	1726	7847	25388	228
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Castes	2.9	24.8	5.9	37.6	23.5	1.1	225	873	8197	17643	82
Scheduled Tribes	1.3	28.8	4.2	13.2	21.1	2.1	3682	1718	7244	25331	851
Other backward classes	5.3	26.4	2.7	30.0	30.9	2.0	270	703	6008	21933	93
Others	3.2	22.1	4.0	23.6	21.2	0.4	497	1354	4182	24667	121
DLHS-4	1.8	27.7	4.2	16.6	22.7	1.9	4674	1554	6921	24384	1147
DLHS-3	1.7	38.6	4.7	55.1	10.7	1.3	3181	973	2849	8376	1543

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. ^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA ² Delivery	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Tawang	37.0	62.3	4.0	41.0	9348	259
West Kameng	49.4	50.3	2.6	52.0	12492	336
East Kameng	34.0	59.4	2.2	36.2	12430	279
Papumpare	73.9	22.6	0.8	74.7	11817	346
Lower Subansiri	66.0	33.3	4.4	70.4	6722	325
Upper Subansiri	43.4	56.0	0.6	44.0	9014	357
West Siang	58.8	40.6	0.8	59.5	12206	285
East Siang	50.2	48.9	2.5	52.7	7636	232
Upper Siang	30.1	66.2	4.6	34.7	9224	228
Dibang Valley	52.4	47.2	3.5	55.8	12599	178
Lohit	44.9	49.4	6.5	51.4	11271	392
Changlang	52.3	46.6	0.0	52.3	9036	322
Tirap	30.0	68.7	6.4	36.5	7919	389
Kurung Kamey	31.6	66.3	4.3	35.9	20087	243
Lower Dibang Valley	60.4	38.4	2.7	63.0	6593	239
Anjaw	35.0	61.9	5.1	40.1	13659	264
DLHS-4	49.5	48.5	3.1	52.7	10118	4674
DLHS-3	47.6	52.2	1.2	48.8	-	3181

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. [#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendants. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERYPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reasons ^b										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	0.0	4.5	41.0	20.5	15.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	64
20-24	1.1	4.2	31.8	22.6	19.1	0.4	11.4	0.7	7.4	1.3	428
25-29	1.6	4.9	31.4	20.6	19.1	0.2	12.6	0.4	8.5	0.6	787
30-34	2.4	4.1	30.2	22.3	18.5	0.2	10.9	0.6	9.4	1.4	480
35+	2.8	4.0	28.9	19.1	22.4	0.0	10.0	0.7	11.1	1.0	598
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
1	1.0	4.0	31.6	21.4	19.1	0.2	12.1	1.3	7.3	2.0	441
2	1.2	4.2	30.7	23.5	18.4	0.3	13.1	0.3	7.0	1.2	545
3	1.9	3.8	31.9	22.3	18.3	0.3	11.1	0.5	9.2	0.7	520
4+	3.0	5.0	30.0	18.1	21.6	0.0	9.7	0.4	11.7	0.5	850
Residence											
Rural	2.1	4.9	33.8	19.7	18.5	0.1	10.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	2200
Urban	0.7	0.0	3.9	32.2	31.0	0.7	21.2	1.3	7.1	1.9	157
Education											
Non literate ^b	2.9	4.9	33.1	19.7	17.3	0.1	9.3	0.5	11.4	0.9	1341
Less than 5 years	1.6	2.3	37.8	18.6	17.0	1.0	10.5	0.0	10.3	0.9	205
5-9 years	0.7	4.4	26.9	22.2	24.1	0.3	13.5	0.6	6.5	0.8	634
10 or more years	0.0	2.5	21.3	27.8	24.2	0.0	18.2	1.5	2.0	2.6	177
Religion											
Hindu	2.0	5.3	29.1	29.6	15.9	0.7	10.2	0.2	6.7	0.4	507
Muslim	7.8	3.2	5.4	40.9	22.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	18.0	0.0	28
Christian	1.4	4.7	29.4	15.9	21.8	0.1	15.7	1.1	9.4	0.7	919
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	3.2	3.0	32.5	27.2	10.1	0.0	7.8	0.7	12.8	2.7	362
No religion	3.4	2.4	32.6	15.0	29.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	14.2	0.0	80
Others [#]	1.4	4.2	36.1	15.7	25.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	7.4	1.2	461
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	9.3	5.6	20.1	34.2	16.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.0	1.5	69
Scheduled tribes	1.7	4.4	33.0	18.2	20.3	0.1	11.3	0.7	9.2	1.1	1951
Other backward classes	1.6	4.2	25.3	29.7	20.0	1.6	10.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	99
Others	1.9	4.3	19.6	34.6	15.6	0.4	12.4	0.0	10.9	0.4	238
DLHS-4	2.0	4.4	30.9	20.9	19.7	0.2	11.3	0.6	9.2	1.0	2357
DLHS-3	8.3	11.6	41.8	41.2	35.0	2.4	7.4	1.9	15.3	0.0	1706

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. ^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	
Age group								
15-19	26.4	35.7	24.7	66.0	21.7	0.0	12.6	153
20-24	26.2	41.9	22.9	55.0	27.1	3.2	11.7	1021
25-29	26.0	36.9	25.9	54.8	31.5	4.5	15.6	1627
30-34	26.5	34.9	21.0	50.5	32.7	7.1	20.7	921
35+	24.4	33.5	26.5	56.7	31.8	4.0	10.5	952
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	27.0	38.8	20.9	56.5	29.1	3.5	15.0	1336
2	25.5	35.1	26.1	50.1	31.5	4.6	18.0	1180
3	24.5	39.5	23.8	52.1	31.9	3.7	13.2	882
4+	25.8	34.7	26.9	59.0	30.3	6.1	12.2	1269
Residence								
Rural	25.5	37.4	25.1	57.0	27.7	4.3	13.5	3894
Urban	26.9	35.3	21.9	47.4	39.7	5.0	18.4	780
Number of ANC Visits								
0	22.7	36.5	24.4	62.4	22.9	3.5	13.6	2131
1	20.5	40.3	35.8	55.8	13.5	0.0	10.9	112
2	21.9	34.6	25.4	52.7	29.7	7.8	16.3	465
3+	30.2	37.5	23.7	49.2	37.0	4.9	15.3	1966
Delivery								
Normal	25.0	37.8	24.6	55.5	30.3	4.1	14.3	4356
Caesarean	36.7	26.8	21.3	51.0	31.6	8.5	18.0	234
By Instrument or Assisted	37.5	37.5	22.8	42.3	32.3	5.7	17.1	83
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	30.7	37.6	26.3	48.3	35.1	5.9	16.2	1868
Private facility	27.3	25.4	17.5	54.5	33.7	3.1	21.3	351
Home	21.3	38.2	23.6	62.1	24.9	3.3	11.4	2357
Other	36.9	42.2	25.5	69.5	16.3	0.0	14.5	74
DLHS-4	25.8	36.9	24.3	54.7	30.5	4.5	14.7	4674
DLHS-3	46.7	29.5	30.4	61.5	31.4	3.0	7.9	3181

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

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012 -13

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	
Age group						
15-19	12.6	41.7	12.5	5.8	29.5	153
20-24	15.1	40.8	49.2	14.2	22.0	1021
25-29	16.6	44.7	52.0	14.7	19.5	1627
30-34	15.6	45.3	46.2	18.1	23.5	921
35+	17.9	46.6	50.3	10.7	17.7	952
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	15.7	44.0	44.5	12.8	23.6	1336
2	16.4	39.2	52.8	12.9	16.7	1180
3	15.6	46.5	46.5	15.7	20.6	882
4+	16.9	48.2	51.7	15.5	20.9	1269
Residence						
Rural	16.7	43.4	51.3	15.2	20.2	3894
Urban	14.4	48.0	39.7	9.7	22.3	780
Delivery						
Normal	15.4	45.3	49.2	14.8	20.0	4356
Caesarean	26.3	36.0	55.6	6.8	28.8	234
By Instrument or Assisted	25.6	40.3	25.0	14.5	15.2	83
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	17.7	39.3	51.2	14.0	23.5	1868
Private facility	17.8	44.8	50.8	13.1	21.5	351
Home	14.4	48.9	44.9	13.0	17.7	2357
Others	22.9	53.2	74.9	44.5	22.6	74
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	19.1	36.3	36.5	22.3	39.7	25
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	4.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Dai	17.1	43.3	49.3	20.3	20.3	199
Relatives/Friends	14.9	49.7	46.5	14.1	16.9	2061
None	10.6	55.3	46.1	5.9	17.6	149
DLHS-4	16.2	44.4	49.0	14.1	20.6	4674
DLHS-3	16.5	48.5	34.0	7.5	24.9	3181

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	22.9	6.3	26.0	28.0	153
20-24	25.0	5.1	28.3	30.9	1021
25-29	27.3	6.2	30.4	32.3	1627
30-34	25.8	5.7	28.7	30.3	921
35+	22.1	5.4	23.0	24.3	952
No. of Living Children					
0	--	--	--	--	7
1	34.3	6.2	38.2	40.1	1336
2	26.1	6.2	28.7	31.0	1180
3	22.3	5.9	24.2	26.1	882
4+	16.8	5.0	18.6	20.2	1269
Residence					
Rural	21.0	4.9	23.3	25.1	3894
Urban	39.9	13.2	43.7	46.1	780
Education					
Non literate ^a	13.2	4.0	14.7	16.4	1917
Less than 5 years	17.7	5.3	22.2	24.2	346
5-9 years	26.2	5.9	29.4	31.5	1420
10 or more years	48.0	17.1	51.5	53.1	991
Religion					
Hindu	29.9	4.6	33.0	36.7	1221
Muslim	30.0	10.4	34.5	34.5	72
Christian	24.0	7.8	26.1	27.0	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	22.6	6.1	26.8	29.0	598
No religion	16.0	0.0	18.3	19.8	1104
Others [#]	24.0	3.1	26.0	27.1	
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	26.8	5.5	30.4	35.4	225
Scheduled tribes	24.9	5.7	27.3	28.7	3682
Other backward classes	28.9	6.3	32.8	37.4	270
Others	25.8	5.1	28.8	31.0	497
DLHS-4	25.3	5.7	28.0	29.8	4674
DLHS-3	34.8	NA	38.1	NA	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. NA: Not available.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	45.2	28.6	26.4	12.6	37.3	153
20-24	38.7	34.8	26.2	15.1	39.0	1021
25-29	41.0	41.9	26.0	16.6	44.7	1627
30-34	37.4	38.5	26.5	15.6	42.3	921
35+	39.1	31.7	24.4	17.9	30.3	952
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	43.6	42.1	27.0	15.7	41.3	1336
2	38.9	39.7	25.5	16.4	47.2	1180
3	37.3	34.8	24.5	15.6	45.6	882
4+	37.2	30.0	25.8	16.9	26.9	1269
Residence						
Rural	37.7	31.4	25.5	16.7	34.4	3894
Urban	45.9	53.5	26.9	14.4	58.1	780
Education						
Non literate ^b	35.3	22.8	23.1	14.1	24.8	1917
Less than five years	37.7	39.5	25.8	16.3	42.0	346
5-9 years	42.7	42.2	28.2	16.5	41.1	1420
10 or more years	43.3	50.7	27.6	19.5	55.9	991
Religion						
Hindu	45.3	43.3	29.5	16.0	49.9	1221
Muslim	35.2	40.6	22.6	11.4	15.4	72
Christian	40.6	35.4	24.9	17.6	40.8	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	34.1	31.5	23.9	14.5	31.7	598
No religion	41.0	45.8	28.7	16.5	31.7	129
Others [#]	33.5	32.1	23.7	15.3	28.6	975
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	43.7	43.2	27.2	16.4	46.3	225
Scheduled tribes	37.9	35.1	25.2	15.9	38.6	3682
Other backward classes	56.6	41.4	37.0	22.1	43.5	270
Others	39.8	45.0	23.5	14.7	40.5	497
DLHS-4	39.5	37.2	25.8	16.2	39.6	4674
DLHS-3	29.8	47.7	46.7	16.5	36.4	3181

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.15 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 by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post- delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Tawang	32.0	33.9	25.0	13.2	46.8	259
West Kameng	29.2	44.7	26.5	11.1	36.3	336
East Kameng	36.1	18.3	10.2	13.4	28.3	279
Papumpare	37.2	48.1	25.7	10.9	48.4	346
Lower Subansiri	50.9	48.2	31.9	22.4	59.5	325
Upper Subansiri	30.5	34.1	20.9	9.0	26.9	357
West Siang	36.3	42.2	27.0	16.2	26.2	285
East Siang	49.2	43.3	32.2	11.9	43.4	232
Upper Siang	28.4	27.4	24.8	12.8	28.2	228
Dibang Valley	48.5	31.0	23.9	14.6	30.5	178
Lohit	47.6	43.6	37.6	20.8	35.6	392
Changlang	43.5	27.1	18.8	18.3	35.8	322
Tirap	48.4	30.6	37.1	29.7	38.8	389
Kurung Kamey	33.3	13.4	18.5	14.6	14.1	243
Lower Dibang Valley	48.3	32.1	31.1	27.2	49.6	239
Anjaw	23.6	27.6	12.8	12.0	33.0	264
DLHS-4	39.5	37.2	25.8	16.2	39.6	4674
DLHS-3	29.8	47.7	46.7	16.5	36.4	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	28.0	31.2	16.2	20.1	18.0	36.0	32.5	153
20-24	34.4	35.4	19.1	23.8	21.7	37.5	37.8	1021
25-29	34.8	36.4	18.6	24.8	23.8	38.4	39.7	1627
30-34	34.8	35.8	19.1	24.7	21.2	39.6	37.7	921
35+	36.6	36.7	21.5	25.5	23.0	43.0	42.3	952
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
1	36.7	37.3	21.3	26.1	24.8	40.6	39.6	1336
2	33.7	35.9	18.2	25.8	24.0	38.7	39.2	1180
3	33.3	35.6	17.3	23.7	20.9	37.0	38.2	882
4+	35.1	34.8	19.6	22.2	19.5	40.1	39.5	1269
Residence								
Rural	31.6	33.2	15.9	22.0	19.4	36.8	36.4	3894
Urban	45.8	45.2	30.9	33.2	32.7	47.5	48.7	780
Education								
Non literate ^b	29.5	29.9	14.6	19.5	16.3	33.7	32.9	1917
Less than 5 years	32.0	32.6	19.6	22.3	21.2	37.5	35.8	346
9-10 years	38.4	40.8	20.8	27.6	25.5	43.6	44.5	1420
10 or more years	40.4	41.1	25.6	30.0	29.5	43.8	44.1	991
Religion								
Hindu	37.1	37.2	21.7	26.8	24.9	41.4	40.5	1221
Muslim	41.1	51.1	26.8	33.0	30.4	43.4	44.4	72
Christian	34.6	36.2	18.8	24.0	20.9	40.9	41.2	1679
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	33.4	34.1	19.2	25.2	24.5	35.5	37.3	598
No religion	27.6	22.8	11.9	16.1	22.1	28.5	30.3	129
Others [#]	33.6	35.4	17.4	22.6	20.0	37.0	35.8	975
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	39.2	46.9	25.9	29.5	23.9	45.2	44.7	225
Scheduled tribes	34.4	35.5	18.3	23.7	21.3	38.6	38.1	3682
Other backward classes	29.8	31.8	18.0	25.4	27.8	35.3	40.6	270
Others	38.4	36.5	24.3	27.8	26.8	43.1	43.8	497
DLHS-4								
	34.8	36.0	19.3	24.5	22.4	39.3	39.2	4674
DLHS-3								
	38.3	33.3	16.8	33.4	25.0	40.1	44.2	3181

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴				Total	Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others		
Age group								
15-19	13.8	139	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
20-24	21.4	814	79.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
25-29	20.5	1117	81.4	17.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	222
30-34	22.1	569	68.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
35-39	21.6	322	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
40-44	13.6	115	(77.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
45-49	7.9	55	--	--	--	--	--	4
Residence								
Rural	16.9	2606	85.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	445
Urban	31.7	525	68.2	31.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	168
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	10.6	1260	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Less than 5 years	17.8	222	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
5-9 years	20.3	935	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
10 or more years	36.9	714	69.4	29.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	264
Religion								
Hindu	25.7	811	74.1	25.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	202
Muslim	22.1	47	--	--	--	--	--	9
Christian	18.3	1146	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Buddhist	15.5	415	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
No Religion	12.3	82	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
Others	21.0	630	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	27.3	165	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	2474	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	482
Other Backward Classes	21.0	177	59.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Others	18.8	315	52.4	44.5	3.1	0.0	(100.0)	53
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	20.4	3131	79.3	20.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	613
DLHS-3	37.6	2173	93.9	5.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	815

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ²Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	83.1	52.9	81.1	10.1	153
20-24	82.7	49.5	85.8	9.3	853
25-29	86.0	55.3	90.8	6.4	1142
30-34	84.4	54.8	88.8	7.4	588
35-39	86.3	56.2	84.9	10.1	334
40-44	85.8	64.5	95.5	3.0	117
45-49	88.4	56.9	89.7	5.2	57
Residence					
Rural	83.6	56.0	89.6	6.6	2694
Urban	88.4	47.7	83.9	11.5	550
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	83.5	56.8	89.9	5.9	1303
Less than 5 years	83.6	49.8	88.4	8.1	227
5-9 years	85.6	52.3	87.6	8.8	973
10 or more years	86.2	52.9	86.3	9.3	741
Religion					
Hindu	87.1	56.3	89.5	6.5	846
Muslim	79.8	38.5	76.4	12.4	52
Christian	85.4	55.8	89.4	7.2	1176
Buddhist	83.8	56.2	92.6	2.8	428
No Religion	58.1	38.7	66.7	29.9	84
Others [#]	84.7	49.6	85.4	10.5	658
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	84.6	47.6	82.9	14.0	170
Scheduled Tribes	84.7	54.8	88.8	7.4	2552
Other Backward Classes	84.1	53.4	88.9	7.7	183
Others	85.8	51.9	86.3	7.0	339
DLHS-4					
	84.8	54.0	88.2	7.8	3244
DLHS-3					
	83.4	38.2	83.6	16.4	2173

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	
<2	65.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	170
2-3	72.0	3.3	1.9	1.1	209
4-5	62.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	209
6-8	39.2	10.9	18.5	7.7	273
9-11	38.0	12.7	21.2	17.6	280
12-17	23.2	20.2	37.3	32.1	597
18-23	23.2	23.8	38.4	31.9	535
24-35	13.6	26.5	47.1	41.1	971
6-9	37.3	11.4	19.9	10.6	359
6-35 ²	22.9	21.5	37.5	31.3	2656

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	67.4	43
20-24	69.6	179
25-29	72.4	182
30-34	73.8	83
35-39	66.1	45
40-44	(60.0)	15
45-49	--	9
Residence		
Rural	70.8	463
Urban	69.4	93
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	72.2	219
Less than 5 years	77.1	37
5-9 years	71.3	170
10 or more years	64.9	130
Religion		
Hindu	76.3	140
Muslim	--	3
Christian	66.2	217
Buddhist	77.1	64
No Religion	(30.0)	10
Others [#]	72.5	122
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	79.3	23
Scheduled Tribes	68.1	456
Other Backward Classes	80.5	37
Others	80.2	40
DLHS-4	70.5	556
DLHS-3	51.3	342

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [#] Others religion includes Jain and other religion. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 4.5 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Tawang	84.6	60.4	89.2	3.7	198
West Kameng	86.7	54.7	93.1	2.6	227
East Kameng	83.8	45.6	84.3	14.8	210
Papumpare	88.1	43.5	86.5	9.9	247
Lower Subansiri	92.6	67.4	94.5	2.8	222
Upper Subansiri	76.7	51.1	85.7	7.8	221
West Siang	83.4	57.8	82.7	13.5	186
East Siang	87.0	52.3	81.3	16.4	156
Upper Siang	90.4	70.1	92.5	6.0	141
Dibang Valley	75.7	48.8	85.8	12.8	119
Lohit	83.2	45.1	85.0	6.2	299
Changlang	80.7	57.9	92.2	5.2	222
Tirap	87.5	46.1	86.9	9.0	270
Kurung Kumey	86.7	67.6	93.2	3.9	166
Lower Dibang Valley	80.5	67.5	87.9	7.5	174
Anjaw	78.2	52.7	97.3	0.0	186
DLHS-4					
DLHS-3	84.8	54.0	88.2	7.8	3244
	83.4	38.2	83.6	16.4	2173

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

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

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

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Residence													
Rural	71.5	82.8	78.7	69.6	28.2	82.2	78.9	70.1	54.9	44.6	14.5	28.4	891
Urban	88.5	91.0	88.1	76.4	20.4	89.8	86.5	78.5	78.0	64.0	7.5	46.2	195
Sex of child													
Male	75.9	85.2	81.7	71.2	24.6	84.7	81.0	72.6	62.9	50.6	12.0	34.8	571
Female	75.5	84.4	80.2	71.3	28.5	83.5	80.5	71.7	58.1	48.2	13.6	30.7	515
Birth order													
1	82.5	89.3	86.4	78.4	23.6	88.8	84.0	78.4	67.9	56.9	8.6	37.5	367
2	79.6	88.8	83.9	71.2	26.2	88.1	85.1	76.3	67.1	54.5	10.0	37.2	273
3	67.3	76.0	72.3	61.6	23.7	74.2	71.7	59.5	48.9	37.4	18.7	30.2	183
4+	66.7	80.0	75.7	67.1	32.8	79.6	77.5	67.5	50.7	40.7	18.0	23.7	263
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	63.7	77.7	73.6	65.1	30.0	77.2	74.3	63.0	47.3	38.6	19.6	24.5	456
Less than 5 years	76.7	84.7	80.7	68.8	28.8	84.7	80.8	63.0	59.2	42.2	11.6	37.6	68
5-9 years	80.9	87.6	85.7	75.3	28.0	87.1	84.8	77.3	67.0	55.3	9.8	33.4	324
10 or more years	89.4	93.5	87.7	77.7	18.0	92.1	86.6	83.6	75.7	62.8	5.4	45.3	237
Religion													
Hindu	76.9	86.1	82.3	72.8	21.6	85.0	80.7	71.5	60.4	50.2	10.7	38.9	287
Muslim	(75.6)	(75.6)	(75.6)	(67.7)	(4.7)	(75.6)	(75.6)	(67.7)	(65.3)	(57.4)	(24.4)	(34.7)	18
Christian	73.9	84.0	79.7	68.6	30.1	83.5	80.8	70.9	59.0	46.8	13.8	27.9	394
Buddhist	81.0	88.8	84.9	72.4	28.8	88.1	85.6	75.3	66.4	52.6	10.0	33.8	144
No Religion	80.1	83.7	83.7	76.1	46.0	83.7	83.7	80.1	45.3	45.3	16.9	12.7	26
Others	73.4	82.9	79.2	72.9	24.5	82.1	77.8	73.1	61.6	50.9	14.0	34.7	217
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	75.0	82.8	78.7	66.4	22.3	82.8	77.4	68.7	58.1	47.0	12.1	39.5	62
Scheduled Tribes	75.7	84.6	80.9	70.8	27.0	84.2	81.1	72.6	59.9	48.7	13.2	31.4	853
Other Backward Classes	82.4	89.0	83.8	79.3	19.5	85.2	79.0	78.0	68.4	57.5	9.7	41.3	58
Others	72.8	85.2	81.9	73.2	28.6	83.7	81.1	68.5	62.9	52.2	11.9	34.8	113
DLHS-4	75.7	84.8	81.0	71.3	26.5	84.1	80.8	72.2	60.6	49.2	12.8	32.8	1086
DLHS-3	73.8	74.4	67.4	54.7	23.8	79.1	41.7	19.3	32.5	13.5	12.0	35.4	645

Note: Table based on last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Tawang	33.3	83.2	76.9	78.6	64.3	56.2	11.1	49.7	71
West Kameng	38.6	86.7	85.0	85.0	75.0	61.6	5.3	59.9	73
East Kameng	19.4	56.1	46.0	53.1	39.9	18.8	26.2	26.8	67
Papumpare	43.7	92.9	73.2	80.6	75.2	65.7	4.6	46.7	86
Lower Subansiri	53.4	89.2	83.4	86.4	76.4	68.0	6.8	73.0	73
Upper Subansiri	31.9	77.6	81.4	75.2	63.2	57.9	14.5	48.2	69
West Siang	39.7	68.8	59.0	71.3	66.1	49.5	16.4	54.2	72
East Siang	31.5	70.0	73.0	77.1	60.3	41.9	9.4	31.0	54
Upper Siang	16.4	60.8	50.4	53.8	39.2	28.6	25.0	23.4	55
Dibang Valley	12.2	90.1	89.8	89.8	61.5	59.2	5.0	15.9	40
Lohit	33.3	67.2	69.6	60.5	58.0	43.3	13.4	41.1	85
Changlang	35.6	65.8	72.7	72.0	48.0	36.7	10.3	44.8	73
Tirap	37.6	60.0	66.9	61.2	43.4	33.6	19.8	36.1	91
Kurung Kumey	14.9	78.1	76.2	69.0	59.3	52.8	12.3	49.9	66
Lower Dibang Valley	33.3	84.1	72.9	76.7	73.9	64.6	16.7	60.5	56
Anjaw	9.1	64.7	57.9	60.2	34.2	29.0	19.2	32.6	55
DLHS-4	32.8	75.7	71.3	72.2	60.6	49.2	12.8	44.5	1086
DLHS-3	35.4	73.8	54.7	19.3	32.5	13.5	12.0	54.3	645

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008. ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Children aged 9-35 months. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	1.5	7.9	21.4	66.6	6.4	1.1	2024
Urban	0.6	1.3	4.7	84.8	9.2	0.5	481
Sex of the child							
Male	1.1	5.2	17.2	73.3	6.1	1.1	1307
Female	1.3	7.2	16.8	69.5	8.3	0.7	1198
Birth order							
1	1.4	4.0	15.4	76.1	7.4	0.4	864
2	0.8	5.9	16.9	74.3	5.9	0.5	669
3	1.4	8.7	16.5	67.5	7.9	1.1	406
4+	1.4	8.0	19.8	63.7	7.9	2.1	565
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	2.3	8.0	21.5	62.3	7.4	2.1	894
Less than 5 years	0.7	7.3	16.5	69.0	7.7	0.6	165
5-9 years	0.9	5.6	17.6	75.2	4.4	0.2	791
10 or more years	0.5	4.2	10.8	79.4	9.8	0.3	653
Religion							
Hindu	0.6	4.7	14.4	75.0	6.2	1.7	683
Muslim	2.8	5.2	5.1	77.0	10.5	0.0	33
Christian	1.3	7.4	15.8	67.4	11.7	0.7	880
Buddhist	2.1	4.6	30.7	66.6	1.8	0.3	333
No Religion	1.7	11.4	36.2	52.5	5.9	1.7	59
Others	1.4	6.7	12.6	78.4	4.0	0.5	517
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	1.9	4.5	9.2	79.5	6.5	0.0	139
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	7.1	17.9	70.8	7.2	0.6	1977
Other Backward Classes	1.4	0.0	13.2	77.8	7.1	1.1	156
Others	1.9	3.9	16.6	67.7	7.6	4.1	233
DLHS-4	1.2	6.2	17.0	71.5	7.2	0.9	2505
DLHS-3	NA	5.9	14.4	87.8	2.1	0.1	1800

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. NA : Not Available .** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{##}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children ^{**}
Age of the child				
12-23 months	41.6	26.6	51.3	1359
24-35 months	49.2	34.3	47.3	963
Residence				
Rural	40.5	29.2	45.6	1921
Urban	58.0	31.8	62.6	401
Sex of the child				
Male	44.3	30.9	50.5	1231
Female	45.2	29.2	48.7	1091
Birth order				
1	50.7	27.1	55.5	735
2	52.6	35.2	54.4	610
3	37.0	28.0	43.4	397
4+	33.4	29.0	41.3	579
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	31.4	28.2	36.9	938
Less than 5 years	35.8	33.1	39.7	165
5-9 years	51.6	30.9	55.1	704
10 or more years	60.3	29.9	66.4	514
Religion				
Hindu	47.5	31.8	49.9	602
Muslim	43.8	34.8	46.1	39
Christian	44.1	30.4	49.1	841
Buddhist	48.3	21.0	50.5	316
No Religion	20.4	48.7	29.5	65
Others	43.0	32.1	53.5	459
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	47.1	32.1	53.4	132
Scheduled Tribes	43.9	29.2	50.0	1826
Other Backward Classes	58.8	34.0	53.7	115
Others	42.6	32.7	44.0	249
DLHS-4	44.7	30.1	49.7	2322
DLHS-3	45.7	14.2	17.6	1555

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included. ^{##} Children aged 9-35 months. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids Others		
Age group								
15-19	57.7	46.2	42.5	12.2	10.9	17.6	2.5	354
20-24	70.5	56.5	49.3	17.5	13.9	21.6	4.5	1566
25-29	74.2	58.0	54.0	19.1	14.5	24.8	5.2	2538
30-34	78.2	58.8	58.7	22.0	16.1	25.8	5.8	2131
35-39	75.4	56.4	55.9	19.5	12.8	24.2	6.9	2236
40-44	75.7	55.7	56.5	21.6	15.1	24.9	6.1	1570
45-49	69.9	48.7	50.8	21.9	14.5	22.2	5.9	1708
Residence								
Rural	70.1	50.1	50.0	19.2	13.5	22.0	6.5	9920
Urban	84.7	72.6	66.3	22.4	17.1	29.5	3.3	2183
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	64.0	41.2	44.1	16.1	10.8	18.1	6.4	5819
Less than 5 years	71.1	52.6	49.9	16.5	11.3	20.1	7.7	805
5-9 years	80.0	63.7	59.4	21.3	16.3	26.4	5.4	3113
10 or more years	88.2	78.8	70.8	28.1	20.7	34.7	3.8	2366
Religion								
Hindu	74.2	56.9	56.1	16.1	12.4	23.5	5.9	3316
Muslim	79.2	65.7	60.2	15.0	15.6	25.9	4.9	215
Christian	75.1	55.0	55.3	23.3	16.2	27.0	4.8	4127
Buddhist	70.4	50.9	51.6	16.7	11.3	19.4	7.8	1497
No Religion	74.4	60.0	53.8	17.8	17.9	23.5	2.2	447
Others	72.1	56.3	50.2	22.8	15.1	21.7	6.0	2501
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	78.3	62.6	59.5	14.3	13.0	22.0	3.4	716
Scheduled Tribes	73.4	55.0	53.9	21.2	14.4	23.8	5.6	9450
Other Backward Classes	72.3	60.1	55.4	18.5	17.7	25.2	3.6	655
Others	74.4	54.0	51.5	15.5	13.3	24.8	8.6	1282
DLHS-4	73.7	55.7	54.1	20.0	14.4	23.9	5.7	12103
DLHS-3	88.4	80.8	77.2	18.2	19.9	12.1	4.5	15207

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.0	1414	42.8	48.9	61.4	39.3	2.8	55
25-29	3.4	1977	54.8	45.2	89.4	6.1	4.5	69
30-34	3.2	1077	64.5	53.8	94.7	0.0	5.3	34
35-39	3.2	638	59.3	54.6	71.7	28.3	0.0	21
40-49	1.5	359	--	--	--	--	--	6
Residence								
Rural	3.5	4598	52.7	42.4	81.5	17.2	2.8	160
Urban	2.9	867	58.7	71.9	71.9	22.7	5.4	25
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	2.8	2296	36.5	35.1	72.4	23.1	4.5	64
Less than 5 years	5.2	395	(60.0)	(40.0)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(12.5)	20
5-9 years	3.3	1659	57.0	52.0	74.2	25.8	0.0	54
10 or more years	4.0	1112	68.8	62.2	86.1	14.5	2.6	47
Religion								
Hindu	3.8	1417	54.2	46.3	81.7	13.0	9.1	56
Muslim	3.8	78	--	--	--	--	--	3
Christian	4.0	2003	50.9	52.6	77.5	22.5	0.0	82
Buddhist	1.7	692	(41.7)	(41.7)	(60.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	12
No Religion	0.6	142	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	2.9	1133	66.8	40.3	94.0	0.0	6.0	31
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	3.6	252	(22.2)	(55.6)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	9
Schedule Tribes	3.3	4332	56.6	46.6	80.9	19.4	1.2	144
Other Backward Classes	4.3	312	(28.6)	(28.6)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	14
Others	3.0	569	(66.7)	(61.1)	(81.8)	(18.2)	(0.0)	18
DLHS-4								
	3.4	5465	53.8	48.1	78.8	18.8	3.5	185
DLHS-3								
	4.1	3178	64.6	57.9	92.3	7.7	1.1	87

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.() based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	34.5	354	23.6	18.6	9.5	15.2	16.0	4.6	--	--	--	--	162
20-24	43.0	1566	28.9	20.8	10.6	18.0	17.3	4.4	74.5	72.0	31.0	0.0	1252
25-29	45.5	2538	31.1	22.5	12.9	18.5	20.4	6.0	53.2	70.3	34.7	0.0	1977
30-34	48.9	2131	33.7	24.7	14.1	22.1	22.6	5.1	58.4	70.1	32.7	0.0	1077
35-39	48.6	2236	33.5	23.8	13.4	19.6	22.4	4.7	48.3	73.9	26.1	0.0	638
40-44	48.5	1570	34.2	24.7	15.3	21.6	24.1	5.4	27.4	54.2	0.0	45.8	240
45-49	44.7	1708	29.8	22.9	13.0	20.2	20.2	3.1	--	--	--	--	119
Residence													
Rural	42.2	9920	29.0	20.7	11.4	17.8	19.3	5.4	53.2	70.8	29.6	1.3	4598
Urban	58.7	2183	39.9	30.4	18.3	25.8	26.4	4.4	68.7	63.5	45.1	0.0	867
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	35.9	5819	23.0	17.1	9.2	13.4	15.6	4.8	47.6	73.8	24.9	1.3	2296
Less than 5 years	40.7	805	26.1	17.8	10.5	16.5	18.8	7.9	30.7	70.5	29.5	0.0	395
5-9 years	50.2	3113	34.8	24.2	13.5	22.3	22.4	4.9	63.7	66.0	42.2	1.8	1659
10 or more years	66.2	2366	48.7	36.6	22.0	31.9	32.2	5.5	72.9	67.2	32.8	0.0	1112
Religion													
Hindu	48.4	3316	31.7	25.5	13.1	19.5	23.0	5.7	55.8	75.0	26.1	1.4	1417
Muslim	52.2	215	40.4	24.8	15.6	18.5	23.4	4.2	--	--	--	--	78
Christen	47.8	4127	34.4	23.3	13.3	21.0	21.7	5.2	58.7	66.5	36.5	1.6	2003
Buddhist	41.7	1497	22.5	21.8	13.6	17.1	17.4	5.0	46.7	66.1	33.9	0.0	692
No Religion	58.0	447	44.5	26.6	13.8	26.3	17.7	4.3	--	--	--	--	142
Other	40.7	2501	29.6	19.4	12.1	18.8	19.7	4.8	55.4	66.1	38.5	0.0	1133
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	53.9	716	35.4	30.4	14.7	20.7	22.4	4.2	(58.3)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	252
Scheduled Tribes	44.7	9450	30.6	22.0	12.8	19.4	20.1	5.2	54.4	66.4	36.7	1.3	4332
Other Backward Classes	47.5	655	31.7	25.4	15.4	21.4	23.2	8.7	61.9	74.8	25.2	0.0	312
Others	52.0	1282	37.3	25.5	13.2	21.2	25.8	4.0	65.2	75.1	24.9	0.0	569
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	46.3	12103	31.7	23.1	13.1	19.8	21.1	5.2	56.2	69.1	33.2	1.0	5465
DLHS-3	66.6	15207	69.5	33.2	17.3	32.9	69.8	1.8	80.8	85.6	13.2	1.2	3718

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.() based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	
Tawang	49.6	0.6	100.0	1.7	60.1	300
West Kameng	61.2	1.5	61.6	2.4	79.6	362
East Kameng	34.5	0.9	--	3.8	82.9	339
Papumpare	69.6	2.9	42.7	4.9	70.4	383
Lower Subansiri	70.9	3.1	56.3	3.2	50.6	369
Upper Subansiri	50.3	1.1	--	5.5	62.7	392
West Siang	58.0	4.9	33.4	7.0	45.3	348
East Siang	62.3	6.7	49.6	7.3	57.9	271
Upper Siang	51.8	3.9	50.8	3.9	32.1	271
Dibang Valley	50.3	0.3	--	2.7	100.0	211
Lohit	45.3	5.1	48.3	8.6	55.1	464
Changlang	46.5	5.8	45.8	13.0	53.9	395
Tirap	51.4	6.8	40.2	4.8	27.8	457
Kurung Kumey	50.3	3.1	51.5	6.2	65.5	317
Lower Dibang Valley	55.3	1.8	60.8	3.0	61.6	271
Anjaw	37.0	3.1	41.5	2.1	0.0	315
DLHS-4	53.5	3.4	46.4	5.3	55.3	5465
DLHS-3	80.8	4.0	57.1	1.8	80.8	3718

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	96.7	95.9	99.1	97.0	96.3	99.2
Any modern method ¹	95.3	94.3	98.7	95.7	94.7	98.8
Female sterilization	88.0	86.1	94.0	88.2	86.3	94.1
Male sterilization	33.1	29.2	45.5	33.3	29.4	45.7
Intra Uterine Device	63.0	57.7	80.1	63.3	57.9	80.5
Pill	75.5	72.0	86.5	75.9	72.5	86.6
Emergency contraceptive pill	27.8	24.9	37.2	27.8	24.8	37.4
Injectables	36.8	32.9	49.0	37.1	33.2	49.4
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	61.6	57.1	75.7	62.1	57.6	76.2
Female condom	15.8	14.4	20.2	15.9	14.4	20.5
Rhythm method	25.4	23.9	30.1	25.8	24.1	30.9
Withdrawal method	22.5	22.1	23.7	22.8	22.2	24.4
Contraceptive herbs	10.9	10.8	11.4	10.9	10.8	11.3
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	13.8	14.0	13.1	13.8	14.0	13.1
Others	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Number of women**	12938	10615	2323	12103	9920	2183

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

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	97.3	95.8	34.7	86.3	63.7	79.8	31.6	37.6	69.4	16.2	27.5	25.4	10.7	13.4	0.2	1920
25-29	97.7	96.5	34.5	88.1	66.8	80.7	30.2	39.0	67.1	15.3	26.0	25.7	10.7	14.5	0.3	2538
30-34	97.4	96.2	34.5	87.9	64.8	77.2	29.3	40.7	65.3	17.9	28.0	23.6	11.5	14.7	0.5	2131
35-39	97.4	96.2	31.8	89.5	62.0	74.1	24.4	36.6	60.7	14.7	24.4	20.8	9.6	12.8	0.3	2236
40-49	95.7	94.2	31.9	88.7	60.4	70.1	25.1	33.1	52.8	15.5	24.0	19.8	11.7	13.6	0.7	3278
No. of living children																
0	95.7	93.6	37.3	84.0	60.1	76.0	35.4	38.5	70.2	20.2	29.7	27.8	12.0	11.8	0.6	1277
1	97.3	95.9	37.5	88.3	66.9	79.6	33.5	40.3	70.2	18.3	29.6	29.0	11.7	15.2	0.2	2178
2	97.5	96.3	34.9	88.5	67.3	79.7	29.4	39.0	64.0	16.3	26.4	23.9	11.2	14.3	0.4	2801
3	97.6	96.3	32.4	88.7	63.5	76.1	24.5	36.4	60.7	14.5	23.8	20.4	10.8	14.4	0.5	2479
4+	96.3	95.3	28.4	89.0	58.7	69.8	22.2	33.1	52.9	13.2	22.5	17.5	9.8	12.8	0.4	3368
Residence																
Rural	96.3	94.7	29.4	86.3	57.9	72.5	24.8	33.2	57.6	14.4	24.1	22.2	10.8	14.0	0.5	9920
Urban	99.2	98.8	45.7	94.1	80.5	86.6	37.4	49.4	76.2	20.5	30.9	24.4	11.3	13.1	0.1	2183
Education																
Non-literate ^a	95.5	93.7	27.1	85.2	54.3	69.1	19.7	29.2	50.4	13.3	21.3	18.5	11.0	12.9	0.5	5819
Less than five years	97.7	96.6	32.2	89.9	63.7	77.0	25.3	35.4	65.9	13.3	25.5	20.4	10.4	15.0	0.4	2230
5-9 years	98.4	97.2	35.3	89.4	70.9	81.2	32.2	43.2	70.3	15.7	25.6	24.9	11.0	14.3	0.4	1688
10 or more years	98.8	98.1	46.8	92.3	78.0	86.3	45.3	51.9	79.2	23.9	36.0	32.8	11.1	14.6	0.2	2366
Religion																
Hindu	97.9	97.0	41.8	89.1	66.2	79.4	32.4	44.1	65.6	20.4	27.8	23.5	15.9	15.0	0.5	3316
Muslim	99.2	98.1	35.6	90.6	68.6	81.3	31.9	34.9	65.8	11.3	28.8	20.4	6.9	5.5	0.4	215
Christian	95.3	93.5	25.3	84.3	57.6	71.2	24.0	31.4	58.4	12.9	23.5	20.9	7.2	10.7	0.4	4127
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	98.1	96.4	33.6	89.3	65.2	82.7	22.3	37.5	60.0	15.2	25.3	24.8	9.8	11.5	0.5	1498
No-religion	98.9	97.8	30.3	93.4	58.0	65.9	32.7	41.3	62.2	13.8	19.4	23.9	10.6	19.2	0.7	447
Others	97.3	96.4	35.1	91.7	68.3	75.8	29.9	35.8	64.3	15.7	27.7	23.8	11.1	18.6	0.2	2494
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled castes	96.5	95.7	39.3	85.9	71.3	80.5	38.8	45.4	70.1	21.4	30.9	28.2	13.3	15.8	0.5	716
Scheduled tribes	96.6	95.3	31.7	87.9	62.7	75.1	27.1	36.2	62.0	15.2	24.8	22.2	10.2	14.0	0.4	9450
Other backward classes	98.6	97.3	38.7	88.8	69.4	74.3	24.9	36.1	61.3	17.4	23.1	21.9	12.7	10.8	0.0	655
Others	98.8	97.1	38.5	91.0	60.2	79.4	27.9	38.5	58.6	16.3	30.4	23.8	13.4	13.0	0.5	1282
DLHS-4	97.0	95.7	33.3	88.2	63.3	75.9	27.8	37.1	62.1	15.9	25.8	22.8	10.9	13.8	0.4	12103
DLHS-3	99.6	99.5	65.5	99.2	81.1	91.0	25.1	35.7	87.1	8.5	33.3	29.5	----	----	0.8	13866

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. IUD=Intra-Uterine Device.ECP= Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT																
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13																
District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Tawang	97.2	96.2	26.9	90.5	66.6	84.9	20.1	42.0	65.0	11.6	20.5	20.4	5.8	16.3	0.0	663
West Kameng	97.5	97.0	40.3	90.1	73.7	88.2	23.5	37.8	67.1	14.8	22.1	25.4	10.2	8.6	0.0	821
East Kameng	85.8	82.6	17.0	67.2	46.7	72.6	13.5	27.3	43.7	7.6	21.0	16.8	0.5	8.6	1.2	673
Papumpare	98.2	97.5	45.9	93.8	75.6	80.9	36.4	43.0	72.6	15.3	31.9	24.7	7.4	12.5	0.3	873
Lower Subansiri	99.8	98.7	12.7	93.8	75.7	82.1	35.9	32.3	67.3	12.1	30.6	23.3	4.9	4.4	0.1	925
Upper Subansiri	92.1	90.5	41.5	82.1	67.4	71.0	22.6	35.0	61.9	11.4	19.0	15.6	8.9	20.5	0.1	863
West Siang	97.9	95.2	36.6	86.5	50.7	61.0	19.3	22.7	57.9	7.3	22.3	13.5	2.8	4.4	0.9	760
East Siang	99.9	99.3	41.9	97.0	76.4	78.8	29.6	51.6	69.6	21.9	19.0	20.2	12.3	15.9	0.1	801
Upper Siang	98.5	98.3	35.5	88.6	57.0	62.1	30.1	32.0	60.7	21.6	21.8	24.5	18.9	26.4	0.0	607
Dibang Valley	100.0	100.0	46.0	98.0	74.3	89.9	48.5	68.5	82.7	26.7	34.9	36.6	23.6	30.5	0.2	467
Lohit	99.4	98.9	34.7	93.0	54.1	85.8	16.4	31.0	53.0	7.8	12.6	11.2	10.4	6.2	0.3	900
Changlang	97.4	92.5	33.2	80.6	48.7	59.2	32.3	34.9	47.6	28.7	44.2	40.1	24.6	25.1	1.3	765
Tirap	99.5	98.9	14.9	93.1	54.5	68.5	18.7	21.1	58.7	6.9	16.2	13.7	3.9	5.9	0.0	881
Kurung Kumey	90.2	88.9	18.1	79.5	42.1	60.6	16.5	25.7	49.5	9.8	15.9	16.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	619
Lower Dibang Valley	95.1	92.1	47.1	78.4	64.5	77.7	50.6	46.5	66.9	39.7	53.8	46.0	28.9	28.6	2.5	794
Anjaw	97.4	96.9	27.8	85.0	54.2	72.2	26.2	36.8	50.9	14.2	26.7	24.6	14.5	16.0	0.6	691
DLHS-4	96.8	95.4	32.2	87.6	61.8	74.9	26.9	35.9	60.8	15.4	25.3	22.6	10.9	13.9	0.5	12103
DLHS-3	99.6	99.5	65.5	99.2	81.1	91.0	25.1	35.7	87.1	8.5	33.3	29.5	----	-----	0.8	13866

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	46.9	37.9	0.3	0.5	2.5	19.4	4.4	0.8	17.7	0.0	12.2	11.5	0.0	354
20 - 24	58.0	50.2	0.0	2.3	6.5	30.4	6.3	1.7	19.2	0.4	10.9	11.1	0.1	1566
25 - 29	62.8	55.7	0.1	8.2	8.1	33.6	3.9	2.3	17.0	0.1	9.3	10.8	0.1	2538
30 - 34	66.8	61.1	0.2	21.0	8.3	31.3	2.9	2.0	15.6	0.2	10.6	8.9	0.2	2131
35 - 39	67.3	62.8	0.3	30.1	9.5	27.8	1.9	2.1	13.7	0.3	7.6	7.8	0.1	2236
40 - 44	64.8	60.4	0.3	36.6	7.2	21.9	1.4	1.4	8.8	0.2	7.0	6.6	0.3	1570
45 - 49	58.7	53.8	0.0	37.7	4.7	16.6	0.6	0.9	6.5	0.1	5.0	5.7	0.3	1708
No. of living children														
0	43.7	36.5	0.0	1.6	0.9	17.6	5.9	1.3	19.9	0.7	10.2	11.7	0.4	1277
1	56.5	48.7	0.1	4.0	6.5	29.9	4.9	1.5	17.5	0.3	10.7	11.6	0.2	2178
2	67.2	61.5	0.1	18.3	9.9	33.0	2.9	2.2	16.3	0.1	9.0	8.8	0.1	2801
3	69.6	64.8	0.3	31.3	9.6	27.8	1.6	1.7	12.1	0.1	7.5	8.0	0.1	2479
4+	66.1	61.0	0.2	35.7	6.9	24.3	1.3	1.9	8.6	0.2	7.1	6.1	0.2	3368
Residence														
Rural	61.6	55.2	0.2	21.0	6.6	26.1	2.3	1.7	12.0	0.2	8.0	8.7	0.2	9920
Urban	67.3	62.8	0.2	22.6	10.1	31.4	4.7	2.1	20.0	0.2	10.6	8.6	0.0	2183
Education														
Non-literate ^a	57.9	52.0	0.2	23.1	5.5	24.3	0.9	1.7	7.6	0.1	6.5	6.1	0.2	5819
Less than five years	67.0	61.7	0.3	24.0	9.0	30.4	2.5	1.5	14.7	0.3	8.8	7.7	0.0	2230
5-9 years	66.5	60.3	0.1	19.0	9.4	31.0	3.9	2.2	17.0	0.2	8.4	10.8	0.2	1688
10 or more years	68.1	62.0	0.2	16.7	9.1	29.2	6.9	1.9	25.2	0.5	13.3	14.0	0.1	2366
Religion														
Hindu	61.9	56.1	0.3	20.8	6.0	27.9	2.9	2.5	13.0	0.2	7.6	7.8	0.3	3316
Muslim	65.3	62.3	0.0	15.5	4.1	39.4	6.1	3.2	19.1	0.6	14.0	10.0	0.4	215
Christian	62.5	56.0	0.2	21.0	8.0	25.2	3.2	1.5	15.4	0.3	10.8	9.9	0.1	4127
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	63.9	56.7	0.0	12.9	8.8	35.8	1.6	1.7	8.8	0.2	7.7	8.9	0.1	1498
No-religion	56.3	51.5	0.3	21.7	4.9	26.5	3.2	1.2	12.6	0.0	3.7	9.3	0.4	447
Others	65.5	60.7	0.1	28.4	8.4	24.2	2.7	1.3	15.5	0.1	7.3	7.8	0.0	2494
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled castes	64.9	59.3	0.3	23.1	7.6	28.9	3.8	3.9	16.6	0.4	8.3	7.6	0.1	716
Scheduled tribes	62.8	57.1	0.1	21.6	7.9	26.8	2.8	1.7	13.5	0.2	8.4	8.5	0.1	9450
Other backward classes	61.4	54.9	0.3	22.0	5.0	24.1	1.8	1.5	15.9	0.3	5.5	7.8	0.0	655
Others	63.7	56.6	0.2	18.6	5.6	31.7	3.1	1.5	14.0	0.1	11.6	11.3	0.3	1282
DLHS-4	62.9	57.1	0.2	21.3	7.4	27.4	2.9	1.8	13.9	0.2	8.6	8.7	0.2	12103
DLHS-3	59.6	55.7	0.2	32.1	5.4	18.0	0.3	0.4	8.8	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.1	13866

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM = Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	27.2	18.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	10.8	5.7	3.6	4.2	0.5	354
20 - 24	38.3	32.2	0.0	2.4	4.4	18.6	6.1	1.3	4.1	0.8	1566
25 - 29	44.3	38.3	0.1	8.2	4.5	19.7	4.9	1.2	4.3	0.4	2538
30 - 34	53.2	47.2	0.1	21.3	5.2	16.2	3.6	2.2	3.5	0.4	2131
35 - 39	56.2	52.2	0.1	30.4	4.3	13.9	3.0	1.0	2.7	0.2	2236
40 - 44	54.5	50.6	0.1	36.6	3.0	8.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.4	1570
45 - 49	49.6	47.0	0.0	37.8	1.3	6.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	1708
No. of living children											
No children	26.1	18.3	0.1	1.6	0.5	8.2	7.5	1.9	5.0	0.8	1277
1 child											
1 son	39.3	32.6	0.1	5.2	3.6	18.4	4.7	1.5	4.6	0.7	1215
No son	36.5	30.5	0.0	2.4	4.9	18.3	4.4	1.6	3.8	0.6	963
2 children											
1 or more sons	53.2	48.2	0.1	20.3	5.1	18.1	3.9	1.3	3.3	0.4	2315
No sons	46.8	41.2	0.0	10.1	7.2	17.4	5.9	1.0	4.2	0.4	486
3 children											
1 or more sons	59.3	55.4	0.1	33.4	4.9	13.5	2.9	1.4	2.3	0.2	2292
No sons	38.2	32.3	0.0	9.6	5.3	15.0	2.3	1.6	4.4	0.0	187
4+ children											
1 or more sons	56.3	52.7	0.1	36.6	2.7	11.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.4	3249
No sons	33.3	30.7	0.0	13.3	3.1	13.6	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.0	119
Residence											
Rural	47.8	42.7	0.1	21.1	3.5	14.1	3.4	1.4	3.3	0.4	9920
Urban	52.1	47.5	0.1	22.7	4.8	15.1	4.3	1.5	2.6	0.4	2183
Education											
Non-literate ^a	46.3	42.6	0.1	23.2	2.8	13.8	2.2	1.2	2.0	0.4	5819
Less than five years	52.1	47.9	0.2	24.3	4.6	15.2	3.2	1.4	2.5	0.3	2230
5-9 years	50.6	44.7	0.1	19.0	5.0	15.6	4.3	1.4	4.0	0.4	1688
10 or more years	50.5	42.5	0.0	16.7	4.6	13.8	6.6	1.8	5.5	0.7	2366
Religion											
Hindu	48.2	43.8	0.1	21.0	2.6	15.7	3.6	1.1	2.8	0.4	3316
Muslim	48.9	45.2	0.0	15.5	3.1	21.9	4.3	0.7	2.5	0.5	215
Christian	47.9	42.4	0.1	21.0	4.4	12.4	3.9	1.8	3.2	0.4	4127
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	47.9	42.8	0.1	12.9	5.3	21.4	2.4	1.0	3.6	0.5	1497
No-religion	42.4	37.2	0.3	21.7	2.9	9.5	2.2	.9	4.1	0.2	447
Others	53.1	48.1	0.1	28.7	3.9	11.3	3.9	1.5	3.0	0.6	2495

Contd ...

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —Continued											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	49.6	45.6	0.4	23.1	3.8	14.2	3.5	0.7	2.8	0.5	716
Scheduled tribes	48.8	44.0	0.1	21.7	4.2	13.8	3.6	1.4	3.0	0.4	9450
Other backward classes	48.7	43.5	0.1	22.0	2.1	14.2	4.9	1.0	3.5	0.7	655
Others	48.5	42.2	0.1	18.9	1.9	17.6	3.3	1.9	4.0	0.3	1282
DLHS-4	48.8	43.9	0.1	21.5	3.8	14.3	3.6	1.4	3.1	0.4	12103
DLHS-3	51.0	48.2	0.5	32.2	3.3	8.7	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	13866

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom/Nirodh	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users**
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	05	44.3	36	17.6	20
20 - 24	11.1	32.5	17.3	18.5	67	44.6	278	25.1	91
25 - 29	4.8	16.9	22.4	29.1	117	47.7	497	37.1	123
30 - 34	4.7	15.9	11.0	45.5	107	60.4	340	53.8	78
35 - 39	3.9	8.1	11.9	49.0	92	51.0	304	36.1	68
40 - 44	3.9	9.9	7.5	57.2	48	54.5	136	30.1	30
45 - 49	3.4	0.0	13.1	44.0	22	56.4	105	66.8	24
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---					
1	10.1	21.9	9.7	30.8	06	38.8	104	30.1	93
2	5.1	13.5	15.9	32.3	88	47.2	388	30.9	100
3	4.6	15.2	18.9	48.5	150	52.3	499	33.7	120
4+	2.1	15.4	10.9	47.8	124	53.6	333	56.1	70
					90	55.7	372	49.7	51
Residence									
Rural	6.5	16.9	13.7	40.7	350	52.7	1370	35.6	336
Urban	3.2	13.4	16.7	34.5	108	47.0	326	42.7	98
Education									
Non-literate ^a	2.8	14.8	13.5	39.8	158	53.0	788	36.3	134
Less than five years	2.6	18.5	16.6	36.4	103	52.6	326	35.4	75
5-9 years	7.7	18.9	10.6	43.3	87	56.1	255	43.4	70
10 or more years	10.1	12.7	17.2	36.5	110	42.6	327	37.0	155
Religion									
Hindu	2.3	10.8	11.1	34.9	88	48.9	510	29.0	123
Muslim	---	---	---	---	07	37.9	46	(18.2)	11
Christian	7.3	21.4	19.2	34.2	175	54.9	506	51.5	158
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	6.5	4.9	14.4	47.5	78	58.4	315	27.5	35
No-religion	(7.1)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(50.0)	14	29.3	38	(18.2)	11
Others	4.9	19.3	10.1	42.5	95	46.9	281	34.0	95
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	0.0	9.4	10.5	38.5	24	63.9	102	23.2	26
Scheduled tribes	6.1	16.7	14.6	38.7	392	51.9	1282	39.4	331
Other backward classes	(12.5)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	16	52.5	93	37.2	34
Others	0.0	11.0	27.3	32.7	26	41.3	219	33.1	43
DLHS-4	5.5	15.8	14.6	38.8	458	51.3	1696	37.6	434
DLHS-3	----	----	----	---	457	85.2	1268	61.1	138

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. () unweighted percentages. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.2	7.9	23.6	28.2	20.9	18.2	100.0	32.98	163
2-3	0.0	13.2	29.8	26.5	18.8	11.6	100.0	31.44	245
4-5	0.3	9.2	26.1	33.2	19.7	11.4	100.0	31.58	313
6-7	0.8	13.1	27.8	31.0	15.5	11.9	100.0	31.40	239
8-9	2.8	13.3	20.6	28.6	25.5	9.2	100.0	31.16	160
10+	6.4	16.6	34.3	28.7	14.0	0.0	100.0	27.78	469
No. of living children									
0	0.0	8.5	0.0	28.1	41.6	21.8	100.0	34.90	21
1	2.2	12.0	8.3	20.9	22.0	34.7	100.0	35.02	90
2	3.4	11.9	27.6	18.9	16.4	21.9	100.0	32.16	500
3	1.8	10.5	25.9	23.6	17.2	21.0	100.0	32.46	780
4+	0.7	5.7	15.4	26.7	24.2	27.3	100.0	34.98	1209
Residence									
Rural	1.6	8.9	20.1	23.1	20.6	25.6	100.0	33.75	2118
Urban	1.6	7.9	22.1	26.7	20.4	21.3	100.0	33.39	482
Education									
Non-literate ^a	1.5	6.6	17.3	19.5	22.9	32.3	100.0	35.20	1350
Less than five years	2.1	12.4	22.6	28.9	18.2	15.9	100.0	31.90	547
5-9 years	2.2	12.4	25.5	25.4	19.0	15.5	100.0	31.17	320
10 or more years	1.0	7.2	24.9	30.7	17.6	18.7	100.0	32.99	383
Religion									
Hindu	1.5	8.6	23.7	24.8	17.5	23.9	100.0	33.17	680
Muslim	0.0	7.0	15.9	39.9	27.1	10.0	100.0	33.00	30
Christian	1.3	8.8	19.8	23.9	21.6	24.6	100.0	33.75	869
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	1.0	8.3	23.1	23.2	20.9	23.4	100.0	33.49	194
No-religion	0.0	4.7	17.3	22.0	21.1	34.9	100.0	35.68	98
Others	2.5	9.1	18.6	23.0	22.0	24.8	100.0	33.89	728
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.9	11.6	22.0	22.6	17.7	23.1	100.0	32.81	159
Scheduled tribes	1.6	8.1	19.5	23.5	21.2	26.0	100.0	34.02	2063
Other backward classes	1.4	7.9	36.5	23.5	15.8	15.0	100.0	31.39	142
Others	0.7	11.0	19.0	29.8	20.3	19.2	100.0	32.71	236
DLHS-4									
	1.6	8.6	20.6	24.0	20.6	24.5	100.0	33.6	2600
DLHS-3									
	2.2	15.9	33.9	28.9	14.6	4.6	100.0	29.6	4571

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

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Tawang	47.1	43.9	0.1	9.2	4.9	24.4	3.4	0.9	2.0	0.3	663
West Kameng	55.4	49.0	0.2	15.0	6.9	24.4	2.4	1.2	5.0	0.3	821
East Kameng	44.5	38.7	0.0	7.4	2.7	21.4	6.3	3.4	2.4	0.0	673
Papumpare	49.2	43.3	0.1	23.1	4.0	13.0	2.8	2.2	3.2	0.6	873
Lower Subansiri	57.9	51.0	0.0	24.6	5.1	14.4	6.1	1.3	5.4	0.2	925
Upper Subansiri	47.3	42.6	0.0	19.0	8.5	11.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	0.5	863
West Siang	61.3	55.3	0.4	39.5	3.4	7.5	3.8	1.6	4.0	0.5	760
East Siang	55.3	50.0	0.0	35.4	3.1	8.9	2.2	0.9	3.9	0.4	801
Upper Siang	41.8	39.8	0.2	31.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	607
Dibang Valley	45.4	44.3	0.3	15.5	2.3	19.8	5.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	467
Lohit	43.7	42.1	0.0	22.3	0.8	17.0	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	900
Changlang	44.7	38.6	0.1	22.8	1.2	11.4	2.9	1.4	4.4	0.4	765
Tirap	45.4	42.8	0.0	24.3	4.5	8.7	4.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	881
Kurung Kumey	34.1	29.7	0.0	13.1	2.6	10.0	3.1	1.3	2.9	0.1	619
Lower Dibang Valley	51.8	40.2	0.0	16.9	3.2	14.0	5.7	3.5	7.3	0.6	794
Anjaw	44.8	39.2	0.0	14.0	3.4	19.3	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.0	691
DLHS-4	48.5	43.5	0.1	21.4	3.7	14.2	3.5	1.4	3.2	0.4	12103
DLHS-3	51.0	48.2	0.5	32.2	3.3	8.7	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	13866

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device;-** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	14.2	73.0	12.7	100.0	62	---	---	---	---	03
20 - 24	21.3	68.3	10.3	100.0	446	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	40
25 - 29	24.6	65.9	9.4	100.0	759	88.1	11.4	0.5	100.0	217
30 - 34	20.4	72.8	6.8	100.0	543	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	458
35 - 39	20.6	69.2	10.2	100.0	474	82.0	17.8	0.1	100.0	685
40 - 44	27.6	64.3	8.1	100.0	223	80.1	19.9	0.0	100.0	568
45 - 49	23.0	72.3	4.6	100.0	153	82.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	629
No. of living children										
0	19.1	67.9	13.0	100.0	209	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	21
1	23.5	67.5	9.0	100.0	587	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	90
2	25.7	64.4	9.9	100.0	790	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	500
3	20.6	71.0	8.4	100.0	544	84.0	15.8	0.1	100.0	780
4+	19.3	74.8	5.9	100.0	530	83.7	16.2	0.1	100.0	1209
Residence										
Rural	25.6	66.1	8.3	100.0	2118	84.8	15.1	0.1	100.0	2118
Urban	13.2	76.2	10.6	100.0	542	73.2	26.8	0.0	100.0	482
Education										
Non-literate ³	27.6	64.5	7.9	100.0	1112	85.1	14.7	0.1	100.0	1350
Less than five years	19.2	71.1	9.8	100.0	514	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	547
5-9 years	20.2	72.3	7.4	100.0	426	78.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	320
10 or more years	17.3	71.8	11.0	100.0	608	68.8	31.2	0.0	100.0	383
Religion										
Hindu	21.9	65.2	12.9	100.0	747	75.5	24.4	0.1	100.0	680
Muslim	15.8	71.7	12.5	100.0	65	67.5	32.5	0.0	100.0	30
Christian	18.9	73.7	7.4	100.0	864	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	869
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	24.0	66.5	9.5	100.0	440	77.9	21.6	0.5	100.0	194
No-religion	44.6	55.4	0.0	100.0	65	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	98
Others	26.5	69.1	4.4	100.0	477	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	728
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	25.7	70.6	3.7	100.0	157	66.4	33.1	0.6	100.0	159
Scheduled tribes	23.1	68.5	8.4	100.0	2066	84.3	15.6	0.0	100.0	2063
Other backward classes	16.2	69.6	14.2	100.0	144	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0	142
Others	19.2	68.6	12.2	100.0	293	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	236
DLHS-4	22.4	68.7	8.9	100.0	2660	81.8	18.1	0.1	100.0	2600
DLHS-3	34.1	46.4	19.6	100.0	1672	93.0	5.2	1.8	100.0	4571

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.³ Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwadi / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. ⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Cash benefits received				Total (100%)	Number of women**
	Received cash benefits	At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Tawang	32.8	42.9	9.5	47.6	100.0	62
West Kameng	13.5	55.6	5.6	38.9	100.0	125
East Kameng	12.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	49
Papumpare	17.3	76.3	7.9	15.8	100.0	205
Lower Subansiri	31.7	38.5	26.9	34.6	100.0	231
Upper Subansiri	19.3	45.7	14.3	40.0	100.0	163
West Siang	17.7	72.2	14.8	13.0	100.0	306
East Siang	27.2	68.8	22.5	8.8	100.0	281
Upper Siang	20.8	80.0	8.9	11.1	100.0	195
Dibang Valley	10.8	22.2	0.0	77.8	100.0	74
Lohit	40.9	84.1	11.0	4.9	100.0	210
Changlang	46.6	92.7	3.7	3.7	100.0	177
Tirap	48.8	51.0	16.3	32.7	100.0	216
Kurung Kumey	30.5	81.5	7.4	11.1	100.0	82
Lower Dibang Valley	13.1	64.3	28.6	7.1	100.0	127
Anjaw	13.5	46.7	13.3	40.0	100.0	97
DLHS-4	26.6	66.0	14.0	20.1	100.0	2600
DLHS-3	17.8	70.3	17.4	12.3	100.0	4571

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	14.0	17.2	12.4
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	7.5	6.2	4.6
Number of current users**	2590	458	1696
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	35.7	26.6	40.9
Body ache/ backache	42.7	19.9	20.4
Abdominal pain	43.8	32.3	16.4
Weight gain	10.9	5.3	5.5
Dizziness	5.3	---	5.1
Nausea/vomiting	2.1	---	2.4
Fever	6.9	7.5	6.2
Breast tenderness	---	---	---
Irregular periods	7.2	18.8	15.1
Excessive bleeding	7.5	28.1	4.4
Spotting	5.2	---	1.2
Amenorrhoea	0.7	---	---
Cramps	0.8	---	---
Decreased libido	0.5	---	---
Rashes/allergy	6.5	---	2.2
Infection	5.1	3.5	1.2
Others	5.7	6.4	9.3
Number of users with side effects**	190	28	79
Percentage of women received treatment	46.2	37.9	15.6
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	30.9	(37.9)	(13.0)
Private health facility	16.6	(0.0)	(2.6)
Other	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	91	11	12

Note: ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted percentages. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, , Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	64.1	4.9	31.1	46
20 - 24	56.0	8.2	35.8	174
25 - 29	55.3	14.0	30.6	254
30 - 34	45.7	15.6	38.7	129
35 - 39	32.6	17.8	49.5	79
40 - 44	23.4	22.1	54.6	34
45 - 49	20.3	21.9	57.7	28
No. of living children				
0	54.5	10.0	35.5	113
1	56.9	11.5	31.5	224
2	43.7	18.1	38.2	179
3	37.3	15.2	47.5	111
4+	33.8	16.9	49.3	117
Residence				
Rural	43.4	14.6	42.0	580
Urban	50.5	14.9	34.6	164
Education				
Non-literate ^a	39.2	15.0	45.8	258
Less than five years	51.7	13.8	34.5	163
5-9 years	44.9	16.7	38.4	116
10 or more years	49.4	13.9	36.7	207
Religion				
Hindu	41.6	14.9	43.5	188
Muslim	(57.6)	(18.2)	(24.2)	19
Christian	49.3	13.1	37.7	289
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	35.8	20.7	43.5	81
No-religion	47.7	8.8	43.5	24
Others	47.3	14.0	38.7	142
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	45.3	19.6	35.1	46
Scheduled tribes	45.8	14.9	39.2	575
Other backward classes	48.6	16.6	34.8	43
Others	40.3	9.9	49.8	80
DLHS-4	45.3	14.7	40.0	744
DLHS-3	85.6	7.8	6.5	1080

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.() based on 10-20 unweighted percentages. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	5.9	2.5	5.5	17.6	76.8	211
20 - 24	6.4	7.4	13.6	24.4	62.0	830
25 - 29	6.2	8.1	19.6	24.3	56.1	1211
30 - 34	5.1	5.7	24.7	27.9	47.4	904
35 - 39	3.9	3.8	23.5	30.4	46.0	936
40 - 44	2.1	2.3	35.1	25.1	39.8	695
45 - 49	2.5	1.2	38.5	26.5	35.0	878
No. of living children						
0	5.3	3.2	15.7	27.9	56.4	763
1	5.4	5.2	13.1	20.9	66.0	1209
2	5.5	6.0	25.2	24.5	50.4	1245
3	3.7	5.0	20.3	32.0	47.8	996
4+	3.3	4.8	30.7	27.3	42.0	1452
Residence						
Rural	4.1	4.6	23.8	25.6	50.6	4704
Urban	6.2	6.1	15.1	26.0	58.9	961
Education						
Non-literate ^a	3.2	3.0	25.0	26.8	48.2	2947
Less than five years	4.9	8.0	25.9	25.3	48.8	950
5-9 years	6.3	6.2	16.8	20.9	62.3	728
10 or more years	6.8	6.5	15.5	27.7	56.8	1040
Religion						
Hindu	4.2	4.7	15.2	21.9	63.0	1580
Muslim	1.6	2.7	27.0	49.0	24.0	99
Christian	6.0	6.2	25.8	27.6	46.6	1947
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	3.7	3.4	30.1	14.2	55.7	716
No-religion	2.3	2.0	0.0	44.8	55.2	246
Others	3.8	4.8	16.8	30.5	52.7	1074
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	5.5	4.6	9.2	25.7	65.1	319
Scheduled tribes	4.5	4.8	23.3	27.1	49.6	4440
Other backward classes	5.1	6.4	7.7	26.1	66.2	301
Others	4.4	5.2	21.7	15.9	62.4	605
DLHS-4	4.6	5.0	21.2	25.7	53.1	5665
DLHS-3	0.9	4.2	16.5	29.0	54.5	358

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).** Unweighted cases (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, , Arunachal Pradesh, 20012-13

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	15.1	16.4	11.0
Number of Non-users**	5665	4704	961
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	9.0	8.6	10.3
Number of traditional method users**	550	458	92
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	11.2	11.7	9.6
Male sterilization	0.7	0.7	0.7
IUD	6.6	6.3	7.4
Pill(Daily/weekly)	13.5	13.1	14.8
Injectables	1.5	1.5	1.3
Condom/ <i>Nimrod</i>	6.1	5.8	7.1
Female condom	0.2	0.1	0.3
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.1	3.1	2.9
Withdrawal	5.3	5.1	6.0
Others	1.4	1.5	1.1

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	70.3	0.0	29.7	26
20 - 24	37.4	6.3	56.3	84
25 - 29	35.7	13.4	50.9	144
30 - 34	27.4	13.1	59.4	122
35 - 39	39.6	13.4	47.0	84
40 - 44	19.0	19.6	61.4	56
45 - 49	31.0	13.8	55.1	34
No. of living children				
0	16.4	11.7	71.9	84
1	48.6	10.4	41.0	127
2	33.3	9.9	56.8	144
3	30.5	20.0	49.5	96
4+	32.6	11.9	55.6	99
Residence				
Rural	31.8	13.8	54.4	458
Urban	39.8	8.4	51.8	92
Education				
Non-literate ^a	30.4	15.3	54.3	185
Less than five years	30.8	10.8	58.4	90
5-9 years	40.9	12.2	47.0	94
10 or more years	35.1	10.0	54.9	181
Religion				
Hindu	28.8	20.3	51.0	132
Muslim	---	---	---	7
Christian	45.7	7.2	47.1	208
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	27.2	16.0	56.9	70
No-religion	12.3	0.0	87.7	22
Others	23.1	11.7	65.1	111
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	33.1	26.6	40.2	28
Scheduled tribes	36.1	10.8	53.1	416
Other backward classes	39.1	27.8	33.1	30
Others	18.1	5.7	76.3	76
DLHS-4	33.8	12.4	53.7	550
DLHS-3	18.9	23.2	57.9	375

Note : ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. (.) : ---Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases ; ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	41.6	2.4	44.0	354
20 - 24	34.0	4.8	38.8	1566
25 - 29	27.8	8.2	36.0	2538
30 - 34	19.8	11.5	31.3	2131
35 - 39	15.7	14.2	29.9	2236
40 - 44	11.6	17.5	29.1	1570
45 - 49	7.7	17.4	25.1	1708
Number of living children				
0	30.8	2.6	33.3	1277
1	34.3	5.5	39.8	2178
2	20.0	12.2	32.1	2801
3	14.5	13.6	28.0	2479
4+	12.8	17.2	30.0	3368
Residence				
Rural	21.3	11.7	33.0	9920
Urban	18.0	12.0	30.0	2183
Education				
Non-literate ^a	20.0	14.9	34.8	5819
Less than five years	18.8	10.3	29.1	2230
5-9 years	21.1	10.5	31.6	1688
10 or more years	22.4	7.4	29.7	2366
Religion				
Hindu	20.2	13.8	33.9	3316
Muslim	17.9	15.3	33.3	215
Christian	21.5	10.5	32.0	4127
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	18.5	14.3	32.8	1497
No-religion	28.9	6.7	35.7	447
Others	18.9	9.9	28.8	2495
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	18.6	15.5	34.1	716
Scheduled tribes	21.1	10.8	31.8	9450
Other backward classes	17.8	14.4	32.2	655
Others	18.8	14.7	33.5	1282
DLHS-4	20.4	11.8	32.2	12103
DLHS-3	3.3	10.0	13.3	11580

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

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, , Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Tawang	17.6	14.1	31.7	663
West Kameng	15.8	11.5	27.3	821
East Kameng	24.0	10.4	34.4	673
Papumpare	21.3	10.8	32.1	873
Lower Subansiri	11.5	7.4	18.9	925
Upper Subansiri	23.0	8.5	31.4	863
West Siang	13.4	11.1	24.5	760
East Siang	18.1	12.7	30.8	801
Upper Siang	28.9	14.7	43.6	607
Dibang Valley	24.5	10.2	34.7	467
Lohit	18.2	18.5	36.7	900
Changlang	24.0	13.2	37.2	765
Tirap	22.6	11.6	34.2	881
Kurung Kumey	29.0	11.4	40.4	619
Lower Dibang Valley	20.9	12.1	33.0	794
Anjaw	27.1	10.6	37.8	691
DLHS-4	20.7	11.8	32.5	12103
DLHS-3	3.3	10.0	13.3	11580

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding		
Age group												
15-19	15.0	333	4.5	83.3	6.3	19.4	19.6	5.5	2.7	5.1	47	
20-24	15.5	1474	6.6	66.1	7.2	34.4	12.8	4.0	4.4	5.8	224	
25-29	14.4	2458	7.9	63.9	10.0	38.4	14.2	3.3	2.9	7.0	354	
30-34	15.4	2122	9.3	61.0	10.9	40.5	11.9	2.4	2.8	6.5	323	
35-39	16.0	2283	8.2	57.8	9.3	41.4	14.4	5.2	4.2	5.8	358	
40-44	13.8	1616	9.1	57.5	5.2	39.6	10.5	5.3	2.3	5.5	221	
45-49	12.4	1628	19.1	49.8	7.9	43.9	9.7	4.3	2.5	4.3	201	
Place of residence												
Rural	14.2	9752	9.5	62.9	7.1	38.8	13.1	4.1	3.0	6.3	1385	
Urban	16.0	2162	8.9	54.2	13.0	40.0	12.2	3.9	3.8	4.9	343	
Age at consummation of marriage*												
Below 18 years	16.5	3292	9.9	60.6	8.1	39.1	11.9	4.3	3.3	7.2	539	
18 years & above	13.9	7901	9.2	61.3	9.3	39.0	13.2	3.9	3.3	4.9	1086	
Marital duration												
0-4	15.0	1918	8.1	68.4	9.7	34.2	15.1	3.5	3.0	4.5	279	
5-9	13.7	2183	6.5	68.6	9.5	34.6	9.5	4.6	4.1	6.7	298	
10-14	15.4	2160	10.6	57.9	9.9	43.5	14.4	2.2	4.1	5.8	329	
15+	14.8	5047	10.5	56.9	8.0	40.3	12.8	4.7	2.8	5.6	738	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	13.4	5735	12.1	60.2	7.0	38.7	11.6	5.0	2.7	5.9	767	
Less than 5 yrs	15.7	771	12.1	57.3	9.7	40.3	18.5	6.5	4.0	6.5	124	
5-9 years	16.4	3051	7.8	62.5	7.2	38.3	14.4	3.4	3.4	6.8	501	
10 or more years	14.7	2357	4.8	63.7	11.6	41.7	13.1	2.4	3.3	5.4	336	
Husband's education												
Non-literate ^a	12.9	3996	11.0	59.9	8.1	40.3	11.0	4.8	2.5	6.6	516	
Less than 5 yrs	17.0	809	15.2	61.6	4.3	33.3	15.9	5.8	1.4	6.5	138	
5-9 years	15.1	3351	9.7	60.3	6.2	39.3	11.9	4.8	4.4	6.3	504	
10 or more years	15.4	3758	6.3	63.5	10.9	39.8	15.6	2.5	3.0	5.3	570	
Religion												
Hindu	13.6	3249	6.8	60.6	10.7	36.8	10.7	4.2	3.0	7.0	429	
Muslim	16.3	211	11.8	67.6	8.8	38.2	5.9	8.8	2.9	2.9	34	
Christian	16.3	4027	11.8	59.6	9.2	42.8	16.2	3.2	3.1	5.7	654	
Bhuddhist	11.7	1487	7.3	68.4	6.2	29.9	9.6	3.4	4.5	9.0	177	
No religion	8.5	456	5.6	69.4	5.6	36.1	11.1	2.8	0.0	5.6	36	
Other	16.1	2484	9.5	60.6	4.8	40.7	13.3	5.5	3.0	4.8	398	

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TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS – Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	15.4	701	9.1	63.6	10.0	33.6	12.7	5.5	3.6	7.3	110
Scheduled Tribes	14.4	9328	10.2	60.9	7.5	40.6	14.3	4.1	2.9	5.9	1338
Other Backward Classes	15.8	642	7.6	70.5	6.7	34.3	8.6	3.8	4.8	5.7	105
Others	15.4	1243	4.6	57.7	12.6	36.0	8.0	3.4	3.4	6.9	175
DLHS-4	14.6	11914	9.4	61.3	8.2	39.3	13.2	4.1	3.1	6.1	1728
DLHS-3	8.8	10262	12.7	67.4	12.5	26.9	8.6	6.3	3.0	6.7	900

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

*Excluding missing cases.^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	14.2	374	1.8	35.6	24.9	22.2	31.7	30.3	80.1	16.1	6.5	1.7	51
20-24	18.4	1630	8.2	50.6	22.2	36.5	30.0	25.3	62.7	7.3	5.3	1.8	285
25-29	18.3	2640	7.4	47.4	20.2	37.0	28.3	25.4	64.9	9.4	8.0	0.5	457
30-34	19.1	2219	9.1	49.9	24.9	42.2	27.1	27.6	66.2	13.7	14.5	1.2	389
35-39	15.9	2363	6.3	50.4	20.9	37.3	27.5	25.0	66.8	9.2	7.9	0.0	348
40-44	14.5	1718	7.8	53.5	21.6	38.7	27.1	21.2	57.7	7.0	7.0	0.6	233
45-49	11.3	1994	4.0	46.9	21.8	37.5	23.4	16.0	75.5	9.0	8.8	0.4	208
Residence													
Rural	12.5	10615	8.7	49.6	21.7	41.6	30.3	25.1	64.0	10.0	7.1	0.5	1327
Urban	27.8	2323	5.1	48.8	22.4	32.9	23.9	23.4	68.3	9.4	11.2	1.1	644
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	13.5	3552	7.8	40.2	15.6	33.3	27.3	21.6	72.3	11.2	7.3	0.6	445
18 years & above	17.7	8591	7.1	51.3	23.8	39.0	27.6	25.9	63.6	9.3	9.2	0.7	1423
Marital duration													
0-4	21.7	2149	6.5	53.4	26.9	40.4	29.0	27.7	62.2	8.5	8.3	1.7	448
5-9	18.1	2337	9.1	49.2	24.4	39.4	25.8	25.3	65.9	11.0	8.4	1.1	394
10-14	17.3	2261	7.5	43.7	17.0	31.4	29.0	27.9	67.5	11.3	9.6	0.4	357
15+	13.5	5516	7.0	48.7	20.2	39.0	27.0	22.0	67.1	9.3	8.8	0.3	691
Education													
Non-literate ^a	6.9	6318	11.4	29.7	4.4	21.2	17.4	16.5	69.8	10.5	3.0	0.0	427
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	848	8.2	38.4	9.6	22.4	28.6	15.2	81.0	4.1	5.5	0.0	90
5-9 years	15.0	3281	5.6	47.1	15.4	36.7	32.8	21.7	67.5	10.0	8.2	1.0	480
10 or more years	39.9	2491	5.1	57.0	32.7	47.1	29.7	29.5	64.0	9.9	12.1	1.1	974
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	6.6	4419	13.3	27.5	5.4	20.4	15.9	11.6	67.2	10.0	4.1	0.6	285
Less than 5 years	9.7	892	6.9	42.8	8.2	23.0	28.9	14.4	76.9	9.0	7.5	0.0	82
5-9 years	12.5	3629	6.6	44.3	11.6	32.8	30.6	18.7	72.5	8.9	6.5	0.6	432
10 or more years	30.2	3998	5.2	54.6	29.9	45.1	29.5	29.8	63.9	10.1	11.1	0.9	1172
Religion													
Hindu	17.1	3525	7.5	52.8	20.4	32.6	26.0	26.8	68.6	4.9	7.1	1.3	589
Muslim	15.0	230	2.4	27.1	11.5	10.5	18.5	12.0	86.6	7.5	6.4	0.0	33
Christian	16.6	4383	4.2	43.4	17.2	38.1	28.6	25.6	69.8	14.0	8.1	0.4	692
Bhuddhist	11.4	1621	2.6	62.4	33.4	44.8	24.9	22.6	62.8	13.4	15.8	1.5	166
No religion	14.8	494	15.1	49.3	22.4	45.5	32.5	37.4	56.3	14.3	14.0	0.0	69
Other	17.0	2685	10.2	45.6	27.1	44.8	30.6	18.5	60.9	7.9	9.9	0.5	422

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—Continued													
Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	17.7	758	2.0	44.1	16.7	23.2	19.8	24.3	81.9	3.6	7.7	0.6	127
Scheduled Tribes	15.9	10136	6.7	48.1	22.4	40.7	29.7	25.1	65.3	11.4	9.9	0.8	1517
Other Backward Classes	17.9	684	14.3	47.6	20.6	32.1	19.6	27.2	63.1	7.3	3.9	0.7	133
Others	15.6	1360	5.1	51.9	21.2	33.7	24.8	17.1	69.6	3.6	5.8	0.7	194
DLHS-4	16.1	12938	6.7	48.2	21.7	38.2	27.9	24.3	66.8	9.8	9.0	0.8	1971
DLHS-3	23.6	21730	3.9	44.3	3.2	21.2	31.3	3.7	13.0	7.3	58.8	12.1	5131
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.													
*Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.													
³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ <i>Mela</i> . ** Unweighted cases.													

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	14.2	13.9	17.2	12.3	23.5	56.8	47.5	0.0	51
20-24	18.4	32.7	37.9	26.3	22.6	60.6	47.7	0.2	285
25-29	18.3	34.3	36.0	30.8	23.3	64.6	50.7	0.0	457
30-34	19.1	36.7	38.3	28.2	26.1	66.7	51.9	0.3	389
35-39	15.9	32.9	34.6	28.2	20.6	64.9	47.2	0.0	348
40-44	14.5	36.9	39.3	38.8	19.9	64.3	41.7	0.4	233
45-49	11.3	28.0	37.4	28.5	26.3	64.8	44.4	0.5	208
Residence									
Rural	12.5	37.7	40.4	32.4	25.3	62.6	48.5	0.2	1327
Urban	27.8	27.6	31.3	25.3	20.3	66.5	47.4	0.2	644
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	13.5	26.4	28.8	24.0	16.6	60.7	45.5	0.4	445
18 years & above	17.7	35.4	38.6	31.0	24.5	65.1	48.7	0.2	1423
Marital duration									
0-4	21.7	35.4	39.5	31.8	27.2	64.0	51.0	0.1	448
5-9	18.1	36.9	39.3	30.4	25.8	63.6	51.3	0.0	394
10-14	17.3	27.0	29.9	22.9	18.5	66.3	49.2	0.4	357
15+	13.5	33.2	36.3	31.0	20.8	63.1	44.4	0.3	691
Education									
Non-literate ^a	6.9	17.5	20.5	16.7	14.0	56.2	33.8	0.0	427
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	17.1	28.4	17.6	18.6	57.9	37.7	0.0	90
5-9 years	15.0	31.0	33.3	25.0	21.2	58.8	44.8	0.2	480
10 or more years	39.9	42.5	45.2	37.6	27.9	69.4	57.3	0.3	974
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	6.6	15.6	18.0	16.0	13.6	54.9	29.8	0.0	285
Less than 5 years	9.7	27.4	24.8	17.1	20.5	55.8	41.2	0.0	82
5-9 years	12.5	28.2	31.2	21.9	17.7	61.6	43.4	0.2	432
10 or more years	30.2	39.8	43.4	35.9	27.3	66.9	55.2	0.2	1172
Religion									
Hindu	17.1	33.4	36.4	29.4	26.6	64.0	44.7	0.2	589
Muslim	15.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	6.7	66.3	19.1	0.0	33
Christian	16.6	31.9	35.3	26.8	21.9	64.5	48.4	0.0	692
Bhuddhist	11.4	35.1	44.1	34.9	26.5	73.4	60.5	0.0	166
No religion	14.8	36.3	36.6	29.6	27.0	64.7	64.8	0.0	69
Other	17.0	37.3	38.3	33.2	19.2	57.4	49.7	0.7	422
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	17.7	23.1	26.6	21.3	17.6	57.6	45.8	0.0	127
Scheduled Tribes	15.9	34.6	38.4	31.0	24.5	64.6	51.2	0.2	1517
Other Backward Classes	17.9	41.0	33.4	28.5	18.5	57.0	40.0	0.8	133
Others	15.6	27.6	32.0	23.7	18.9	64.8	37.1	0.0	194
DLHS-4	16.1	33.5	36.6	29.4	23.1	63.7	48.6	0.2	1971
DLHS-3	23.6	30.6	22.6	10.3	4.8	56.7	42.0	17.1	5131

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

*Excluding missing cases.^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹									Total number of women **
	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	13.0	19.1	7.0	1.4	5.0	2.2	0.8	6.3	2.2	374
20-24	11.8	18.1	6.9	1.8	5.5	1.4	0.6	4.2	0.7	1630
25-29	10.1	18.2	6.4	1.8	5.0	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.7	2642
30-34	10.4	19.4	7.0	2.0	5.5	1.8	0.7	2.5	0.8	2220
35-39	11.1	19.5	6.2	1.6	4.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	2364
40-44	10.3	20.1	5.7	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.1	1722
45-49	7.5	19.2	6.0	1.2	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1995
Residence	9.6	19.0	6.0	1.5	4.6	1.4	0.9	2.4	0.7	10622
Rural	12.2	19.3	7.7	2.5	5.0	1.4	0.5	2.9	1.1	2325
Urban										
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	10.9	20.3	7.8	2.2	4.7	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.7	3553
18 years & above	10.1	18.7	5.9	1.5	4.8	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.9	8596
Marital duration										
0-4	11.8	17.6	6.3	1.6	5.1	1.0	0.7	4.1	1.0	2149
5-9	10.8	18.2	6.2	2.1	5.1	1.4	1.0	3.4	0.6	2339
10-14	9.5	20.3	7.2	1.7	5.2	1.1	0.8	2.3	0.8	2262
15+	9.9	19.8	6.3	1.6	4.4	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.8	5519
Education										
Non-literate ^a	8.6	18.3	5.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.6	6318
Less than 5 yrs	9.9	18.8	5.9	1.8	4.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.5	848
5-9 years	12.1	20.6	6.9	1.8	5.6	1.6	0.9	2.9	0.9	3281
10 or more years	12.0	18.3	6.6	1.9	5.1	1.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	2491
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	8.3	17.2	5.6	1.5	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	4419
Less than 5 years	11.6	21.7	7.6	1.8	5.0	1.4	0.5	3.3	0.4	892
5-9 years	10.6	20.8	6.8	1.6	5.1	1.4	0.7	2.7	0.8	3629
10 or more years	11.8	18.5	6.2	1.9	5.3	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.8	3998
Religion										
Hindu	10.0	19.5	7.1	2.2	4.8	1.1	0.7	3.1	0.8	3525
Muslim	14.4	18.6	7.8	3.5	5.4	1.5	0.4	2.4	0.4	230
Christian	11.0	20.2	6.0	1.6	5.0	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.0	4383
Bhuddhist	8.2	13.5	4.2	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	1621
No religion	6.9	15.8	4.4	0.7	4.8	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	494
Other	11.1	19.8	7.2	1.7	4.7	1.8	0.7	3.0	0.6	2685
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	10.3	24.0	9.8	4.2	7.3	1.6	0.8	5.4	0.8	758
Scheduled Tribes	9.8	18.3	5.9	1.5	4.5	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.7	10136
Other Backward Classes	13.7	20.4	7.5	2.1	5.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	1.6	684
Others	11.9	19.8	6.3	1.6	4.0	1.0	0.4	2.2	0.6	1360
DLHS-4	10.3	19.1	6.3	1.7	4.6	1.4	0.8	2.3	0.8	12938
DLHS-3	4.8	10.0	3.6	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	15207

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

^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. *Excluding missing cases. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ²Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems ¹	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	70.8	27.7	72	(68.4)	(26.3)	(5.3)	19
20-24	59.1	21.9	298	52.2	44.8	3.0	64
25-29	59.9	25.5	482	54.5	42.5	3.0	117
30-34	61.6	26.0	435	54.5	42.9	2.6	107
35-39	63.2	28.1	463	45.1	50.8	4.1	128
40-44	62.5	31.8	354	58.8	39.6	1.6	111
45-49	54.5	27.1	384	64.1	34.1	1.8	102
Residence	58.3	23.5	2032	58.5	37.4	4.0	479
Rural	67.2	36.8	456	48.2	51.1	0.7	169
Urban							
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	62.9	25.6	730	61.2	35.5	3.3	184
18 years & above	63.0	28.1	1612	52.7	44.4	2.9	436
Marital duration							
0-4	64.1	26.5	378	57.6	38.9	3.5	96
5-9	59.4	23.6	430	55.4	41.7	2.9	97
10-14	61.9	25.1	458	52.4	44.4	3.2	109
15+	64.3	29.9	1104	55.2	42.0	2.8	324
Education							
Non-literate ^a	55.5	21.1	1162	63.4	31.6	5.0	242
Less than 5 yrs	59.3	24.4	172	71.8	28.2	0.0	44
5-9 years	65.3	31.6	688	50.2	46.8	3.0	210
10 or more years	67.7	33.9	466	42.9	56.5	0.6	152
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	50.3	18.9	763	65.1	30.9	4.1	142
Less than 5 years	66.0	22.2	200	77.8	16.0	6.2	45
5-9 years	64.9	27.2	773	52.2	45.4	2.3	204
10 or more years	65.9	35.0	752	46.9	50.8	2.3	257
Religion							
Hindu	61.1	28.6	710	54.2	42.6	3.2	196
Muslim	54.7	32.3	47	(35.7)	(64.3)	(0.0)	14
Christian	59.9	27.3	889	51.3	46.8	1.9	236
Bhuddhist	57.8	26.4	228	52.2	33.2	14.5	61
No religion	70.2	29.9	78	74.0	26.0	0.0	22
Other	63.0	22.6	536	61.5	38.5	0.0	119
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	60.0	28.6	200	56.7	38.8	4.5	51
Scheduled Tribes	59.7	26.1	1873	56.9	40.1	2.9	482
Other Backward Classes	64.2	35.5	145	51.3	44.7	3.9	50
Others	67.5	25.4	270	37.9	60.8	1.3	65
DLHS-4	60.9	26.8	2488	54.4	42.7	3.0	648
DLHS-3	75.1	36.9	1661	73.4	17.9	8.7	611

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

^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. *Excluding missing cases. ¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Tawang	13.9	7.1	9.7	732	33.9	73
West Kameng	11.3	11.9	15.6	873	28.1	136
East Kameng	19.2	5.4	20.8	718	10.6	149
Papumpare	33.4	8.9	19.1	921	36.1	172
Lower Subansiri	14.3	22.6	24.3	1008	31.4	251
Upper Subansiri	11.9	8.0	14.4	928	17.5	136
West Siang	18.4	9.3	17.8	816	27.3	149
East Siang	21.8	6.1	15.9	856	23.9	134
Upper Siang	21.1	3.1	9.7	651	29.3	64
Dibang Valley	14.9	14.0	19.0	534	27.5	103
Lohit	10.1	16.1	24.2	934	24.2	231
Changlang	7.7	4.5	20.2	802	17.4	161
Tirap	12.6	21.9	30.8	917	40.3	283
Kurung Kamey	5.9	3.8	12.1	643	24.5	81
Lower Dibang Valley	21.1	4.0	27.9	880	20.9	245
Anjaw	4.1	6.4	16.2	734	9.7	120
DLHS-4	15.3	10.0	19.1	12947	25.9	2488
DLHS-3	19.6	4.8	10.0	15207	36.9	1661

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	72.9	374	7.1	56.3	12.7	31.0	16.0	37.3	78.4	17.9	3.7	1.1	268
20-24	74.9	1630	6.6	62.9	16.6	35.3	21.1	36.3	79.0	11.4	3.7	1.0	1194
25-29	73.7	2642	8.9	61.1	15.1	34.1	21.8	37.7	77.5	13.5	5.4	1.3	1905
30-34	72.8	2220	7.6	58.5	14.2	34.1	21.6	34.3	77.5	14.9	6.0	1.8	1576
35-39	70.5	2364	8.4	62.3	14.6	35.5	23.0	35.4	78.7	13.8	5.0	1.1	1619
40-44	67.5	1722	10.1	58.7	13.2	36.1	23.8	32.4	77.1	15.4	4.5	1.4	1124
45-49	60.0	1995	8.2	51.6	10.6	28.8	22.3	28.0	80.7	14.0	4.9	1.1	1153
Residence													
Rural	64.6	10622	8.9	55.1	11.7	33.3	21.9	33.9	77.8	14.2	5.0	1.1	6824
Urban	87.0	2325	6.1	74.1	22.5	36.4	22.4	36.5	80.1	13.3	4.9	1.9	2015
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	67.4	3553	9.4	55.6	10.1	31.7	20.8	33.7	78.9	14.4	4.0	1.1	2332
18 years & above	71.6	8596	8.0	60.8	15.6	35.1	22.7	36.6	77.7	13.9	5.2	1.3	5992
Marital duration													
0-4	77.4	2149	6.9	64.4	19.7	35.7	20.5	38.1	77.3	12.9	5.5	1.2	1632
5-9	72.4	2339	8.0	61.2	15.9	34.9	22.6	38.2	77.2	13.3	4.4	1.3	1649
10-14	71.2	2262	8.7	57.4	11.1	32.7	20.9	35.9	78.6	14.0	5.3	1.1	1571
15+	66.6	5519	9.1	57.1	12.2	33.8	23.1	33.4	78.6	15.0	4.5	1.4	3564
Education													
Non-literatea	53.1	6318	8.4	45.1	3.8	24.6	18.6	30.3	80.4	13.5	4.1	0.4	3259
Less than 5 yrs	71.0	848	10.1	51.8	5.7	23.5	23.6	28.0	78.1	14.7	2.8	0.3	597
5-9 years	82.3	3281	8.3	65.4	12.2	37.2	23.0	35.5	78.1	14.1	4.2	1.3	2673
10 or more years	93.3	2491	7.5	74.6	33.1	46.1	25.4	41.0	75.7	14.3	7.7	2.8	2310
Husband's education													
Non-literatea	49.5	4419	8.1	41.6	4.3	23.0	18.2	25.1	79.3	15.0	3.6	0.3	2123
Less than 5 years	64.4	892	7.1	47.5	5.7	23.5	22.1	30.6	81.1	14.8	5.0	0.7	562
5-9 years	74.7	3629	9.4	61.3	9.3	32.7	22.6	32.1	79.6	13.4	4.4	1.1	2672
10 or more years	88.2	3998	7.7	70.7	25.2	43.3	23.9	42.8	76.3	13.6	6.3	2.2	3482
Religion													
Hindu	68.3	3525	7.3	66.7	14.5	30.0	20.0	36.7	78.2	11.3	5.1	0.9	2339
Muslim	74.0	230	6.0	67.1	9.6	29.3	16.2	24.6	83.8	9.6	1.8	3.0	167
Christian	73.5	4383	6.4	55.9	14.5	34.5	21.9	39.4	82.0	16.2	4.7	1.1	3155
Bhuddhist	62.7	1621	6.1	59.6	13.6	35.0	15.0	31.1	81.3	12.0	4.3	1.2	980
No religion	78.0	494	14.9	47.8	9.9	47.5	38.4	24.0	62.9	23.5	5.7	0.5	383
Other	69.4	2685	12.7	57.7	14.5	35.2	25.8	28.2	73.1	13.0	5.7	2.2	1815

Contd....

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— Continued													
Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	74.7	758	5.1	66.1	14.9	24.3	17.8	32.7	80.0	9.8	2.7	0.9	551
Scheduled Tribes	70.3	10136	8.6	57.0	13.7	34.8	23.0	34.9	78.7	14.6	5.5	1.3	6956
Other Backward Classes	68.4	684	10.3	68.1	19.9	31.5	18.8	34.6	74.4	14.0	2.4	2.2	457
Others	66.9	1360	6.5	69.7	13.8	34.6	18.9	32.3	76.3	11.5	3.4	1.0	875
DLHS-4	70.1	12938	8.3	59.4	14.1	34.0	22.0	34.5	78.3	14.0	5.0	1.3	8839
DLHS-3	72.0	15207	49.3	76.5	9.6	24.9	17.3	5.7	7.4	20.0	48.2	5.3	10965
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. *Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ <i>Mela</i> ** Unweighted cases..													

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	9.7	43.3	34.6	51.9	37.0	46.6	45.4	268
20-24	12.5	50.1	40.2	53.9	39.8	47.8	48.7	1194
25-29	10.9	51.3	38.7	50.8	36.6	46.3	49.0	1905
30-34	12.6	52.2	38.9	51.8	36.4	47.2	48.6	1576
35-39	12.2	51.3	38.8	52.7	33.8	44.0	45.4	1619
40-44	11.0	48.1	35.4	50.6	36.3	45.3	45.7	1124
45-49	10.5	45.8	35.3	49.1	33.5	41.6	43.1	1153
Residence								
Rural	11.5	46.5	35.5	47.7	31.9	40.2	41.9	6824
Urban	11.8	58.1	43.8	60.5	45.9	58.0	58.6	2015
Age at consummation of marriage*								
Below 18 years	8.8	46.9	34.1	47.1	30.8	39.3	40.9	2332
18 years & above	12.8	51.4	39.5	53.4	38.3	47.6	49.3	5992
Marital duration								
0-4	13.9	53.0	42.1	56.0	43.8	51.8	53.4	1632
5-9	11.9	51.1	39.2	51.7	36.0	46.7	48.6	1649
10-14	11.1	51.6	37.4	50.2	34.0	42.6	44.1	1571
15+	10.8	47.4	35.9	49.9	33.7	42.9	44.3	3564
Education								
Non-literate ^a	7.2	39.3	26.6	40.5	22.5	32.5	33.8	3259
Less than 5 yrs	7.2	39.2	30.6	40.6	23.6	33.9	38.5	597
5-9 years	11.6	50.0	38.6	53.1	39.0	46.0	48.3	2673
10 or more years	18.4	66.3	53.8	66.7	53.4	64.7	64.3	2310
Husband's Education								
Non-literate ^a	7.1	36.5	23.8	37.2	19.7	30.1	31.0	2123
Less than 5 years	7.3	39.5	30.4	40.7	27.2	35.1	35.9	562
5-9 years	10.7	47.2	36.1	49.8	34.3	43.8	46.7	2672
10 or more years	15.5	61.3	48.6	62.6	48.0	57.1	57.8	3482
Religion								
Hindu	11.8	54.7	39.5	53.3	37.9	47.4	48.5	2339
Muslim	6.2	52.5	31.7	51.9	33.0	41.9	46.6	167
Christian	14.5	51.1	40.3	53.4	34.7	44.5	47.3	3155
Buddhist	8.5	49.9	32.9	48.0	35.7	48.6	46.3	980
No religion	8.2	40.8	34.1	57.5	33.6	39.0	39.1	383
Other	9.1	42.9	36.0	46.5	36.9	44.7	45.8	1815
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	8.5	49.6	35.6	50.7	34.3	38.8	41.5	551
Scheduled Tribes	11.7	48.9	37.8	51.5	36.4	45.9	47.2	6956
Other Backward Classes	13.7	50.0	38.1	44.1	32.2	50.1	52.5	457
Others	12.0	57.7	40.9	56.0	36.7	44.7	44.9	875
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	11.6	49.9	38.0	51.5	36.0	45.5	46.9	8839
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	13.4	44.1	45.7	55.9	58.5	72.6	NA	10965

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

*Excluding missing cases ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. NA: figure not available in DLHS-3.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	41.6	32.0	12.6	54.6	27.6	268
20-24	42.5	36.4	14.7	57.1	28.5	1194
25-29	40.9	36.0	13.7	56.0	27.2	1905
30-34	42.1	37.1	13.2	57.4	28.0	1576
35-39	41.0	38.8	14.4	55.1	26.2	1619
40-44	37.6	39.3	14.2	57.7	27.1	1124
45-49	37.8	35.8	14.4	51.9	25.9	1153
Residence	37.8	34.3	13.2	51.6	24.0	6824
Rural	46.8	43.2	15.8	65.4	34.4	2015
Urban						
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	34.9	31.4	10.9	47.5	23.5	2332
18 years & above	42.9	39.4	15.1	59.2	28.6	5992
Marital duration						
0-4	46.2	38.3	16.3	61.8	31.0	1632
5-9	41.5	37.5	14.1	56.0	26.9	1649
10-14	39.4	35.9	13.3	54.1	26.2	1571
15+	38.0	36.9	13.1	53.9	25.9	3564
Education						
Non-literate ^a	28.8	30.1	10.7	42.8	18.4	3259
Less than 5 yrs	26.2	29.3	9.6	46.1	17.7	597
5-9 years	42.3	36.0	13.1	57.4	28.8	2673
10 or more years	57.2	49.0	20.3	73.3	39.0	2310
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	26.1	27.8	10.5	40.7	14.7	2123
Less than 5 years	26.5	30.0	10.4	43.6	19.2	562
5-9 years	38.1	34.8	12.3	54.8	27.2	2672
10 or more years	52.6	45.0	17.7	67.0	35.4	3482
Religion						
Hindu	39.8	40.0	14.6	57.4	28.8	2339
Muslim	44.4	41.2	10.5	53.6	29.8	167
Christian	42.6	40.7	15.9	56.0	27.9	3155
Bhuddhist	36.2	31.4	11.5	57.5	24.7	980
No religion	28.2	33.7	16.5	47.9	21.7	383
Other	42.5	29.5	10.9	54.2	25.9	1815
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	36.5	34.8	12.4	51.1	21.2	551
Scheduled Tribes	40.2	36.4	13.9	56.6	27.3	6956
Other Backward Classes	41.9	38.1	18.8	58.8	24.8	457
Others	44.7	42.6	13.5	51.9	31.6	875
DLHS-4	40.5	37.0	14.0	55.9	27.2	8839
DLHS-3	52.7	NA	NA	69.1	37.9	10965

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

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.*Excluding missing cases ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. NA :figure not available in DLHS-3.**

Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	2.6	2.7	3.8	5.3	5.8	22.2	268
20-24	2.8	3.2	5.3	5.9	5.9	23.2	1194
25-29	3.0	2.9	4.2	5.4	7.0	20.8	1905
30-34	2.5	2.8	4.5	5.4	7.6	23.3	1576
35-39	2.7	3.3	5.0	5.7	6.9	20.6	1619
40-44	3.3	4.1	5.8	6.5	7.9	21.8	1124
45-49	3.0	2.7	4.8	6.9	6.3	24.1	1153
Residence							
Rural	2.9	3.5	5.1	6.8	7.5	22.1	6824
Urban	2.7	2.2	4.1	3.8	5.7	22.2	2015
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	3.7	3.9	6.0	6.4	8.7	21.6	2332
18 years & above	2.6	2.8	4.5	5.7	6.3	22.3	5992
Marital duration							
0-4	2.4	2.5	3.7	4.8	4.9	22.7	1632
5-9	3.2	3.3	4.7	6.2	6.8	19.7	1649
10-14	2.4	2.9	4.8	5.6	8.1	23.2	1571
15+	3.2	3.4	5.5	6.3	7.5	22.3	3564
Education							
Non-literate ^a	3.4	3.8	6.0	7.8	8.7	23.7	3259
Less than 5 yrs	3.2	5.2	7.6	7.4	12.3	31.9	597
5-9 years	3.0	3.2	4.5	5.9	6.9	23.7	2673
10 or more years	1.9	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	16.1	2310
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	3.2	3.5	5.7	6.9	8.1	21.3	2123
Less than 5 years	4.8	4.8	7.7	10.1	11.4	30.7	562
5-9 years	3.1	4.0	5.7	7.4	8.3	27.6	2672
10 or more years	2.2	2.0	3.2	3.4	4.5	17.3	3482
Religion							
Hindu	3.4	3.5	5.0	6.4	6.6	23.9	2339
Muslim	3.3	3.6	3.8	5.3	10.0	19.4	167
Christian	2.4	2.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	19.8	3155
Bhuddhist	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.3	5.1	18.4	980
No religion	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.7	6.1	13.2	383
Other	4.0	4.2	6.7	7.6	10.7	27.9	1815
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	2.9	1.7	3.5	4.8	6.2	21.2	551
Scheduled Tribes	2.7	3.2	4.8	5.9	7.2	22.3	6956
Other Backward Classes	3.0	3.7	7.1	8.0	6.8	25.2	457
Others	3.9	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.5	19.7	875
DLHS-4	2.9	3.1	4.8	5.8	6.9	22.1	8839
DLHS-3	0.7	1.3	3.5	5.4	6.4	23.0	10965

*Excluding missing cases ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh 2012-13

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-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	
Age Group									
15-19	43.8	268	48.5	12.6	4.4	0.0	27.7	6.0	112
20-24	50.6	1194	46.5	11.2	3.0	0.9	26.9	11.0	596
25-29	50.9	1905	41.1	13.7	3.4	1.0	28.1	11.8	960
30-34	48.5	1576	40.7	12.1	4.2	0.9	30.3	11.2	745
35-39	46.7	1619	45.1	11.1	2.6	1.5	30.8	7.9	727
40-44	46.1	1124	42.1	14.4	3.8	0.7	29.7	8.9	503
45-49	43.7	1153	41.6	11.7	2.3	2.2	32.0	9.3	492
Residence									
Rural	42.8	6824	41.9	16.1	3.5	1.2	27.4	9.2	2940
Urban	59.4	2015	44.5	6.5	2.9	1.0	32.8	11.5	1195
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	41.6	2332	48.3	12.0	3.2	0.8	25.4	9.1	948
18 years & above	50.6	5992	40.8	12.7	3.2	1.1	31.1	10.4	2956
Marital Duration									
0-4	54.1	1632	45.8	11.1	3.9	0.6	27.2	11.1	868
5-9	51.3	1649	39.7	12.6	3.7	1.4	30.6	10.5	833
10-14	45.3	1571	41.5	14.3	1.9	1.4	29.3	11.0	695
15+	44.9	3564	43.3	12.4	3.1	0.9	30.7	8.9	1548
Education									
Non-literate ^a	32.6	3259	46.1	14.7	1.8	1.9	28.2	6.7	1040
Less than 5 yrs	38.5	597	52.7	8.4	4.1	0.0	27.0	7.1	220
5-9 years	49.5	2673	43.7	14.5	3.9	0.9	27.6	8.6	1313
10 or more years	68.1	2310	38.9	10.0	3.7	0.9	32.1	13.7	1562
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	30.7	2123	46.3	16.4	2.2	2.3	27.0	5.2	641
Less than 5 years	33.9	562	44.6	14.1	2.4	0.5	28.8	9.0	184
5-9 years	46.2	2672	44.7	14.1	3.3	1.1	28.2	8.1	1206
10 or more years	61.0	3482	40.8	10.2	3.7	0.9	30.9	12.6	2104
Religion									
Hindu	47.3	2339	43.6	14.2	3.8	0.7	27.8	9.0	1068
Muslim	48.4	167	42.0	7.1	4.4	1.1	30.5	14.8	78
Christian	46.8	3155	40.2	9.7	3.7	1.3	32.7	11.8	1435
Bhuddhist	45.4	980	41.7	18.1	2.0	1.1	28.3	8.3	435
No religion	40.0	383	40.5	24.4	1.4	0.6	23.6	9.6	156
Other	53.6	1815	47.1	10.5	2.7	1.6	27.9	9.1	963

Contd...

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE— 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-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	48.7	551	56.2	6.0	3.6	0.0	26.6	5.7	251
Scheduled Tribes	47.6	6956	42.5	12.5	3.3	1.3	29.6	10.1	3251
Other Backward Classes	46.3	457	30.3	19.1	4.4	0.4	32.6	12.2	210
Others	50.3	875	43.1	12.6	2.5	0.8	28.9	11.3	423
DLHS-4	47.9	8839	42.9	12.4	3.3	1.1	29.5	10.1	4135
DLHS-3	71.5	10965	70.8	9.3	1.0	0.6	13.6	1.0	7821
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. *Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization. ** Unweighted cases.									

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

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	
Age group					
15-19	21.8	268	35.8	64.2	52
20-24	25.1	1194	32.0	68.0	284
25-29	26.5	1905	21.1	78.9	478
30-34	22.6	1576	17.9	82.1	340
35-39	17.8	1619	15.7	84.3	273
40-44	15.7	1124	11.0	89.0	167
45-49	11.4	1153	6.3	93.7	127
Residence					
Rural	16.1	6824	20.7	79.3	1110
Urban	30.3	2015	18.8	81.2	611
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	17.9	2332	18.7	81.3	396
18 years & above	22.1	5992	20.8	79.2	1251
Marital duration					
0-4	27.4	1632	34.3	65.7	424
5-9	27.6	1649	18.5	81.5	433
10-14	18.8	1571	17.0	83.0	277
15+	15.7	3564	12.1	87.9	530
Education					
Non-literate ^a	9.2	3259	16.9	83.1	297
Less than 5 yrs	13.7	597	17.9	82.1	81
5-9 years	21.3	2673	20.2	79.8	578
10 or more years	35.8	2310	20.7	79.3	896
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	7.6	2123	17.5	82.5	160
Less than 5 years	13.4	562	22.5	77.5	74
5-9 years	18.9	2672	18.3	81.7	508
10 or more years	30.0	3482	20.7	79.3	1109
Religion					
Hindu	20.5	2339	15.5	84.5	520
Muslim	20.9	167	12.7	87.3	40
Christian	20.8	3155	22.7	77.3	660
Bhuddhist	19.2	980	18.5	81.5	189
No religion	12.6	383	14.1	85.9	46
Other	22.4	1815	22.6	77.4	397
Castes/Tribes					
	25.4		10.1	89.9	159
Scheduled Castes	20.3	551	21.7	78.3	1404
Scheduled Tribes	17.4	6956	21.2	78.8	88
Other Backward Classes	20.7	457	13.9	86.1	201
Others		875			
DLHS-4	20.5	8839	19.8	80.2	1852
DLHS-3	7.6	10965	30.1	69.9	817

*Excluding missing cases . ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 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, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Tawang	65.5	30.1	30.9	39.1	12.6	18.2
West Kameng	64.1	44.5	42.0	44.7	24.3	22.4
East Kameng	77.6	41.8	20.4	41.4	10.5	17.3
Papumpare	86.8	42.9	37.6	52.1	28.3	18.8
Lower Subansiri	80.6	60.9	61.8	60.6	25.3	19.0
Upper Subansiri	66.1	30.5	44.6	41.7	12.9	18.1
West Siang	76.6	38.4	28.4	47.2	28.0	23.8
East Siang	80.1	41.6	36.9	51.2	21.7	14.9
Upper Siang	60.4	28.7	23.5	29.1	8.8	29.8
Dibang Valley	77.6	32.4	31.2	43.3	15.4	23.8
Lohit	66.2	33.2	19.4	50.2	20.1	15.0
Changlang	49.1	43.0	33.2	41.9	15.4	18.8
Tirap	64.1	42.8	30.6	64.2	23.7	32.5
Kurung Kamey	60.4	24.1	17.2	25.3	13.8	16.8
Lower Dibang Valley	74.2	48.7	46.2	45.2	13.6	18.9
Anjaw	40.7	27.0	29.8	37.7	19.7	11.7
DLHS-4	70.1	40.5	36.0	47.9	20.5	19.8
DLHS-3	72.0	52.0	58.5	71.5	7.6	30.1

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Personal habits			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
Age				
15-24	33.2	14.0	32.6	9,899
25-29	49.0	24.4	50.6	5,181
30-34	54.2	25.4	54.8	4,096
35-39	55.4	26.4	55.0	4,105
40-44	58.3	28.7	59.2	3,304
45-49	57.8	28.0	57.7	3,587
50+	60.9	31.0	63.7	8,055
Sex				
Male	65.7	41.8	65.2	18,242
Female	36.1	7.8	37.9	19,857
Residence				
Rural	50.7	25.7	54.2	31,669
Urban	48.9	19.1	40.9	6,558
Education				
Non-literate ^a	53.6	24.8	57.6	14,910
Less than 5 years	57.9	30.0	58.0	2,656
5-9 years	48.0	23.1	46.9	10,612
10 or more years	46.0	22.6	44.3	10,049
Religion				
Hindu	60.6	25.8	50.1	9856
Muslim	49.6	22.2	33.8	588
Christian	46.0	20.4	41.8	12392
Buddhist	47.1	24.5	58.2	5091
No religion	44.2	27.2	60.2	1699
Others [#]	46.9	26.3	60.0	8566
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	53.9	24.1	40.5	2,098
Scheduled tribes	48.2	24.1	53.2	30,675
Other backward classes	57.1	23.9	43.7	1,831
Others	60.8	23.9	43.6	3,623
DLHS-4	50.2	24.1	51.0	38,227*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. [#]Others include Sikh & Jain. ¹Includes smoking. *Missing cases are excluded. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	26.9	16.2	31.0	2510
20-24	48.4	38.9	58.4	1980
25-29	58.8	50.5	72.5	2176
30-34	65.0	49.2	72.5	1863
35-39	62.9	49.0	72.2	1823
40-44	65.4	47.0	74.3	1675
45 years and above	64.2	44.1	71.6	6215
Residence				
Rural	56.6	43.4	67.5	15185
Urban	57.8	36.5	57.6	3057
Education				
Non-literate ^a	63.7	46.9	74.0	5532
Less than 5 years	65.7	49.5	72.2	1432
5-9 years	55.2	39.8	61.5	5590
10 or more years	50.3	37.5	59.2	5688
Religion				
Hindu	65.1	42.9	65.5	4819
Muslim	54.4	37.7	49.2	318
Christian	54.4	37.2	56.5	5773
Buddhist	54.5	41.8	71.1	2370
No religion	50.0	46.4	73.9	827
Others [#]	53.3	46.1	72.9	4121
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	60.5	41.1	58.0	1031
Scheduled tribes	54.6	42.3	66.8	14503
Other backward classes	62.8	39.8	58.9	911
Others	68.1	40.2	61.0	1797
DLHS-4	56.9	41.8	65.2	18,242*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. #Others include Sikh & Jain. *Missing cases are excluded.

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	17.1	2.6	16.1	2689
20-24	28.3	4.9	31.2	2686
25-29	31.5	5.5	34.7	2987
30-34	34.2	5.1	39.7	2217
35-39	38.8	8.2	41.3	2270
40-44	39.2	9.8	43.6	1620
45 years and above	42.1	13.7	50.4	5388
Residence				
Rural	33.5	9.1	41.8	16376
Urban	34.3	3.6	25.5	3481
Education				
Non-literate ^a	39.3	11.9	47.9	9331
Less than 5 years	37.2	7.1	41.4	1214
5-9 years	29.4	4.5	30.8	4985
10 or more years	26.6	3.7	25.3	4327
Religion				
Hindu	46.6	9.3	35.4	5007
Muslim	34.6	3.8	15.5	268
Christian	30.7	5.8	29.0	6578
Buddhist	30.1	9.4	47.0	2702
No religion	22.6	9.1	47.3	863
Others [#]	27.3	8.0	48.0	4419
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	38.7	7.7	23.5	1061
Scheduled tribes	31.0	7.9	41.0	16073
Other backward classes	43.9	7.8	28.3	914
Others	47.8	7.6	26.1	1809
DLHS-4	33.7	7.8	38.0	19,857*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. . #Others include Sikh & Jain. *Missing cases are excluded.

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of all persons (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Tawang	34.0	21.0	59.2	2670
West Kameng	38.8	24.3	53.6	2587
East Kameng	41.4	20.8	45.3	1990
Papumpare	44.1	22.8	38.8	2795
Lower Subansiri	37.3	20.5	37.8	2786
Upper Subansiri	44.4	18.0	59.5	2904
West Siang	35.8	26.5	58.9	2761
East Siang	58.5	17.0	50.1	2451
Upper Siang	39.4	30.9	56.5	1992
Dibang Valley	32.2	25.3	58.4	1858
Lohit	65.6	26.4	48.7	2459
Changlang	59.6	26.3	51.0	1986
Tirap	54.5	24.3	47.0	2553
Kurung Kumey	35.5	22.6	46.8	1793
Lower Dibang Valley	53.8	25.3	43.5	2242
Anjaw	47.7	45.6	73.9	2400
DLHS-4	44.7	24.1	51.0	38,227

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	5.5	6.2	5.7	15.3	17.3	15.7	10.5
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.0	1.5	1.1	4.7	6.9	5.2	3.1
Other forms of tobacco	27.0	26.6	26.9	36.6	33.6	35.9	31.2
Non-user	64.5	64.0	64.4	42.1	41.2	41.9	53.6
Not known	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6
DLHS-4	33.5	34.3	33.7	56.6	57.8	56.9	44.8

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	2.4	0.7	2.0	12.5	9.3	11.8	6.7
Occasional smoker	6.8	2.9	5.8	30.9	27.2	30.1	17.4
Ex-smoker	2.0	1.1	1.8	6.7	5.5	6.4	4.0
Non smoker	86.7	93.3	88.3	48.3	56.9	50.3	70.1
Not known	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.8
DLHS-4	9.1	3.6	7.8	43.4	36.5	41.8	24.1

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Drinking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	8.1	2.1	6.7	22.4	13.4	20.3	13.2
Occasional drinker	33.7	23.4	31.2	45.1	44.2	44.9	37.8
Ex-drinker	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8
Non drinker	52.7	69.9	56.8	27.0	37.3	29.4	43.7
Not known	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6
DLHS-4	41.8	25.5	38.0	67.5	57.6	65.3	51.0

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	1.3	1.5	0.8
Female	1.2	1.3	0.7
Total	1.3	1.4	0.8
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	16.3	16.3	16.4
Female	19.0	18.6	20.1
Total	17.6	17.4	18.3
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	6.6	6.5	7.1
Female	7.6	7.6	7.8
Total	7.1	7.0	7.4

¹ During last one year, ² During last fifteen days**TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Visual Disability	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hearing Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Speech Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of persons**	38319	37495	75814	32065	31251	63316	6254	6244	12498

**Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.9
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	6.0	4.6	5.5	6.3	4.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.7	2.4	4.6
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	5.5	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.8	7.3	5.9	6.9
Other treatment*	84.3	87.2	85.3	85.4	87.9	86.3	81.0	84.7	82.2
Number of persons**	2588	1347	3935	2143	1136	3279	445	211	656

*Out patient /traditional healer/at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea / Dysentery	9.8	7.5	8.6	10.3	7.9	9.1	7.9	6.1	6.9
Acute respiratory tract infection	22.6	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	21.3	24.2	22.9
Jaundice with fever	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9
Malaria	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Fever of short duration with rashes	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.0	9.3
Reproductive tract infection	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8
Other type of fever	31.6	32.0	31.8	31.1	32.1	31.6	33.4	31.9	32.6
Other	16.5	17.6	17.1	15.8	16.7	16.3	19.1	20.1	19.6
Number of persons**	6227	7102	13329	5215	5852	11067	1012	1250	2262

**Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary health centre	8.0	7.8	7.9	10.3	10.3	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Community Health centre	11.5	11.7	11.6	13.2	13.8	13.5	6.0	5.2	5.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispensary/ clinic	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hospital	20.2	21.2	20.7	16.2	16.2	16.2	34.0	36.6	35.4
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	12.9	11.7	12.3	11.0	10.1	10.5	19.7	16.8	18.1
Hospital	5.0	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	9.1	8.8	8.9
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
NGO/ trust hospital	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other*	15.6	16.8	16.3	16.1	17.4	16.8	14.0	15.2	14.6
Number of persons**	6187	7064	13251	5182	5825	11007	1005	1239	2244

* DOT centre and at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	10.9	9.2	10.0	11.2	9.1	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.8
Disease of cardiovascular system	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Disease of central nervous system	6.7	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.6	8.1	8.0	8.1
Disease of musculoskeletal system	11.9	12.5	12.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	7.1	10.3	8.8
Disease of gastrointestinal system	14.8	19.5	17.3	14.9	20.9	18.1	14.8	14.7	14.7
Disease of genitourinary system	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	1.7	4.1	2.9
Skin disease	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.4
Goitre	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Elephantiasis	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Eye problem	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.2	5.9	4.6
ENT problem	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.6
Mouth and dental problem	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.4
Other	35.4	30.1	32.6	33.4	28.9	31.0	42.2	33.8	37.8
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	49.1	46.7	47.8	46.0	42.1	44.0	58.6	62.3	60.5
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	28.0	29.5	28.8	28.2	31.0	29.7	27.5	24.2	25.8
Not at all	22.9	23.9	23.4	25.8	26.8	26.3	13.9	13.6	13.7
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	60.4	60.0	60.2	62.3	63.2	62.8	54.8	50.6	52.6
At private health facility	37.8	38.0	37.9	35.5	34.4	34.9	44.2	48.9	46.6
At home	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
Other	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	5.2	2.7	3.8	4.1	1.8	2.9	8.7	5.4	6.9
Hypertension	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.1	5.1	4.6	7.1	7.7	7.4
Disease related to heart*	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.2	3.7	3.0
Epilepsy	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8
Tuberculosis	5.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	2.3	3.5	5.9	1.8	3.8
Leprosy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	5.9	2.4	4.3	5.2	1.8	3.6	11.5	6.1	9.4
Hypertension	5.5	7.4	6.4	4.5	7.6	5.9	11.5	6.1	9.4
Disease related to heart*	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.9	9.1	4.7
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.7	7.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	6.1	2.4
Tuberculosis	5.9	3.2	4.7	4.5	2.9	3.8	19.2	3.0	12.9
Leprosy	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	3.8	0.0	2.4
Cataract	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.4	0.0	3.0	1.2
Stroke	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19		02	12	9254
20-34		06	29	18829
35-44		06	23	8738
45-59		05	47	9739
60 and above		08	41	4693
Education				
Non-literate ^a		20	113	29214
Less than 5 years		04	24	11623
5-9 years		05	33	19828
10 or more years		04	20	15196
Religion				
Hindu		11	38	18925
Muslim		00	02	1163
Christian		08	74	26652
Buddhist		01	20	9341
No religion		00	06	3113
Others [#]		13	50	16556
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes		03	05	3862
Scheduled tribes		22	157	61214
Other backward classes		05	17	3628
Others		03	11	7157
DLHS-4		33	190	75861

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. [#]Others include Sikh & Jain. ^{**}Unweighted cases.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children*
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	3.7	6.7	93.3	38.6	21.7	30.4	69.6	15.3	8.2	20.0	80.0	22.8	382
7-12	5.6	10.2	89.8	45.8	18.5	28.8	71.2	7.7	7.2	18.6	81.4	27.6	486
13-18	12.7	36.7	63.3	17.8	10.3	17.9	82.1	6.6	5.9	22.7	77.3	7.0	376
19-24	25.0	34.3	65.7	38.3	7.9	17.3	82.7	4.1	11.6	26.3	73.7	14.5	374
25-35	18.2	36.0	64.0	29.5	9.6	19.0	81.0	5.5	9.7	28.7	71.3	10.2	781
36 and above	17.4	36.8	63.2	16.5	13.0	21.5	78.5	4.2	10.1	30.5	69.5	4.8	1591
Sex of child													
Male	17.7	35.2	64.8	25.2	12.2	21.9	78.1	6.3	10.6	27.6	72.4	11.6	1984
Female	14.3	29.2	70.8	26.0	12.9	20.8	79.2	5.1	8.0	26.9	73.1	8.8	2006
Place of residence													
Rural	16.0	32.0	68.0	26.1	13.0	20.8	79.2	5.6	9.5	27.3	72.7	10.6	3296
Urban	16.0	32.7	67.3	23.2	10.7	23.9	76.1	5.9	8.4	27.2	72.8	8.3	694
Religion													
Hindu	15.8	32.2	67.8	23.3	14.2	24.4	75.6	7.6	10.3	27.5	72.5	9.5	1015
Muslim	6.9	20.7	79.3	31.6	11.1	22.2	77.8	2.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	2.0	49
Christian	16.5	32.9	67.1	25.2	10.8	19.5	80.5	4.6	8.8	29.9	70.1	9.5	1492
Buddhist	14.5	27.6	72.4	31.0	21.4	30.2	69.8	7.3	13.5	29.8	70.2	13.2	509
No religion	20.5	40.9	59.1	20.2	4.8	11.3	88.7	2.0	7.0	26.8	73.2	7.2	131
Others [#]	15.9	32.9	67.1	26.5	9.5	17.1	82.9	4.8	7.2	21.3	78.7	11.8	794
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled castes	15.7	32.2	67.8	27.9	10.8	26.5	73.5	9.9	10.8	28.4	71.6	11.2	172
Scheduled tribes	16.2	33.1	66.9	26.0	10.8	18.7	81.3	5.1	8.8	26.8	73.2	10.6	3138
Other backward classes	15.2	29.0	71.0	19.7	15.5	28.2	71.8	8.3	12.2	33.0	67.0	6.7	215
Others [#]	15.2	27.5	72.5	25.0	22.2	32.4	67.6	6.4	10.8	27.1	72.9	9.1	465
Arunachal Pradesh	16.0	32.2	67.8	25.6	12.5	21.4	78.6	5.7	9.3	27.3	72.7	10.2	3,990

Note: Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ** +2SD includes Don't know. * unweighted cases. # Include missing cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by districts, Arunachal Pradesh 2012-13.

Districts	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children*
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Tawang	17.2	35.1	64.9	35.4	8.7	18.8	81.2	4.7	8.0	20.5	79.5	13.9	227
West Kameng	16.8	30.9	69.1	26.9	11.0	17.1	82.9	8.9	9.2	22.9	77.1	5.4	219
East Kameng	12.5	26.3	73.7	40.0	9.2	21.4	78.6	5.7	11.7	33.6	66.4	22.1	339
Papumpare	24.0	41.6	58.4	22.9	13.6	16.9	83.1	3.6	10.7	32.0	68.0	4.4	228
Lower Subansiri	18.9	34.8	65.2	19.5	8.8	12.9	87.1	3.1	5.1	18.5	81.5	7.3	286
Upper Subansiri	17.1	35.4	64.6	35.2	5.9	17.6	82.4	5.4	6.3	21.9	78.1	16.2	251
West Siang	11.5	30.2	69.8	13.3	5.9	9.2	90.8	6.0	2.2	11.2	88.8	5.6	269
East Siang	5.3	17.0	83.0	22.4	21.0	37.1	62.9	6.3	4.9	14.8	85.2	9.0	148
Upper Siang	8.6	14.3	85.7	33.5	4.7	9.3	90.7	4.2	7.1	17.9	82.1	10.5	171
Dibang Valley	20.6	51.5	48.5	24.8	1.8	8.2	91.8	2.0	9.2	35.4	64.6	9.1	210
Lohit	16.6	25.1	74.9	27.3	26.5	35.5	64.5	11.6	13.1	33.5	66.5	12.5	264
Changlang	11.3	23.8	76.2	25.1	25.5	40.1	59.9	6.5	12.8	30.6	69.4	12.1	360
Tirap	17.0	36.2	63.8	16.7	11.4	22.3	77.7	4.8	13.3	37.9	62.1	5.5	311
Kurung Kamey	18.1	31.0	69.0	25.8	8.3	16.7	83.3	3.6	8.7	23.2	76.8	11.6	230
Lower Dibang Valley	13.3	25.2	74.8	32.7	12.5	23.9	76.1	6.2	9.9	28.8	71.2	13.1	270
Anjaw	23.9	50.5	49.5	13.9	10.0	14.3	85.7	4.7	8.2	32.9	67.1	4.3	207
Arunachal Pradesh	16.0	32.2	67.8	25.6	12.5	21.4	78.6	5.7	9.3	27.3	72.7	10.2	3,990

Note: Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ** +2SD includes Don't know. * unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women*
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	148.6	22.1	73.8	19.6	12.3	7.0	6.6	4.8	1.8	1596
20-29	150.5	23.2	76.3	9.5	5.9	3.3	14.2	11.7	2.4	3588
30-39	150.8	23.8	71.4	6.6	4.5	1.8	22.0	17.6	4.3	2951
40-49	150.7	24.4	69.8	6.0	4.4	1.4	24.2	18.8	5.3	2345
Place of residence										
Rural	150.2	23.2	75.5	9.4	6.3	2.9	15.0	12.1	2.9	8450
Urban	151.0	24.5	66.1	9.6	6.0	3.3	24.2	19.0	5.1	2030
Education										
Non-literate ^a	150.1	23.3	74.2	8.7	6.0	2.5	17.1	14.2	2.9	3910
Less than 5 years	149.6	22.4	75.3	10.7	6.0	3.8	14.1	11.4	2.7	699
5-9 years	149.7	23.5	72.2	10.7	7.1	3.4	17.1	13.4	3.5	3146
10 or more years	151.5	23.9	72.2	8.9	5.5	3.1	18.9	14.5	4.4	2725
Religion										
Hindu	150.3	23.2	69.6	13.0	7.5	4.9	17.5	13.7	3.7	2823
Muslim	150.2	22.1	66.9	14.5	6.3	8.2	18.6	14.2	3.6	146
Christian	149.7	24.0	75.9	9.2	6.6	2.5	14.9	11.9	3.0	3424
Buddhist	152.1	23.6	64.6	7.3	4.6	2.5	28.1	20.9	7.0	1321
No religion	149.8	23.5	82.6	5.8	4.0	1.5	11.6	9.2	2.4	424
Others [#]	150.3	22.8	77.2	6.9	5.0	1.7	15.9	13.8	2.1	2342
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	150.7	23.3	63.7	15.2	9.8	4.9	21.1	15.3	5.8	571
Scheduled tribes	150.4	23.5	75.4	7.9	5.4	2.3	16.7	13.4	3.2	8336
Other backward classes	149.3	22.8	60.4	16.0	9.2	6.3	23.6	19.2	3.9	539
Others [#]	149.7	23.8	67.4	15.2	8.6	6.1	17.3	13.5	3.8	1034
Arunachal Pradesh	150.3	23.5	73.1	9.5	6.2	3.0	17.4	13.8	3.5	10,480

Note: Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [#] Include missing cases
* unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)

Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by district, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women*
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Tawang	153.4	25.6	65.8	4.9	3.1	1.3	29.3	22.1	7.2	617
West Kameng	150.2	24.6	66.9	6.5	4.8	1.7	26.6	19.3	6.8	699
East Kameng	149.6	22.4	79.2	6.5	4.8	1.7	14.4	12.2	2.1	463
Papumpare	150.5	22.5	72.0	7.7	5.3	2.5	20.3	17.5	2.8	648
Lower Subansiri	149.7	24.6	72.3	9.7	6.3	3.1	18.0	15.5	2.5	1031
Upper Subansiri	150.7	22.1	85.1	7.6	4.9	2.7	7.4	6.8	0.6	676
West Siang	150.1	24.7	71.1	8.1	6.1	2.0	20.9	16.2	4.5	721
East Siang	150.7	22.9	72.9	9.1	6.1	2.6	17.9	14.7	3.2	759
Upper Siang	148.8	23.7	79.6	6.8	5.5	1.2	13.7	9.2	4.2	423
Dibang Valley	150.7	22.4	87.8	4.0	2.5	1.6	8.2	7.6	0.5	553
Lohit	150.0	21.6	67.2	18.1	10.5	6.9	14.6	11.1	3.5	802
Changlang	149.7	22.9	62.5	20.9	12.2	7.8	16.6	11.6	5.0	628
Tirap	149.9	22.4	77.4	13.6	9.0	4.2	9.0	6.8	1.9	825
Kurung Kamey	149.5	26.4	80.4	6.2	4.1	1.9	13.4	9.2	4.1	458
Lower Dibang Valley	149.3	22.8	69.2	8.9	5.8	3.0	22.0	19.6	2.3	664
Anjaw	151.5	24.2	81.4	6.1	4.3	1.2	12.6	10.9	1.6	513
Arunachal Pradesh	150.3	23.5	73.1	9.5	6.2	3.0	17.4	13.8	3.5	10,480

* Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years*
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	18.6	39.6	5.6	63.9	1246
Female	19.9	37.6	6.6	64.0	1217
Place of residence					
Rural	17.7	41.2	6.8	65.6	2082
Urban	24.9	29.2	3.6	57.7	381
Religion					
Hindu	15.5	41.9	9.4	66.8	686
Muslim	26.0	35.9	3.8	65.7	42
Christian	21.9	34.5	5.0	61.3	838
Buddhist	13.8	44.9	6.9	65.5	325
No religion	24.5	40.0	0.0	64.5	76
Others [#]	22.1	37.0	3.9	63.0	496
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	16.1	45.1	7.3	68.4	109
Scheduled tribes	21.1	35.2	4.2	60.5	1893
Other backward classes	14.7	49.6	14.9	79.2	158
Others [#]	11.5	50.8	12.8	75.1	303
Arunachal Pradesh	19.2	38.6	6.1	63.9	2,463

Note: Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. # Include missing cases * Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

Percentage of school going population (age 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)*
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	20.9	33.8	4.7	59.4	4608
11 yrs - 14 yrs	20.6	29.0	3.4	53.0	3367
15yrs – 16 yrs	20.3	26.0	3.0	49.4	2046
17yrs – 19 yrs	20.1	24.7	2.1	47.0	2683
Sex					
Male	19.6	26.9	3.3	49.8	6491
Female	21.5	31.6	3.8	56.8	6209
Residence					
Rural	20.3	29.3	3.8	53.4	10463
Urban	21.3	29.4	2.7	53.3	2241
Education					
Non-literate ^a	20.1	34.8	5.1	60.0	2018
Less than 5 years	20.8	32.1	4.1	57.0	4094
5-9 years	20.5	26.2	2.9	49.6	4913
10 or more years	20.6	25.6	2.2	48.4	1679
Religion					
Hindu	18.8	36.8	5.9	61.5	3205
Muslim	27.7	34.9	1.4	64.0	201
Christian	20.9	25.6	2.7	49.1	4538
Buddhist	17.1	31.1	3.7	51.9	1560
No religion	24.9	23.8	1.6	50.4	496
Others [#]	22.7	26.2	2.5	51.4	2704
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	19.0	35.2	6.8	61.0	
Scheduled tribes	21.0	26.1	2.5	49.6	636
Other backward classes	17.6	43.9	8.2	69.7	10217
Others [#]	19.0	45.0	7.8	71.8	604
					1247
Arunachal Pradesh	20.6	29.3	3.5	53.4	12,704

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [#] Include missing cases. *unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age												
20yrs - 29 yrs	15.8	19.9	2.3	37.9	20.9	31.1	3.7	55.7	18.7	26.4	3.1	48.2
30 yrs - 39 yrs	17.9	18.8	2.2	39.0	20.8	31.8	4.0	56.5	19.5	25.9	3.2	48.5
40 yrs - 49 yrs	17.1	20.6	2.1	39.8	20.4	28.8	3.4	52.6	18.8	24.8	2.8	46.3
50 yrs and above	18.6	23.3	2.5	44.3	18.9	30.4	4.2	53.6	18.7	26.4	3.2	48.3
Residence												
Rural	17.2	20.1	2.4	39.6	20.2	29.9	3.8	53.9	18.8	25.2	3.1	47.1
Urban	17.9	23.2	1.9	43.1	21.0	33.5	3.7	58.2	19.5	28.7	2.9	51.1
Education												
Non-literate ^a	17.2	21.8	2.7	41.7	20.4	30.0	3.9	54.2	19.2	27.0	3.4	49.6
Less than 5 years	17.9	20.5	4.3	42.7	18.9	31.1	5.2	55.3	18.3	25.3	4.7	48.4
5-9 years	17.4	20.7	2.2	40.3	20.5	31.4	3.8	55.7	18.8	25.7	2.9	47.5
10 or more years	17.3	19.7	1.5	38.5	20.7	31.4	3.4	55.5	18.7	24.6	2.3	45.6
Religion												
Hindu	17.2	26.2	3.8	47.2	19.9	37.5	6.5	63.9	18.6	31.9	5.2	55.7
Muslim	17.7	24.4	1.4	43.5	26.5	35.5	3.1	65.1	21.7	29.5	2.2	53.4
Christian	17.9	20.4	1.9	40.2	21.1	30.2	3.2	54.5	19.6	25.7	2.6	47.9
Buddhist	16.8	19.8	1.8	38.4	18.1	28.7	2.5	49.2	17.5	24.5	2.1	44.2
No religion	17.5	12.1	0.6	30.2	21.2	18.4	2.2	41.8	19.4	15.4	1.4	36.2
Others [#]	16.9	16.8	1.8	35.5	20.6	27.4	2.8	50.9	18.9	22.3	2.3	43.5
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	17.7	27.3	3.8	48.8	21.6	36.7	7.9	66.2	19.7	32.0	5.9	57.6
Scheduled tribes	17.3	18.5	1.7	37.4	20.3	27.7	2.8	50.9	18.9	23.4	2.3	44.5
Other backward classes	17.1	29.4	5.0	51.5	19.9	44.2	7.8	71.9	18.5	36.8	6.4	61.6
Others [#]	17.7	29.6	4.5	51.7	20.6	45.0	7.7	73.3	19.1	37.2	6.1	62.4
Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	20.7	2.3	40.4	20.4	30.7	3.8	54.9	18.9	25.9	3.1	47.9

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. # Include missing cases

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (<7g/dl)
Tawang	36.2	3.4	35.2	2.5	31.4	1.1
West Kameng	67.1	3.2	50.7	2.4	42.4	1.3
East Kameng	40.6	1.7	39.1	1.3	37.5	1.4
Papumpare	66.2	2.6	53.2	2.7	53.4	2.9
Lower Subansiri	57.4	1.7	45.6	1.4	38.0	0.9
Upper Subansiri	57.2	0.6	46.0	1.2	40.6	1.0
West Siang	73.6	10.7	60.2	3.8	53.6	2.8
East Siang	59.7	3.2	58.1	4.9	54.5	3.3
Upper Siang	64.2	0.0	50.6	2.0	43.1	0.9
Dibang Valley	53.6	2.3	36.3	0.5	29.2	0.8
Lohit	88.9	20.1	87.8	15.4	82.8	15.0
Changlang	80.6	16.5	75.0	7.3	67.2	6.8
Tirap	62.4	3.0	49.0	1.5	51.4	3.4
Kurung Kamey	74.5	9.3	55.1	5.3	47.8	3.5
Lower Dibang Valley	86.1	3.8	74.7	5.3	62.3	4.4
Anjaw	56.1	4.8	50.4	2.0	41.8	2.4
Arunachal Pradesh	63.9	6.1	53.4	3.5	47.9	3.1

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant women (age 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women*
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group (years)					
15-19	29.0	33.5	5.6	68.2	123
20-29	20.6	36.3	6.0	62.8	1368
30-39	23.6	30.1	5.5	59.2	515
40-49	19.0	30.2	4.2	53.4	108
Residence					
Rural	22.1	33.7	6.3	62.0	1747
Urban	20.5	36.3	4.0	60.8	367
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	20.8	33.9	6.3	61.0	800
Less than 5 years	24.3	30.4	3.2	57.9	173
5-9 years	22.0	36.5	5.9	64.4	691
10 or more years	21.9	33.1	5.6	60.5	450
Religion					
Hindu	20.7	40.2	10.2	71.0	594
Muslim	45.9	22.9	0.0	68.7	38
Christian	21.8	32.5	4.4	58.7	757
Buddhist	21.6	30.6	3.0	55.2	288
No religion	27.9	16.3	2.3	46.5	45
Others [#]	19.8	34.7	4.4	58.9	392
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	20.8	36.4	11.5	68.6	124
Scheduled tribes	22.2	31.6	3.7	57.5	1631
Other backward classes	18.2	46.3	11.5	75.9	127
Others [#]	21.0	44.8	13.4	79.2	232
Arunachal Pradesh	21.7	34.3	5.7	61.8	2,114

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [#] Include missing cases. * Unweighted cases

Table 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested*
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	95.9	3.0	1.0	5049
30 - 39	91.8	5.8	2.4	3632
40 - 49	88.8	7.0	4.3	3284
50 - 59	87.2	8.0	4.8	2427
60 +	83.1	10.4	6.5	2051
Residence				
Rural	91.3	5.8	2.8	13703
Urban	88.9	6.8	4.4	2740
Education				
Non-literate ^a	89.5	7.2	3.3	5393
Less than 5 years	89.9	6.7	3.4	1300
5-9 years	91.7	5.9	2.4	4541
10 or more years	91.4	4.9	3.7	5209
Religion				
Hindu	89.7	6.1	4.2	4371
Muslim	85.5	7.6	6.9	283
Christian	90.7	6.3	2.9	5099
Buddhist	91.6	6.0	2.4	2172
No religion	95.7	3.2	1.1	755
Others [#]	90.9	6.3	2.8	3763
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	88.2	5.5	6.4	931
Scheduled tribes	91.5	5.9	2.6	13061
Other backward classes	86.3	8.1	5.6	829
Others [#]	88.9	6.6	4.5	1622
Arunachal Pradesh	90.8	6.0	3.2	16,443

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. # Include missing cases

* Unweighted cases.

Table 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested*
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Tawang	91.8	5.5	2.6	1179
West Kameng	91.8	5.7	2.4	1144
East Kameng	90.6	6.2	3.2	835
Papumpare	87.9	7.9	4.2	1188
Lower Subansiri	86.7	8.9	4.4	1162
Upper Subansiri	95.6	2.9	1.5	1253
West Siang	86.6	8.2	5.2	1187
East Siang	89.8	6.5	3.7	1014
Upper Siang	91.8	5.9	2.2	865
Dibang Valley	96.6	2.5	0.9	832
Lohit	90.7	5.8	3.5	1027
Changlang	87.9	4.7	7.4	785
Tirap	88.4	8.1	3.5	1108
Kurung Kamey	92.0	6.4	1.6	787
Lower Dibang Valley	91.3	4.9	3.8	926
Anjaw	92.7	6.3	1.0	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	90.8	6.0	3.2	16,443

* Unweighted cases

Table 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested*
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	95.6	3.5	0.9	6579
30 - 39	92.4	4.9	2.7	4420
40 - 49	90.1	6.4	3.5	3482
50 - 59	87.5	8.0	4.5	1956
60 +	81.2	13.3	5.5	1476
Residence				
Rural	91.9	5.7	2.4	14862
Urban	91.3	5.4	3.3	3051
Education				
Non-literate ^a	90.0	7.0	2.9	9081
Less than 5 years	91.2	5.5	3.3	1085
5-9 years	93.2	4.4	2.4	3918
10 or more years	94.2	3.9	1.8	3829
Religion				
Hindu	92.0	5.1	2.9	4511
Muslim	91.7	4.3	4.1	240
Christian	90.9	6.2	2.9	5867
Buddhist	90.5	7.0	2.6	2466
No religion	95.3	3.1	1.5	791
Others [#]	92.5	5.5	2.0	4038
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	91.5	5.0	3.5	944
Scheduled tribes	91.8	5.8	2.4	14517
Other backward classes	89.8	5.9	4.3	823
Others [#]	92.4	4.6	3.0	1629
Arunachal Pradesh	91.8	5.7	2.6	17,913

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [#] Include missing cases * Unweighted cases**Table 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested*
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Tawang	91.5	6.3	2.2	1257
West Kameng	91.1	6.7	2.2	1212
East Kameng	91.6	7.0	1.4	937
Papumpare	91.3	5.6	3.0	1279
Lower Subansiri	89.0	7.6	3.4	1345
Upper Subansiri	94.5	4.5	1.0	1341
West Siang	88.6	7.7	3.8	1237
East Siang	91.3	5.5	3.2	1216
Upper Siang	93.2	4.6	2.2	914
Dibang Valley	96.0	3.1	0.9	855
Lohit	92.2	3.8	4.0	1172
Changlang	92.0	5.0	3.0	957
Tirap	89.4	6.9	3.7	1156
Kurung Kamey	90.3	6.7	3.0	850
Lower Dibang Valley	92.9	4.6	2.5	1132
Anjaw	92.9	5.7	1.4	1053
Arunachal Pradesh	91.8	5.7	2.6	17,913

* Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured*	Number of men Covered*
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	71.5	12.9	13.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	5149	5164
30 - 39	62.1	13.7	17.7	4.3	1.3	0.9	3674	3686
40 - 49	54.5	16.1	21.1	5.5	1.6	1.2	3341	3347
50 - 59	49.1	16.0	23.4	6.8	3.1	1.6	2451	2458
60 +	49.2	12.8	24.2	7.8	3.8	2.2	2077	2085
Residence								
Rural	60.0	14.9	18.0	4.4	1.6	1.0	13897	13939
Urban	61.2	11.6	19.8	4.8	1.8	0.7	2795	2801
Education								
Non-literate ^a	54.6	15.7	21.4	5.0	1.8	1.4	5453	5462
Less than 5 years	61.6	13.4	17.1	5.0	2.3	0.6	1322	1324
5-9 years	63.6	13.2	16.9	4.0	1.4	0.8	4612	4634
10 or more years	62.5	13.6	17.3	4.3	1.6	0.8	5305	5320
Religion								
Hindu	59.1	12.8	20.4	5.2	1.7	0.9	4441	4451
Muslim	64.5	14.6	16.2	3.6	0.5	0.6	289	289
Christian	61.7	15.2	16.8	3.9	1.5	0.9	5194	5209
Buddhist	52.1	15.4	21.6	6.5	2.8	1.5	2188	2197
No religion	64.0	15.1	15.6	3.3	1.0	1.0	766	770
Others [#]	63.0	13.6	17.4	3.6	1.6	0.9	3814	3824
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	61.0	13.6	17.6	5.1	1.8	0.9	948	948
Scheduled tribes	60.0	14.9	18.3	4.2	1.7	1.0	13255	13297
Other backward classes	61.4	9.5	19.5	6.8	1.9	1.0	843	845
Others [#]	61.7	11.5	19.3	4.9	1.5	1.2	1646	1650
Arunachal Pradesh	60.3	14.2	18.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	16,692	16,740

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. # Include missing cases * Unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured*	Number of men aged 18 years & above*
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Tawang	43.3	18.5	24.2	7.9	4.1	1.9	1180	1183
West Kameng	56.1	13.8	19.7	6.6	2.0	1.9	1165	1167
East Kameng	50.4	21.3	20.9	5.2	1.1	1.1	859	859
Papumpare	58.9	14.3	19.8	4.6	2.0	0.5	1215	1215
Lower Subansiri	56.9	12.4	21.4	6.6	0.9	1.8	1171	1175
Upper Subansiri	69.7	13.7	12.3	2.3	1.6	0.3	1256	1258
West Siang	59.2	12.4	21.1	4.7	1.4	1.2	1199	1211
East Siang	67.8	13.4	13.8	3.3	1.3	0.4	1024	1028
Upper Siang	69.5	13.3	11.9	2.4	2.2	0.7	901	903
Dibang Valley	60.9	14.8	18.8	3.7	1.1	0.6	842	844
Lohit	76.4	7.6	12.9	2.1	0.9	0.2	1040	1050
Changlang	66.5	10.9	14.0	5.5	1.9	1.1	811	814
Tirap	74.9	7.0	12.4	3.3	1.8	0.7	1151	1151
Kurung Kamey	51.4	23.6	19.4	2.9	2.3	0.4	787	787
Lower Dibang Valley	55.4	15.4	20.7	4.6	1.2	2.9	937	940
Anjaw	45.9	19.6	27.4	5.4	0.8	0.8	1154	1155
Arunachal Pradesh	60.3	14.2	18.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	16,692	16,740

* Unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured*	Number of women aged 18 year & above*
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	81.0	8.7	8.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	6701	6715
30 - 39	70.1	12.2	13.4	2.9	0.8	0.5	4483	4487
40 - 49	59.7	14.2	17.5	5.0	2.3	1.3	3512	3522
50 - 59	54.2	13.5	19.8	6.6	4.1	1.8	1979	1985
60 +	48.4	11.8	24.1	8.7	4.3	2.5	1500	1501
Residence								
Rural	68.1	11.6	14.1	3.5	1.7	0.9	15056	15087
Urban	72.1	10.4	12.4	3.1	1.4	0.6	3119	3123
Education								
Non-literate ^a	62.4	13.2	16.3	4.6	2.2	1.3	9189	9200
Less than 5 years	71.8	11.3	12.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	1109	1113
5-9 years	74.6	9.9	11.7	2.5	1.0	0.3	3983	3991
10 or more years	76.6	9.0	10.8	2.3	1.0	0.3	3894	3906
Religion								
Hindu	69.8	11.1	13.5	3.4	1.6	0.7	4604	4613
Muslim	72.4	9.4	11.4	4.0	1.0	1.8	251	251
Christian	69.8	12.5	13.1	2.9	1.2	0.5	5953	5965
Buddhist	59.5	11.3	18.1	6.3	3.0	1.8	2487	2492
No religion	69.2	10.8	14.6	1.7	2.9	0.8	801	802
Others [#]	72.3	10.4	12.3	3.1	1.2	0.8	4079	4087
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	72.8	8.1	13.6	2.9	1.9	0.8	973	976
Scheduled tribes	68.1	11.9	14.1	3.5	1.6	0.8	14677	14703
Other backward classes	72.0	9.4	12.7	4.7	0.7	0.5	847	850
Others [#]	73.5	9.4	11.4	2.7	1.7	1.3	1678	1681
Arunachal Pradesh	69.0	11.4	13.7	3.4	1.6	0.8	18,175	18,210

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. # Include missing cases * unweighted

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measure*	Number of women aged 18 years & above*
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Tawang	47.9	13.6	22.8	9.1	3.7	2.9	1258	1260
West Kameng	64.9	9.0	17.6	5.3	2.3	0.9	1226	1226
East Kameng	60.6	19.4	15.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	943	945
Papumpare	69.2	13.0	13.2	3.4	0.5	0.7	1306	1306
Lower Subansiri	66.2	10.9	16.5	4.2	1.4	0.9	1354	1355
Upper Subansiri	77.7	12.0	7.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	1342	1343
West Siang	67.2	8.5	15.5	5.2	2.1	1.6	1257	1263
East Siang	79.0	7.2	10.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	1229	1235
Upper Siang	75.1	11.7	8.6	2.7	1.5	0.4	947	948
Dibang Valley	68.7	10.5	15.6	2.2	2.3	0.7	863	864
Lohit	80.6	6.4	9.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	1197	1200
Changlang	75.1	9.3	9.8	3.0	1.9	1.0	1001	1009
Tirap	82.1	6.3	8.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	1192	1192
Kurung Kamey	62.4	17.3	15.8	2.8	1.4	0.3	850	851
Lower Dibang Valley	66.9	10.5	15.0	4.1	1.7	1.8	1156	1159
Anjaw	53.5	21.6	19.1	3.9	1.6	0.2	1054	1054
Arunachal Pradesh	69.0	11.4	13.7	3.4	1.6	0.8	18,175	18,210

* unweighted cases

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Age of head of Household					2232
Less than 30	2.3	8.4	85.2	4.1	5907
30 - 44	2.3	7.0	86.6	4.0	5298
45 - 59	3.3	7.2	84.8	4.7	2452
60 +	3.4	7.3	83.0	6.4	
Residence					13092
Rural	2.4	6.4	86.4	4.8	2798
Urban	4.0	10.4	81.5	4.0	
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate ^a	2.5	7.0	85.8	4.7	6596
Less than 5 years	4.7	8.0	83.0	4.3	1293
5-9 years	2.3	7.2	85.8	4.8	3982
10 or more years	3.1	7.7	84.7	4.5	4019
Religion					
Hindu	3.9	9.1	80.5	6.5	4366
Muslim	1.8	11.1	82.3	4.7	278
Christian	2.7	8.4	83.8	5.1	5054
Buddhist	1.8	4.6	91.1	2.5	2129
Others#	5.6	.0	94.4	.0	729
No religion	2.6	4.1	91.5	1.8	13
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	2.5	11.0	81.1	5.4	937
Scheduled tribes	2.4	6.7	86.6	4.3	12436
Other backward classes	6.5	11.2	78.3	4.0	852
Others#	3.9	8.0	81.2	6.9	1665
Arunachal Pradesh	2.8	7.3	85.3	4.6	15890

Note; PPM: parts per million. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. # Include missing cases .* includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Arunachal Pradesh, 2012-13

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Tawang	0.2	3.6	94.2	2.1	1068
West Kameng	0.4	0.2	98.7	0.8	1041
East Kameng	0.2	4.4	92.7	2.7	858
Papumpare	0.6	5.7	92.2	1.5	1077
Lower Subansiri	0.3	0.1	94.6	5.0	1072
Upper Subansiri	6.4	20.0	69.6	4.0	1054
West Siang	1.1	2.0	93.6	3.3	1045
East Siang	9.8	25.2	59.6	5.4	1051
Upper Siang	0.9	8.5	84.3	6.3	907
Dibang Valley	0.0	1.0	97.5	1.6	808
Lohit	4.9	10.6	63.9	20.5	1051
Changlang	9.7	11.2	73.4	5.7	1016
Tirap	3.7	13.0	74.6	8.7	1068
Kurung Kamey	0.4	4.7	92.1	2.8	745
Lower Dibang Valley	4.3	2.5	90.5	2.7	1018
Anjaw	0.3	0.5	97.5	1.7	1011
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	7.1	85.6	4.7	15890

Note; PPM: parts per million. *includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Tawang	1213	3308	5480
West Kameng	1122	5680	11811
East Kameng	780	3269	6386
Papumpare	2362	3198	17626
Lower Subansiri	2524	5527	13057
Upper Subansiri	715	3440	8360
West Siang	1354	4902	7453
East Siang	1403	5163	7424
Upper Siang	829	2914	5347
Dibang Valley	480	1210	NA
Lohit	2101	8471	18656
Changlang	5606	7664	23200
Tirap	2403	7211	13343
Kurung Kamey	835	3102	8737
Lower Dibang Valley	1590	2683	4669
Anjaw	719	1845	7410
Arunachal Pradesh	1697	4607	10681

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. NA:Not Available.

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Tawang	28.6	100.0	42.9	28.6	100.0	07	08
West Kameng	60.0	80.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	05	05
East Kameng	11.1	88.9	88.9	55.6	50.0	09	09
Papumpare	40.0	40.0	80.0	20.0	NA	05	06
Lower Subansiri	16.7	83.3	83.3	16.7	100.0	06	07
Upper Subansiri	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	NA	06	06
West Siang	25.0	100.0	75.0	0.0	NA	04	04
East Siang	16.7	50.0	66.7	0.0	NA	06	09
Upper Siang	11.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	NA	09	10
Dibang Valley	66.7	66.7	100.0	33.3	100.0	03	03
Lohit	12.5	50.0	87.5	37.5	33.3	08	08
Changlang	0.0	57.1	57.1	28.6	50.0	07	08
Tirap	0.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	100.0	07	08
Kurung Kamey	0.0	71.4	57.1	57.1	50.0	07	07
Lower Dibang Valley	0.0	57.1	85.7	57.1	50.0	07	07
Anjaw	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	06	06
Arunachal Pradesh	14.7	68.6	73.5	28.4	63.0	102	111

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available. NA:Not Available.

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Tawang	25.0	40.0	25.0	08
West Kameng	20.0	66.7	60.0	05
East Kameng	22.2	66.7	22.2	09
Papumpare	0.0	40.0	83.3	06
Lower Subansiri	0.0	100.0	57.1	07
Upper Subansiri	0.0	100.0	100.0	06
West Siang	0.0	50.0	100.0	04
East Siang	0.0	100.0	55.6	09
Upper Siang	10.0	100.0	50.0	10
Dibang Valley	0.0	50.0	100.0	03
Lohit	12.5	100.0	75.0	08
Changlang	25.0	33.3	12.5	08
Tirap	25.0	100.0	50.0	08
Kurung Kamey	14.3	50.0	42.9	07
Lower Dibang Valley	0.0	83.3	57.1	07
Anjaw	33.3	100.0	50.0	06
Arunachal Pradesh	12.6	74.7	54.1	111

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

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Tawang	25.0	50.0	0.0	08
West Kameng	20.0	40.0	0.0	05
East Kameng	88.9	33.3	0.0	09
Papumpare	100.0	50.0	0.0	06
Lower Subansiri	85.7	57.1	16.7	07
Upper Subansiri	100.0	50.0	50.0	06
West Siang	25.0	75.0	0.0	04
East Siang	66.7	66.7	16.7	09
Upper Siang	80.0	50.0	100.0	10
Dibang Valley	33.3	0.0	0.0	03
Lohit	62.5	87.5	60.0	08
Changlang	75.0	75.0	16.7	08
Tirap	87.5	12.5	85.7	08
Kurung Kamey	28.6	28.6	100.0	07
Lower Dibang Valley	85.7	14.3	66.7	07
Anjaw	100.0	33.3	100.0	06
Arunachal Pradesh	69.4	46.8	45.4	111

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker.

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Tawang	20.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	05
West Kameng	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	04
East Kameng	71.4	0.0	20.0	14.3	07
Papumpare	50.0	100.0	66.7	83.3	06
Lower Subansiri	75.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	04
Upper Subansiri	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	07
West Siang	50.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	08
East Siang	77.8	71.4	28.6	66.7	09
Upper Siang	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	02
Dibang Valley	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	01
Lohit	100.0	0.0	33.3	83.3	06
Changlang	60.0	33.3	66.7	40.0	05
Tirap	60.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	05
Kurung Kamey	100.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	04
Lower Dibang Valley	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	04
Anjaw	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	05
Arunachal Pradesh	57.3	25.5	29.7	31.7	82

** Out of total medical officer.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Tawang	100.0	100.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	05
West Kameng	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	04
East Kameng	42.9	14.3	83.3	0.0	28.6	07
Papumpare	16.7	0.0	NA	83.3	33.3	06
Lower Subansiri	75.0	75.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	04
Upper Subansiri	14.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	07
West Siang	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	08
East Siang	66.7	66.7	87.5	0.0	66.7	09
Upper Siang	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	02
Dibang Valley	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	01
Lohit	83.3	100.0	100.0	16.7	66.7	06
Changlang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Tirap	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	05
Kurung Kamey	75.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	04
Lower Dibang Valley	50.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	04
Anjaw	40.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	40.0	05
Arunachal Pradesh	65.8	69.5	68.2	23.5	46.3	82

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH ,2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Tawang	50.0	40.0	0.0	05
West Kameng	100.0	25.0	0.0	04
East Kameng	0.0	0.0	0.0	07
Papumpare	NA	NA	NA	06
Lower Subansiri	0.0	0.0	0.0	04
Upper Subansiri	100.0	0.0	0.0	07
West Siang	33.3	50.0	0.0	08
East Siang	80.0	16.7	0.0	09
Upper Siang	100.0	0.0	0.0	02
Dibang Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	01
Lohit	66.7	33.3	0.0	06
Changlang	75.0	40.0	25.0	05
Tirap	100.0	20.0	0.0	05
Kurung Kamey	0.0	0.0	0.0	04
Lower Dibang Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	04
Anjaw	100.0	0.0	0.0	05
Arunachal Pradesh	68.6	17.5	2.3	82

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis. NA:Not Available

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Tawang	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
West Kameng	75.0	75.0	75.0	66.7	04
East Kameng	14.3	71.4	57.1	100.0	07
Papumpare	16.7	66.7	50.0	100.0	06
Lower Subansiri	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	04
Upper Subansiri	0.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	07
West Siang	0.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	08
East Siang	0.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	09
Upper Siang	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	02
Dibang Valley	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	01
Lohit	33.3	100.0	66.7	100.0	06
Changlang	80.0	100.0	40.0	100.0	05
Tirap	40.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	05
Kurung Kamey	0.0	75.0	50.0	100.0	04
Lower Dibang Valley	25.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	04
Anjaw	20.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	05
Arunachal Pradesh	24.4	86.6	73.2	96.7	82

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund.

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Tawang	00	00	00	NA	01
West Kameng	00	00	00	NA	04
East Kameng	00	00	00	NA	03
Papumpare	00	00	00	NA	04
Lower Subansiri	00	00	00	NA	02
Upper Subansiri	00	00	00	NA	05
West Siang	00	00	00	NA	06
East Siang	01	01	01	NA	05
Upper Siang	00	00	00	NA	04
Dibang Valley	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lohit	00	00	01	NA	03
Changlang	00	00	00	NA	04
Tirap	00	00	00	NA	03
Kurung Kamey	00	00	00	NA	04
Lower Dibang Valley	00	00	00	NA	03
Anjaw	00	00	00	NA	02
Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	02	NA	53

NA:Not Available.

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Tawang	00	01	01	NA	01
West Kameng	00	00	04	NA	04
East Kameng	00	01	00	NA	03
Papumpare	00	01	02	00	04
Lower Subansiri	01	00	00	NA	02
Upper Subansiri	00	00	05	NA	05
West Siang	01	00	05	NA	06
East Siang	01	01	05	00	05
Upper Siang	00	00	03	00	04
Dibang Valley	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lohit	00	00	02	NA	03
Changlang	03	03	04	00	04
Tirap	00	01	03	NA	03
Kurung Kamey	00	00	04	NA	04
Lower Dibang Valley	00	00	00	01	03
Anjaw	00	00	02	NA	02
Arunachal Pradesh	06	08	40	01	53

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. ¹ Based on last one month services. NA:Not Available.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Tawang	01	01	01	01	01
West Kameng	04	02	02	01	04
East Kameng	00	01	01	01	03
Papumpare	03	03	03	04	04
Lower Subansiri	01	02	02	01	02
Upper Subansiri	02	05	05	05	05
West Siang	02	06	04	06	06
East Siang	01	05	05	05	05
Upper Siang	02	04	04	03	04
Dibang Valley	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lohit	00	03	03	03	03
Changlang	03	04	03	04	04
Tirap	03	03	03	03	03
Kurung Kamey	01	04	03	04	04
Lower Dibang Valley	02	03	03	03	03
Anjaw	02	02	02	02	02
Arunachal Pradesh	27	48	44	46	53

*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization. NA:Not Available.

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 2012-13.

District	Number of DHs having:							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Tawang	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
West Kameng	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	01
East Kameng	01	00	00	00	01	01	00	01
Papumpare	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Lower Subansiri	00	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Upper Subansiri	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	01
West Siang	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
East Siang	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Upper Siang	00	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Dibang Valley	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
Lohit	01	00	00	01	00	01	01	01
Changlang	00	00	00	01	01	01	00	01
Tirap	00	00	01	00	00	00	01	01
Kurung Kamey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Dibang Valley	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01
Anjaw	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	05	02	02	07	07	04	10	14

NA:No facility available

APPENDIX - A

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APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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APPENDIX - C

AGENCY DEVELOPED CAPI SOFTWARE

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APPENDIX - D

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

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Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
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APPENDIX - E

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APPENDIX - H

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APPENDIX - I

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX-J

LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

Name of the Partner Institute	States
Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

APPENDIX - K

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - L

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH



(स्थापना / Established in 1996)
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Capacity Building for a Better Future

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