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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Assam



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

ASSAM

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB)

selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)* were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Assam was conducted in all 33 districts of the state from 17 June, 2019 to 21 December, 2019 by the Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 30,119 households, 34,979 women age 15-49 (including 5,314 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,973 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Assam, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Assam, 84 percent of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.3 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Sixty-three percent of households in Assam have household heads who are Hindu. Thirty-four percent of households have household heads who are Muslim, and 3 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Thirteen percent each of households in Assam have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe, and 26 percent belong to an other backward class. Forty-eight percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (64%) are nuclear, and 36 percent of the population resides in non-nuclear households.

More than one-quarter (28%) of Assam's population is under age 15, and only 5 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,012 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is much lower at (970 females per 1,000 males). Fourteen percent of the persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (96%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 88 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Sixty-six percent of deaths of usual residents of households members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities. In Assam, 57 percent of deaths registered at age 0-4, 71 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 68 percent of deaths at age 35 and above.

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 66 percent of deaths were registered among both Hindus and Muslims, and 58 percent among Christians. Seventy-two percent of deaths were registered among scheduled castes, 63 percent among other backward classes, and 55 percent among scheduled tribes.

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. The results, based on 130,500 persons, is for the *de jure* household population. Only 1 percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The least reported type of disability is visual disability (0.1%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability. The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household population age 70 and above have any disability, compared with 0.5 percent age 0-4.

Housing characteristics

Almost one-third (32%) of households in Assam live in a *pucca* house and 93 percent of households have electricity.

Seven percent of households in Assam have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-five percent of households in Assam have basic drinking water service, and 86 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 7 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (22%) are more likely than rural households (4%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Fifty-three percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using ceramic, sand or other water filter). A large majority of households (42%) in Assam use a clean fuel for cooking.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

In Assam, 4 percent of all households surveyed, do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Almost all the households (96%) have access to a toilet facility, with higher accessibility in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (95%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 94 percent among scheduled tribe households to 97 percent households that are not scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, or other backward class. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 85 percent in Majuli district to 100 percent in Hailakandi district. All urban households in more than ten districts have access to a toilet facility.

Selected household possessions

In Assam, 76 percent of households own a house (78% of rural households and 68% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (91%) have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Twenty-nine percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 50 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 8 percent of rural households and only one percent of

urban households in Assam. Overall, 36 percent of all households in Assam own agricultural land, and almost two-thirds (65%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

In Assam, 33 percent of women and 31 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 and 29 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Eighty-five percent of women and 84 percent of men live in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 75 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

In Assam, 19 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 17 percent of women age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 23 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Assam. More than two-fifths (45%) of men and 36 percent of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (10%) are much more likely than women (5%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-four percent of men and 58 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (73% versus 61%) or widowed (3% versus 0.3%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (22% versus 38%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindu (62%), while 35 percent are Muslim, and 3 percent are Christian.

Twenty-six percent of female respondents belong to other backward class, while 13 percent each belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. Fourteen percent of men belong to scheduled tribe, while 47 percent of men and 48 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Seventy-nine percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 26 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 17 percent of women and 53 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of all other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres (AWC) that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

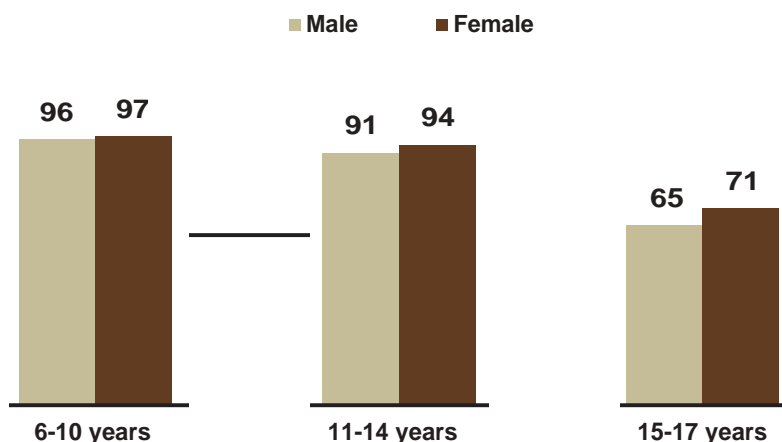
In Assam, 35 percent of boys and 37 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is slightly lower among children in nuclear households than non-nuclear households. Preschool attendance is higher in households headed by Hindus (40%) than Muslims (31%). Preschool attendance is highest among other backward class households (42%), slightly lower among scheduled tribe households (39%), and lowest in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class (33%). Preschool attendance is also higher in households with 1-2 members (53%), compared with households with 6 or more members (35%). Overall, urban households (41%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (35%). Preschool attendance is highest in Majuli district (56%) and lowest in Dima Hasao district (19%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Assam attend school (92% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (95%) at age 6-14 years but drops sharply to 68 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 years age group. In the age group 15-17 years, 71 percent of girls compared with 65 percent of boys attend school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Assam, the median age at first marriage is 19.8 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 11 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 26 percent of men in the same age group. Almost one-third (32%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, which is almost unchanged since NFHS-4 (31%). Thirty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 75 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Assam.

Fertility levels

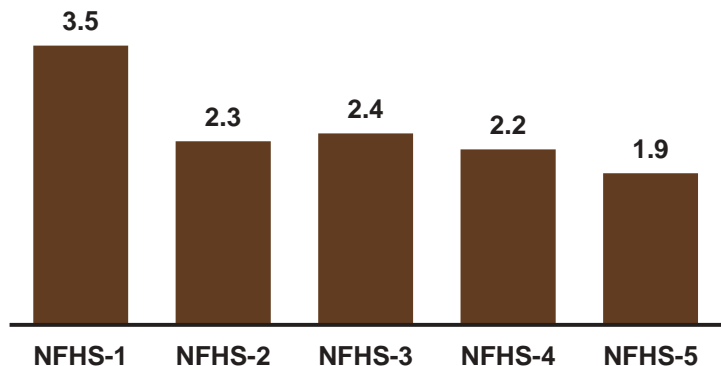
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Assam is 1.9 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.9 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 9 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 14 percent in NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.8 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women have an average of 0.8 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.4, compared with 1.6) and 0.9 more children than Christian women (a TFR of 1.5).

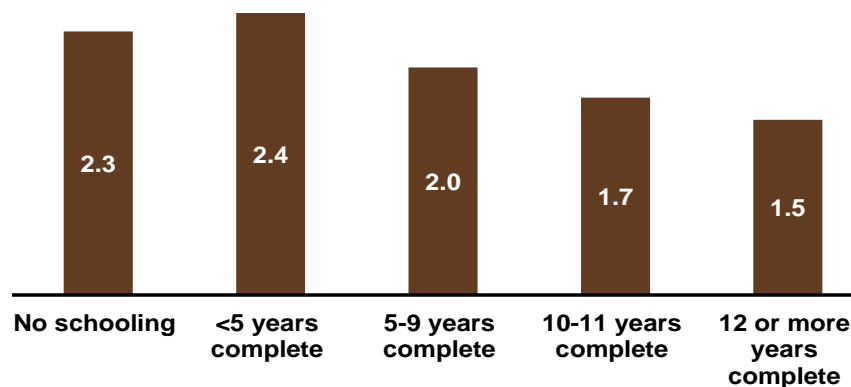
Fertility Trends

*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 10 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion and miscarriages are the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (63%) and last child too young (11%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (49%), other surgical methods (27%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (23%). Less than half (48%) of abortions were performed in the public health sector and 26 percent were performed in the private health sector. Seventeen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Assam (64%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Assam, 12 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 14 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 5 percent at age 17 years to 18 percent among women age 18 years and to 33 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (22%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (4%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Assam is 46 months. Four percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 12 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for births occurring after a deceased sibling (37%). One-third (33%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

One-third of births in Assam occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

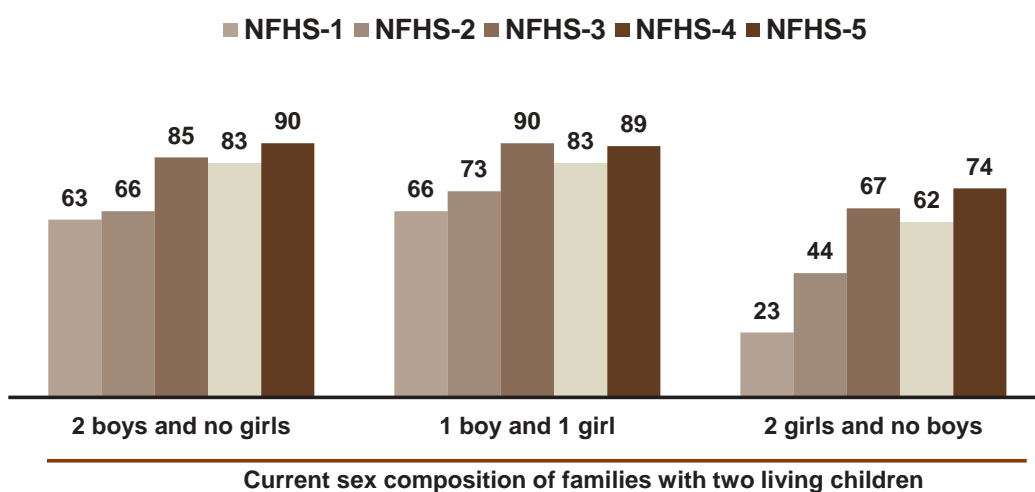
Sixty-seven percent of currently married women and 63 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 51 percent of women and 57 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. More than four-fifths (82%) of women and 79 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Assam, there is a strong preference for sons. Fourteen percent of women and 15 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, slightly above four-fifths of women (83%) and men (85%) would like to have at least one son and almost four-fifths (79%) want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 90 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 74 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased by 8 percentage points in the 4 years since NFHS-4 (79% to 87%).

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

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



In Assam, unplanned pregnancies are common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.9 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women age 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

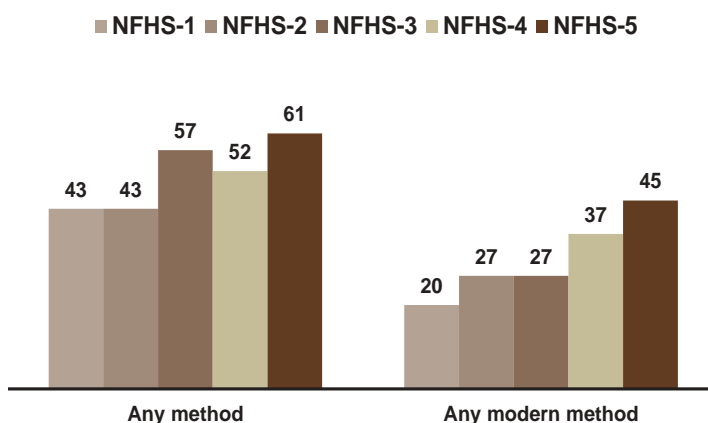
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Assam. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 35 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 37 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 51 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 61 percent, an increase by 9 percentage points from NFHS-4 (52%). The use of modern family planning methods (45%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (37%). The use of female sterilization has declined slightly, from 10 percent to 9 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has decreased to 15 percent from its level in NFHS-4 (18%). Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 40 percent for women age 15-19 to 72 percent for women age 30-39 but thereafter it decreases to 50 percent among women age 40-49. Among the districts, current use of any contraceptive method is highest in Sonitpur district (74%) and lowest in Kamrup district (39%).

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



In Assam, contraceptive use shows no difference in rural and urban areas (61% each). Contraceptive prevalence increases with years of schooling. For instance, contraceptive prevalence is higher by 4-5 percent (61-62%) among women with some years of schooling, compared with 57 percent among women with no schooling. Thirteen percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 5 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (60%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (61%) or Christian women (64%).

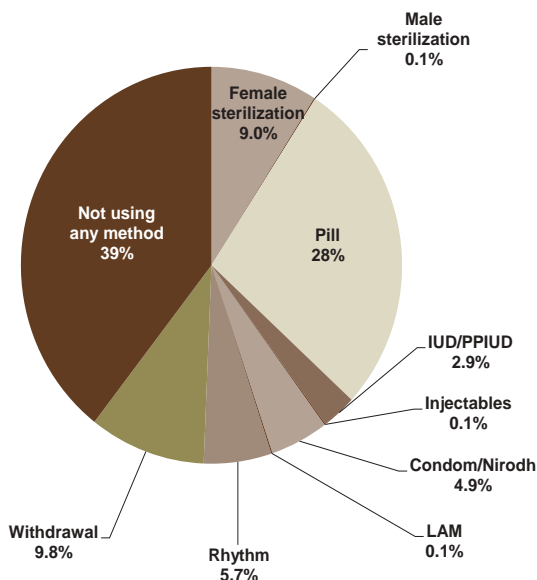
Women in Assam are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 70 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 66 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Assam are pill (28%), followed by condoms (5%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital (42%), and 6 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector, majorly from pharmacy/drugstore. Nonetheless, 34 percent of pill users and 31 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 47 percent for all contraceptive methods as well as for all modern spacing methods for users who discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Forty-seven percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

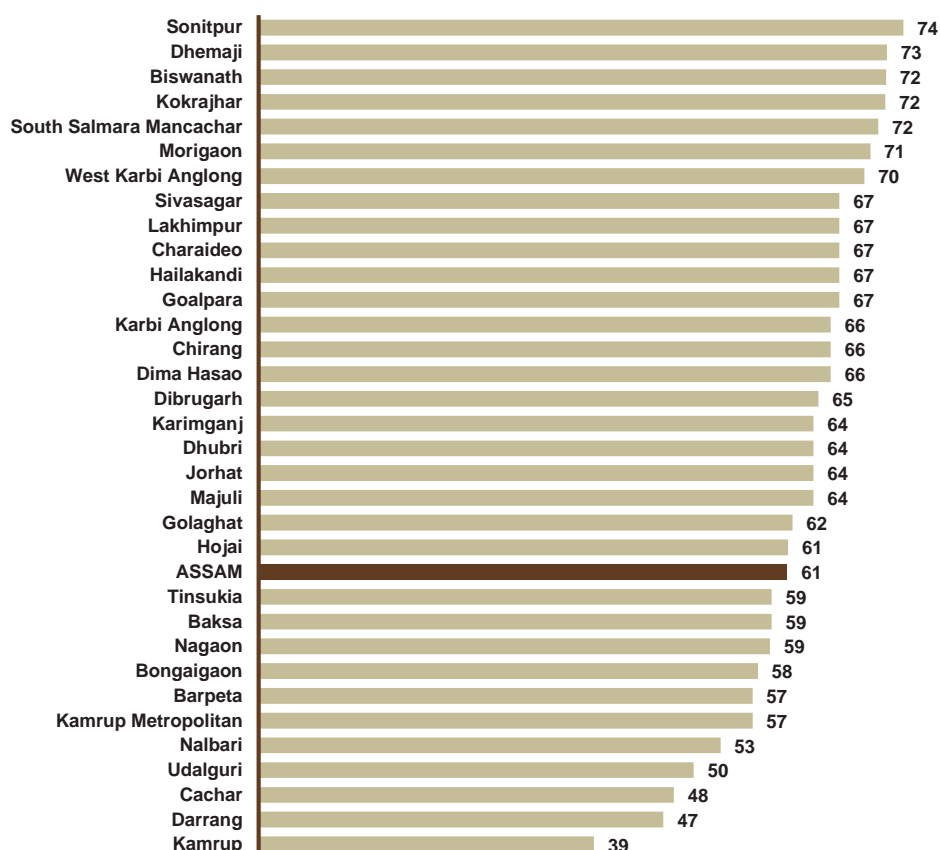
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-seven percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Seventy percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (63%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

One-fifth of men age 15-49 in Assam agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 15 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Almost three-fifths of men (57%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 11 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a decrease from its level in NFHS-4 (14%). Currently, 85 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 63 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. However, among the districts the total unmet need for family planning ranges from 5 percent in Biswanath to 18 percent in Kamrup district.

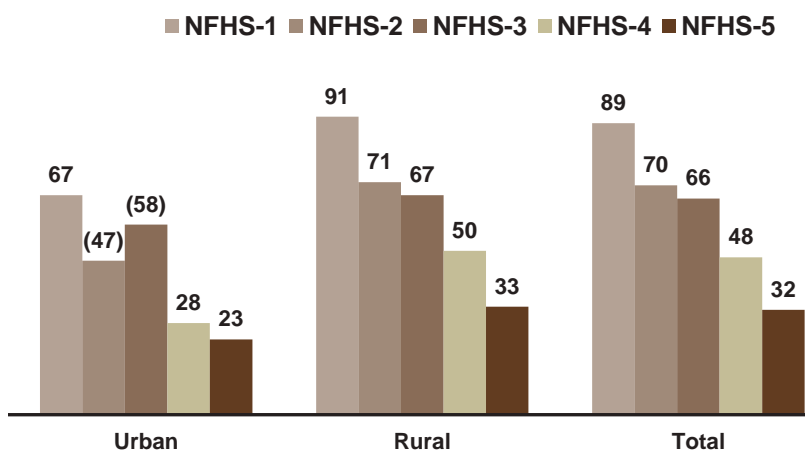
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years, including neonatal, post-neonatal, and infant mortality rates, is an important indicator that measures the overall welfare of any country. The infant mortality rate in Assam in NFHS-5 is estimated at 32 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 48, the NFHS-3 estimate of 66, the NFHS-2 estimate of 70, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 89 per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated at 39 deaths before the age of five years per 1,000 live births, down by 18 percentage points from the NFHS-4 (57 per 1,000 live births).

As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period. Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

Trends in Infant Mortality

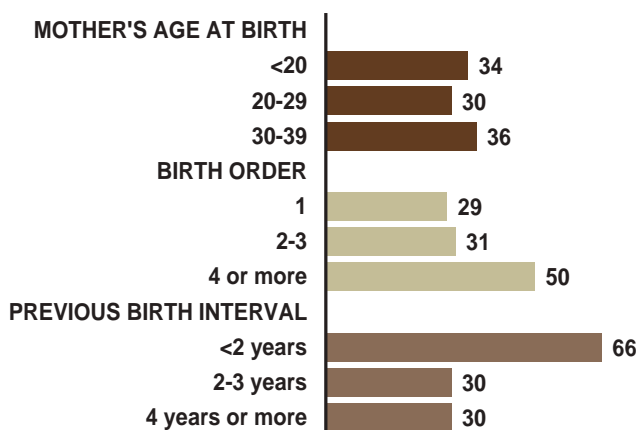
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 36 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 30 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rate is the same for Muslim children and Hindu children (32 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate continues to be lower in urban areas than rural areas, and it has dropped in both urban and rural areas since NFHS-4. Children whose

mothers have no schooling are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than those born to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

Antenatal care

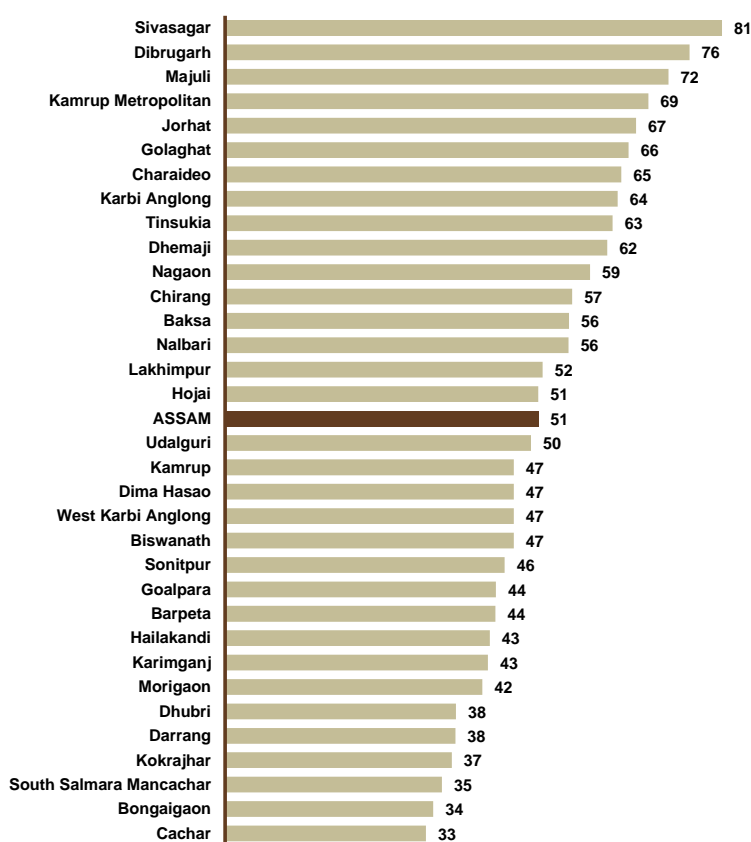
In Assam, among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than four-fifths (85%) received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (60% from a doctor and 25% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Four percent of mothers did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 97 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 99 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended.

Fifty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase by 9 percentage points of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 55% to 64%) and a marginal increase for women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 47% to 51%). For 92 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 48 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 19 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years



neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Fifteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

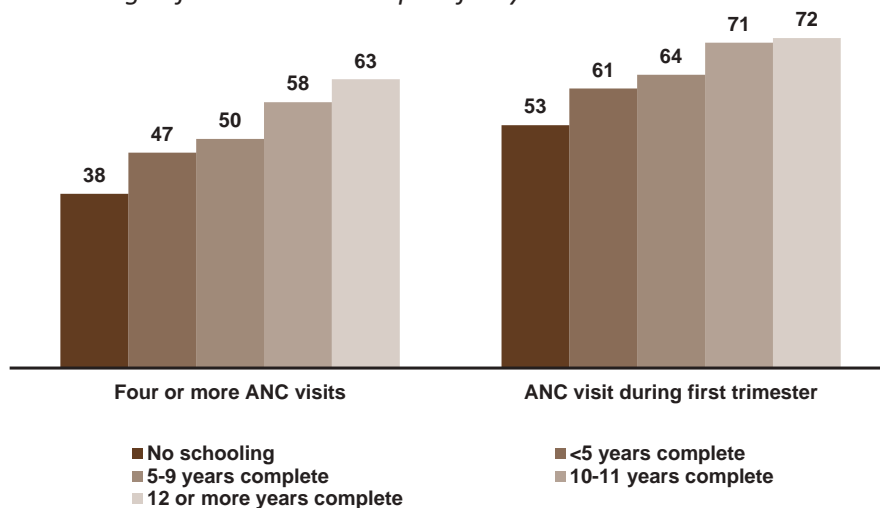
Fifty-one percent of mothers in Assam had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 7 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (81% received advice on breastfeeding and on keeping the baby warm, 75% on family planning, 74% on cord care, and 71% on the importance of institutional delivery).

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Assam, at least 93 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (98%), having a urine sample taken (94%), having a blood sample taken (94% each), and having their abdomen examined (93%).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years

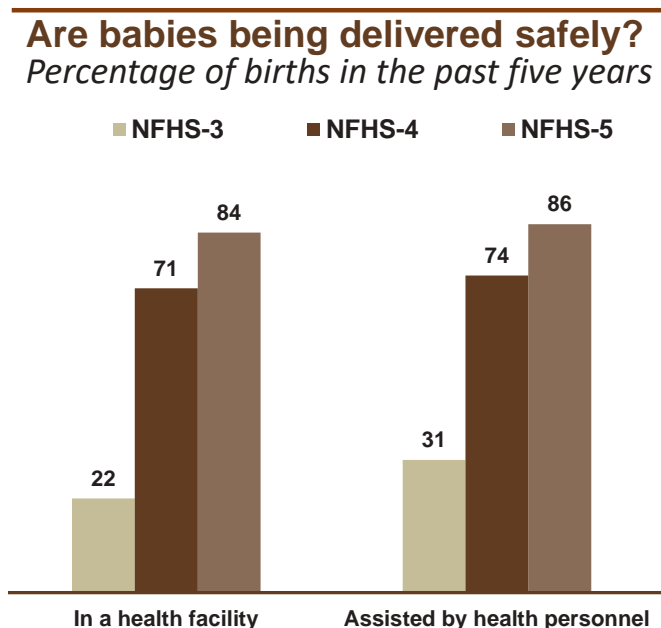


An ultrasound test was performed during 73 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Eighty-six percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 61 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (67%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (61%).

Delivery care

Eighty-four percent of births in Assam take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 16 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the past 4 years from 71 percent (NFHS-4) to 84 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 88 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 35 percent of deliveries. Eighty-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.



Eighty-four percent of children in Assam who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

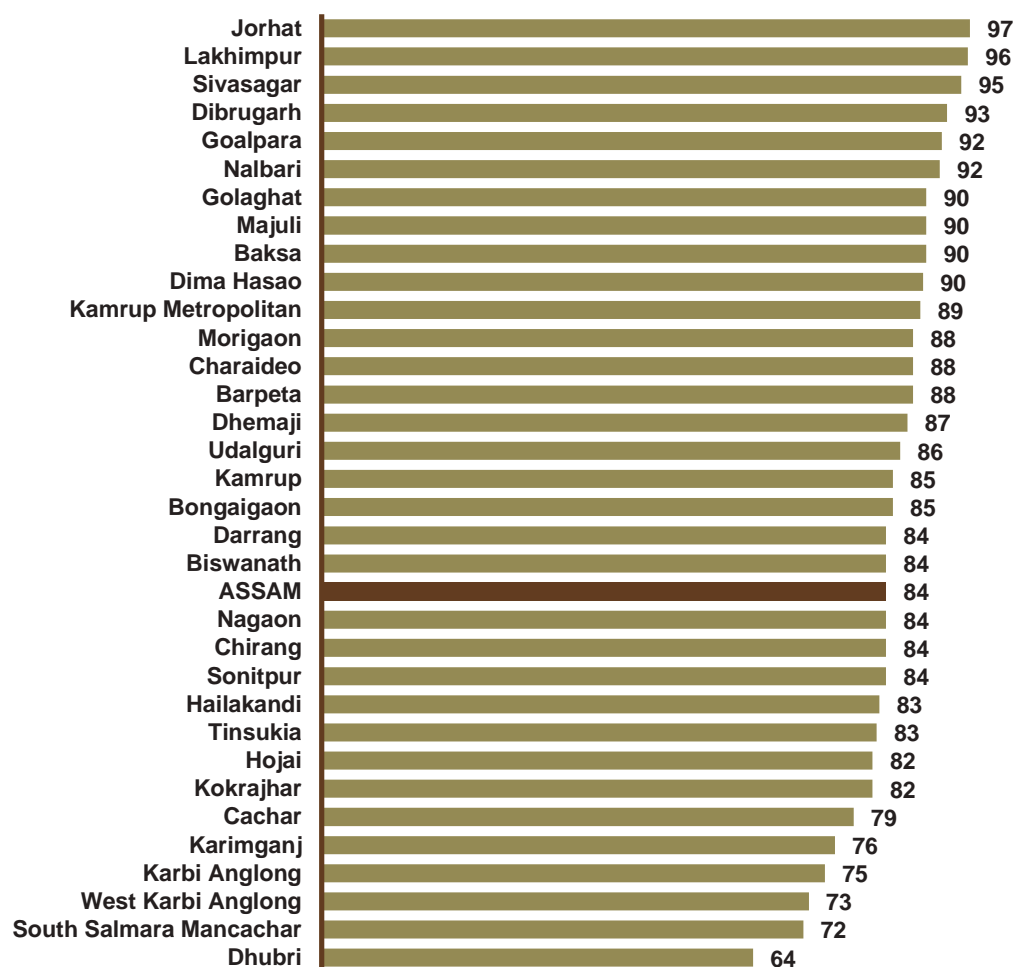
Eighty-six percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 9 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Eighteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-eight percent of caesarean sections (7% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, less than half of the women (46%) received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (48%) were more likely than urban women (30%) to receive financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Scheduled tribe women (53%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group of women (42-52%) to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Assam, 73 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 69 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 74 percent of births in public health facilities and 84 in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 34 percent of home births.

Seventy-two percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Sixteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Almost three-quarters (74%) of men with a child under three

years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child’s mother (86% in urban areas and 72% in rural areas), but only 71 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 58-71 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Among fathers with a child less than three years, 84-86 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy. Eighty-four percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 48-62 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

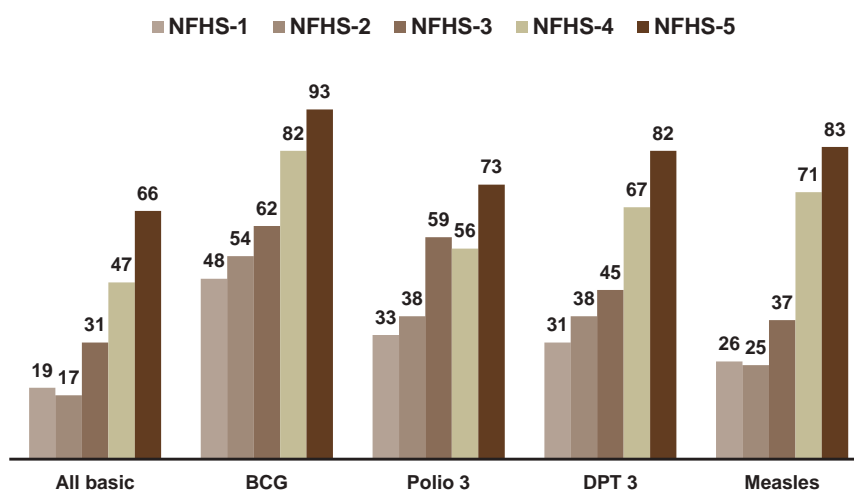
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Sixty-six percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 95 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (88%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (55%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



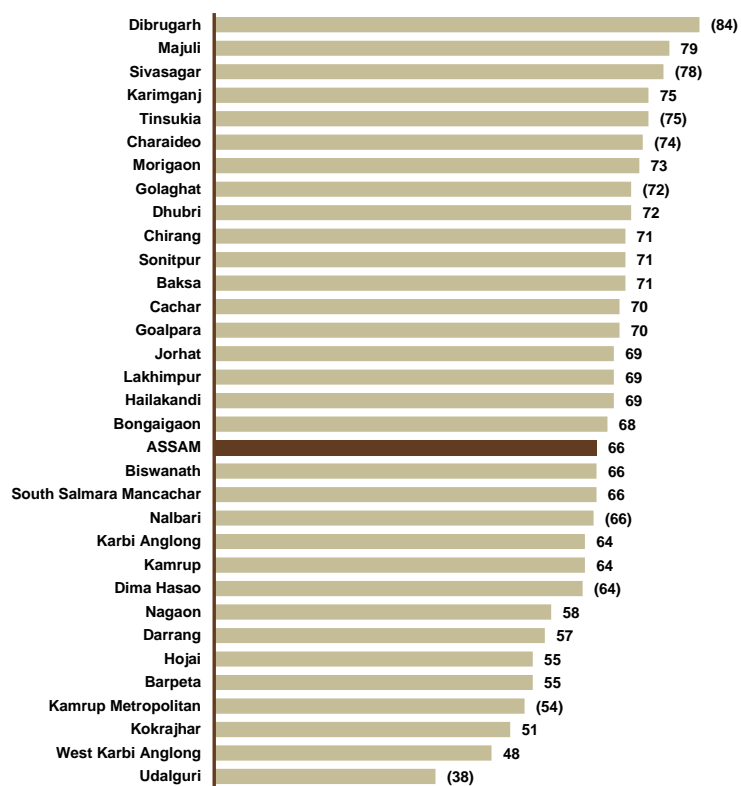
Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about three-quarters (73%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 82 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 83 percent have been

vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 91% to 82%) and polio vaccine (from 89% to 73%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there has been an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 67% to 82%), measles (from 71% to 83%), and BCG (from 82% to 93%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 56 percent to 73 percent. Overall, there is an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 47% to 66%) in the state. In addition, 86 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 75 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of all basic vaccinations is higher among males than females (68% versus 65%) and for rural than urban areas (67% versus 63%). Coverage of all basic vaccinations is higher among children from other backward class (72%) compared with children from any other caste/tribe group (64-68%).

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection in Assam (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 46 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eighteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 54 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

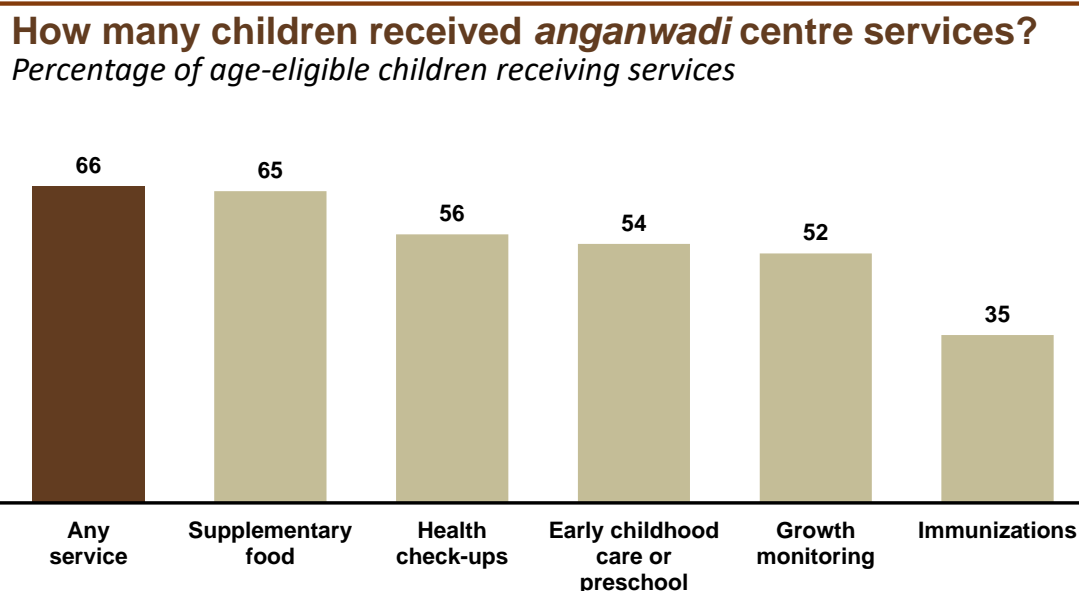
Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Fifty-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-six percent of mothers of young children knows about oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but 69 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters

(74%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-eight percent were given zinc supplements. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Assam only 2 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 35 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern is that nearly two-thirds (63%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 38 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.



In Assam, 66 percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (65%), health check-ups (56%), early childhood care or preschool (54%) and growth monitoring (52%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (35%). More than three-fifths (64%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, over two-thirds (68%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and (64%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Assam, only 64 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-three percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 49 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Children breastfed within one hour of birth is highest in Biswanath district (65%) and lowest in Cachar district (31%).

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 6 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 96 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and (92%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years is 4.4 months, which is the age to which half of children were exclusively breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 51 percent of children in Assam receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Twenty-eight percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (24%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 8 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Assam, nearly three-fifths (58%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 45 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Twenty-seven percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 24 percent of children age in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

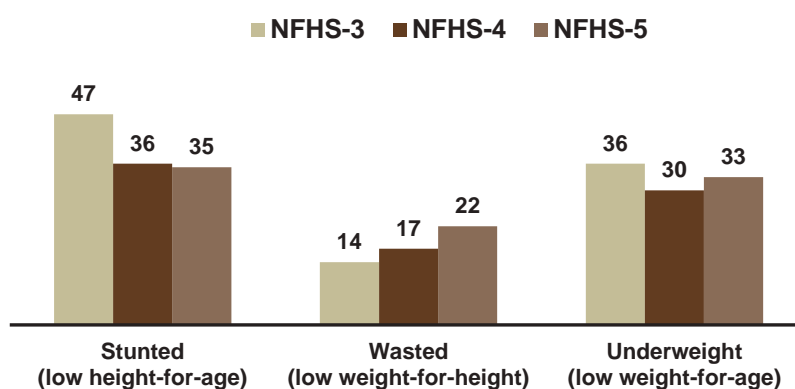
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-five percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-two percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 9 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-three percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 30 percent of children are stunted, 27 percent are wasted, and 34 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Assam has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 36 percent to 35 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight increased from 30 percent to 33 percent and children who are wasted increased from 17 percent to 22 percent since NFHS-4. The overall continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Assam.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. Undernutrition is generally higher among children not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class than children from any other caste/tribe group, and lower among Hindu children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

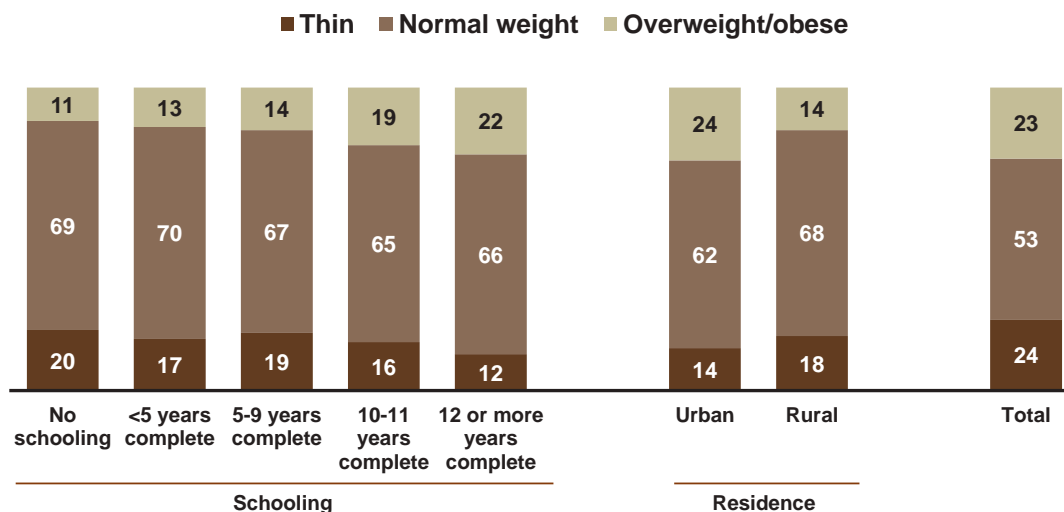
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

One-third of women and 30 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion of overweight or obese is 15 percent, which shows slight increase from NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (16%) than thin (13%). Eighteen percent of women in Assam are too thin. Over two-thirds of women (67%) and men (70%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas, and among other backward class. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men and women.

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

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than three-fifths (67%) of women and 45 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 57 percent for women age 15-19 to 73 percent for women age 40-49, and from 34 percent for men age 15-19 to 52 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is higher in rural areas (67%) than in urban areas (66%) and the risk among men is somewhat higher in urban areas (54%) than in rural areas (43%).

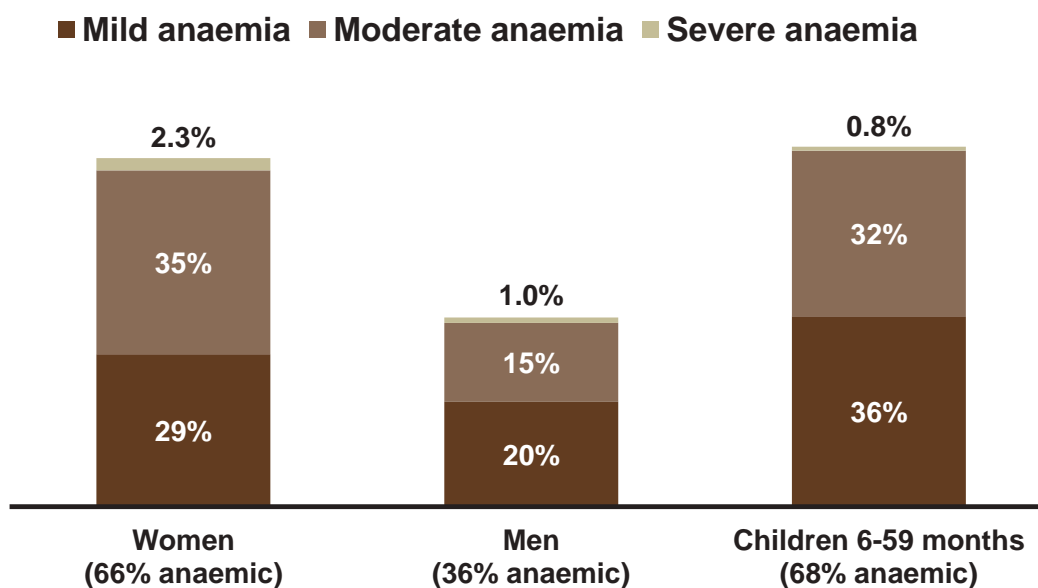
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-nine percent of Assam's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor

development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Assam, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Sixty-eight percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic in Assam. This includes 36 percent who are mildly anaemic, 32 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 36 percent in NFHS-4 to 68 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in Assam are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. Among the districts, 80 percent of children age 6-59 months in Kamrup Metropolitan district are anaemic, followed by West Karbi Anglong district (79%), and lowest in Morigaon district (53%).

Sixty-six percent of women in Assam have anaemia, including 29 percent with mild anaemia, 35 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 40-49, and other backward class women, but anaemia exceeds 51 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 20 percentage points since NFHS-4. Less than two-fifths (36%) of men in Assam are anaemic. Men age 15-19 or 40-49 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly.

In Assam, 298 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (274) than among women (323) and is higher in rural areas (311) than in urban areas (220).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (92% of men and 95% of women), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 63 percent of women and 61 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-fifths (62%) of women and 71 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 91 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 5 percent of women and 11 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 2,060 women and 1,587 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,610 women and 523 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,642 per 100,000 women and 365 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among men (635 per 100,000) than among women (1,205 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 122 women per 100,000 and 100 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Assam have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Fifteen percent of men in Assam have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Assam, 5 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 7 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and those with fewer than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Women are more likely than men age 15-49 to have normal blood glucose levels (92% of women versus 88% of men). Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (3% of men versus 1% of women). Nine percent of women and 14 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Assam, a negligible proportion (0.2%) of women age 15-49 years have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, breast cancer, and cancer of the oral cavity. Two percent of men have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of several health insurance/financing scheme in India, only 60 percent of households in Assam have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health

insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher in rural areas (62%) compared with urban areas (50%).

More than half of adults (53% women and 54% men) age 15-49 in Assam are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among adults with no schooling than adults having 12 or more years of schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half (54%) of men and 13 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *Khaini* (24%), and smokes cigarettes (21%). Among women, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (14%) but in urban areas men consume more tobacco products (55%). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Assam, among adults age 15-49, 6 percent of women and 27 percent of men drink alcohol, and among men the consumption is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas (28% versus 26%). In rural areas, 6 percent of women and 26 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 2 percent of women and 28 percent of men drink alcohol. A substantial proportion of men (48%) drink alcohol about once a week, 27 percent drink less than once a week and 25 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

Information on HIV/AIDS in NFHS-5 relates to knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-four percent of women in Assam have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 97 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 94 percent in rural areas. Women age 30-39 are more likely (95%) than older women age 40-49 (93%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (87%), women with no regular exposure to media (92%), and women from scheduled caste (94%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-eight percent of men in Assam have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas.

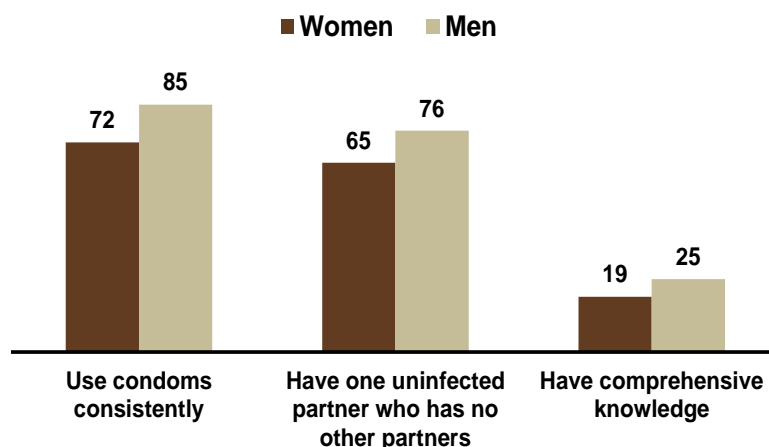
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 72 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 85 percent of men, and 65 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 76 percent of men.

Only 19 percent of women and 25 percent of men in Assam have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Three-quarters (76%) of both women and men in Assam would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (79%) and men (75%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-two percent of women and 69 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy percent of women and 68 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Over three-quarters of women (76%) and 72 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over two-thirds of women (69%) and half of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Seventy-six percent of women and 70 percent of men think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 12 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Seventeen percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (29%) are more likely than rural women (15%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Seventeen percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Assam, 9 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (33% of women, compared with 26% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 91 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex refers to sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 2 percent of men and 0.4 percent of women reported having had higher-risk sex. The proportion of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

More than half (53%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Assam, 69 percent use cloth, 53 percent use sanitary napkins, 14 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 67 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 45 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 64 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 83 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 83 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 90 percent earned cash (including 13 percent who earned both cash and in-kind). Eight percent were not paid at all. Most men who were employed earned cash (96%), including 10 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Three percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (86%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 69 percent of employed men.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 88 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-nine percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and nearly half (46%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are slightly more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care or decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (86% each) than decisions about major household purchases (84%). Overall, 78 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 67 percent among women age 15-19 to 78 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (95%) and 98 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Only 1 percent of men participate in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Assam, 29 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban women (36%) than rural women (27%), increases with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (37%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (56%) than any other group of women.

A large majority (79%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Seventy-nine percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 90 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes has improved since NFHS-4. Sixty-three percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 14 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions.

Urban women (23%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (18%). This percentage increases with education; 32 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 11 percent of women with less than 5 years of schooling and 8 percent of women with no schooling. More than one-quarter (29%) of employed women who earn in cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 23 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (14%) to use a mobile phone compared with Christian women (24%). Women belonging to other backward classes (23%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging from any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Forty-two percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 in Assam own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 35 percent of women and 64 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

Forty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 35 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Assam, 57 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 71 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 54 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 30 percent among women with no schooling to 87 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Sixty-five percent of scheduled caste women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 54-60 percent of women from any other caste/tribe group. Women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are less likely to be able to read SMS messages (66%) than women from any other caste/tribe group (70-78%).

Fifty-seven percent of women in Assam have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-two percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (21%), followed by if she neglects the house or children and argues with husband (15%), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (14%). Men are more likely to agree: 36 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if

the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (22%) or if she neglects the house or children as well as argues with him (15%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 24 percent of women and 30 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-seven percent of women and 70 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Less than three-quarters of men (71%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual, or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Assam, one-third of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 34 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 6 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

More than one-third (37%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Assam have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling, women with 3-4 children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Assam, 31 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 7 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 12 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-eight percent of ever-married women report having been

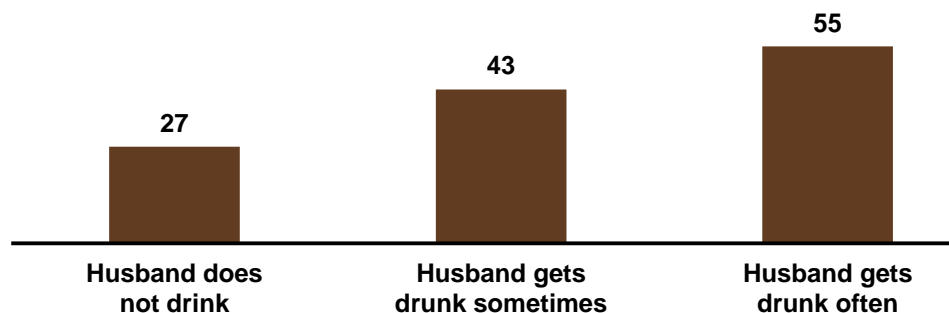
slapped by their husband. Twelve percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Ten percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 7 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 6 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 2 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Five percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 4 percent report that their husbands forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 32 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 6 (18%) ever-married women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (35%) than in urban areas (28%); and among women who are employed for cash (49%) than women who are not employed (30%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (77%), gets drunk often (57%), gets drunk sometimes (45%), and if the husband never attended school (44%). Experience of spousal violence is also much higher (63%) among women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, one-quarter of ever-married women age 18-49 who have

ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion is as high as 39 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (35%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (20%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (10%); and severe burns (9%).

Help seeking

In Assam, only 10 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 9 percent never sought help but told someone. Women most likely to seek help are those who experienced both physical and sexual violence (23%). More than four-fifths (81%) never sought help nor told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (44%), their husband's family (37%), or neighbour (13%). Eleven percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,093	26,400	30,493
Households occupied	4,051	26,266	30,317
Households interviewed	3,988	26,131	30,119
Household response rate ¹	98.4	99.5	99.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,460	31,363	35,823
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,291	30,688	34,979
Women response rate ²	96.2	97.8	97.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	734	4,560	5,294
Number of eligible men interviewed	681	4,292	4,973
Men response rate ²	92.8	94.1	93.9

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Baksa	22	899	921	99.8	21	1,154	1,175	99.3	na	156	156	98.1
Barpeta	85	829	914	99.8	102	1,061	1,163	98.6	16	143	159	97.0
Biswanath	42	859	901	98.9	41	959	1,000	96.0	9	126	135	91.8
Bongaigaon	132	784	916	99.3	157	935	1,092	98.5	18	151	169	99.4
Cachar	171	736	907	99.1	203	907	1,110	98.7	24	128	152	98.7
Charaideo	66	856	922	100.0	76	1,041	1,117	98.8	6	160	166	96.5
Chirang	63	849	912	99.5	52	1,024	1,076	98.4	16	132	148	93.1
Darrang	66	852	918	99.4	72	981	1,053	98.8	11	165	176	98.3
Dhemaji	66	852	918	99.4	70	919	989	95.5	11	137	148	91.4
Dhubri	108	804	912	99.3	112	905	1,017	98.6	17	111	128	93.4
Dibrugarh	174	746	920	99.9	180	906	1,086	97.7	19	142	161	97.0
Dima Hasao	260	658	918	99.7	283	718	1,001	94.2	43	106	149	93.1
Goalpara	131	786	917	99.5	156	1,002	1,158	99.5	29	135	164	97.0
Golaghat	87	832	919	99.8	83	945	1,028	97.9	10	119	129	92.8
Hailakandi	63	842	905	98.9	76	981	1,057	96.3	9	121	130	81.3
Hojai	230	666	896	98.4	265	762	1,027	96.8	33	115	148	93.7
Jorhat	215	702	917	99.6	236	783	1,019	96.9	31	117	148	89.2
Kamrup	84	810	894	98.1	91	930	1,021	96.3	11	127	138	83.1
Kamrup Metropolitan	749	154	903	98.8	757	169	926	97.7	147	18	165	92.7
Karbi Anglong	132	787	919	99.9	151	891	1,042	96.4	26	130	156	92.3
Karimganj	87	830	917	99.5	95	1,075	1,170	99.5	13	147	160	98.8
Kokrajhar	48	849	897	97.7	49	1,003	1,052	98.2	14	130	144	92.9
Lakhimpur	87	829	916	99.3	84	873	957	97.3	14	126	140	96.6
Majuli	na	921	921	99.9	na	1,052	1,052	97.6	na	146	146	94.8
Morigaon	64	851	915	99.5	72	999	1,071	97.4	11	125	136	92.5
Nagaon	109	813	922	99.9	131	991	1,122	99.3	22	147	169	98.8
Nalbari	106	780	886	98.3	123	888	1,011	94.8	22	123	145	85.8
Sivasagar	110	809	919	99.9	104	916	1,020	98.2	18	128	146	96.1
Sonitpur	105	804	909	99.1	110	957	1,067	98.1	24	124	148	96.1
South Salmara												
Mancachar	44	868	912	99.0	53	1,032	1,085	98.6	9	153	162	91.5
Tinsukia	174	745	919	100.0	164	898	1,062	96.5	29	126	155	95.7
Udalguri	42	874	916	99.6	51	1,037	1,088	98.4	11	140	151	97.4
West Karbi Anglong	66	855	921	99.8	71	994	1,065	96.6	8	138	146	93.0
Assam	3,988	26,131	30,119	99.3	4,291	30,688	34,979	97.6	681	4,292	4,973	93.9

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.4	6.2	6.3	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.2
5-9	7.2	6.8	7.0	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.8
10-14	7.9	8.0	7.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.3
15-19	8.4	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0
20-24	8.3	9.0	8.6	7.8	9.2	8.5	7.8	9.2	8.5
25-29	9.6	9.4	9.5	8.2	9.5	8.8	8.4	9.5	8.9
30-34	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.7
35-39	8.2	9.1	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6
40-44	6.7	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0
45-49	7.3	7.8	7.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4
50-54	6.0	6.4	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8
55-59	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
60-64	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.5
65-69	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
75-79	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8
80 or more	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	31.1	26.5	28.8	13.2	10.2	11.7	15.8	12.5	14.2
Number	9,346	9,180	18,527	54,580	55,501	110,086	63,926	64,681	128,613
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	982	na	na	1,017	na	na	1,012
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	945	na	na	973	na	na	970
Schooling²									
No schooling	6.3	12.1	9.2	15.0	23.4	19.2	13.7	21.8	17.8
<5 years complete	15.6	16.0	15.8	24.2	21.9	23.0	22.9	21.1	22.0
5-9 years complete	34.3	34.4	34.3	39.0	37.6	38.3	38.3	37.1	37.7
10-11 years complete	12.8	12.6	12.7	8.8	7.8	8.3	9.4	8.5	8.9
12 or more years complete	30.9	24.9	27.9	13.1	9.3	11.1	15.7	11.5	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,622	8,505	17,128	48,872	49,878	98,754	57,494	58,383	115,882
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	8.1	8.3	5.8	4.8	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.8

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristicsPercent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	81.5	85.3	84.7	87.1
Female	18.4	14.7	15.3	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	4.4	4.3	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	68.1	63.6	64.3	55.1
Non-nuclear	31.9	36.4	35.7	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.0	59.8	63.1	60.0
Muslim	18.6	36.6	33.7	36.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.3	3.3	3.0	2.9
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	18.7	12.3	13.4	13.0
Scheduled tribe	7.5	14.0	13.0	12.6
Other backward class	21.3	26.4	25.6	24.5
Other	51.9	46.9	47.7	49.5
Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.9	91.5	92.7	92.6
No	1.1	8.5	7.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source				
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	22.1	3.7	6.7	6.1
Piped to neighbour	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Public tap/standpipe	8.2	3.8	4.5	4.3
Tube well or borehole	50.4	72.0	68.5	69.2
Other improved ²	10.2	5.3	6.1	6.0
Unimproved source				
Unprotected dug well	3.6	7.6	7.0	7.0
Unprotected spring	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
Surface water	0.7	5.5	4.7	5.1
Other source	3.3	0.8	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.4	87.7	88.5	88.4
Less than 30 minutes	6.4	10.6	9.9	9.9
Thirty minutes or longer	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	91.1	84.3	85.4	85.1
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	17.3	16.2	16.3	16.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Strain through cloth	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	56.7	41.8	44.2	43.4
Use electronic purifier	10.2	1.1	2.6	2.2
Use solar disinfection	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	3.7	1.4	1.8	1.7
Other	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
No treatment	28.4	48.1	44.9	45.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	67.9	49.7	52.6	51.6
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	67.3	67.3	67.3	68.5
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	51.2	29.5	33.1	33.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other ⁷	8.8	13.7	12.9	13.6
Other ⁷	7.2	23.9	21.2	21.5
Shared facility⁸				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	24.1	9.4	11.8	10.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	18.1	4.0	6.3	5.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ⁷	4.3	2.1	2.5	2.1
Other ⁷	1.7	3.2	3.0	2.6
Unimproved				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.6	18.4	16.7	17.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Dry toilet	2.9	9.0	8.0	8.4
Other	2.4	5.0	4.6	4.8
Other	1.3	3.5	3.1	3.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.9	4.9	4.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	67.3	67.3	67.3	68.5
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	24.1	9.4	11.8	10.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.8	3.3	2.9	3.0
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	30.8	68.8	62.6	63.2
<i>Pucca</i>	65.5	24.9	31.6	30.7
Missing	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	82.3	78.5	79.1	76.1
3-4	15.2	17.7	17.3	19.3
5-6	2.4	3.3	3.2	4.0
7 and over	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LPG/natural gas	85.1	33.1	41.6	39.1
Biogas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.2
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wood	11.3	62.4	54.0	56.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Agricultural crop waste	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	85.5	33.7	42.1	39.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	11.9	65.1	56.4	59.2
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	59.4	36.8	40.5	39.3
In the house, no separate room	20.9	13.4	14.6	13.3
In a separate building	18.1	46.0	41.5	43.9
Outdoors	1.2	3.2	2.8	3.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,913	25,206	30,119	130,500

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	94.7	90.9	91.1	91.3
Open fire	4.5	8.8	8.7	8.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	583	16,418	17,002	77,210
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	22.1	32.5	30.8	32.5
Weekly	11.5	15.5	14.8	15.3
Monthly	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
Less than monthly	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Never	55.5	40.3	42.8	40.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,913	25,206	30,119	130,500

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

¹¹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-pucca houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	99.3	94.8	95.8
Muslim	98.4	96.2	96.4
Christian	96.8	94.2	94.3
Other	*	96.5	96.9
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	97.9	95.1	95.8
Scheduled tribe	99.8	93.0	93.6
Other backward class	99.4	94.9	95.5
Other	99.3	96.3	96.9
Don't know	*	91.9	93.7
Total	99.1	95.3	95.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Baksa	*	93.6	93.7
Barpeta	98.9	97.1	97.3
Biswanath	(100.0)	96.3	96.6
Bongaigaon	100.0	98.5	98.7
Cachar	98.9	94.3	95.1
Charaideo	98.5	95.3	95.5
Chirang	100.0	95.0	95.4
Darrang	97.0	98.1	98.0
Dhemaji	100.0	94.9	95.3
Dhubri	95.8	86.5	87.9
Dibrugarh	100.0	97.3	97.9
Dima Hasao	100.0	97.0	97.9
Goalpara	99.3	97.0	97.3
Golaghat	100.0	94.7	95.1
Hailakandi	100.0	99.5	99.6
Hojai	92.6	96.1	95.0
Jorhat	100.0	96.0	97.1
Kamrup	97.6	95.0	95.4
Kamrup Metropolitan	100.0	96.7	99.5
Karbi Anglong	100.0	96.6	97.2
Karimganj	100.0	98.0	98.2
Kokrajhar	(97.7)	88.4	89.0
Lakhimpur	100.0	96.6	97.0
Majuli	na	84.7	84.7
Morigaon	96.3	94.8	94.9
Nagaon	100.0	97.3	97.6
Nalbari	97.2	97.2	97.2
Sivasagar	100.0	98.0	98.2
Sonitpur	100.0	91.8	93.1
South Salmara Mancachar	(95.5)	94.9	94.9
Tinsukia	97.6	96.9	97.1
Udalguri	(100.0)	93.9	94.1
West Karbi Anglong	95.5	92.7	92.9
Assam	99.1	95.3	95.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Assam, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	96.9	86.8	88.5	88.3
Pressure cooker	89.0	55.2	60.7	60.5
Chair	96.6	95.6	95.7	96.2
Cot or bed	97.8	92.0	93.0	92.8
Table	96.1	92.7	93.2	93.9
Electric fan	96.8	82.4	84.7	85.1
Radio or transistor	4.9	3.3	3.6	3.7
Television (black and white)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Television (colour)	78.8	43.6	49.3	49.9
Any television	79.4	44.3	50.0	50.5
Sewing machine	23.9	9.2	11.6	12.1
Mobile telephone	96.6	91.0	91.9	93.5
Landline telephone	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Internet	68.7	37.7	42.8	44.3
Computer	22.6	4.3	7.3	7.1
Refrigerator	41.7	9.6	14.9	14.8
Air conditioner/cooler	7.8	0.5	1.7	1.4
Washing machine	16.6	2.0	4.4	4.0
Watch or clock	84.3	70.2	72.5	73.5
Water pump	27.0	13.7	15.9	16.5
Thresher	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tractor	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
None of the above	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	48.4	74.6	70.3	73.6
Motorcycle or scooter	43.6	26.2	29.0	30.6
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Car	19.3	5.9	8.1	8.4
None of the above	26.4	19.4	20.6	18.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	91.1	58.9	64.2	61.8
Irrigated land only	1.2	6.4	5.6	6.2
Non-irrigated land only	7.0	32.9	28.7	30.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Irrigation not determined	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	68.2	78.0	76.4	77.2
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	16.9	74.5	65.1	69.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.3
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	50.1	61.9	60.0	61.4
Percentage having a BPL card	29.3	53.7	49.7	51.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	56.3	67.4	65.6	66.4
Number	4,913	25,206	30,119	130,500

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	40.3	48.6	44.4	37.7	40.7	39.2	38.1	41.9	40.0
Muslim	25.7	37.0	30.6	31.8	30.8	31.3	31.4	31.1	31.3
Christian	*	*	(43.6)	27.9	33.6	30.7	29.7	33.6	31.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	35.2	51.1	43.7	33.1	38.6	35.8	33.5	41.1	37.3
Scheduled tribe	(28.5)	(64.9)	42.7	40.3	37.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	39.1
Other backward class	44.1	41.4	42.7	39.4	43.2	41.3	39.9	43.0	41.5
Other	35.4	42.7	38.7	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.2	32.8	32.5
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	36.3	49.2	42.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.4	35.8	35.1
Non-nuclear	36.6	42.5	39.5	35.0	37.0	36.0	35.2	37.6	36.4
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	(41.6)	(55.9)	49.5	(49.6)	(56.4)	53.1
3-5 members	36.1	48.0	41.8	33.5	37.6	35.5	33.8	38.8	36.2
6 or more members	35.3	41.2	38.1	36.2	32.4	34.2	36.1	33.1	34.6
Total	36.5	45.7	40.9	34.6	35.7	35.1	34.8	36.7	35.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to other religions and households with household head whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population (age 2-4 years) attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Assam, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baksa	*	*	*	39.1	42.4	40.8	39.1	42.5	40.9
Barpeta	*	*	*	35.9	42.9	39.3	34.2	41.8	37.9
Biswanath	*	*	*	27.0	39.5	34.3	28.1	40.3	35.0
Bongaigaon	*	*	*	46.4	48.9	47.5	47.7	46.6	47.2
Cachar	*	*	(50.9)	25.6	21.2	23.4	26.8	25.2	26.0
Charaideo	*	*	*	31.3	38.0	34.6	32.4	38.8	35.5
Chirang	*	*	*	36.2	33.4	34.9	35.7	31.8	33.8
Darrang	*	*	*	38.8	27.8	34.1	38.1	26.7	33.3
Dhemaji	*	*	*	34.9	24.7	29.5	35.8	25.7	30.5
Dhubri	*	*	*	33.8	34.0	33.9	31.8	33.5	32.7
Dibrugarh	*	*	(72.2)	50.1	41.7	45.5	57.0	45.2	50.8
Dima Hasao	*	*	(25.0)	13.3	19.9	16.2	18.1	19.6	18.8
Goalpara	*	*	(33.3)	31.9	41.3	36.8	31.1	40.5	36.2
Golaghat	*	*	*	39.4	52.4	46.7	39.0	52.5	46.6
Hailakandi	*	*	*	29.2	26.5	27.9	28.2	26.7	27.5
Hojai	*	(33.4)	(30.8)	33.0	36.1	34.5	31.7	35.2	33.5
Jorhat	*	*	(31.9)	45.3	51.2	47.9	42.2	47.1	44.5
Kamrup	*	*	*	32.8	33.4	33.0	31.1	34.8	32.6
Kamrup Metropolitan	(42.0)	(59.4)	50.4	*	*	(39.5)	40.3	56.1	48.0
Karbi Anglong	*	*	(29.1)	15.5	28.9	22.6	18.0	29.0	23.5
Karimganj	*	*	*	24.1	19.4	22.2	25.3	18.6	22.5
Kokrajhar	*	*	*	30.0	30.7	30.3	29.3	31.0	30.1
Lakhimpur	*	*	*	37.3	45.3	41.6	35.5	45.8	41.2
Majuli	na	na	na	60.2	50.5	55.9	60.2	50.5	55.9
Morigaon	*	*	*	46.4	51.8	49.1	44.9	51.1	48.0
Nagaon	*	*	*	29.8	32.3	31.1	29.5	33.5	31.6
Nalbari	*	*	*	36.7	56.1	45.7	37.4	58.1	47.0
Sivasagar	*	*	*	39.3	51.4	45.2	40.1	53.4	47.0
Sonitpur	*	*	*	48.6	34.3	40.7	50.8	36.4	42.9
South Salmara									
Mancachar	*	*	*	31.6	28.1	30.0	31.7	28.4	30.2
Tinsukia	*	*	(17.3)	38.3	35.2	36.9	35.2	31.1	33.3
Udalguri	*	*	*	47.9	32.7	39.3	47.9	32.4	39.1
West Karbi Anglong	*	*	*	25.2	31.4	28.6	24.2	31.8	28.1
Assam	36.5	45.7	40.9	34.6	35.7	35.1	34.8	36.7	35.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.7	96.2	96.4	98.1	96.7	96.9	98.4	96.5	96.7
6-13 (Elementary)	97.2	94.9	95.1	97.4	96.0	96.1	97.3	95.4	95.6
11-13 (Upper Primary)	94.9	92.7	92.9	96.4	94.7	94.9	95.6	93.7	93.9
14-15 (Secondary)	82.4	80.2	80.4	95.9	84.5	85.9	89.5	82.4	83.2
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	68.1	58.0	59.5	78.9	60.6	62.9	72.8	59.3	61.1
11-14 years	92.9	91.2	91.4	96.6	93.3	93.7	94.7	92.3	92.5
15-17 years	71.3	63.7	64.7	84.9	68.9	70.9	77.7	66.3	67.7
6-14 years	96.1	94.0	94.3	97.4	95.2	95.5	96.7	94.6	94.9
6-17 years	89.6	87.3	87.5	94.3	89.4	89.9	91.9	88.3	88.7
Religion of household head									
Hindu	93.8	89.7	90.3	96.9	90.0	91.1	95.3	89.9	90.7
Muslim	76.8	84.6	84.1	86.2	88.6	88.5	81.3	86.6	86.3
Christian	93.8	87.3	87.7	97.7	89.0	89.4	95.5	88.1	88.5
Other	*	(91.5)	(92.3)	*	(92.3)	(92.9)	*	91.9	92.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	87.7	87.0	87.1	96.7	88.5	90.1	92.3	87.7	88.6
Scheduled tribe	98.4	91.9	92.3	95.6	92.5	92.7	97.0	92.2	92.5
Other backward class	93.2	88.9	89.4	97.2	88.9	89.7	95.2	88.9	89.5
Other	93.2	88.3	89.2	95.4	89.5	90.7	94.3	88.9	89.9

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	92.2	6.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.5	10,671
5-9 years	89.8	6.7	1.6	1.8	100.0	4.4	12,685
10-14 years	87.0	8.2	2.2	2.6	100.0	7.5	13,338
15-17 years	82.4	10.0	2.7	4.9	100.0	11.0	7,001
Residence							
Urban	88.5	7.4	1.5	2.6	100.0	5.5	4,874
Rural	88.3	7.8	1.7	2.2	100.0	5.7	38,821
Sex							
Male	88.5	7.9	1.8	1.8	100.0	5.8	22,084
Female	88.1	7.6	1.6	2.7	100.0	5.6	21,608
Total age <15 years	89.5	7.3	1.5	1.7	100.0	4.7	36,694
Total age <18 years	88.3	7.7	1.7	2.2	100.0	5.7	43,695

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	79.3	15.4	94.7	4,035
2-4	92.8	4.4	97.3	6,635
Sex				
Male	88.0	8.2	96.3	5,422
Female	87.4	8.9	96.3	5,249
Residence				
Urban	88.7	8.3	97.0	1,180
Rural	87.6	8.6	96.2	9,490
Total	87.7	8.6	96.3	10,671

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
Baksa	94.1	3.8	97.9	336
Barpeta	90.7	5.3	96.0	587
Biswanath	85.9	12.9	98.7	145
Bongaigaon	91.7	3.5	95.2	228
Cachar	85.8	10.3	96.0	758
Charaideo	76.8	17.6	94.4	130
Chirang	96.6	2.7	99.3	150
Darrang	90.4	6.5	96.9	320
Dhemaji	90.8	7.5	98.3	208
Dhubri	89.9	6.6	96.4	574
Dibrugarh	82.1	11.8	93.9	412
Dima Hasao	89.4	5.5	95.0	54
Goalpara	93.1	5.7	98.8	317
Golaghat	77.7	13.2	90.9	268
Hailakandi	83.6	13.0	96.6	351
Hojai	95.9	2.7	98.7	88
Jorhat	79.2	13.6	92.8	266
Kamrup	83.1	8.2	91.4	466
Kamrup Metropolitan	85.7	9.5	95.2	312
Karbi Anglong	76.1	16.9	93.0	226
Karimganj	86.9	11.3	98.2	585
Kokrajhar	91.9	5.1	97.1	303
Lakhimpur	93.6	5.1	98.7	300
Majuli	87.6	10.5	98.1	47
Morigaon	89.7	7.1	96.8	366
Nagaon	92.2	6.9	99.2	1,099
Nalbari	88.7	8.4	97.1	226
Sivasagar	86.6	10.5	97.1	194
Sonitpur	85.7	10.3	96.0	387
South Salmara Mancachar	93.6	4.0	97.6	266
Tinsukia	82.1	10.1	92.1	381
Udalguri	86.7	9.3	96.1	226
West Karbi Anglong	79.4	16.0	95.4	94
Assam	87.7	8.6	96.3	10,671

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	*	*	(70.2)	57.1	54.1	56.1	58.2	55.9	57.4
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	(48.1)	*	*	(46.6)
15-24	*	*	*	(50.8)	53.6	52.3	60.0	52.5	56.2
15-19	*	*	*	(46.7)	(63.0)	55.5	(51.4)	(62.5)	57.5
20-24	*	*	*	*	(42.2)	(48.5)	(68.0)	(39.7)	54.7
25-34	*	*	*	63.0	(80.6)	69.0	64.5	(83.6)	71.1
35 and over	84.0	79.2	81.8	72.5	54.1	64.9	74.3	58.8	67.7
Religion of household head									
Hindu	80.9	78.5	79.8	66.7	55.4	62.1	69.3	60.2	65.5
Muslim	*	*	(85.0)	70.5	56.0	64.8	71.6	57.4	66.0
Christian	*	*	*	68.2	(38.6)	56.6	69.1	(38.6)	57.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	87.7	(78.0)	84.2	66.8	67.5	67.1	73.2	70.2	71.9
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	56.6	49.4	53.5	58.1	50.2	54.7
Other backward class	(69.0)	(74.4)	71.7	68.8	52.5	62.4	68.8	55.2	63.4
Other	83.5	81.2	82.4	71.2	55.3	65.0	73.0	60.3	67.9
Total	81.8	78.8	80.5	68.0	55.1	62.8	70.0	59.0	65.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons who belong to other religions and persons who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Assam, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baksa	*	*	*	(55.5)	(42.9)	50.5	(55.5)	(42.1)	50.1
Barpeta	*	*	*	(76.6)	(63.2)	70.3	(82.1)	(64.5)	74.3
Biswanath	*	*	*	58.7	(62.8)	60.6	63.0	(62.0)	62.5
Bongaigaon	*	*	*	*	(62.2)	(67.6)	(77.2)	(59.0)	69.1
Cachar	*	*	*	72.3	(72.5)	72.4	72.0	(72.9)	72.4
Charaideo	*	*	*	54.9	(39.6)	49.6	56.4	(39.9)	50.6
Chirang	*	*	*	(71.4)	*	71.6	(71.0)	(75.1)	72.7
Darrang	*	*	*	(67.5)	(66.8)	67.1	(69.4)	(69.0)	69.2
Dhemaji	*	*	*	(54.7)	(31.9)	44.1	(55.1)	(38.2)	47.2
Dhubri	*	*	*	(77.5)	(60.7)	69.1	(75.1)	(71.3)	73.1
Dibrugarh	*	*	*	74.5	(59.7)	68.9	75.3	(67.8)	72.3
Dima Hasao	*	*	*	*	*	(58.4)	(59.0)	*	(60.3)
Goalpara	*	*	*	(70.1)	(69.6)	69.9	(70.7)	(76.1)	73.3
Golaghat	*	*	*	(56.8)	(48.8)	53.3	59.1	(50.1)	55.2
Hailakandi	*	*	*	63.6	(54.0)	59.4	62.9	(56.8)	60.3
Hojai	*	*	*	(84.7)	*	(74.0)	(90.4)	(64.2)	79.7
Jorhat	*	*	*	(49.3)	(47.4)	48.4	57.2	57.1	57.2
Kamrup	*	*	*	56.2	(32.2)	47.4	60.8	(38.7)	52.4
Kamrup Metropolitan	*	*	(79.4)	*	*	*	(78.0)	*	(77.4)
Karbi Anglong	*	*	*	(61.5)	(61.8)	61.6	(61.9)	(59.2)	60.7
Karimganj	*	*	*	82.9	(51.2)	71.0	83.1	(56.6)	72.6
Kokrajhar	*	*	*	(68.9)	*	67.4	(72.5)	*	69.5
Lakhimpur	*	*	*	(67.5)	(54.6)	61.2	(74.6)	(57.8)	67.1
Majuli	na	na	na	61.9	(55.2)	59.3	61.9	(55.2)	59.3
Morigaon	*	*	*	76.1	(63.4)	71.4	79.5	(65.4)	74.3
Nagaon	*	*	*	67.9	*	65.6	70.2	*	66.0
Nalbari	*	*	*	(69.1)	*	54.0	(68.4)	(35.7)	55.0
Sivasagar	*	*	*	65.1	(38.4)	55.0	68.2	(39.9)	57.9
Sonitpur	*	*	*	(77.7)	(70.2)	75.0	(80.3)	(73.7)	77.9
South Salmara Mancachar	*	*	*	(72.6)	*	(74.5)	(70.1)	*	71.1
Tinsukia	*	*	*	73.3	(45.3)	65.3	70.3	(52.9)	64.3
Udalguri	*	*	*	(61.7)	(40.2)	50.0	(63.0)	(40.2)	51.2
West Karbi Anglong	*	*	*	(43.2)	*	41.5	(46.4)	*	43.5
Assam	81.8	78.8	80.5	68.0	55.1	62.8	70.0	59.0	65.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	9,259
Rural	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	56,032
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	5,249
5-14	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	12,892
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	11,955
25-34	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	11,317
35-49	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	12,975
50-69	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	9,234
70 and over	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	1,670
Total	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	65,291
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9,506
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	55,703
Age								
0-4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	5,422
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	13,133
15-24	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	11,112
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	10,443
35-49	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	13,045
50-69	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	10,019
70 and over	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	2,035
Total	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	65,209
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	18,764
Rural	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	111,735
Age								
0-4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10,671
5-14	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	26,025
15-24	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	23,067
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	21,760
35-49	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	26,020
50-69	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	19,254
70 and over	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	3,704
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	130,500

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.2	16.2	5,680	5,611	739	731
20-24	16.5	14.5	5,764	5,699	661	634
25-29	16.9	15.0	5,912	6,004	682	676
30-34	14.2	14.0	4,982	5,012	635	663
35-39	13.8	13.8	4,839	4,895	627	628
40-44	10.7	12.9	3,730	3,785	586	583
45-49	11.6	13.6	4,070	3,973	619	644
Residence						
Urban	15.0	15.7	5,239	4,291	715	614
Rural	85.0	84.3	29,740	30,688	3,835	3,945
Schooling						
No schooling	18.6	12.5	6,495	6,577	570	581
<5 years complete	9.3	10.3	3,254	3,146	471	456
5-9 years complete	42.6	41.7	14,886	14,890	1,896	1,904
10-11 years complete	12.4	12.5	4,347	4,485	567	574
12 or more years complete	17.1	23.0	5,997	5,881	1,046	1,044
Literacy						
Literate ¹	75.1	81.6	26,281	26,252	3,715	3,732
Not literate	24.6	17.1	8,594	8,640	777	770
Not measured	0.3	1.3	105	87	59	57
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	5.4	10.4	1,877	1,811	472	459
Watches television at least once a week	35.9	44.7	12,562	12,410	2,036	1,952
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.0	3.9	697	706	177	180
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	10.2	21.0	3,585	3,549	957	935
Not regularly exposed to any media	57.9	44.1	20,243	20,387	2,008	2,106
Marital status						
Never married	22.1	37.9	7,737	7,751	1,724	1,674
Currently married	73.4	61.1	25,673	25,715	2,782	2,842
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	12	13	0	0
Widowed	3.4	0.3	1,198	1,154	15	14
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.0	0.6	360	346	29	29
Religion						
Hindu	62.0	62.4	21,673	22,782	2,838	2,967
Muslim	34.8	34.6	12,166	10,621	1,576	1,398
Christian	3.0	2.6	1,042	1,461	119	169
Other	0.3	0.4	97	115	17	25

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.1	13.0	4,593	4,349	592	544
Scheduled tribe	12.7	14.2	4,452	6,322	646	881
Other backward class	25.9	25.6	9,047	9,396	1,166	1,228
Other	48.0	46.9	16,796	14,841	2,133	1,895
Don't know	0.3	0.3	91	71	14	11
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	34,979	34,979	4,551	4,559
Age 50-54	na	8.5	na	na	422	414
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,973	4,973
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	21.0	82.9	1,092	1,092	3,774	3,770
In agricultural occupation	2.9	25.9	153	149	1,177	1,248
In non-agricultural occupation	16.9	52.7	877	885	2,400	2,340
Don't know	1.2	4.3	62	58	197	182
Not employed	79.0	17.1	4,110	4,222	777	789
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	5,202	5,314	4,551	4,559
Age 50-54	na	8.5	na	na	422	414
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,973	4,973

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Assam

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.041	0.064	0.061	0.036	0.078	0.072	0.049	0.094	0.086
20-24	0.092	0.142	0.135	0.089	0.161	0.151	0.096	0.167	0.154
25-29	0.091	0.101	0.100	0.095	0.124	0.119	0.077	0.138	0.127
30-34	0.055	0.053	0.053	0.050	0.068	0.066	0.050	0.076	0.071
35-39	0.016	0.022	0.021	0.015	0.027	0.025	0.014	0.046	0.039
40-44	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.000	0.010	0.007
45-49	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.002	(0.000)	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.50	1.93	1.87	1.45	2.34	2.21	1.43	2.65	2.42
CBR	13.1	17.4	16.8	13.2	20.5	19.5	13.6	23.9	22.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.50	3.2	2.2	1.37
Rural	1.93	4.2	3.0	1.59
Schooling				
No schooling	2.27	2.5	3.4	1.70
<5 years complete	2.43	3.5	3.2	1.91
5-9 years complete	1.96	4.8	2.6	1.66
10-11 years complete	1.70	3.8	2.0	1.56
12 or more years complete	1.51	4.6	1.7	1.44
Religion				
Hindu	1.59	3.7	2.4	1.42
Muslim	2.38	4.9	3.7	1.80
Christian	1.47	3.6	3.0	1.12
Other	1.54	6.5	(2.6)	1.42
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.73	4.3	2.7	1.49
Scheduled tribe	1.54	4.0	2.6	1.34
Other backward class	1.62	3.6	2.5	1.46
Other	2.12	4.3	3.2	1.68
Don't know	(2.07)	3.9	*	(1.82)
Total	1.87	4.1	2.8	1.56

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of Women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	4.7	2.9	7.6	3,371
15	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,258
16	0.9	1.3	2.2	1,149
17	3.9	1.5	5.3	963
18	11.6	6.7	18.3	1,213
19	23.7	9.7	33.4	1,097
Residence				
Urban	4.0	1.8	5.8	684
Rural	8.4	4.1	12.5	4,997
Schooling				
No schooling	14.4	7.9	22.3	188
<5 years complete	17.5	3.8	21.3	183
5-9 years complete	9.2	4.5	13.6	3,534
10-11 years complete	4.3	2.5	6.7	1,172
12 or more years complete	2.5	1.6	4.1	603
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,547
Currently married	39.3	19.5	58.8	1,119
Religion				
Hindu	4.4	3.2	7.6	3,035
Muslim	12.6	4.8	17.4	2,452
Christian	2.3	2.0	4.3	177
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.7	3.2	7.0	687
Scheduled tribe	4.0	5.2	9.2	630
Other backward class	5.6	3.0	8.6	1,274
Other	10.5	4.0	14.6	3,077
Total	7.9	3.8	11.7	5,680

Note: Total includes women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	94.1	5.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	443
20-29	48.7	37.3	10.8	3.2	100.0	4,302
30-39	18.0	32.7	21.9	27.5	100.0	1,467
40-49	16.8	16.3	11.0	55.9	100.0	98
Residence						
Urban	51.9	34.8	9.6	3.8	100.0	720
Rural	43.3	33.5	13.1	10.2	100.0	5,590
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	23.8	28.9	19.7	27.7	100.0	961
<5 years complete	29.8	30.7	21.6	17.8	100.0	641
5-9 years complete	43.4	37.1	13.0	6.5	100.0	2,962
10-11 years complete	56.7	33.8	7.0	2.6	100.0	714
12 or more years complete	66.2	29.8	3.6	0.4	100.0	1,031
Religion						
Hindu	49.5	36.0	10.0	4.5	100.0	3,287
Muslim	38.3	31.1	15.8	14.9	100.0	2,866
Christian	42.6	29.8	13.8	13.8	100.0	142
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.8	38.3	11.3	5.6	100.0	758
Scheduled tribe	48.7	35.2	9.9	6.2	100.0	655
Other backward class	48.2	36.8	10.0	5.0	100.0	1,420
Other	41.7	31.0	14.6	12.7	100.0	3,456
Total	44.3	33.6	12.7	9.4	100.0	6,310
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	43.0	28.7	14.4	13.9	100.0	6,035

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(13.6)	(42.8)	(36.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27	(22.8)
20-29	4.8	9.7	25.2	23.5	16.9	19.9	100.0	3,390	40.8
30-39	2.3	5.6	15.1	17.1	13.9	46.0	100.0	2,379	56.8
40-49	1.5	3.4	13.7	15.1	12.2	54.1	100.0	219	62.0
Residence									
Urban	3.8	4.8	16.2	14.4	14.2	46.6	100.0	559	55.5
Rural	3.7	8.3	21.3	21.2	15.6	29.8	100.0	5,457	45.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	4.2	8.9	23.2	20.4	16.8	26.4	100.0	1,377	43.5
<5 years complete	3.6	8.6	24.6	22.4	14.7	26.1	100.0	812	42.9
5-9 years complete	4.1	8.9	21.4	21.0	15.0	29.6	100.0	2,767	45.1
10-11 years complete	2.3	5.5	13.4	19.6	15.4	43.7	100.0	521	55.0
12 or more years complete	2.3	2.5	13.1	17.2	15.8	49.0	100.0	539	59.4
Religion									
Hindu	3.0	5.6	18.3	18.8	15.9	38.4	100.0	2,810	51.1
Muslim	4.4	10.1	23.0	22.3	15.2	24.9	100.0	3,056	42.5
Christian	4.6	10.8	24.6	18.5	12.9	28.7	100.0	140	42.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.1	6.0	23.0	21.3	12.5	34.2	100.0	656	46.3
Scheduled tribe	4.0	5.1	16.8	17.6	17.3	39.3	100.0	600	52.3
Other backward class	2.2	5.3	19.2	19.1	15.7	38.4	100.0	1,228	50.3
Other	4.4	9.8	21.7	21.4	15.7	27.1	100.0	3,512	43.9
Birth order									
2-3	3.4	7.6	20.5	20.8	15.6	32.0	100.0	4,897	46.6
4-6	5.8	9.6	20.7	19.6	14.9	29.4	100.0	1,040	44.9
7 or more	0.0	7.7	42.3	20.7	13.7	15.6	100.0	79	36.0
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.4	7.7	20.8	19.5	15.6	32.9	100.0	2,817	47.1
Female	4.0	8.2	20.9	21.6	15.3	30.0	100.0	3,198	45.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.9	7.5	20.5	20.9	15.7	32.4	100.0	5,713	46.9
Dead	20.7	16.6	26.4	14.8	10.4	11.1	100.0	302	29.1
Total	3.8	8.0	20.8	20.6	15.5	31.4	100.0	6,016	46.2

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Assam, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	63.6	14.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	9.9	na
Want another later ³	13.9	34.9	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	12.0	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	4.6 4.2	3.8 13.5	0.4 4.8	0.3 2.9	0.2 1.6	0.3 1.7	0.5 1.2	1.6 6.5	na na
Want no more	6.4	29.3	74.4	75.5	79.4	80.5	80.8	57.4	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	1.6	12.3	15.7	14.4	10.9	12.1	9.1	na
Declared infecund	6.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.6	na
Missing	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,968	7,222	8,714	4,554	1,957	757	499	25,673	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	31.9	16.4	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.9	(1.1)	10.9	9.7
Want another later ³	19.4	39.8	6.4	1.0	2.0	3.5	(5.3)	16.7	14.5
Want another, undecided when Undecided	3.4 3.3	4.4 10.6	0.2 6.0	0.4 6.4	0.0 3.0	0.0 3.5	(0.0) (2.7)	1.9 6.7	1.7 6.3
Want no more	39.2	28.1	80.9	86.9	90.6	92.1	(90.8)	61.7	65.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	0.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	1.2
Declared infecund	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	1.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	410	792	874	425	178	60	43	2,782	3,187

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	3.6	13.6	73.2	86.7	*	25.6	10.3	6.5	*	*	*	11.8
25-34	3.1	25.7	85.2	88.5	91.7	63.7	25.5	17.1	76.4	79.6	(80.5)	45.0
35-49	21.9	70.9	91.7	92.9	93.5	87.3	59.8	45.7	88.0	90.9	93.1	77.7
Residence												
Urban	8.7	43.7	89.3	90.7	93.7	66.6	(27.1)	36.3	85.6	(88.3)	*	57.8
Rural	6.2	28.2	86.2	91.2	93.1	66.4	41.4	26.1	83.2	88.7	92.2	63.8
Schooling												
No schooling	13.3	45.3	86.6	91.6	93.1	80.8	58.5	30.4	82.1	93.6	92.8	73.9
<5 years complete	11.0	34.6	86.3	91.5	94.9	78.2	59.9	24.3	76.3	81.1	93.6	65.9
5-9 years complete	4.4	27.9	86.4	90.7	92.3	64.5	42.9	27.1	87.3	88.5	90.9	65.0
10-11 years complete	8.3	29.8	87.1	90.1	90.1	58.9	(35.9)	21.8	78.6	(90.6)	*	51.1
12 or more years complete	5.4	29.8	87.6	91.8	(88.6)	48.0	16.1	34.1	84.2	(92.0)	*	52.2
Religion												
Hindu	7.5	34.6	88.4	91.1	90.7	65.1	37.2	34.4	84.5	92.1	90.4	62.4
Muslim	5.2	22.5	83.4	91.1	94.4	68.7	43.7	13.1	82.1	85.6	92.6	63.7
Christian	0.0	25.7	83.3	91.1	94.5	66.0	*	(22.0)	(84.0)	(79.5)	*	66.9
Other	*	*	(74.8)	*	*	68.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.8	34.6	90.2	91.8	93.2	69.0	(44.1)	36.6	80.8	92.7	(94.1)	65.1
Scheduled tribe	6.8	30.1	88.4	91.8	89.8	65.3	44.4	25.1	83.9	85.7	(92.5)	62.7
Other backward class	6.8	30.5	87.3	90.4	91.1	62.5	33.6	33.3	84.3	92.1	88.0	60.6
Other	7.2	30.3	84.7	91.0	93.9	68.1	40.2	22.5	83.8	87.0	92.9	63.7
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	67.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	6.6	25.0	74.4	82.0	84.2	35.7	39.4	23.5	63.7	(86.2)	*	41.0
1	na	36.5	89.4	91.6	94.1	72.4	na	31.9	88.7	87.9	86.5	67.4
2	na	na	90.1	93.7	94.0	92.2	na	na	89.5	90.9	95.3	91.2
3	na	na	na	89.0	92.3	90.9	na	na	na	(85.6)	94.1	90.6
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	94.6	na	na	na	na	na	(93.6)
Total	6.6	30.9	86.7	91.1	93.1	66.4	39.4	28.1	83.6	88.7	92.0	62.9
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.6	23.9	78.5	84.8	87.6	60.9	9.7	18.3	78.6	91.5	91.2	58.4

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Assam, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	10.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	4.2	8.3
1	15.1	20.1	2.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	9.6	8.2
2	67.9	74.4	88.2	52.5	33.0	20.8	12.9	68.5	59.8
3	4.2	3.2	6.5	38.8	37.6	35.0	32.5	12.5	14.5
4	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.9	24.2	26.2	34.4	3.7	6.7
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	10.2	4.4	0.4	0.8
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.4	10.0	0.2	0.6
Non-numeric responses	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,842	7,682	9,192	4,832	2,079	817	535	34,979	28,447
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.1
Number of respondents	9,715	7,658	9,158	4,800	2,048	796	519	34,692	28,146
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	1,966	7,200	8,682	4,524	1,928	739	486	25,524	20,495
MEN									
0	8.1	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.5	5.6	(6.9)	5.3	4.3
1	9.3	18.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	8.2	4.8
2	61.8	72.3	85.5	46.1	43.0	29.7	(23.3)	65.2	63.3
3	10.2	4.4	7.2	38.5	26.5	29.7	(31.1)	12.4	17.0
4	2.3	1.8	2.1	8.8	19.2	18.3	(30.1)	4.0	6.1
5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	3.6	4.2	(5.3)	0.5	1.0
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.2	(3.3)	0.2	0.2
Non-numeric responses	7.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.5	8.3	(0.0)	4.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,149	803	879	433	179	63	44	4,551	3,846
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	(3.1)	2.0	2.2
Number of respondents	1,979	795	874	428	176	58	44	4,355	3,721
Currently married respondents	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	(3.1)	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	425	795	874	423	176	58	44	2,796	2,310

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	8.1	3.1	74.1	71.5	5,558	16.0	1.7	80.6	73.7	652
20-29	10.3	3.0	82.2	78.8	11,563	12.6	2.5	82.8	77.4	1,258
30-39	16.5	4.9	86.0	82.7	9,713	13.5	3.1	85.0	79.9	1,244
40-49	22.1	4.9	87.8	83.8	7,684	19.8	4.1	89.2	84.2	1,180
Residence										
Urban	11.9	4.1	77.7	73.5	5,142	15.6	1.9	82.1	73.0	660
Rural	14.7	4.0	84.2	80.9	29,376	15.3	3.2	85.3	80.6	3,673
Schooling										
No schooling	23.7	5.0	87.8	84.2	6,389	19.4	3.5	83.4	81.7	555
<5 years complete	20.4	4.3	87.7	84.7	3,213	19.9	4.6	88.0	84.0	463
5-9 years complete	12.7	3.6	84.3	81.0	14,719	15.9	3.1	86.3	79.9	1,812
10-11 years complete	9.0	3.7	79.3	76.3	4,279	12.6	1.6	85.5	79.8	525
12 or more years complete	8.8	4.0	75.8	72.2	5,918	11.1	2.6	81.1	75.0	978
Marital status										
Never married	7.6	3.1	70.0	67.8	7,574	14.2	2.1	78.1	71.5	1,547
Currently married	16.1	4.3	87.1	83.5	25,406	16.0	3.5	88.7	84.0	2,743
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	18.5	3.8	84.0	78.6	1,539	(14.9)	(3.0)	(80.3)	(72.8)	43
Religion										
Hindu	12.6	3.9	81.2	77.4	21,387	13.2	3.2	82.1	75.6	2,693
Muslim	17.5	4.0	86.8	84.3	12,011	19.6	2.5	89.6	85.8	1,513
Christian	12.6	4.7	81.3	78.7	1,024	9.0	4.3	86.4	85.8	111
Other	14.2	4.0	82.8	79.7	96	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.2	4.1	85.3	81.7	4,548	12.9	3.2	79.3	73.1	564
Scheduled tribe	12.3	3.8	80.1	76.9	4,377	11.3	3.9	83.8	79.7	627
Other backward class	12.9	3.5	81.7	77.9	8,905	12.3	3.0	78.4	73.5	1,082
Other	15.9	4.3	84.3	81.1	16,597	18.6	2.7	90.1	84.4	2,047
Don't know	14.7	2.6	86.5	83.1	91	*	*	*	*	14
Total	14.3	4.0	83.2	79.8	34,518	15.3	3.0	84.8	79.4	4,333
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.0	3.5	82.1	76.7	28,113	17.9	2.9	83.5	79.5	3,716

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Assam, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.3	100.0	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.8
Any modern method	99.3	100.0	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	95.4	98.8	86.1	86.2	93.2	77.0
Male sterilization	85.2	90.8	70.4	84.3	88.4	78.8
Pill	96.7	98.9	90.4	91.2	97.2	83.4
IUD or PPIUD	87.5	94.1	69.0	67.5	74.5	59.0
Injectables	82.5	89.4	64.4	74.0	81.9	63.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.8	96.8	90.0	97.8	98.9	96.3
Female condom	38.8	41.3	33.4	44.6	46.0	42.7
Emergency contraception	61.7	69.1	43.7	49.2	58.3	38.6
Diaphragm	14.2	15.6	10.0	13.4	13.7	13.5
Foam or jelly	13.3	14.3	10.6	13.3	13.7	13.3
Standard days method	27.6	32.3	15.5	19.1	23.4	14.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	35.0	42.1	15.6	24.7	32.2	16.0
Other modern method	2.9	3.1	2.2	14.7	24.2	2.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	84.3	91.7	64.6	64.0	71.7	54.4
Any traditional method	86.4	96.9	58.3	90.7	96.7	82.9
Rhythm	62.6	72.9	35.7	53.1	65.1	37.4
Withdrawal	84.6	96.0	53.9	90.4	96.2	82.9
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.8	6.7	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.8	9.6	6.9	8.3	9.1	7.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,239	3,579	1,385	715	394	312

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Assam, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.6	99.8	94.1	99.4	99.9	98.5
Any modern method	98.5	99.7	94.0	99.3	99.9	98.5
Female sterilization	95.0	97.9	84.8	88.7	93.7	80.4
Male sterilization	82.9	88.1	64.7	87.6	90.8	82.4
Pill	96.2	98.9	86.6	95.3	97.9	90.8
IUD or PPIUD	82.7	88.4	62.4	65.8	73.1	53.6
Injectables	79.2	84.8	60.1	74.7	79.9	65.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.5	92.8	83.3	97.2	97.9	96.0
Female condom	33.9	35.9	27.8	41.2	42.7	39.0
Emergency contraception	48.7	53.5	32.5	45.4	51.7	34.5
Diaphragm	11.5	12.6	7.8	12.6	14.3	9.8
Foam or jelly	9.5	10.2	7.4	14.8	16.0	12.9
Standard days method	19.3	21.8	11.0	19.0	22.1	13.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	29.4	34.0	13.2	21.6	26.8	13.0
Other modern method	4.8	5.4	2.8	11.7	17.7	1.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	77.7	83.6	57.4	63.8	71.4	51.0
Any traditional method	85.2	94.1	52.8	89.0	93.6	81.2
Rhythm	57.1	64.9	29.3	46.7	55.3	31.9
Withdrawal	83.1	92.4	49.4	87.8	92.4	80.0
Other	1.3	1.5	0.3	3.7	5.0	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.3	8.8	6.2	8.1	8.8	7.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	29,740	22,094	6,363	3,835	2,389	1,412

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Assam, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	98.7	99.9	94.7	99.4	99.9	98.5
Any modern method	98.6	99.7	94.6	99.4	99.9	98.5
Female sterilization	95.1	98.0	85.0	88.3	93.6	79.8
Male sterilization	83.2	88.5	65.7	87.1	90.5	81.8
Pill	96.3	98.9	87.3	94.6	97.8	89.5
IUD or PPIUD	83.4	89.2	63.6	66.1	73.3	54.6
Injectables	79.7	85.4	60.9	74.6	80.1	65.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.2	93.4	84.5	97.3	98.0	96.1
Female condom	34.7	36.7	28.8	41.8	43.1	39.7
Emergency contraception	50.6	55.7	34.5	46.0	52.7	35.2
Diaphragm	11.9	13.1	8.2	12.7	14.3	10.5
Foam or jelly	10.1	10.8	8.0	14.5	15.7	13.0
Standard days method	20.6	23.3	11.8	19.0	22.3	14.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	30.2	35.1	13.7	22.1	27.5	13.5
Other modern method	4.5	5.1	2.7	12.2	18.6	1.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	78.7	84.7	58.7	63.8	71.5	51.6
Any traditional method	85.4	94.5	53.8	89.3	94.0	81.5
Rhythm	58.0	66.0	30.4	47.7	56.7	32.9
Withdrawal	83.3	92.9	50.2	88.2	92.9	80.6
Other	1.2	1.4	0.3	3.7	5.3	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.3	8.9	6.4	8.2	8.8	7.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	34,979	25,673	7,748	4,551	2,782	1,724

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28. Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Age																		
15-19	39.8	29.5	0.0	0.0	18.6	1.9	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.3	3.0	7.3	60.2	100.0	1,119
20-24	54.5	40.9	1.2	0.0	29.0	3.3	0.3	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	13.6	4.5	9.1	45.5	100.0	3,881
25-29	64.9	49.0	4.6	0.1	32.5	4.2	0.6	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.9	5.7	10.2	35.1	100.0	5,096
30-39	71.8	54.2	12.1	0.2	32.7	3.4	0.8	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.6	6.8	10.8	28.2	100.0	8,943
40-49	50.1	35.8	14.2	0.1	17.3	1.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.3	5.4	9.0	49.9	100.0	6,634
Residence																		
Urban	61.4	42.3	9.3	0.1	21.2	3.3	0.3	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	19.1	6.4	12.7	38.6	100.0	3,579
Rural	60.7	45.8	8.9	0.1	28.5	2.9	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	14.9	5.6	9.3	39.3	100.0	22,094
Schooling																		
No schooling	57.0	44.1	13.2	0.1	26.3	2.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.9	4.1	8.8	43.0	100.0	5,522
<5 years complete	61.2	48.4	11.6	0.1	30.2	2.8	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	12.9	4.2	8.7	38.8	100.0	2,781
5-9 years complete	62.3	47.0	8.1	0.1	29.9	3.2	0.6	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	15.2	5.5	9.7	37.7	100.0	10,790
10-11 years complete	62.3	44.8	6.9	0.1	26.9	3.3	0.4	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.5	7.1	10.4	37.7	100.0	2,833
12 or more years complete	60.7	40.3	4.7	0.0	21.0	3.0	0.4	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	20.5	8.5	12.0	39.3	100.0	3,747
Religion																		
Hindu	61.1	42.8	12.0	0.1	22.2	3.1	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.3	7.1	11.3	38.9	100.0	15,580
Muslim	60.1	49.6	3.7	0.1	36.7	2.5	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.6	3.4	7.1	39.9	100.0	9,346
Christian	63.5	45.7	12.1	0.0	24.4	5.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	17.9	6.0	11.9	36.5	100.0	685
Other	52.5	32.7	13.3	0.0	13.1	2.9	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	1.0	18.9	47.5	100.0	61
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	60.1	46.2	9.1	0.2	29.1	2.5	0.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.9	4.1	9.8	39.9	100.0	3,310
Scheduled tribe	63.2	43.5	11.0	0.1	23.6	4.5	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.6	6.9	12.8	36.8	100.0	3,246
Other backward class	61.4	41.2	14.7	0.1	17.9	3.0	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	20.2	8.7	11.6	38.6	100.0	6,491
Other	60.1	47.7	5.4	0.1	33.1	2.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	12.4	4.3	8.1	39.9	100.0	12,554
Don't know	54.5	42.9	9.7	2.7	25.2	3.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7	45.5	100.0	71

Continued...

Table 28. Current use of contraception by background characteristics — Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Mirodh	Condom/ Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																		
No children	23.4	13.5	0.2	0.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.3	6.6	76.6	100.0	2,671
1 child	60.6	42.1	1.6	0.0	28.8	3.6	0.3	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	18.5	7.1	11.4	39.4	100.0	7,017
1 son	59.3	41.5	1.8	0.0	28.6	3.5	0.4	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	17.8	6.7	11.1	40.7	100.0	3,956
No sons	62.4	43.0	1.4	0.0	29.1	3.8	0.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	19.4	7.6	11.8	37.6	100.0	3,062
2 children	69.5	53.0	12.6	0.1	31.3	3.5	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.5	6.2	10.3	30.5	100.0	8,377
1 or more sons	70.2	53.6	13.6	0.1	31.1	3.3	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.6	6.3	10.3	29.8	100.0	6,898
No sons	66.4	50.3	7.9	0.1	32.3	4.2	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	6.1	10.1	33.6	100.0	1,478
3 children	66.9	52.9	15.9	0.2	30.0	3.0	0.9	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	14.0	4.9	9.1	33.1	100.0	4,434
1 or more sons	67.6	53.5	16.5	0.2	30.2	3.0	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	14.0	4.9	9.1	32.4	100.0	3,997
No sons	60.5	46.8	10.5	0.4	28.0	3.1	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.6	4.9	8.7	39.5	100.0	436
4 or more children	61.1	48.2	13.3	0.1	28.9	2.1	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.9	4.2	8.7	38.9	100.0	3,174
1 or more sons	61.3	48.4	13.4	0.1	28.9	2.2	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.9	4.3	8.7	38.7	100.0	3,016
No sons	58.2	45.1	11.9	1.1	30.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.8	9.3	41.8	100.0	158
Total	60.8	45.3	9.0	0.1	27.5	2.9	0.5	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.5	5.7	9.8	39.2	100.0	25,673
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	22.0	2.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	na	0.3	0.1	15.4	7.4	8.0	47.6	100.0	20,556

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

IUD = intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Baksa	59.2	47.3	7.1	0.0	40.2	11.9	859
Barpeta	57.3	47.4	5.5	0.1	41.8	10.0	1,449
Biswanath	72.4	56.1	11.9	0.3	43.9	16.3	368
Bongaigaon	57.6	45.3	5.9	0.1	39.3	12.3	594
Cachar	47.9	38.2	6.9	0.1	31.2	9.8	1,545
Charaideo	67.0	43.9	20.1	0.1	23.7	23.1	361
Chirang	65.8	55.6	3.9	0.1	51.5	10.3	385
Darrang	46.7	36.5	3.5	0.1	32.8	10.3	755
Dhemaji	72.5	45.0	14.5	0.0	30.5	27.5	545
Dhubri	64.1	53.2	1.8	0.0	51.4	10.8	1,194
Dibrugarh	64.6	43.6	24.3	0.1	19.2	21.0	1,126
Dima Hasao	65.5	44.9	10.2	0.2	34.5	20.6	151
Goalpara	66.8	55.1	6.0	0.1	48.9	11.7	802
Golaghat	61.6	35.7	13.2	0.0	22.5	26.0	879
Hailakandi	66.8	49.5	4.1	0.0	45.4	17.4	600
Hojai	61.1	48.2	4.3	0.1	43.8	12.9	190
Jorhat	63.8	32.3	12.5	0.3	19.6	31.5	784
Kamrup	38.7	32.3	8.0	0.0	24.2	6.5	1,251
Kamrup Metropolitan	56.8	41.5	13.4	0.0	28.0	15.3	983
Karbi Anglong	66.3	41.1	9.3	0.0	31.8	25.2	491
Karimganj	64.3	54.9	6.1	0.5	48.3	9.4	1,027
Kokrajhar	72.3	58.0	6.0	0.1	51.8	14.4	747
Lakhimpur	67.0	43.6	10.8	0.0	32.8	23.5	750
Majuli	63.7	31.3	12.1	0.0	19.2	32.4	125
Morigaon	70.6	56.7	6.0	0.1	50.6	13.9	818
Nagaon	58.6	46.8	7.7	0.2	38.9	11.9	2,255
Nalbari	53.3	38.7	11.7	0.0	26.9	14.6	644
Sivasagar	67.2	39.5	12.4	0.0	27.1	27.7	568
Sonitpur	74.4	58.9	9.1	0.1	49.6	15.5	1,063
South Salmara Mancachar	71.5	60.8	1.1	0.0	59.7	10.7	507
Tinsukia	59.2	36.5	16.7	0.1	19.7	22.7	987
Udalguri	50.2	36.2	6.4	0.2	29.6	13.9	665
West Karbi Anglong	69.9	43.3	7.8	0.0	35.5	26.6	204
Assam	60.8	45.3	9.0	0.1	36.2	15.5	25,673

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Mirodh	Other modern method				Any traditional method	Rhythm Withdrawal	Other	
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	47.2	32.0	3.5	0.3	18.7	1.5	7.9	0.0	15.2	2.6	12.5	0.1	52.8	100.0	2,782
Wife	50.1	34.3	3.8	0.3	19.6	1.6	8.9	0.0	15.7	2.9	12.7	0.1	49.9	100.0	2,460
Other ¹	25.1	14.0	1.0	0.2	12.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.5	10.6	0.0	74.9	100.0	322
Age															
20-24	39.3	27.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	2.6	11.1	0.0	11.8	2.2	9.6	0.0	60.7	100.0	178
25-29	45.2	31.2	1.3	0.0	21.0	1.6	7.3	0.0	14.0	2.4	11.6	0.0	54.8	100.0	391
30-34	47.8	32.0	2.7	0.2	18.7	1.4	8.7	0.0	15.8	2.9	12.9	0.0	52.2	100.0	510
35-39	50.5	34.2	2.7	0.4	18.9	1.3	10.4	0.1	16.4	1.8	14.6	0.0	49.5	100.0	567
40-44	48.3	34.7	5.1	0.4	20.5	2.0	6.5	0.0	13.7	2.2	11.3	0.2	51.7	100.0	559
45-49	47.9	31.1	5.7	0.3	16.6	0.7	7.6	0.0	16.9	4.0	12.5	0.3	52.1	100.0	587
Residence															
Urban	41.9	21.9	3.6	0.0	11.6	1.5	4.6	0.2	20.0	2.8	17.2	0.0	58.1	100.0	397
Rural	48.4	34.0	3.4	0.3	19.7	1.4	9.0	0.0	14.4	2.6	11.6	0.1	51.6	100.0	2,410
Schooling															
No schooling	48.0	36.7	5.1	0.7	22.3	1.1	7.2	0.0	11.3	2.1	9.2	0.0	52.0	100.0	486
<5 years complete	52.6	35.3	4.0	0.0	24.2	0.6	6.3	0.0	17.3	2.3	15.0	0.0	47.4	100.0	395
5-9 years complete	45.2	30.8	3.3	0.3	16.6	2.4	7.9	0.0	14.5	2.2	12.0	0.3	54.8	100.0	1,125
10-11 years complete	45.3	26.9	1.9	0.0	16.5	0.6	7.6	0.2	18.4	4.8	13.6	0.0	54.7	100.0	283
12 or more years complete	49.2	32.2	2.5	0.0	16.1	0.9	12.7	0.0	17.0	3.2	13.8	0.0	50.8	100.0	517

Continued...

Table 30. Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Religion															
Hindu	46.0	29.3	4.8	0.2	7.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	3.1	13.6	0.1	54.0	1,713
Muslim	49.1	36.8	0.5	0.2	10.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	12.4	1.8	10.3	0.2	50.9	1,013
Christian	56.6	38.4	10.4	1.7	12.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	18.3	4.6	13.6	0.0	43.4	72
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	43.2	29.1	2.9	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.9	11.9	0.2	56.8	378
Scheduled tribe	52.9	35.9	4.5	0.0	11.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	17.0	3.3	13.7	0.0	47.1	430
Other backward class	47.4	30.8	7.6	0.4	5.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	16.6	4.2	12.4	0.0	52.6	685
Other	47.2	33.0	1.1	0.2	10.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	14.1	1.8	12.1	0.1	52.8	1,306
Total age 15-49	47.5	32.3	3.4	0.2	8.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	15.2	2.7	12.4	0.1	52.5	2,807
Age 50-54	41.3	24.4	4.9	0.1	6.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	16.8	4.4	12.4	0.0	58.7	404
Total age 15-54	46.7	31.3	3.6	0.2	8.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.9	12.4	0.1	53.3	3,211

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

1 Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	72.3	*	26.2	90.6	*	21.8	41.8
Government/municipal hospital	53.4	*	5.7	43.1	*	2.8	19.6
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	4.5	*	1.2	2.7	*	0.8	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	*	0.0	3.4	*	1.0	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	10.1	*	2.0	15.1	*	0.6	4.8
PHC/Additional PHC	1.5	*	1.5	15.6	*	1.5	2.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	7.1	6.9	*	6.9	5.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.1	4.0	*	5.0	1.7
Camp	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	*	7.6	0.0	*	3.2	4.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.2
Private health sector	23.6	*	70.4	9.4	*	71.0	54.0
Private hospital	21.4	*	4.3	9.4	*	2.9	8.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	*	1.7	0.0	*	2.6	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	*	0.5	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	*	1.8	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	63.6	0.0	*	63.2	42.7
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	1.5	*	0.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.5
Other source	2.0	*	3.1	0.0	*	6.6	3.1
Shop	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Husband	0.0	*	2.4	0.0	*	6.6	2.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Other	2.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5
Missing	2.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	363	4	760	120	10	272	1,541

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	88.9	*	34.9	94.4	87.3	33.6	50.2
Government/municipal hospital	40.0	*	2.8	29.5	10.7	2.6	12.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	5.1	*	0.6	7.5	8.2	0.7	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	*	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	25.5	*	2.0	29.6	20.0	2.0	8.8
PHC/Additional PHC	15.8	*	2.2	17.2	20.6	1.6	6.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	*	11.3	6.6	22.2	10.3	8.8
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.8	0.9	0.0	3.0	0.8
Camp	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5
ASHA	0.0	*	14.3	2.1	4.7	12.6	10.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.5	*	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	9.9	*	60.9	4.8	10.8	57.6	45.9
Private hospital	6.6	*	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.0	2.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	*	2.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.7
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	57.1	1.0	6.3	54.6	40.9
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	3.0	*	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
Other source	0.9	*	4.2	0.6	1.9	8.8	3.7
Shop	0.0	*	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9
Husband	0.0	*	2.9	0.0	1.9	7.6	2.6
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.9	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,066	23	6,332	635	128	979	10,191

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	86.4	(100.0)	34.0	93.8	87.1	31.1	49.1
Government/municipal hospital	42.0	(48.3)	3.2	31.7	10.6	2.7	13.2
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	5.0	(9.6)	0.6	6.7	10.5	0.8	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	23.2	(25.2)	2.0	27.3	20.6	1.7	8.3
PHC/Additional PHC	13.7	(16.9)	2.1	17.0	19.7	1.6	5.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	(0.0)	10.8	6.6	20.5	9.5	8.4
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.9
Camp	0.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	13.6	1.8	4.4	10.5	9.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.6	(0.0)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Private health sector	11.9	(0.0)	61.9	5.6	11.1	60.5	46.9
Private hospital	8.8	(0.0)	1.4	3.8	1.9	1.4	3.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.7
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	57.8	0.8	6.5	56.5	41.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	2.7	(0.0)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7
Other source	1.1	(0.0)	4.1	0.5	1.8	8.3	3.6
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	2.9	0.0	1.8	7.3	2.6
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,430	26	7,092	755	138	1,251	11,732

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include emergency contraception, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	72.1	66.2	69.1	64.5	76
Pill	66.0	58.6	78.2	58.0	428
IUD or PPIUD	(72.8)	(67.6)	(83.8)	(65.2)	74
Total	67.7	60.7	77.7	59.8	578
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	69.2	61.4	71.8	57.3	526
Pill	69.7	62.5	77.4	61.4	3,819
IUD or PPIUD	76.4	72.2	77.1	68.3	440
Total	70.2	63.3	76.7	61.5	4,785
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	69.6	62.0	71.5	58.2	602
Pill	69.3	62.1	77.4	61.0	4,248
IUD or PPIUD	75.9	71.6	78.1	67.8	514
Total	70.0	63.0	76.8	61.4	5,363

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Assam, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	3.0	6.5	4.9	10.0	2.7	5.0	10.0	41.9	4.2	8,538
IUD or PPIUD	0.7	1.9	0.6	6.4	1.4	3.2	3.0	17.1	4.9	675
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.5	12.5	7.4	4.9	3.0	17.1	18.1	65.6	14.2	2,738
Rhythm	3.9	7.8	9.3	2.4	3.4	5.2	16.2	48.2	10.1	1,860
Withdrawal	4.5	11.8	9.4	6.1	2.2	7.6	12.1	53.8	10.3	3,863
Other ⁶	2.9	2.6	3.5	8.2	18.3	11.3	37.7	84.5	35.1	257
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.7	7.5	5.1	8.6	3.0	7.7	11.9	46.6	7.1	12,327
All spacing methods ⁸	3.2	8.4	6.5	7.4	2.9	7.4	12.4	48.3	8.1	18,054
All methods	3.1	8.1	6.3	7.2	2.8	7.2	12.0	46.7	7.9	18,691

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization and injectables, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	16.6	14.7	50.8	25.3	1.4	22.5	100.0	739
20-24	19.9	14.2	55.7	32.6	0.3	11.5	100.0	661
25-29	21.2	14.1	55.7	33.5	2.0	8.8	100.0	682
30-34	21.2	14.1	58.6	34.1	1.0	6.3	100.0	635
35-39	20.9	16.1	59.5	31.0	1.2	8.2	100.0	627
40-44	17.4	11.1	61.1	32.5	0.6	5.9	100.0	586
45-49	19.9	17.6	59.5	33.6	1.6	5.3	100.0	619
Residence								
Urban	11.1	7.1	60.9	30.3	1.1	7.7	100.0	715
Rural	21.2	16.0	56.3	31.9	1.2	10.6	100.0	3,835
Schooling								
No schooling	22.8	14.1	55.2	33.0	1.3	10.5	100.0	570
<5 years complete	18.2	15.7	52.0	36.4	2.2	9.4	100.0	471
5-9 years complete	20.1	14.8	56.1	30.5	1.3	12.2	100.0	1,896
10-11 years complete	18.3	17.5	58.3	29.8	0.9	11.1	100.0	567
12 or more years complete	18.2	12.3	61.4	32.0	0.6	5.9	100.0	1,046
Religion								
Hindu	18.6	13.0	60.7	29.7	0.9	8.6	100.0	2,838
Muslim	20.9	17.6	49.7	35.8	1.5	13.0	100.0	1,576
Christian	27.3	12.2	62.0	27.0	1.0	10.0	100.0	119
Other	(4.1)	(12.3)	(83.7)	(4.4)	(4.1)	(7.8)	100.0	17
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	13.3	10.5	60.4	29.2	1.0	9.5	100.0	592
Scheduled tribe	22.5	15.4	61.1	29.5	0.8	8.6	100.0	646
Other backward class	20.3	13.2	64.0	27.2	0.8	8.0	100.0	1,166
Other	20.2	16.3	51.2	35.4	1.5	11.8	100.0	2,133
Total age 15-49	19.6	14.6	57.0	31.7	1.2	10.1	100.0	4,551
Age 50-54	23.3	19.7	52.4	37.7	1.2	8.6	100.0	422
Total age 15-54	19.9	15.0	56.6	32.2	1.2	10.0	100.0	4,973

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	13.8	1.6	15.4	35.3	4.5	39.8	49.0	6.1	55.2	1,119	72.1	53.4
20-24	10.8	4.7	15.5	37.3	17.2	54.5	48.1	21.9	70.0	3,881	77.9	58.5
25-29	5.5	6.5	12.0	25.0	39.9	64.9	30.5	46.4	76.8	5,096	84.4	63.7
30-34	3.0	7.3	10.4	13.2	57.3	70.6	16.3	64.7	80.9	4,500	87.2	65.9
35-39	1.2	8.1	9.3	5.3	67.7	73.0	6.5	75.9	82.4	4,443	88.7	66.8
40-44	0.4	9.2	9.7	1.5	59.4	60.9	2.0	68.6	70.6	3,249	86.3	60.8
45-49	0.1	6.7	6.9	0.6	39.2	39.7	0.7	45.9	46.6	3,385	85.3	62.0
Residence												
Urban	3.1	6.8	9.9	15.8	45.6	61.4	18.9	52.4	71.3	3,579	86.1	59.3
Rural	4.3	6.8	11.1	15.6	45.1	60.7	19.9	51.9	71.8	22,094	84.5	63.8
Schooling												
No schooling	2.2	8.4	10.7	6.6	50.4	57.0	8.8	58.9	67.7	5,522	84.3	65.2
<5 years complete	2.4	8.3	10.7	8.6	52.6	61.2	11.0	61.0	72.0	2,781	85.1	67.2
5-9 years complete	4.7	6.5	11.2	16.7	45.6	62.3	21.3	52.1	73.5	10,790	84.8	64.0
10-11 years complete	5.0	5.7	10.7	21.5	40.8	62.3	26.5	46.5	73.0	2,833	85.3	61.3
12 or more years complete	6.0	5.0	11.0	26.8	33.9	60.7	32.8	39.0	71.8	3,747	84.6	56.1
Religion												
Hindu	4.2	6.1	10.3	15.9	45.2	61.1	20.1	51.3	71.4	15,580	85.6	60.0
Muslim	4.0	8.2	12.2	15.3	44.9	60.1	19.3	53.0	72.3	9,346	83.1	68.5
Christian	3.8	6.3	10.2	15.8	47.7	63.5	19.6	54.1	73.7	685	86.2	61.9
Other	3.0	2.4	5.3	10.0	42.6	52.5	12.9	44.9	57.9	61	90.8	56.5
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.3	6.2	10.5	14.0	46.1	60.1	18.3	52.3	70.6	3,310	85.2	65.5
Scheduled tribe	3.9	6.3	10.2	16.5	46.7	63.2	20.4	53.0	73.3	3,246	86.2	59.4
Other backward class	4.7	5.8	10.4	16.8	44.6	61.4	21.4	50.4	71.8	6,491	85.5	57.3
Other	3.9	7.7	11.5	15.3	44.8	60.1	19.2	52.5	71.6	12,554	83.9	66.6
Don't know	5.3	10.0	15.2	13.2	41.3	54.5	18.5	51.3	69.8	71	78.2	61.5
Total	4.1	6.8	11.0	15.6	45.2	60.8	19.8	52.0	71.8	25,673	84.7	63.2

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Baksa	12.5	5.7	6.9	859
Barpeta	12.3	3.9	8.4	1,449
Biswanath	5.3	1.4	3.9	368
Bongaigaon	16.1	5.1	11.0	594
Cachar	15.6	6.9	8.8	1,545
Charaideo	8.3	3.7	4.5	361
Chirang	9.8	3.7	6.1	385
Darrang	14.8	5.8	9.0	755
Dhemaji	7.1	3.5	3.6	545
Dhubri	11.5	4.0	7.4	1,194
Dibrugarh	8.7	4.8	4.0	1,126
Dima Hasao	9.7	2.6	7.1	151
Goalpara	7.4	2.2	5.3	802
Golaghat	10.9	4.7	6.2	879
Hailakandi	8.6	4.2	4.4	600
Hojai	13.2	4.9	8.3	190
Jorhat	10.4	3.2	7.2	784
Kamrup	17.6	7.7	10.0	1,251
Kamrup Metropolitan	8.8	2.5	6.3	983
Karbi Anglong	9.3	2.3	7.0	491
Karimganj	8.6	4.2	4.4	1,027
Kokrajhar	10.0	3.7	6.3	747
Lakhimpur	9.8	4.5	5.3	750
Majuli	11.6	4.7	6.9	125
Morigaon	6.5	1.9	4.6	818
Nagaon	12.3	3.1	9.2	2,255
Nalbari	13.2	4.8	8.4	644
Sivasagar	8.3	3.2	5.1	568
Sonitpur	5.8	2.0	3.7	1,063
South Salmara Mancachar	8.0	1.7	6.3	507
Tinsukia	11.0	4.4	6.6	987
Udalguri	14.6	6.4	8.2	665
West Karbi Anglong	7.1	3.2	3.9	204
Assam	11.0	4.1	6.8	25,673
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.2	5.8	8.4	20,556

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.1	17,357	*	16	*	*	*	100.0	16
30-39	1.0	9,822	29.3	98	72.7	27.3	0.0	100.0	98
40-49	3.4	7,800	35.6	264	77.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	268
Residence									
Urban	1.8	5,239	35.0	93	58.9	41.1	0.0	100.0	93
Rural	1.0	29,740	32.4	285	82.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	289
Schooling									
No schooling	1.9	6,495	32.5	119	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	121
<5 years complete	1.4	3,254	(31.6)	46	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	46
5-9 years complete	0.9	14,886	31.9	131	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	131
10-11 years complete	0.9	4,347	(34.8)	38	(65.5)	(34.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
12 or more years complete	0.7	5,997	(35.5)	44	(43.4)	(56.6)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Religion									
Hindu	1.4	21,673	32.8	304	77.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	306
Muslim	0.5	12,166	33.2	64	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0	65
Christian	0.9	1,042	*	9	*	*	*	100.0	9
Other	0.6	97	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.1	4,593	(35.2)	52	(82.6)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Scheduled tribe	1.2	4,452	33.2	50	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	52
Other backward class	1.4	9,047	31.1	130	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0	130
Other	0.9	16,796	34.1	144	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	147
Don't know	0.9	91	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Total	1.1	34,979	32.9	378	76.8	23.2	0.0	100.0	382

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	89.4	2.9	7.3	0.4	100.0	491
20-29	90.9	4.3	4.2	0.7	100.0	6,232
30-39	87.8	6.5	5.3	0.4	100.0	2,901
40-49	76.3	10.8	10.8	2.1	100.0	298
Residence						
Urban	87.4	6.2	6.2	0.3	100.0	1,173
Rural	89.8	4.9	4.7	0.7	100.0	8,749
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.3	3.2	4.8	0.7	100.0	1,552
<5 years complete	90.8	4.0	4.4	0.7	100.0	999
5-9 years complete	88.8	5.8	4.7	0.7	100.0	4,547
10-11 years complete	88.0	5.9	5.6	0.6	100.0	1,180
12 or more years complete	89.8	4.6	5.1	0.5	100.0	1,643
Religion						
Hindu	87.2	6.4	5.7	0.7	100.0	5,475
Muslim	92.6	3.3	3.6	0.5	100.0	4,187
Christian	87.4	4.3	6.7	1.6	100.0	240
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.1	4.2	4.1	0.5	100.0	1,172
Scheduled tribe	85.1	7.9	6.5	0.5	100.0	1,144
Other backward class	86.2	6.6	6.2	1.0	100.0	2,386
Other	91.6	3.9	4.0	0.5	100.0	5,188
Total	89.5	5.0	4.8	0.6	100.0	9,922

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(51.1)	65.0	63.0
Contraceptive failure	(6.2)	2.5	3.0
Complications in pregnancy	(7.6)	4.3	4.7
Health did not permit	(4.4)	6.7	6.4
Female foetus	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(9.5)	4.4	5.2
Last child too young	(15.1)	9.9	10.6
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(4.6)	4.1	4.2
Other	(1.5)	2.6	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(38.4)	51.1	49.3
MVA	(35.7)	20.7	22.9
Other surgical	(25.9)	26.6	26.5
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	(0.0)	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(29.3)	51.1	47.9
Private health sector ¹	(42.7)	23.6	26.4
At home	(28.0)	24.9	25.3
Other	(0.0)	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(76.1)	62.1	64.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	8.1	6.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	0.8	0.7
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	0.6	0.5
Self	(23.9)	27.7	27.1
Other	(0.0)	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(21.0)	16.6	17.2
Number of women with abortions	72	428	500
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	90.8	91.1
Number of women with complications	15	71	86
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	62.2	52.3
Private health sector ¹	*	31.4	42.4
At home	*	2.7	2.2
Total	100.0	96.4	97.0
Number of women who sought treatment	14	65	79

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Assam, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	2.1	na	na	na	na	80.0	5,680	a	a	a
20-24	7.4	31.8	51.9	na	na	31.7	5,764	19.8	19.8	19.8
25-29	9.2	33.5	53.3	61.5	81.3	11.7	5,912	19.7	19.6	19.6
30-34	11.6	35.5	52.1	60.1	81.0	5.8	4,982	19.7	19.7	19.6
35-39	9.3	34.5	53.1	60.6	80.8	3.0	4,839	19.6	19.6	19.5
40-44	11.2	34.2	51.5	59.3	79.9	3.4	3,730	19.8	19.8	19.7
45-49	10.4	31.2	49.3	56.4	77.2	3.1	4,070	20.1	19.9	19.8
20-49	9.7	33.5	52.0	na	na	10.9	29,299	19.8	19.7	19.7
25-49	10.3	33.9	52.0	59.8	80.2	5.8	23,534	19.8	19.7	19.6
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.6	739	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.8	8.2	na	na	74.5	661	a	a	a
25-29	0.5	5.1	14.6	21.8	46.7	42.1	682	a	a	25.0
30-34	0.7	4.5	11.6	17.2	40.9	19.7	635	26.6	26.6	26.1
35-39	0.4	3.7	9.8	15.3	42.9	8.2	627	26.2	26.2	26.2
40-44	0.2	3.0	10.1	14.8	38.8	3.6	586	26.7	26.5	26.3
45-49	0.2	2.9	9.8	12.5	35.1	2.8	619	27.3	27.2	27.1
50-54	0.5	2.9	7.5	11.2	33.7	1.7	422	27.6	27.4	27.5
20-49	0.3	3.5	10.7	na	na	26.1	3,812	a	a	a
25-49	0.4	3.9	11.3	16.5	41.0	15.9	3,150	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	15.2	7.6	22.7	10.5	33.0
5-9	14.2	8.2	22.4	3.7	26.1
10-14	18.7	8.8	27.4	5.9	33.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	15.9	12.5	28.3	11.7	39.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(54.7)	(3.1)	(57.8)	(14.9)	(71.8)
RURAL					
0-4	23.4	9.7	33.1	7.1	39.9
5-9	22.5	9.4	31.9	5.8	37.5
10-14	24.8	8.9	33.6	9.9	43.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	34.8	15.1	49.9	9.0	58.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	44.3	23.0	67.2	21.0	86.8
TOTAL					
0-4	22.5	9.5	31.9	7.4	39.1
5-9	21.7	9.2	30.9	5.6	36.4
10-14	24.1	8.9	32.9	9.4	42.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	32.9	14.8	47.7	9.3	56.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.5	20.6	66.1	20.2	85.0

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Schooling					
No schooling	30.3	13.1	43.4	9.8	52.9
<10 years complete	24.4	10.6	35.0	8.2	42.8
10 or more years complete	13.3	4.5	17.8	3.4	21.1
Religion					
Hindu	22.5	9.1	31.6	6.6	37.9
Muslim	22.5	9.3	31.8	8.6	40.2
Christian	(24.7)	(20.0)	(44.6)	(3.7)	(48.2)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.3	12.0	35.3	7.2	42.2
Scheduled tribe	16.2	17.7	33.9	7.7	41.3
Other backward class	27.7	6.7	34.4	4.8	39.1
Other	21.5	8.5	30.0	8.5	38.3
Child's sex					
Male	28.4	9.8	38.2	8.4	46.3
Female	16.3	9.1	25.4	6.4	31.6
Mother's age at birth					
<20	20.7	12.8	33.5	13.2	46.2
20-29	22.0	8.2	30.2	5.1	35.1
30-39	25.5	10.3	35.8	9.7	45.1
Birth order					
1	21.4	7.5	28.9	6.5	35.3
2-3	20.9	9.8	30.7	7.2	37.7
4 or more	33.7	16.0	49.7	11.4	60.5
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	44.8	20.7	65.5	15.2	79.7
2-3 years	18.3	11.6	29.9	6.7	36.4
4 years or more	22.3	7.8	30.0	7.3	37.1
Total	22.5	9.5	31.9	7.4	39.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49 and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Assam, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	38.6	1.0	37.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	38.1	1.0	8.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.3	1.6	0.3
Mother's age >34	2.5	1.3	19.5
Birth interval <24 months	4.7	1.8	7.2
Birth order >3	6.6	1.2	6.2
Subtotal	19.1	1.5	33.2
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.3	2.3	19.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	(5.7)	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.3	2.5	1.7
Subtotal	4.2	2.5	21.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	23.3	1.7	54.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	10,681	na	25,673

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	57.4	25.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	9.9	0.1	4.7	100.0	1,444	83.3
20-34	60.4	25.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	8.6	0.1	3.9	100.0	7,324	85.9
35-49	56.0	22.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	10.1	0.3	8.7	100.0	506	78.6
Birth order											
1	65.6	22.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	7.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	3,873	88.5
2-3	58.6	26.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	9.0	0.1	4.2	100.0	4,402	84.7
4 or more	41.8	31.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	15.8	0.0	9.1	100.0	999	73.6
Residence											
Urban	77.9	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	3.0	100.0	1,071	94.7
Rural	57.3	26.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	9.8	0.1	4.5	100.0	8,204	83.8
Schooling											
No schooling	45.2	30.6	0.9	1.5	0.4	12.1	0.2	9.1	100.0	1,468	75.9
<5 years complete	53.9	31.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	10.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	932	84.9
5-9 years complete	58.3	26.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	9.5	0.1	4.0	100.0	4,245	84.7
10-11 years complete	66.9	22.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	7.5	0.1	2.3	100.0	1,100	89.0
12 or more years complete	75.8	16.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	1,530	92.3
Religion											
Hindu	67.9	21.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	6.1	0.1	3.1	100.0	5,021	89.8
Muslim	48.9	30.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	12.6	0.1	5.8	100.0	4,014	78.9
Christian	69.5	19.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.0	6.3	100.0	224	88.7
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	56.8	24.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	12.3	0.2	4.5	100.0	1,097	81.7
Scheduled tribe	71.0	19.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	1,035	90.4
Other backward class	70.6	22.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,177	92.6
Other	53.3	28.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	11.1	0.1	5.2	100.0	4,936	81.4
Total	59.7	25.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	8.9	0.1	4.3	100.0	9,275	85.1

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Assam, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.4	98.5	98.7	99.2	100.0	97.5	98.6
Blood pressure measured	98.8	97.5	97.8	99.1	99.6	95.2	97.6
Urine sample taken	96.5	94.0	94.8	96.0	97.4	87.8	94.3
Blood sample taken	98.0	93.9	94.9	96.7	98.6	86.8	94.3
Abdomen examined	97.1	92.4	93.2	97.6	98.7	86.5	93.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	64.7	68.4	68.7	64.1	65.1	63.2	68.0
Convulsions	62.4	65.5	65.7	64.8	66.3	59.3	65.1
Prolonged labour	64.8	67.0	67.4	65.1	68.7	61.3	66.7
Severe abdominal pain	71.5	72.1	72.6	71.8	78.2	67.9	72.0
High blood pressure	69.6	71.7	72.4	70.3	77.4	63.3	71.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	79.9	81.0	81.3	82.6	88.0	77.5	80.9
Number of women	1,039	7,836	7,552	916	339	655	8,875

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	49.2	64.4	90.1	94.8	93.2	46.9	16.5	14.4	1,444
20-34	51.4	64.1	88.9	94.6	92.8	47.9	19.2	14.5	7,324
35-49	44.8	58.4	85.6	91.9	84.5	43.3	14.2	14.3	506
Birth order									
1	56.6	68.1	92.5	95.7	94.4	52.8	21.6	13.4	3,873
2-3	48.6	62.3	87.3	94.6	92.1	45.1	17.0	15.0	4,402
4 or more	36.8	54.1	82.2	89.7	86.5	37.3	13.4	15.9	999
Residence									
Urban	62.6	72.7	90.4	96.2	93.9	54.4	22.6	13.0	1,071
Rural	49.2	62.7	88.7	94.3	92.2	46.6	18.0	14.6	8,204
Schooling									
No schooling	37.6	52.8	83.6	91.2	88.0	38.0	13.0	16.1	1,468
<5 years complete	46.8	60.8	86.1	93.4	91.3	46.7	16.8	14.2	932
5-9 years complete	49.8	63.7	89.1	94.6	92.6	45.5	16.1	14.4	4,245
10-11 years complete	58.0	70.8	93.7	97.2	94.7	50.6	21.3	13.9	1,100
12 or more years complete	63.1	71.6	91.8	96.2	95.1	60.4	29.5	13.8	1,530
Religion									
Hindu	58.2	67.3	90.0	95.2	93.6	51.4	21.2	12.9	5,021
Muslim	41.1	59.6	87.3	93.6	91.1	42.2	14.8	16.8	4,014
Christian	53.4	60.3	91.4	93.8	90.1	53.0	23.6	9.5	224
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	49.9	63.6	89.5	94.9	91.0	45.7	18.7	16.8	1,097
Scheduled tribe	59.9	65.9	90.0	94.2	92.8	48.2	19.9	9.8	1,035
Other backward class	60.6	68.1	91.7	96.4	95.1	54.0	22.9	12.4	2,177
Other	44.5	61.6	87.3	93.6	91.5	44.9	16.3	15.8	4,936
Total	50.7	63.8	88.9	94.5	92.4	47.5	18.5	14.5	9,275

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Baksa	56.0	61.1	91.3	95.0	91.2	56.2	30.2	9.3	307
Barpeta	43.6	62.1	89.3	94.9	96.1	49.4	21.8	15.4	516
Biswanath	46.5	41.2	91.5	94.6	96.4	63.7	21.4	16.3	126
Bongaigaon	33.9	65.1	84.8	91.8	94.8	46.7	22.3	14.2	211
Cachar	32.7	52.0	83.5	90.0	92.7	35.6	12.0	19.2	607
Charaideo	64.5	74.0	90.5	95.9	94.3	51.7	19.4	9.4	117
Chirang	56.5	55.9	93.5	96.1	92.3	47.1	22.8	13.4	137
Darrang	37.5	56.5	85.6	91.1	92.9	43.3	22.3	16.7	287
Dhemaji	62.2	76.2	93.0	96.5	92.4	45.3	14.6	5.5	185
Dhubri	37.6	49.9	94.3	97.0	86.8	47.6	14.5	13.2	506
Dibrugarh	75.6	75.8	88.2	94.1	97.3	58.9	28.0	5.2	382
Dima Hasao	46.9	58.9	92.9	96.8	83.9	40.8	17.6	4.1	48
Goalpara	44.1	65.2	90.1	96.6	93.4	52.2	20.4	14.9	280
Golaghat	65.7	76.1	94.1	97.7	94.0	63.7	26.2	8.1	249
Hailakandi	43.1	77.6	85.7	96.2	94.3	29.0	8.3	35.3	271
Hojai	51.3	52.7	91.7	96.2	86.1	50.5	16.0	12.6	74
Jorhat	66.9	78.3	93.4	97.4	89.6	52.1	26.6	6.3	249
Kamrup	46.9	57.0	78.5	85.9	88.8	42.5	24.3	7.7	421
Kamrup Metropolitan	68.9	77.6	90.0	96.3	95.5	51.7	16.9	9.7	297
Karbi Anglong	63.9	64.8	88.3	90.9	89.3	35.3	9.0	5.0	197
Karimganj	42.8	54.8	87.8	94.2	94.0	39.9	11.4	28.2	450
Kokrajhar	36.9	67.0	91.5	95.8	95.4	61.1	26.4	20.2	274
Lakhimpur	51.7	61.0	95.3	97.3	86.3	42.2	14.9	19.6	259
Majuli	72.2	76.1	92.4	97.2	92.1	56.7	13.7	6.6	41
Morigaon	41.9	64.0	90.2	94.8	96.8	53.4	18.4	29.3	323
Nagaon	59.4	73.1	90.3	97.0	91.2	46.5	12.3	11.3	892
Nalbari	55.9	70.7	85.5	92.8	91.2	38.6	16.7	17.0	209
Sivasagar	80.9	85.1	88.5	96.5	95.7	53.7	23.8	5.3	174
Sonitpur	45.5	48.8	96.7	99.2	91.4	56.4	16.9	14.2	353
South Salmara Mancachar	35.3	60.1	87.7	93.0	95.1	47.4	18.3	23.3	223
Tinsukia	63.1	70.7	82.3	93.9	96.3	43.8	19.2	10.8	321
Udalguri	49.8	50.1	85.7	91.0	86.2	44.2	25.7	7.4	210
West Karbi Anglong	46.7	55.5	80.7	87.6	77.7	39.8	10.6	9.6	78
Assam	50.7	63.8	88.9	94.5	92.4	47.5	18.5	14.5	9,275

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

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	66.0	69.9	77.7	79.1	72.6	1,060
20-34	71.9	75.0	82.1	81.1	75.8	5,246
35-49	69.9	72.9	76.2	76.6	72.8	351
Birth order						
1	70.3	74.4	82.4	82.1	75.0	2,858
2-3	71.5	74.4	80.9	80.2	76.2	3,144
4 or more	70.0	70.9	76.3	75.4	70.5	656
Residence						
Urban	70.0	73.7	81.2	80.4	75.6	675
Rural	70.9	74.1	81.1	80.6	75.1	5,982
Schooling						
No schooling	68.4	71.3	78.5	77.0	71.4	979
<5 years complete	70.1	75.9	80.5	79.7	72.4	667
5-9 years complete	70.3	73.7	81.3	80.5	75.4	3,081
10-11 years complete	71.7	76.0	80.1	81.0	76.4	821
12 or more years complete	74.3	75.0	84.0	83.8	78.3	1,109
Religion						
Hindu	72.7	76.7	83.6	83.0	77.1	3,730
Muslim	68.5	70.7	78.0	77.4	72.5	2,759
Christian	68.7	71.3	75.2	75.8	75.3	155
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	70.6	75.6	82.4	83.1	77.3	813
Scheduled tribe	74.0	75.5	82.6	81.1	77.0	751
Other backward class	74.7	78.8	85.4	85.3	78.5	1,692
Other	68.4	71.1	78.4	77.6	72.6	3,378
Total	70.8	74.1	81.1	80.5	75.1	6,657

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	73.4	2,755	47.6	41.8	3.4	7.2	100.0	2,022
20-34	73.5	9,946	44.6	42.0	4.8	8.7	100.0	7,311
35-49	62.9	627	31.9	41.7	15.0	11.4	100.0	394
Residence								
Urban	83.0	1,539	44.3	38.9	7.1	9.8	100.0	1,278
Rural	71.7	11,789	44.7	42.4	4.6	8.3	100.0	8,449
Antenatal care visits²								
None	48.8	473	45.0	38.5	5.7	10.8	100.0	231
1-3	72.6	5,000	45.1	41.4	4.8	8.6	100.0	3,630
4 or more	78.0	6,078	45.8	40.9	5.4	8.0	100.0	4,738
Don't know	84.8	159	37.3	49.9	3.6	9.2	100.0	135
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	61.4	2,095	45.9	45.0	2.8	6.3	100.0	1,286
<5 years complete	65.7	1,341	48.3	42.2	3.2	6.3	100.0	880
5-9 years complete	71.5	6,265	44.1	42.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	4,477
10-11 years complete	83.9	1,527	43.9	41.6	5.7	8.8	100.0	1,281
12 or more years complete	85.9	2,100	44.0	39.6	6.1	10.4	100.0	1,803
Religion								
Hindu	76.3	7,225	44.4	41.3	5.9	8.4	100.0	5,512
Muslim	69.1	5,746	45.5	42.6	3.6	8.3	100.0	3,970
Christian	68.9	328	37.1	47.5	4.8	10.6	100.0	226
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	76.5	1,595	44.9	41.5	4.6	9.1	100.0	1,220
Scheduled tribe	72.4	1,519	45.1	40.8	5.3	8.8	100.0	1,099
Other backward class	74.5	3,143	43.2	43.0	5.9	7.9	100.0	2,340
Other	71.7	7,033	45.3	41.8	4.5	8.5	100.0	5,042
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	79.8	5,827	45.6	41.6	3.9	8.9	100.0	4,650
1 child	72.4	4,520	43.7	42.3	5.0	9.1	100.0	3,272
0 sons	74.0	2,344	45.5	41.4	4.6	8.5	100.0	1,735
1 son	70.6	2,176	41.6	43.2	5.5	9.7	100.0	1,537
2 children	62.8	1,829	43.2	41.0	8.6	7.2	100.0	1,148
0 sons	67.3	576	43.8	40.8	7.5	7.9	100.0	388
1 or more sons	60.7	1,253	42.8	41.1	9.2	6.9	100.0	761
3 children	60.7	697	46.7	42.5	5.7	5.1	100.0	423
0 sons	71.7	142	49.8	42.7	1.9	5.6	100.0	102
1 or more sons	58.0	555	45.8	42.5	6.9	4.9	100.0	322
4 or more children	51.1	455	44.0	47.2	4.9	3.8	100.0	233
0 sons	51.6	59	(46.2)	(49.0)	(1.8)	(3.0)	100.0	31
1 or more sons	51.1	396	43.7	47.0	5.4	3.9	100.0	202
Total	73.0	13,328	44.7	41.9	4.9	8.5	100.0	9,727

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	98.4	1,444	91.0	8.9	0.1	98.7	1,421
20-34	97.2	7,324	89.3	10.4	0.2	98.8	7,120
35-49	92.5	506	84.9	15.1	0.0	97.9	468
Birth order							
1	98.3	3,873	91.1	8.7	0.1	98.9	3,807
2-3	97.2	4,402	88.6	11.1	0.2	98.6	4,279
4 or more	92.4	999	85.8	14.2	0.0	98.4	923
Residence							
Urban	96.3	1,071	88.9	10.8	0.3	98.9	1,032
Rural	97.2	8,204	89.4	10.4	0.1	98.7	7,977
Schooling							
No schooling	94.1	1,468	85.9	13.8	0.3	97.6	1,380
<5 years complete	98.1	932	88.0	12.0	0.0	98.1	915
5-9 years complete	97.6	4,245	89.8	10.1	0.1	98.9	4,144
10-11 years complete	98.5	1,100	90.8	8.7	0.3	99.2	1,084
12 or more years complete	97.2	1,530	91.3	8.6	0.1	99.2	1,486
Religion							
Hindu	97.6	5,021	90.1	9.8	0.1	99.2	4,902
Muslim	96.5	4,014	88.5	11.1	0.2	98.1	3,872
Christian	97.8	224	88.4	11.6	0.0	97.8	219
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	97.8	1,097	88.9	11.1	0.1	99.3	1,072
Scheduled tribe	96.7	1,035	90.5	9.3	0.1	99.0	1,001
Other backward class	97.8	2,177	90.6	9.4	0.1	99.1	2,129
Other	96.8	4,936	88.7	11.0	0.2	98.4	4,778
Total	97.1	9,275	89.4	10.4	0.1	98.7	9,009

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	93.5	82.9	84.1
Public sector	66.3	75.4	74.4
NGO/trust	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private sector	27.1	7.4	9.6
At home	6.2	16.8	15.6
Own home	5.6	15.3	14.2
Parent's home	0.7	1.4	1.4
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	83.1	64.2	66.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.5	20.0	19.1
Other health personnel	0.3	0.8	0.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	3.1	9.5	8.8
Friends/relatives	1.7	5.0	4.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
No one	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	94.9	85.1	86.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	2.2	2.6	2.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	39.2	15.5	18.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	13.7	5.9	6.8
Number of births	1,173	9,508	10,681
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	46.0	34.5	35.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	85.4	88.5	88.3
Either of the above	89.6	90.0	90.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	80.6	84.0	83.9
Number of births delivered at home	59	1,227	1,286

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	71.9	60.3	61.7
4-23 hours	3.9	3.9	3.9
1-2 days	2.9	4.0	3.8
3-41 days	2.0	3.5	3.3
No postnatal check	19.3	28.3	27.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	59.0	42.3	44.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	18.6	22.5	22.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.6	5.5	5.1
Other	0.4	1.1	1.0
No postnatal check	19.3	28.3	27.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,071	8,204	9,275

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

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	
Mother's age at birth										
<20	78.8	4.5	83.4	86.0	1,822	69.4	66.2	1,444	87.9	321
20-34	74.3	10.6	84.9	86.7	8,316	73.6	70.3	7,324	88.9	1,796
35-49	60.9	12.5	73.4	77.9	543	69.1	66.1	506	78.5	113
Residence										
Urban	66.3	27.2	93.5	94.9	1,173	80.7	78.7	1,071	94.9	244
Rural	75.4	7.5	82.9	85.1	9,508	71.7	68.2	8,204	87.4	1,986
Birth order										
1	77.2	12.8	90.1	91.1	4,666	74.8	72.1	3,873	92.2	979
2-3	74.5	8.5	83.1	85.7	4,897	72.7	69.4	4,402	88.1	1,047
4 or more	62.0	1.6	63.6	67.2	1,119	64.4	59.2	999	69.6	203
Antenatal care visits²										
None	57.3	3.6	61.0	65.6	400	37.3	34.2	400	58.4	72
1-3	75.2	7.2	82.4	84.3	4,041	70.6	66.2	4,041	85.2	1,023
4 or more	76.7	14.0	90.7	92.3	4,703	78.0	75.5	4,703	93.1	1,097
Don't know	83.1	8.8	91.8	92.2	131	57.9	56.9	131	*	26
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	65.8	2.3	68.1	72.3	1,792	61.6	56.4	1,468	69.8	327
<5 years complete	74.5	2.1	76.6	80.0	1,121	69.1	64.2	932	86.6	228
5-9 years complete	79.7	5.2	84.9	86.8	4,955	72.3	69.5	4,245	89.7	1,057
10-11 years complete	81.0	13.6	94.7	94.8	1,192	79.3	76.4	1,100	93.7	243
12 or more years complete	62.9	33.7	96.7	97.3	1,621	81.8	79.7	1,530	97.6	374
Religion										
Hindu	76.2	14.3	90.5	92.0	5,595	76.9	73.9	5,021	93.5	1,200
Muslim	72.1	4.5	76.6	79.4	4,812	67.8	64.2	4,014	81.8	974
Christian	77.4	5.4	82.8	85.9	256	67.5	62.9	224	88.8	53
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	80.3	9.7	90.0	92.1	1,268	73.4	70.2	1,097	95.5	271
Scheduled tribe	81.9	7.9	89.8	92.1	1,153	75.0	72.6	1,035	91.5	232
Other backward class	75.0	15.0	90.0	91.1	2,419	78.2	75.0	2,177	92.1	528
Other	71.4	7.8	79.2	81.6	5,808	69.8	66.2	4,936	84.1	1,192

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
								Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	7,947	76.0	73.9	6,986	99.2	1,710
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	1,034	87.0	84.3	975	99.2	230
Home	na	na	na	16.5	1,667	43.7	33.7	1,286	13.4	284
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(72.8)	33	*	*	28	*	6
Total	74.4	9.7	84.1	86.1	10,681	72.7	69.4	9,275	88.2	2,230

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women who received postnatal check from health personnel within 2 days of delivery ²	Number of women
Baksa	82.2	7.7	89.9	92.1	17.6	343	67.4	307
Barpeta	82.3	5.3	87.6	87.6	12.7	587	73.3	516
Biswanath	74.0	10.2	84.2	84.6	15.3	146	63.2	126
Bongaigaon	74.9	9.6	84.5	89.1	15.2	232	61.9	211
Cachar	74.9	4.3	79.2	80.2	12.5	760	62.4	607
Charaideo	76.7	11.5	88.2	90.5	20.0	129	75.1	117
Chirang	71.1	12.6	83.7	82.9	15.3	153	68.3	137
Darrang	81.1	3.3	84.4	87.0	10.8	323	59.8	287
Dhemaji	84.1	3.1	87.2	91.5	16.1	209	75.9	185
Dhubri	61.8	2.4	64.2	68.9	6.9	579	58.4	506
Dibrugarh	71.6	21.5	93.1	95.3	27.7	409	83.9	382
Dima Hasao	84.6	4.9	89.5	91.8	19.7	56	75.5	48
Goalpara	87.2	5.1	92.3	94.2	16.2	316	75.1	280
Golaghat	81.4	9.0	90.4	92.1	22.6	265	76.5	249
Hailakandi	75.1	8.0	83.0	84.8	12.8	362	73.9	271
Hojai	59.4	22.6	82.0	83.5	18.4	88	67.9	74
Jorhat	74.9	21.6	96.5	97.4	44.4	274	81.8	249
Kamrup	69.8	15.2	85.0	88.5	32.8	457	63.5	421
Kamrup Metropolitan	55.7	33.4	89.1	90.1	38.0	317	78.2	297
Karbi Anglong	69.2	5.7	74.9	78.3	15.2	228	61.4	197
Karimganj	69.8	6.6	76.4	78.3	7.0	591	71.4	450
Kokrajhar	76.8	5.1	81.9	82.0	12.0	306	72.7	274
Lakhimpur	91.6	4.5	96.2	96.8	22.7	290	68.0	259
Majuli	85.8	4.5	90.3	93.5	22.5	46	78.5	41
Morigaon	82.8	5.5	88.3	90.0	12.3	375	72.9	323
Nagaon	73.4	10.3	83.7	86.7	17.9	1,055	65.7	892
Nalbari	69.2	22.6	91.8	91.4	38.7	224	75.0	209
Sivasagar	76.2	19.1	95.2	95.6	30.0	189	75.4	174
Sonitpur	73.1	10.4	83.5	82.8	21.1	399	67.2	353
South Salmara Mancachar	69.9	1.8	71.7	79.4	5.0	268	66.9	223
Tinsukia	66.2	16.4	82.6	83.2	26.5	373	78.8	321
Udalguri	78.5	7.7	86.1	87.9	14.4	238	55.1	210
West Karbi Anglong	68.9	3.6	72.5	84.5	6.4	95	59.9	78
Assam	74.4	9.7	84.1	86.1	18.1	10,681	69.4	9,275

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	5,139	28,513	6,576	46.8	1,449
20-34	5,486	33,486	9,346	45.8	6,164
35-49	5,384	36,163	10,743	46.8	349
Birth order					
1	5,869	34,399	10,110	44.6	4,191
2-3	5,124	31,726	8,101	47.6	3,203
4 or more	3,968	19,666	4,423	48.5	566
Residence					
Urban	6,651	35,609	15,011	29.8	1,009
Rural	5,269	32,163	7,988	48.4	6,952
Schooling					
No schooling	3,677	7,541	3,840	49.7	1,022
<5 years complete	4,421	23,229	5,073	52.5	723
5-9 years complete	5,034	29,857	6,787	48.8	3,687
10-11 years complete	6,131	31,321	9,614	43.7	1,048
12 or more years complete	8,391	37,870	18,565	35.1	1,481
Religion					
Hindu	6,040	32,545	10,463	47.7	4,597
Muslim	4,670	36,424	6,756	43.4	3,161
Christian	4,178	22,073	5,682	51.8	187
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	5,767	28,914	8,614	43.3	998
Scheduled tribe	5,615	34,837	8,216	53.3	938
Other backward class	5,747	29,628	10,054	51.7	1,985
Other	5,089	37,251	8,517	42.4	4,015
Total	5,415	33,193	8,900	46.1	7,961

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Baksa	13.1	202	76.4	44.8	307	47.3	278
Barpeta	24.5	384	53.4	49.9	516	38.7	454
Biswanath	26.7	80	58.5	70.3	126	53.5	109
Bongaigaon	18.1	134	57.6	40.3	211	31.9	179
Cachar	19.1	443	30.9	56.3	607	49.3	493
Charaideo	14.8	76	75.2	54.0	117	53.8	103
Chirang	16.7	96	62.8	53.5	137	39.3	116
Darrang	23.4	202	38.8	46.4	287	36.0	249
Dhemaji	15.4	122	80.7	51.0	185	70.7	162
Dhubri	26.8	348	46.8	58.6	506	52.6	338
Dibrugarh	12.4	228	78.9	65.4	382	53.2	358
Dima Hasao	32.5	30	77.3	56.0	48	57.0	44
Goalpara	27.5	180	51.8	49.0	280	43.2	261
Golaghat	12.8	157	72.8	57.9	249	59.7	227
Hailakandi	34.7	212	29.4	66.6	271	67.4	231
Hojai	21.7	51	73.9	49.1	74	30.9	63
Jorhat	11.2	171	80.2	54.8	249	41.9	239
Kamrup	13.0	267	61.7	29.5	421	26.4	359
Kamrup Metropolitan	7.6	179	85.7	42.0	297	21.5	269
Karbi Anglong	25.4	127	79.3	53.9	197	53.3	152
Karimganj	38.5	356	34.9	62.7	450	62.9	369
Kokrajhar	28.2	176	50.2	44.4	274	35.0	228
Lakhimpur	21.0	171	66.2	56.6	259	57.2	250
Majuli	20.6	28	80.1	54.8	41	62.6	37
Morigaon	22.5	214	48.1	67.6	323	58.1	288
Nagaon	23.8	630	68.9	55.7	892	34.9	760
Nalbari	13.1	121	67.3	51.7	209	44.0	193
Sivasagar	14.2	111	83.7	54.8	174	51.4	167
Sonitpur	22.4	243	69.3	63.5	353	47.2	299
South Salmara Mancachar	40.3	158	35.9	60.9	223	34.2	170
Tinsukia	20.6	212	75.7	51.9	321	53.2	276
Udalguri	17.7	142	60.9	47.2	210	42.9	184
West Karbi Anglong	35.3	59	67.4	55.9	78	67.3	58
Assam	22.1	6,310	59.7	53.9	9,275	46.1	7,961

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	25.2	38.2	2.9	3.5	1.0	28.0	100.0	69.9	1,720
20-34	26.1	40.5	2.6	4.0	1.3	24.3	100.0	73.2	7,089
35-49	23.1	34.7	3.2	2.7	1.0	34.2	100.0	63.7	466
Birth order									
1	29.3	41.8	2.9	4.0	1.1	19.4	100.0	78.0	3,873
2-3	24.8	39.6	2.7	3.7	1.4	26.9	100.0	70.7	4,402
4-5	17.3	33.2	1.1	4.4	1.3	41.7	100.0	55.9	826
6 or more	12.7	30.8	4.2	5.3	1.5	45.6	100.0	53.0	174
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	27.7	46.5	3.0	3.3	1.0	17.3	100.0	80.4	6,986
Private health facility ²	44.9	37.2	2.3	2.7	0.4	11.1	100.0	87.2	975
Home	1.5	5.3	1.5	8.0	3.4	79.7	100.0	16.2	1,286
Residence									
Urban	36.7	39.8	1.9	3.5	1.2	16.3	100.0	81.9	1,071
Rural	24.3	39.8	2.8	3.9	1.3	26.6	100.0	70.8	8,204
Religion									
Hindu	29.6	41.5	3.1	3.5	1.0	20.2	100.0	77.6	5,021
Muslim	20.8	37.9	2.2	4.4	1.6	31.8	100.0	65.3	4,014
Christian	27.5	37.2	1.8	4.0	0.1	28.8	100.0	70.6	224
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.9	46.5	3.4	4.1	1.1	24.3	100.0	73.8	1,097
Scheduled tribe	29.8	41.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	22.3	100.0	75.4	1,035
Other backward class	33.0	40.5	3.2	2.9	0.9	18.1	100.0	79.7	2,177
Other	23.1	37.7	2.4	4.6	1.5	29.5	100.0	67.8	4,936
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	16.6	33.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	40.2	100.0	56.5	1,468
<5 years complete	23.6	36.5	3.0	4.8	1.9	29.0	100.0	67.9	932
5-9 years complete	25.0	40.7	2.6	3.5	1.2	25.8	100.0	71.9	4,245
10-11 years complete	29.7	43.7	2.8	4.1	1.4	17.2	100.0	80.3	1,100
12 or more years complete	35.1	42.8	2.3	4.2	0.8	14.1	100.0	84.3	1,530
Total	25.8	39.8	2.7	3.9	1.3	25.4	100.0	72.1	9,275

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an other place of delivery, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Assam

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.2	93.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.6	60.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	72.6	68.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	93.5	92.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	94.8	94.1
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.3	89.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	49.1	44.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	62.6	53.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	83.1	68.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	85.2	72.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.3	89.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	50.7	46.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.8	55.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	84.2	70.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	86.3	74.3

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	100.0	94.7	95.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	85.6	72.2	73.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	62.7	61.5	61.7
Convulsions	63.0	57.7	58.4
Prolonged labour	72.7	63.9	65.0
Severe abdominal pain	80.4	70.0	71.3
High blood pressure	65.4	64.1	64.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	80.8	69.1	70.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	99.4	89.2	90.5
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	95.5	81.7	83.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	94.6	84.9	86.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	94.5	82.0	83.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	111	778	889
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	48.4	48.0
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	61.3	61.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	51.7	52.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	1	84	85

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
Sex																			
Male	91.9	54.1	85.7	82.7	76.6	90.4	87.5	82.4	70.9	88.6	84.5	74.2	82.2	67.7	37.8	5.8	88.1	1,006	
Female	93.1	53.8	86.0	80.3	73.5	91.1	87.1	80.9	70.1	89.6	84.1	72.6	83.5	65.2	34.9	4.5	88.5	961	
Birth order																			
1	93.4	57.8	84.6	81.0	75.2	91.4	88.5	83.0	76.8	88.4	83.6	73.0	84.5	66.1	38.6	5.4	89.4	854	
2-3	93.1	53.8	88.3	83.7	77.8	91.7	88.1	83.6	67.5	90.7	86.3	76.1	84.2	69.1	37.3	3.9	88.8	934	
4-5	88.7	38.7	80.7	75.6	62.9	84.9	81.0	69.1	60.8	84.2	79.5	62.2	70.5	55.7	23.6	9.5	84.6	144	
6 or more	(68.6)	(26.7)	(71.7)	(61.8)	(45.1)	(71.7)	(61.8)	(48.0)	(36.0)	(83.0)	(67.2)	(57.2)	(56.5)	(45.5)	(12.3)	(17.0)	(62.1)	34	
Residence																			
Urban	92.6	62.1	85.5	81.8	72.7	91.4	87.6	79.7	80.7	88.1	84.5	69.3	77.2	63.1	37.5	5.4	87.5	245	
Rural	92.5	52.8	85.9	81.5	75.4	90.6	87.3	82.0	69.1	89.2	84.3	74.0	83.6	66.9	36.3	5.1	88.4	1,722	
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	87.2	46.6	80.4	76.8	70.3	86.5	80.6	75.3	64.1	84.4	78.8	66.6	76.9	59.4	29.6	8.1	86.7	304	
<5 years complete	97.1	55.6	90.9	84.6	78.8	94.0	88.4	85.3	65.5	90.2	82.9	70.0	86.3	67.4	41.2	2.7	91.6	188	
5-7 years complete	92.8	47.4	82.8	79.0	72.6	89.6	87.1	80.1	62.7	89.1	86.3	75.6	82.6	67.7	30.6	6.2	88.3	333	
8-9 years complete	91.9	55.0	86.9	82.6	75.3	91.3	88.6	82.4	73.5	91.5	86.1	77.2	81.7	67.4	37.9	4.9	88.0	572	
10-11 years complete	94.4	57.8	87.2	81.7	78.0	92.7	88.1	84.6	76.7	86.5	80.6	71.3	85.9	66.3	38.8	4.6	89.5	228	
12 or more years complete	94.1	61.5	88.3	84.6	77.3	91.6	90.2	83.8	77.4	90.3	87.5	74.2	86.4	69.5	41.5	3.9	87.4	342	
Religion																			
Hindu	94.2	56.1	87.7	84.3	78.7	92.7	90.7	86.0	74.4	91.0	88.4	76.1	87.4	70.6	38.9	4.5	88.5	1,054	
Muslim	90.5	51.2	83.8	78.4	70.7	88.6	83.3	76.5	65.7	87.0	79.8	70.7	77.6	61.8	33.7	6.0	88.1	869	
Christian	91.3	58.0	81.1	78.7	75.4	86.2	85.6	82.4	69.7	85.4	78.1	65.6	78.2	60.5	32.2	6.8	86.5	42	

Continued...

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG			Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
	Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	91.8	58.7	84.2	80.6	73.9	90.1	88.8	83.3	73.4	90.6	88.6	72.9	83.7	66.6	39.3	6.0	85.2	269
Scheduled tribe	94.4	55.4	87.6	82.6	77.8	92.6	89.2	85.4	72.2	88.5	83.4	72.4	82.7	67.5	36.9	4.4	88.8	206
Other backward class	95.3	53.7	89.8	86.6	80.4	94.7	92.7	87.0	75.5	92.7	90.3	77.5	90.1	72.3	38.7	3.4	92.2	430
Other	91.3	52.5	84.4	79.6	72.6	89.0	84.5	78.4	67.6	87.3	80.8	71.9	79.7	63.8	34.6	5.9	87.7	1,052
Total	92.5	53.9	85.8	81.5	75.1	90.7	87.3	81.7	70.5	89.1	84.3	73.4	82.8	66.4	36.4	5.2	88.3	1,967
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	82.3	45.4	74.9	68.2	52.0	81.4	76.9	66.5	56.6	83.0	75.0	56.0	71.4	47.1	na	13.8	55.3	1,939

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 60. Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹										DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/IMR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG		1		2		3		1		2		3									
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Baksa	93.6	63.8	79.9	75.8	68.3	93.6	91.9	87.2	71.7	91.8	91.8	78.3	91.9	83.8	70.5	37.1	4.8	95.3	63			
Barpeta	94.3	62.3	88.2	79.9	67.8	94.3	90.1	73.6	70.0	90.0	85.7	67.5	83.8	54.6	34.4	2.8	87.0	112				
Biswanath	88.3	61.6	91.6	90.1	82.6	92.9	91.4	82.5	64.2	88.7	79.5	69.2	87.2	66.2	46.7	7.1	87.1	32				
Bongaigaon	94.1	61.3	80.9	79.4	71.3	85.6	85.6	80.4	76.1	87.1	82.8	74.7	84.2	67.9	39.2	5.9	86.9	51				
Cachar	88.3	43.1	77.0	68.2	63.8	86.3	86.9	84.1	64.2	85.4	82.4	74.4	76.9	70.4	26.5	10.2	84.1	132				
Charaideo	(96.2)	(66.8)	(87.7)	(81.5)	(79.6)	(96.3)	(92.2)	(90.1)	(86.0)	(94.1)	(92.0)	(82.0)	(90.0)	(74.0)	(44.5)	(1.9)	(88.1)	23				
Chirang	98.2	57.7	89.5	87.8	84.5	91.4	89.7	86.4	71.3	86.8	84.8	77.9	89.3	71.1	46.2	0.0	94.3	29				
Darrang	94.9	58.1	84.7	82.2	70.4	91.0	87.2	76.7	74.3	85.8	80.1	68.7	82.2	57.1	33.3	3.9	89.6	73				
Dhemajai	96.7	43.2	93.2	93.2	90.0	96.4	96.4	94.7	61.9	98.5	98.5	95.3	93.2	89.7	1.5	97.0	34.5	43				
Dhubri	90.5	56.6	89.6	85.6	81.4	93.5	89.5	82.7	67.2	90.7	88.2	77.3	84.0	71.6	50.1	5.2	93.0	107				
Dibrugarh	(97.8)	(74.7)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(93.0)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(93.0)	(91.3)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(83.8)	(97.8)	(83.8)	(65.6)	(2.2)	(93.4)	66				
Dima Hasao	(91.3)	(63.8)	(83.3)	(75.9)	(69.9)	(83.3)	(75.9)	(71.9)	(78.0)	(87.4)	(81.7)	(73.6)	(71.7)	(63.6)	(48.0)	(8.7)	(91.4)	10				
Goalpara	98.4	66.8	91.9	90.4	87.2	95.3	95.3	90.6	79.8	90.6	85.8	71.9	90.6	70.3	46.4	1.6	92.2	59				
Goleghat	(92.6)	(47.4)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(82.8)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(84.9)	(72.0)	(93.0)	(90.9)	(79.7)	(87.5)	(72.4)	(37.4)	(4.9)	(89.7)	49				
Hailakandi	95.4	40.5	85.0	81.6	77.4	87.9	83.1	78.9	62.5	93.8	87.9	77.8	85.6	68.6	25.4	3.2	89.3	52				
Hojai	82.1	47.7	66.2	62.5	55.6	73.3	67.8	60.8	51.3	74.7	67.8	60.9	59.3	55.4	31.8	14.3	84.5	13				
Jorhat	100.0	57.2	89.7	87.9	78.4	93.4	91.6	79.8	89.3	98.2	96.4	79.4	83.3	69.2	41.9	0.0	95.4	55				
Kamrup	90.5	63.0	80.7	79.3	73.2	90.7	88.9	86.1	85.7	89.1	82.4	70.1	82.9	63.6	35.8	6.1	78.2	105				
Kamrup Metropolitan	(90.6)	(50.8)	(92.7)	(85.0)	(71.2)	(92.7)	(86.7)	(77.0)	(73.6)	(80.7)	(78.6)	(59.1)	(74.7)	(53.6)	(26.7)	(5.5)	(75.1)	62				
Karbi Anglong	88.7	36.7	80.3	80.3	66.9	85.5	85.5	75.3	48.8	89.3	88.0	65.9	76.2	64.3	24.8	9.3	84.6	40				
Karimganj	95.5	31.6	89.5	88.3	80.2	91.1	89.9	84.0	61.4	93.0	90.4	84.2	85.5	75.1	22.8	3.2	95.6	105				
Kokrajhar	95.3	61.9	79.7	75.7	70.4	85.8	81.5	76.2	72.1	80.6	75.2	59.9	79.5	51.1	30.3	4.7	94.5	66				
Lakhimpur	94.5	46.2	93.2	88.0	84.6	94.7	92.8	87.7	65.0	92.7	83.0	74.3	86.3	69.0	27.7	3.7	93.0	59				
Majuli	95.2	57.2	92.2	90.8	80.3	95.2	93.8	86.4	81.5	95.2	92.1	84.2	90.9	78.6	43.1	4.8	92.1	11				
Morigaon	91.3	57.3	87.5	84.5	83.0	90.7	89.3	87.9	61.7	87.9	85.1	77.0	88.4	73.4	37.1	5.6	83.1	64				
Nagaon	86.9	50.7	81.8	70.7	64.6	87.4	76.7	73.6	67.7	86.8	75.5	67.2	67.3	58.2	38.9	7.1	85.6	182				
Nalbari	(89.9)	(64.9)	(80.9)	(80.9)	(71.1)	(89.8)	(87.5)	(85.2)	(84.3)	(86.2)	(79.1)	(73.4)	(87.7)	(65.5)	(42.9)	(5.0)	(76.1)	34				
Nivasagar	(95.7)	(60.1)	(91.1)	(86.3)	(83.8)	(95.2)	(93.1)	(90.5)	(78.0)	(95.2)	(90.9)	(81.9)	(90.5)	(77.6)	(48.5)	(0.0)	(98.0)	33				
Sonitpur	90.4	58.6	83.1	80.7	75.0	84.9	82.5	76.8	61.1	86.5	82.4	76.5	80.4	70.9	39.5	9.6	85.8	73				
South Salmara Mancachar	97.0	44.4	84.0	79.2	73.7	88.6	85.2	81.9	61.7	93.5	85.3	74.1	85.3	65.8	29.3	3.0	95.9	52				
Tinsukia	(97.2)	(51.0)	(97.5)	(92.5)	(90.2)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(92.7)	(79.2)	(97.5)	(95.1)	(82.8)	(95.0)	(75.0)	(46.0)	(0.0)	(95.3)	53				
Udalguri	(78.6)	(53.9)	(76.4)	(72.1)	(65.7)	(82.6)	(76.2)	(68.0)	(63.6)	(69.2)	(56.8)	(48.6)	(75.9)	(38.2)	(20.4)	(17.4)	(66.1)	41				
West Karbi Anglong	92.7	36.9	77.4	68.7	65.6	88.2	75.4	70.3	60.1	80.4	67.4	52.9	66.6	47.9	15.7	7.3	81.9	17				
Assam	92.5	53.9	85.8	81.5	75.1	90.7	87.3	81.7	70.5	89.1	84.3	73.4	82.8	66.4	36.4	5.2	88.3	1,967				

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine; ² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth; ³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth); ⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/IMR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth); ⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.7	11.8	961	(36.5)	(20.7)	26	55.4	112
6-11	2.7	22.8	1,026	(51.9)	(37.8)	28	51.2	234
12-23	3.0	19.2	1,968	45.2	20.6	60	54.9	377
24-35	2.6	16.9	2,136	44.3	25.7	56	56.0	361
36-47	2.5	18.9	2,072	52.3	31.2	51	57.2	392
48-59	1.7	16.1	2,164	(42.4)	(25.0)	37	47.3	349
Sex								
Male	2.9	17.8	5,253	46.8	27.8	153	55.2	933
Female	2.1	17.6	5,070	44.5	24.2	105	52.2	893
Residence								
Urban	2.5	17.2	1,146	(60.9)	(34.3)	28	56.2	197
Rural	2.5	17.8	9,177	44.0	25.4	229	53.4	1,629
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.8	17.2	1,713	39.3	20.9	48	50.9	295
<5 years complete	2.6	15.7	1,070	(48.5)	(24.8)	28	56.2	168
5-7 years complete	3.1	16.9	1,692	(49.7)	(23.8)	52	51.2	286
8-9 years complete	2.3	18.8	3,030	30.3	26.3	70	52.7	569
10-11 years complete	2.3	17.9	1,178	(68.3)	(27.4)	27	56.7	211
12 or more years complete	2.0	18.2	1,640	(62.1)	(38.9)	32	57.3	299
Religion								
Hindu	2.0	16.8	5,406	41.6	17.4	106	54.6	907
Muslim	3.2	18.8	4,654	49.0	32.0	147	53.3	873
Christian	1.6	18.5	245	*	*	4	44.8	45
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.1	14.9	1,216	(25.7)	(13.2)	25	57.4	182
Scheduled tribe	2.2	14.7	1,112	(42.5)	(24.4)	25	46.8	163
Other backward class	2.4	19.2	2,334	45.0	18.5	55	53.0	448
Other	2.7	18.3	5,627	50.1	31.6	153	54.6	1,030
Total	2.5	17.7	10,323	45.9	26.3	258	53.7	1,827

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:		Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea				
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Contin-ued and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy herbal/ other	No treat-ment	
Age in months																			
<6	2.7	957	(47.0)	(35.9)	(9.0)	(35.9)	(0.0)	(35.9)	(30.2)	(17.2)	(35.9)	(24.8)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(38.7)	26
6-11	8.7	1,026	52.1	44.5	19.9	49.1	0.0	49.1	21.4	11.2	44.5	33.5	8.0	4.1	8.5	0.8	9.2	28.7	89
12-23	6.5	1,968	56.5	76.1	31.9	79.0	1.5	79.0	30.5	27.9	76.1	66.6	13.0	0.7	9.5	2.5	6.1	16.9	129
24-35	4.9	2,136	52.3	77.6	40.5	85.5	5.0	85.5	28.2	25.6	77.6	66.1	19.0	1.9	14.9	1.2	3.1	7.3	104
36-47	4.9	2,074	54.1	80.7	33.8	83.6	1.2	84.0	34.5	33.0	81.1	67.3	21.1	1.4	4.8	1.4	6.9	13.6	101
48-59	5.3	2,163	53.3	70.0	34.4	75.1	0.8	75.1	23.8	19.4	70.0	56.1	15.0	2.9	12.8	1.1	3.2	13.5	115
Sex																			
Male	5.6	5,253	56.9	71.3	35.0	75.7	1.3	75.8	25.6	21.6	71.5	58.1	16.2	2.4	10.7	1.8	6.3	15.9	294
Female	5.3	5,070	49.8	66.6	27.4	71.1	2.0	71.1	30.6	25.6	66.6	56.4	13.5	1.5	10.2	1.0	5.6	17.7	269
Residence																			
Urban	2.7	1,146	(61.8)	(81.0)	(14.0)	(81.0)	(0.0)	(81.0)	(27.0)	(24.4)	(81.0)	(70.0)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(12.3)	31
Rural	5.8	9,177	53.0	68.4	32.4	73.0	1.7	73.1	28.0	23.4	68.4	56.6	14.6	2.1	11.0	1.5	5.4	17.0	532
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	6.2	1,713	57.2	57.9	28.7	63.0	1.2	63.0	24.5	19.0	57.9	46.5	17.8	2.7	9.7	1.2	4.6	24.1	107
<5 years complete	6.2	1,070	47.6	75.6	24.6	77.7	0.0	77.7	29.1	26.9	75.6	70.7	17.4	0.0	10.0	1.1	13.8	13.9	66
5-7 years complete	6.1	1,692	34.5	71.0	35.8	74.7	3.6	75.1	29.8	23.8	71.4	56.5	11.4	2.5	11.0	0.0	2.5	13.7	103
8-9 years complete	5.4	3,030	66.2	71.8	34.9	77.4	2.6	77.4	26.4	24.1	71.8	58.1	14.9	2.1	13.4	0.8	5.3	17.0	164
10-11 years complete	4.9	1,178	54.7	72.7	25.7	74.9	0.0	74.9	35.2	31.6	72.7	67.4	7.8	0.0	3.7	4.5	14.5	10.2	58
12 or more years complete	4.0	1,640	50.6	67.4	32.1	73.2	0.0	73.2	27.1	18.3	67.4	51.7	19.7	3.6	9.7	3.0	0.0	17.4	65

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea							
		whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Contin-ued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug		Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy herbal/ other	No treat-ment			
Religion																				
Hindu	4.7	5,406	54.0	67.1	31.7	74.0	1.7	74.1	27.4	22.8	67.2	59.7	10.9	2.5	7.3	0.8	6.3	17.1	252	
Muslim	6.4	4,654	52.0	70.8	29.8	72.7	1.7	72.7	27.9	23.3	70.8	56.0	17.4	1.7	12.9	2.0	5.5	16.7	297	
Christian	6.2	245	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	3.6	1,216	(60.2)	(75.5)	(40.4)	(85.1)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(40.1)	(35.2)	(75.5)	(71.5)	(14.0)	(5.0)	(7.5)	(2.9)	(10.1)	(4.3)	44	
Scheduled tribe	4.9	1,112	54.2	62.1	31.6	67.6	3.8	67.6	22.1	17.5	62.1	46.6	15.8	0.3	8.0	0.0	1.7	26.2	54	
Other backward class	5.6	2,334	56.3	63.9	34.0	73.2	2.6	73.5	25.7	22.5	64.2	57.5	10.7	1.8	9.1	0.6	7.8	18.0	130	
Other	6.0	5,627	51.4	71.4	29.2	73.0	1.2	73.0	28.2	23.3	71.4	57.1	16.5	1.9	11.7	1.7	5.4	16.3	336	
Source of drinking water⁴																				
Improved	5.4	8,760	53.9	70.4	29.4	74.4	1.7	74.4	27.5	23.5	70.4	58.0	14.2	1.6	10.6	1.7	6.0	17.1	470	
Unimproved	6.1	1,450	50.6	62.0	40.0	68.6	1.6	69.1	29.6	23.6	62.5	55.5	19.4	4.0	10.2	0.0	6.5	15.9	89	
Other	3.7	113	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

Continued...

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea					
			whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet ¹	Either ORS or gruel	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Contin-ued and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy herbal/ other	No treat-ment		
Toilet facility⁴																			
Improved	5.0	6,400	56.6	70.8	32.0	75.1	1.7	75.2	29.7	25.2	71.0	60.8	11.1	2.4	10.8	2.0	6.9	17.4	320
Shared ⁵	5.9	1,248	58.1	72.4	23.2	73.6	1.5	73.6	27.0	21.5	72.4	56.2	27.6	1.6	6.7	0.0	2.6	17.0	74
Unimproved	6.0	2,146	49.7	69.0	34.5	74.2	2.0	74.2	28.3	24.8	69.0	53.0	15.3	1.6	13.5	1.1	4.8	14.4	128
No facility/open defecation	7.9	529	(32.9)	(49.8)	(31.5)	(58.8)	(0.0)	(58.8)	(15.3)	(10.3)	(49.8)	(45.9)	(20.6)	(0.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(18.9)	42
Total	5.5	10,323	53.5	69.1	31.4	73.5	1.6	73.6	28.0	23.5	69.1	57.3	14.9	2.0	10.4	1.4	6.0	16.7	564

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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

³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories

⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months															
<6	(0.0)	(33.1)	(29.0)	(11.3)	(26.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.4)	(33.1)	(45.5)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0
6-11	0.0	39.7	39.3	19.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.0	37.6	17.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
12-23	1.5	35.7	47.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	34.1	50.4	12.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
24-35	5.0	35.0	42.5	13.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	33.5	40.6	18.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
36-47	1.2	28.4	50.8	18.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4	31.4	49.4	17.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
48-59	0.8	38.7	37.0	17.7	4.0	1.7	100.0	1.2	38.9	36.5	18.4	1.2	1.0	2.8	100.0
Sex															
Male	1.3	35.2	43.2	17.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	1.6	37.1	41.4	17.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
Female	2.0	35.6	42.3	15.8	3.6	0.7	100.0	2.7	34.4	45.4	14.4	1.4	0.5	1.2	100.0
Residence															
Urban	(0.0)	(46.9)	(38.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(43.8)	(38.4)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Rural	1.7	34.7	43.0	16.7	3.5	0.4	100.0	2.2	35.4	43.6	16.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	100.0
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	1.2	42.9	36.2	12.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	3.9	43.2	35.0	14.1	1.3	2.5	0.0	100.0
<5 years complete	0.0	40.7	52.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	38.4	48.4	6.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
5-7 years complete	3.6	31.3	41.2	17.9	6.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	33.4	42.0	17.6	3.6	1.0	1.1	100.0
8-9 years complete	2.6	32.6	40.6	20.8	2.2	1.2	100.0	1.5	32.3	43.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
10-11 years complete	0.0	33.6	51.7	13.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.3	38.8	50.7	6.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
12 or more years complete	0.0	32.6	43.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	31.0	45.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Religion															
Hindu	1.7	37.6	39.6	14.8	5.5	0.8	100.0	1.4	37.6	42.2	14.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	100.0
Muslim	1.7	33.3	46.1	17.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	2.7	34.5	45.0	17.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(32.0)	(48.0)	(9.0)	(6.4)	(4.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.2)	(54.5)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	100.0
Scheduled tribe	3.8	36.5	28.0	29.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	2.6	37.5	28.1	28.1	1.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
Other backward class	2.6	37.1	37.7	15.5	7.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	37.7	41.1	13.7	3.2	2.2	0.0	100.0
Other	1.2	35.0	46.4	15.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	2.3	35.7	45.1	16.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Total	1.6	35.4	42.7	16.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	2.1	35.8	43.3	16.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	100.0

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Christian and other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	96.6	447
20-24	96.7	2,800
25-34	96.1	4,941
35-49	95.4	1,087
Residence		
Urban	97.2	1,071
Rural	96.1	8,204
Schooling		
No schooling	94.2	1,468
<5 years complete	96.0	932
5-9 years complete	96.0	4,245
10-11 years complete	97.3	1,100
12 or more years complete	98.1	1,530
Religion		
Hindu	96.9	5,021
Muslim	95.2	4,014
Christian	99.0	224
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	95.3	1,097
Scheduled tribe	98.0	1,035
Other backward class	97.6	2,177
Other	95.6	4,936
Total	96.2	9,275

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/ preschool	Number of children at an AWC	Percentage of children who were weighed	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months										
<12	62.5	60.8	32.6	51.6	1,987	na	na	41.8	1,987	64.6
12-23	75.1	74.5	39.0	62.6	1,967	na	na	55.3	1,967	64.9
24-35	72.8	72.0	40.6	61.7	2,135	na	na	56.4	2,135	63.7
36-47	66.6	65.9	34.7	56.2	2,072	56.6	2,072	52.5	2,072	61.4
48-59	65.4	64.1	33.7	56.2	2,163	56.2	2,162	53.1	2,162	63.5
60-71	56.4	54.8	29.0	49.0	2,130	49.1	2,130	na	na	na
0-35	70.2	69.2	37.5	58.6	6,089	na	na	51.3	6,084	58.8
36-71	62.8	61.6	32.4	53.8	6,365	53.9	6,365	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	66.1	65.0	34.3	55.9	6,317	52.7	3,218	51.5	5,253	64.1
Female	66.8	65.6	35.5	56.4	6,136	55.2	3,147	52.3	5,070	63.0
Residence										
Urban	53.5	52.5	29.3	44.6	1,377	42.6	675	41.3	1,146	66.4
Rural	68.0	66.9	35.6	57.6	11,076	55.3	5,689	53.2	9,177	63.3
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	64.5	63.4	32.8	56.7	2,078	53.1	1,091	50.9	1,713	59.6
<5 years complete	66.8	65.6	35.3	54.4	1,281	56.4	674	49.8	1,070	69.1
5-7 years complete	66.1	65.0	34.8	56.3	2,062	54.9	1,028	52.0	1,692	62.4
8-9 years complete	67.9	66.8	36.3	56.1	3,634	54.5	1,867	52.0	3,030	63.2
10-11 years complete	65.8	64.9	36.6	57.3	1,434	53.7	729	53.0	1,178	63.8
12 or more years complete	66.1	64.8	33.2	55.9	1,965	51.1	975	53.1	1,640	65.8

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC				
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/ preschool	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion										
Hindu	68.1	66.8	35.7	56.6	6,502	53.7	53.1	3,323	66.4	2,871
Muslim	64.8	63.8	34.2	55.9	5,626	54.5	50.6	2,868	59.9	2,357
Christian	62.7	62.3	32.6	54.3	303	49.5	50.3	165	68.7	123
Other	(55.8)	(55.8)	(21.8)	(31.0)	23	*	*	8	*	7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	70.4	69.7	38.2	59.7	1,466	58.8	54.7	737	71.5	666
Scheduled tribe	66.5	65.4	33.1	52.8	1,363	52.5	50.1	727	61.9	557
Other backward class	69.9	68.3	36.0	59.5	2,818	54.6	55.7	1,450	65.1	1,301
Other	64.2	63.1	34.0	54.8	6,768	53.0	50.1	3,433	61.4	2,821
Don't know	(47.2)	(47.2)	(34.2)	(39.0)	38	*	*	18	*	13
Total	66.4	65.3	34.9	56.2	12,453	53.9	51.9	6,365	63.6	5,358

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	55.1	54.5	42.8	41.2	1,377	50.4	49.5	40.5	39.3	1,377
Rural	69.0	67.5	54.3	51.4	11,076	65.5	64.4	51.0	48.6	11,060
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	66.7	65.1	54.5	51.0	2,078	62.8	62.2	50.5	48.0	2,075
<5 years complete	69.1	68.0	54.0	49.7	1,281	63.6	62.8	48.7	45.4	1,281
5-7 years complete	66.4	64.6	52.0	50.0	2,062	63.6	62.3	50.8	48.6	2,060
8-9 years complete	67.1	65.8	52.8	50.2	3,634	64.2	62.8	49.8	47.9	3,630
10-11 years complete	68.5	66.8	53.9	52.2	1,434	64.7	63.5	52.2	49.3	1,429
12 or more years complete	68.2	67.4	51.7	49.0	1,965	64.2	63.3	47.5	45.4	1,963
Religion										
Hindu	70.4	69.1	56.0	52.6	6,502	66.7	65.8	52.2	49.5	6,494
Muslim	64.0	62.6	49.5	47.7	5,626	60.5	59.2	47.1	45.4	5,618
Christian	67.3	66.3	52.9	48.8	303	65.8	65.0	50.0	46.1	302
Other	(65.3)	(60.6)	(62.7)	(46.8)	23	(60.6)	(60.6)	(60.6)	(54.3)	23
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.0	68.0	56.1	54.2	1,466	65.1	64.0	52.7	51.1	1,465
Scheduled tribe	72.6	71.6	56.9	54.8	1,363	67.0	66.5	51.3	49.0	1,363
Other backward class	73.1	71.2	58.1	52.8	2,818	69.4	68.4	54.3	50.9	2,813
Other	63.8	62.5	49.5	47.6	6,768	60.7	59.5	47.2	45.2	6,758
Don't know	(58.4)	(52.0)	(39.6)	(34.3)	38	(58.0)	(52.6)	(42.6)	(31.1)	38
Total	67.5	66.1	53.0	50.3	12,453	63.8	62.8	49.9	47.6	12,437

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	16.3	29.9	-0.8	809	13.6	26.8	10.5	-0.7	711	17.4	33.8	1.8	-1.5	916
6-8	15.3	27.6	-0.6	469	14.3	28.3	5.2	-1.0	455	16.6	32.7	0.7	-1.5	500
9-11	13.7	26.2	-0.8	487	9.8	22.1	6.0	-0.7	473	9.6	24.4	2.0	-1.1	502
12-17	17.5	35.3	-1.2	850	10.7	22.9	5.8	-0.9	852	10.8	30.0	1.8	-1.3	890
18-23	24.3	43.8	-1.6	1,006	7.8	18.4	4.9	-0.8	1,001	11.0	34.0	1.4	-1.5	1,042
24-35	14.7	33.8	-1.2	2,040	9.9	24.2	4.2	-1.0	1,988	10.7	33.7	1.5	-1.4	2,095
36-47	13.5	37.3	-1.4	2,018	7.8	19.7	3.8	-0.9	1,936	11.9	33.1	1.5	-1.5	2,029
48-59	14.1	36.6	-1.5	2,077	6.3	19.0	3.7	-0.9	2,026	9.2	33.7	1.4	-1.5	2,097
Sex														
Male	16.1	35.6	-1.3	4,946	10.4	23.2	4.8	-0.9	4,745	13.2	34.8	1.5	-1.5	5,128
Female	15.2	34.9	-1.2	4,811	7.7	20.2	4.8	-0.8	4,697	9.8	30.7	1.5	-1.4	4,942
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	14.8	33.3	-1.2	4,236	8.3	20.5	5.1	-0.8	4,121	10.0	30.8	1.6	-1.4	4,385
<24	19.8	42.8	-1.6	593	9.6	19.0	3.5	-1.0	567	14.2	44.4	1.2	-1.8	605
24-35	20.3	41.2	-1.5	1,061	11.3	25.6	4.0	-1.1	1,007	16.3	40.1	1.2	-1.8	1,082
36 or more	14.8	34.7	-1.2	3,839	9.2	22.5	5.0	-0.9	3,721	11.6	31.3	1.5	-1.4	3,970
Birth order³														
1	14.7	33.3	-1.2	4,221	8.3	20.6	5.0	-0.8	4,104	10.0	30.8	1.6	-1.4	4,368
2-3	15.2	35.4	-1.2	4,492	9.5	22.2	4.6	-0.9	4,328	12.0	33.5	1.4	-1.5	4,625
4-5	22.2	43.1	-1.5	839	10.5	24.5	5.0	-1.0	815	16.2	40.0	1.5	-1.7	865
6 or more	21.3	45.0	-1.6	177	8.5	25.3	6.6	-0.7	167	13.8	32.4	0.8	-1.6	184
Residence														
Urban	14.6	29.8	-1.1	1,045	8.0	19.1	8.0	-0.7	1,017	9.1	25.9	2.4	-1.2	1,075
Rural	15.8	36.0	-1.3	8,713	9.2	22.1	4.5	-0.9	8,425	11.8	33.6	1.4	-1.5	8,996

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
Size at birth³															
Very small	31.0	51.3	-2.0	103	11.2	19.9	9.9	-0.8	101	20.4	45.8	3.1	-1.9	107	
Small	18.3	38.2	-1.4	815	10.5	25.3	3.1	-1.0	780	15.9	38.7	0.8	-1.7	836	
Average or larger	15.2	34.8	-1.2	8,709	8.9	21.4	5.0	-0.9	8,439	11.0	32.0	1.5	-1.4	8,996	
Don't know	19.5	42.8	-1.4	101	11.1	23.6	0.0	-1.4	94	17.2	41.4	1.6	-1.8	104	
Mother's schooling⁵															
No schooling	21.0	42.1	-1.4	1,605	10.3	25.0	5.6	-1.0	1,550	17.3	40.4	1.7	-1.7	1,666	
<5 years complete	17.0	40.6	-1.5	1,035	10.5	24.9	3.4	-1.1	986	13.3	40.0	1.0	-1.7	1,059	
5-7 years complete	18.6	40.1	-1.4	1,678	9.0	22.2	4.6	-0.9	1,618	12.3	36.7	1.3	-1.6	1,721	
8-9 years complete	13.8	33.7	-1.3	2,890	8.9	22.2	4.4	-0.9	2,799	10.7	32.9	1.4	-1.5	2,974	
10-11 years complete	12.1	28.1	-1.1	1,083	7.8	18.1	5.4	-0.7	1,061	7.4	24.0	2.1	-1.2	1,129	
12 or more years complete	11.9	27.1	-0.9	1,466	7.9	17.3	5.8	-0.7	1,429	7.7	21.3	1.6	-1.1	1,522	
Religion															
Hindu	13.8	32.5	-1.2	5,044	8.3	20.5	4.8	-0.8	4,889	10.5	29.4	1.3	-1.4	5,201	
Muslim	17.9	38.5	-1.3	4,434	9.9	22.9	4.8	-0.9	4,272	12.7	36.4	1.8	-1.5	4,574	
Christian	12.9	34.2	-1.1	225	11.0	25.6	4.0	-1.2	222	12.2	37.8	2.1	-1.5	236	
Other	17.8	38.4	-1.8	55	1.4	23.2	13.5	-0.3	59	8.9	26.4	0.0	-1.4	60	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	16.2	34.0	-1.3	1,117	9.1	21.6	6.7	-0.8	1,087	12.4	31.6	1.4	-1.5	1,165	
Scheduled tribe	12.9	30.7	-1.1	1,032	9.0	19.2	5.7	-0.8	1,002	7.9	25.7	1.0	-1.3	1,076	
Other backward class	13.0	32.9	-1.2	2,190	8.7	21.0	3.5	-0.9	2,127	10.9	31.2	1.0	-1.4	2,239	
Other	17.1	37.4	-1.3	5,342	9.3	22.5	4.8	-0.9	5,149	12.3	35.1	1.9	-1.5	5,512	
Don't know	(20.9)	(46.8)	(-1.8)	35	(2.5)	(21.7)	(12.4)	(-0.7)	35	(2.0)	(31.3)	(-1.6)	1.6	35	
No caste/tribe or missing	(17.6)	(32.3)	(-1.7)	41	(0.5)	(29.4)	(7.4)	(-0.7)	42	(12.4)	(32.1)	(-1.4)	1.4	43	

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	17.9	41.3	-1.6	1,783	8.5	23.7	3.0	-1.1	1,747	12.0	41.0	1.4	-1.7	1,840
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	15.9	35.2	-1.2	6,826	9.8	22.8	5.1	-0.9	6,566	12.5	32.7	1.5	-1.5	7,044
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	10.8	26.3	-1.1	1,092	5.1	12.5	6.5	-0.5	1,076	4.9	20.1	2.0	-1.0	1,125
Missing	(9.0)	(31.0)	(-0.8)	56	(9.6)	(17.9)	(3.1)	(-0.8)	54	5.4	26.9	4.5	-1.1	62
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	15.6	35.2	-1.2	9,009	9.2	21.8	4.7	-0.9	8,707	11.7	32.9	1.6	-1.5	9,288
Living with one or neither parent	16.2	36.0	-1.4	737	7.9	21.0	6.7	-0.8	723	9.3	31.6	1.1	-1.4	768
Total	15.7	35.3	-1.3	9,758	9.0	21.7	4.8	-0.9	9,443	11.5	32.8	1.5	-1.5	10,071
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.3	36.4	-1.4	8,868	6.2	17.0	2.3	-0.8	8,868	8.1	29.8	0.6	-1.4	8,868

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months.

Mothers' nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.9	51.3	92.1	469	11.2	459
Rural	95.6	48.9	93.3	3,540	5.6	3,383
Sex						
Male	95.0	49.8	91.9	2,084	6.2	1,980
Female	96.8	48.5	94.5	1,925	6.3	1,863
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.3	48.5	92.3	650	5.0	613
<5 years complete	94.5	47.3	91.7	419	4.1	396
5-7 years complete	96.7	50.3	94.7	671	4.8	649
8-9 years complete	95.8	48.7	93.0	1,179	7.6	1,129
10-11 years complete	96.5	49.8	93.0	454	8.1	439
12 or more years complete	97.0	50.6	93.6	635	6.5	616
Religion						
Hindu	97.2	49.0	94.2	2,149	6.5	2,089
Muslim	94.3	49.4	92.0	1,762	6.2	1,661
Christian	94.3	51.3	92.5	92	0.5	87
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.9	43.4	93.5	508	6.8	492
Scheduled tribe	98.1	53.1	96.6	418	7.4	410
Other backward class	96.7	49.7	93.9	930	5.5	899
Other	94.8	49.5	92.0	2,138	6.2	2,026
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	96.1	48.5	93.2	3,530	6.1	3,392
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	93.4	59.5	91.6	298	4.1	278
Other/no one	94.9	45.5	93.5	181	12.9	172
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.2	48.3	93.5	3,473	6.3	3,343
At home	93.2	55.0	91.0	528	5.6	492
Total	95.9	49.2	93.1	4,009	6.2	3,842

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Assam, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.6	73.2	7.0	2.3	1.6	11.2	100.0	95.4	332	2.2	332
2-3	3.7	66.7	12.9	1.3	2.3	13.1	100.0	96.3	307	7.7	310
4-5	5.5	50.9	13.5	2.4	7.6	20.1	100.0	94.5	318	11.4	319
6-8	4.8	22.6	12.9	2.6	6.3	50.9	100.0	95.2	519	15.5	521
9-11	4.4	13.6	9.8	1.4	4.3	66.5	100.0	95.6	502	17.5	505
12-17	4.5	4.9	5.2	2.2	3.6	79.7	100.0	95.5	895	20.1	910
18-23	6.6	5.4	2.5	1.8	2.8	80.8	100.0	93.4	1,019	17.6	1,057
0-3	4.2	70.1	9.8	1.9	1.9	12.1	100.0	95.8	639	4.8	643
0-5	4.6	63.7	11.0	2.0	3.8	14.8	100.0	95.4	957	7.0	961
6-9	4.3	20.6	12.6	2.3	5.8	54.5	100.0	95.7	683	15.6	685
12-15	4.4	4.4	5.8	2.5	4.3	78.5	100.0	95.6	618	21.2	622
12-23	5.6	5.2	3.8	2.0	3.2	80.3	100.0	94.4	1,914	18.8	1,967
20-23	7.7	4.8	2.7	2.1	2.4	80.5	100.0	92.3	658	16.9	687

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

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	≥36.0	4.0	6.2	3,106
Female	≥36.0	4.8	6.3	2,899
Residence				
Urban	≥36.0	5.5	6.3	695
Rural	≥36.0	4.3	6.2	5,311
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	≥36.0	3.8	6.1	966
<5 years complete	≥36.0	4.0	7.4	607
5-7 years complete	≥36.0	4.8	6.3	1,004
8-9 years complete	≥36.0	4.6	5.9	1,752
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	3.5	5.6	703
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	4.8	6.5	973
Religion				
Hindu	≥36.0	5.0	6.2	3,171
Muslim	≥36.0	3.5	6.2	2,686
Christian	≥36.0	*	(7.7)	135
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	5.1	6.5	719
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	4.8	5.9	637
Other backward class	≥36.0	5.3	6.4	1,371
Other	≥36.0	3.6	6.1	3,259
Total	≥36.0	4.4	6.2	6,005

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	22.8	31.9	6.0	974	(20.4)	(13.5)	(15.7)	(2.7)	47	96.3	12.4	31.1	5.9	1,021
6-8	16.1	42.0	7.4	495	*	*	*	*	25	96.5	8.9	40.8	7.3	519
9-11	29.8	21.4	4.6	480	*	*	*	*	22	96.2	16.0	21.1	4.4	502
12-17	43.6	23.7	6.9	855	(14.9)	(14.1)	(18.5)	(2.7)	40	96.2	24.6	23.4	6.7	895
18-23	51.8	27.1	10.1	952	40.6	25.2	34.1	9.0	67	96.1	34.0	27.6	10.0	1,019
Sex														
Male	38.5	25.9	7.4	1,405	30.7	23.4	28.1	7.5	82	96.2	22.9	26.0	7.4	1,487
Female	39.8	29.5	8.0	1,376	24.4	13.5	20.3	3.1	72	96.3	24.4	29.1	7.8	1,447
Residence														
Urban	42.3	22.5	8.0	326	*	*	*	*	13	98.0	27.3	22.9	7.7	339
Rural	38.7	28.4	7.6	2,455	25.8	18.1	23.8	5.9	141	96.0	23.1	28.2	7.5	2,595
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	41.1	26.1	8.7	442	(38.8)	(12.0)	(14.0)	(6.1)	36	95.4	22.7	25.1	8.5	478
<5 years complete	39.2	24.4	5.4	271	*	*	*	*	8	97.0	24.2	23.8	5.3	280
5-7 years complete	43.2	28.3	9.5	477	*	*	*	*	22	96.3	25.2	27.8	9.1	498
8-9 years complete	37.2	29.9	7.5	805	(26.5)	(26.3)	(36.1)	(7.2)	53	95.4	23.9	30.3	7.5	858
10-11 years complete	38.8	28.2	7.9	326	*	*	*	*	12	97.4	24.1	28.3	8.0	338
12 or more years complete	36.6	26.5	6.4	460	*	*	*	*	22	97.0	21.9	26.5	6.3	482
Religion														
Hindu	39.9	28.5	7.9	1,528	25.9	18.8	18.2	3.0	73	96.6	23.7	28.1	7.7	1,601
Muslim	38.6	26.2	7.0	1,185	28.0	18.3	28.7	7.9	78	95.6	23.6	26.4	7.0	1,263
Christian	32.6	35.7	16.0	63	*	*	*	*	3	98.6	24.4	37.2	15.3	66

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Minimum feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	38.6	23.0	7.8	*	*	*	*	20	95.9	23.4	22.9	7.8	379
Scheduled tribe	38.2	30.3	9.4	(45.0)	(12.3)	(39.2)	(0.0)	14	97.5	24.4	30.7	9.0	310
Other backward class	40.7	30.0	7.3	(28.6)	(9.3)	(20.2)	(3.3)	28	97.1	23.8	29.6	7.1	687
Other	38.5	27.4	7.4	26.3	19.3	24.1	6.7	93	95.6	23.3	27.2	7.4	1,547
Total	39.1	27.7	7.7	27.8	18.8	24.5	5.4	154	96.2	23.6	27.5	7.6	2,935

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
	Baksa	38.7	136	(60.6)	32	41.2	314	17.0	297	34.0
Barpeta	40.6	242	(65.1)	56	29.8	540	19.5	523	26.2	564
Biswanath	64.7	57	(68.0)	13	42.7	130	27.1	125	41.0	133
Bongaigaon	50.1	83	*	14	46.2	202	20.2	207	35.3	220
Cachar	30.6	288	(50.8)	86	28.7	718	30.7	680	38.2	734
Charaideo	58.5	49	*	10	39.0	117	23.5	115	34.8	123
Chirang	43.6	60	(76.8)	14	42.7	140	19.5	137	39.7	145
Darrang	50.0	130	(61.1)	27	42.0	295	27.0	283	33.0	304
Dhemaji	40.0	86	(75.5)	26	37.2	185	18.3	185	25.7	193
Dhubri	61.0	213	(66.4)	56	48.5	544	21.5	530	37.8	557
Dibrugarh	52.3	140	*	29	27.3	384	20.6	383	32.0	390
Dima Hasao	61.5	18	*	4	30.6	50	23.6	48	21.7	51
Goalpara	45.9	102	*	22	38.9	299	24.3	280	35.4	308
Golaghat	51.7	102	*	24	26.3	243	19.2	232	25.5	246
Hailakandi	24.7	137	(50.9)	36	42.9	314	22.2	305	42.4	317
Hojai	59.7	31	(65.0)	11	39.3	79	12.7	79	28.4	81
Jorhat	48.3	112	*	20	38.7	240	15.5	238	33.2	248
Kamrup	47.5	183	*	38	22.6	381	14.8	373	19.7	402
Kamrup Metropolitan	55.0	121	*	39	25.4	276	18.2	268	25.0	293
Karbi Anglong	51.3	81	(55.2)	20	31.6	208	17.2	203	28.2	214
Karimganj	41.6	235	(53.1)	55	29.1	564	48.0	506	52.9	572
Kokrajhar	56.5	119	*	21	34.6	259	20.5	249	35.1	277
Lakhimpur	57.8	121	(80.9)	28	38.5	275	18.2	266	34.4	280
Majuli	51.2	19	*	4	35.4	43	14.1	41	22.2	44
Morigaon	62.3	120	(65.0)	26	43.2	336	16.1	331	30.5	345
Nagaon	62.1	367	(67.5)	93	38.9	993	19.4	956	32.4	1,029
Nalbari	45.4	82	*	18	27.5	202	15.4	200	26.7	207
Sivasagar	52.3	67	*	13	26.1	181	21.1	180	25.9	184
Sonitpur	52.3	157	(65.6)	40	36.7	371	13.1	364	21.8	375
South Salmara										
Mancachar	55.7	96	(66.3)	25	38.9	246	18.2	248	27.9	261
Tinsukia	57.4	126	*	32	32.8	329	21.5	323	32.1	336
Udalguri	40.5	91	*	21	33.8	216	21.3	208	32.5	222
West Karbi Anglong	57.3	38	(75.6)	9	40.8	84	23.2	80	31.1	86
Assam	49.2	4,009	63.7	957	35.3	9,758	21.7	9,443	32.8	10,071

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	30.2	45.4	1.5	77.1	337
9-11	32.2	50.8	1.6	84.6	372
12-17	36.6	42.2	0.7	79.5	655
18-23	36.0	38.4	1.3	75.7	794
24-35	36.0	31.6	0.6	68.1	1,566
36-47	36.0	26.4	0.7	63.1	1,505
48-59	38.6	20.6	0.4	59.5	1,543
Sex					
Male	36.1	31.3	0.8	68.2	3,434
Female	36.2	31.6	0.8	68.6	3,338
Birth order¹					
1	36.5	30.7	0.9	68.0	3,091
2-3	35.7	32.0	0.7	68.4	3,117
4-5	37.7	33.4	0.7	71.8	462
6 or more	32.7	33.1	0.0	65.8	83
Residence					
Urban	39.1	26.8	0.4	66.4	779
Rural	35.8	32.1	0.8	68.6	5,993
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	34.8	35.5	1.0	71.3	908
<5 years complete	33.1	34.0	0.4	67.5	688
5-7 years complete	37.3	32.0	0.6	69.8	1,109
8-9 years complete	37.4	29.7	0.9	68.0	2,141
10-11 years complete	34.0	30.5	0.8	65.3	779
12 or more years complete	37.0	30.2	0.7	67.9	1,147
Religion					
Hindu	35.6	32.7	0.7	69.0	3,766
Muslim	36.7	29.5	0.8	67.0	2,814
Christian	37.8	37.9	1.7	77.5	155
Other	(50.4)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(77.8)	36
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	33.5	33.8	0.4	67.6	847
Scheduled tribe	37.3	37.5	1.2	76.0	784
Other backward class	37.2	31.2	0.9	69.3	1,605
Other	36.0	29.6	0.7	66.4	3,492
No caste/tribe or missing	(47.9)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(78.4)	25

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	36.1	31.0	0.7	67.9	6,244
Living with one or neither parent	36.4	36.8	1.3	74.6	528
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	37.0	24.5	0.3	61.8	2,356
Mildly anaemic	37.6	28.5	0.7	66.8	1,859
Moderately/severely anaemic	34.4	39.9	1.2	75.5	2,498
Total	36.2	31.5	0.8	68.4	6,772
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.9	11.4	0.4	35.7	7,962

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Age in months												
6-8	18.8	10.4	519	7.8	21.0	16.8	521	na	97.4	518	97.4	
9-11	36.4	17.8	502	8.1	23.9	22.1	505	59.6	97.9	513	97.9	
12-17	49.1	28.8	895	9.0	24.6	26.4	910	64.2	98.6	913	98.6	
18-23	58.0	38.6	1,019	7.2	24.9	29.6	1,057	57.6	98.8	1,054	98.8	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.6	98.1	2,138	98.1	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.3	2,077	98.3	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.2	2,159	98.2	
Sex												
Male	44.1	27.4	1,487	8.0	25.5	26.2	1,509	58.3	98.0	4,737	98.0	
Female	45.3	26.8	1,447	8.0	22.5	24.0	1,484	58.0	98.5	4,635	98.5	
Birth order												
1	39.9	23.4	1,289	8.4	25.2	25.8	1,315	58.5	98.4	4,075	98.4	
2-3	48.6	30.5	1,380	7.4	23.0	25.3	1,404	59.3	98.3	4,279	98.3	
4-5	45.8	25.8	213	10.0	25.3	20.5	216	53.9	97.4	818	97.4	
6 or more	53.2	32.4	53	4.8	14.2	23.8	57	37.7	98.4	170	98.4	
Breastfeeding status⁷												
Breastfeeding	45.0	27.3	2,780	8.2	23.2	24.7	2,785	58.8	98.3	5,611	98.3	
Not breastfeeding	38.0	23.8	154	5.8	34.2	31.6	208	54.8	98.2	3,731	98.2	
Residence												
Urban	42.4	26.8	339	13.8	30.6	34.1	344	64.0	99.1	1,009	99.1	
Rural	45.0	27.1	2,595	7.2	23.1	24.0	2,649	57.4	98.1	8,363	98.1	

Continued...

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	48.9	29.2	478	5.9	23.0	28.4	487	53.9	741	97.8	1,572
<5 years complete	44.9	29.0	280	7.9	22.2	24.7	287	52.9	435	96.2	973
5-7 years complete	47.3	32.3	498	9.0	21.0	20.8	507	57.3	780	98.0	1,577
8-9 years complete	45.0	26.3	858	7.3	24.4	23.2	877	59.2	1,331	98.9	2,747
10-11 years complete	39.9	23.6	338	9.1	25.6	28.7	342	61.9	544	98.7	1,067
12 or more years complete	40.3	22.4	482	9.5	27.0	27.5	493	61.7	775	98.7	1,436
Religion											
Hindu	43.3	24.8	1,601	9.5	23.9	26.3	1,620	60.6	2,402	99.1	4,867
Muslim	46.9	30.3	1,263	6.2	24.4	24.1	1,301	56.0	2,091	97.2	4,231
Christian	39.2	21.7	66	7.6	17.2	18.9	67	49.3	102	99.9	222
Other	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	*	11	94.6	53
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	44.1	25.5	379	12.2	29.3	32.7	388	66.6	549	98.9	1,094
Scheduled tribe	44.7	27.1	310	10.5	18.1	21.6	313	57.3	485	99.5	1,003
Other backward class	43.5	24.4	687	8.9	19.7	24.2	692	59.5	1,021	98.9	2,091
Other	45.3	28.6	1,547	6.1	25.7	24.5	1,588	55.9	2,536	97.6	5,115
Don't know	*	*	11	*	*	*	11	*	15	*	34
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	(97.4)	36
Total	44.7	27.1	2,935	8.0	24.0	25.1	2,993	58.2	4,606	98.2	9,372

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

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

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

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,913	99.6	4,897
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,206	98.6	25,177
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	18,586	99.3	18,550
Muslim	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,007	97.8	10,000
Christian	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	857	99.9	856
Other	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	669	98.2	668
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,863	99.1	3,852
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,745	99.4	3,741
Other backward class	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,727	99.2	7,713
Other	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,108	98.3	14,093
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83	100.0	83
No caste/tribe or missing	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	593	98.5	592
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	30,119	98.8	30,074
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	24,542	99.6	24,485

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Baksa	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	911	98.9	910
Barpeta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,536	96.3	1,536
Biswanath	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	437	98.0	436
Bongaigaon	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	664	98.3	663
Cachar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,752	98.6	1,752
Charaideo	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	447	99.7	446
Chirang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436	98.6	436
Darrang	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	863	97.4	862
Dhemaji	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	629	99.6	627
Dhubri	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,357	99.1	1,355
Dibrugarh	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,385	99.5	1,378
Dima Hasao	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	198	99.4	198
Goalpara	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	883	99.1	883
Golaghat	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,054	98.7	1,054
Hailakandi	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	703	97.6	703
Hojai	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	225	98.9	224
Jorhat	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	969	98.9	968
Kamrup	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,514	98.2	1,507
Kamrup Metropolitan	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,398	99.7	1,396
Karbi Anglong	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	619	99.8	617
Karimganj	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,165	98.7	1,165
Kokrajhar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	855	99.6	853
Lakhimpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	951	99.9	950
Majuli	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	147	99.8	146
Morigaon	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	898	97.0	895
Nagaon	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,561	98.7	2,561
Nalbari	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	727	99.4	725
Sivasagar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	696	99.8	696
Sonitpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,285	99.4	1,284
South Salmara Mancachar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	556	98.9	556
Tinsukia	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,256	99.3	1,252
Udalguri	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	792	99.3	790
West Karbi Anglong	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	248	98.9	248
Assam	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	30,119	98.8	30,074

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Assam, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	18.5	36.4	40.2	5.0	100.0	34,979
Pulses or beans	64.5	27.8	7.3	0.4	100.0	34,979
Dark green leafy vegetables	45.3	41.0	13.4	0.3	100.0	34,979
Fruits	7.0	42.9	48.9	1.2	100.0	34,979
Eggs	5.5	61.5	30.6	2.4	100.0	34,979
Fish	15.0	66.1	17.8	1.2	100.0	34,979
Chicken or meat	3.1	54.4	40.0	2.5	100.0	34,979
Fish or chicken/meat	16.3	69.1	13.8	0.8	100.0	34,979
Fried foods	44.2	28.9	24.8	2.1	100.0	34,979
Aerated drinks	9.7	16.2	55.2	19.0	100.0	34,979
MEN						
Milk or curd	20.6	44.8	31.5	3.1	100.0	4,551
Pulses or beans	71.1	24.8	4.0	0.1	100.0	4,551
Dark green leafy vegetables	43.8	46.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	4,551
Fruits	8.7	54.1	36.7	0.5	100.0	4,551
Eggs	6.7	70.8	21.4	1.1	100.0	4,551
Fish	11.2	71.9	16.3	0.6	100.0	4,551
Chicken or meat	3.0	63.6	32.6	0.8	100.0	4,551
Fish or chicken/meat	12.0	74.4	13.3	0.3	100.0	4,551
Fried foods	41.5	38.5	18.4	1.6	100.0	4,551
Aerated drinks	5.3	25.6	57.9	11.2	100.0	4,551

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	32.6	20.7	11.9	3.9	3.4	28.0	15.9	12.1	4.4	710
20-29	19.1	11.6	7.5	11.3	9.7	11.8	6.6	5.1	13.7	1,290
30-39	12.0	7.9	4.1	20.7	17.4	10.8	8.0	2.8	19.9	1,207
40-49	12.3	7.1	5.3	21.3	17.2	9.1	5.5	3.6	22.4	1,177
Marital status										
Never married	28.1	17.3	10.8	7.3	6.2	17.1	10.1	7.0	11.3	1,645
Currently married	14.3	8.9	5.4	17.6	14.7	10.7	6.9	3.8	19.4	2,694
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	17.4	11.0	6.4	15.4	12.5	(40.2)	(16.2)	(24.0)	(9.5)	45
Residence										
Urban	13.9	8.7	5.2	23.8	18.5	11.3	4.5	6.8	25.4	679
Rural	18.3	11.3	7.0	13.6	11.6	13.8	8.9	4.9	14.5	3,705
Schooling										
No schooling	19.7	11.5	8.2	11.4	9.6	14.7	10.2	4.6	11.1	559
<5 years complete	17.1	11.4	5.6	12.6	10.6	13.0	7.6	5.4	9.4	464
5-9 years complete	19.3	12.0	7.2	13.6	11.6	15.6	9.1	6.5	14.3	1,822
10-11 years complete	16.4	10.6	5.8	18.5	15.4	15.2	10.1	5.1	15.8	546
12 or more years complete	12.3	7.4	4.9	22.2	17.7	7.8	4.8	3.0	26.1	993
Religion										
Hindu	17.3	10.7	6.6	16.8	13.8	13.5	8.2	5.3	18.8	2,728
Muslim	18.3	11.3	6.9	12.2	10.5	12.8	7.9	5.0	11.9	1,525
Christian	17.1	11.2	5.9	15.3	12.5	17.9	12.1	5.8	13.3	115
Other	17.5	10.6	6.8	15.7	15.0	*	*	*	*	16

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men					
	<17.0			≥25.0			<17.0			≥25.0		
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-24.9 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	18.5-24.9 (moderately/severely thin)	25.0-29.9 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	16.7	10.8	5.9	15.0	12.6	4,289	14.1	8.1	6.1	19.9	16.8	574
Scheduled tribe	11.8	8.3	3.5	16.7	13.8	4,141	7.4	5.9	1.5	18.2	16.1	620
Other backward class	21.2	12.7	8.5	15.4	12.7	8,464	17.9	11.5	6.4	17.8	15.7	1,117
Other	17.4	10.7	6.7	14.7	12.3	15,654	12.7	7.2	5.4	13.8	12.3	2,061
Don't know	34.2	20.7	13.4	8.4	6.5	85	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total age 15-49	17.6	10.9	6.7	15.2	12.7	32,633	13.4	8.2	5.2	16.2	14.3	4,384
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.7	6.3	4.4	22.0	18.6	414
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.2	8.1	5.1	16.7	14.7	4,798
Age 15-49 NFHS-4 (2015-16)	25.7	15.5	10.2	13.2	11.1	26,502	20.7	14.4	6.3	12.9	11.2	3,708

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women				Waist-to-hip ratio-Women				Waist circumference-Men				Waist-to-hip ratio-Men			
	Normal (>80 cm)		Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)		Normal (>0.85)		Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)		Normal (>94 cm)		Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)		Normal (>0.90)		Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Age																
15-19	87.0	13.0	3.0	42.6	57.4	99.3	0.7	0.1	65.6	34.4	710					
20-29	69.4	30.6	8.9	34.7	65.3	95.7	4.3	1.6	58.8	41.2	1,290					
30-39	56.7	43.3	15.9	30.7	69.3	94.8	5.2	0.9	51.8	48.2	1,207					
40-49	52.9	47.1	18.6	26.7	73.3	90.7	9.3	2.7	48.2	51.8	1,177					
Marital status																
Never married	80.3	19.7	5.7	40.5	59.5	96.5	3.5	1.2	60.0	40.0	1,645					
Currently married	60.0	40.0	14.2	30.7	69.3	93.6	6.4	1.6	52.0	48.0	2,694					
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	60.5	39.5	13.9	30.5	69.5	90.9	9.1	0.0	63.4	36.6	45					
Residence																
Urban	54.7	45.3	19.4	33.6	66.4	89.4	10.6	4.2	45.8	54.2	679					
Rural	66.4	33.6	11.0	32.8	67.2	95.7	4.3	1.0	56.8	43.2	3,705					
Schooling																
No schooling	69.2	30.8	8.9	30.8	69.2	97.8	2.2	0.6	57.0	43.0	559					
<5 years complete	66.1	33.9	11.0	33.3	66.7	97.0	3.0	0.0	56.8	43.2	464					
5-9 years complete	67.2	32.8	10.9	33.5	66.5	96.0	4.0	0.9	57.2	42.8	1,822					
10-11 years complete	60.7	39.3	15.2	33.8	66.2	93.3	6.7	2.1	54.8	45.2	546					
12 or more years complete	55.3	44.7	18.0	33.0	67.0	90.3	9.7	3.4	49.6	50.4	993					

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (>0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	63.5	36.5	13.3	34.5	65.5	20,233	93.1	6.9	1.8	55.1	44.9	2,728
Muslim	66.4	33.6	10.7	29.6	70.4	11,297	97.5	2.5	0.9	54.6	45.4	1,525
Christian	68.7	31.3	9.2	38.3	61.7	979	96.1	3.9	0.9	62.9	37.1	115
Other	70.3	29.7	11.9	40.4	59.6	83	*	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	65.2	34.8	11.5	28.5	71.5	4,284	93.7	6.3	1.9	51.5	48.5	574
Scheduled tribe	65.0	35.0	11.5	37.8	62.2	4,138	93.5	6.5	1.0	59.0	41.0	620
Other backward class	66.6	33.4	11.8	38.1	61.9	8,461	92.9	7.1	2.0	56.2	43.8	1,117
Other	63.4	36.6	12.9	30.1	69.9	15,625	96.3	3.7	1.2	54.5	45.5	2,061
Don't know	71.7	28.3	8.4	22.9	77.1	85	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total	64.7	35.3	12.3	32.9	67.1	32,592	94.7	5.3	1.5	55.1	44.9	4,384

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age									
15-19	30.4	34.3	2.4	67.0	25.1	14.2	0.3	39.6	698
20-29	28.3	34.4	2.1	64.8	19.5	12.5	0.6	32.6	1,277
30-39	28.4	34.3	2.4	65.1	19.0	16.0	0.9	35.9	1,196
40-49	28.9	36.4	2.3	67.6	19.4	16.4	2.1	37.8	1,152
Marital status									
Never married	30.1	34.3	2.6	67.0	21.3	13.5	0.6	35.4	1,625
Currently married	28.4	34.7	2.2	65.2	19.6	15.4	1.3	36.3	2,654
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.6	39.4	2.8	70.8	(15.0)	(26.8)	(2.3)	(44.0)	44
Maternity status									
Pregnant	26.2	26.9	1.1	54.2	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	27.8	37.5	2.2	67.5	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	29.1	34.6	2.4	66.1	na	na	na	na	na
Residence									
Urban	28.5	34.2	2.5	65.2	18.0	8.9	0.6	27.6	663
Rural	28.8	34.9	2.3	66.0	20.6	15.8	1.1	37.6	3,660
Schooling									
No schooling	28.2	38.0	2.8	68.9	22.5	19.6	1.2	43.2	550
<5 years complete	27.6	35.6	2.3	65.5	21.5	11.1	1.2	33.9	461
5-9 years complete	28.4	34.0	2.4	64.8	20.5	16.4	1.1	38.0	1,800
10-11 years complete	29.9	33.8	1.8	65.5	20.8	13.5	0.3	34.6	534
12 or more years complete	30.1	33.5	1.9	65.5	17.6	11.4	1.1	30.1	978
Religion									
Hindu	28.7	37.6	2.7	69.1	19.5	16.4	1.1	37.0	2,686
Muslim	29.0	29.3	1.5	59.9	21.4	12.0	0.8	34.2	1,508
Christian	26.5	41.0	3.0	70.6	23.0	14.0	2.1	39.1	114
Other	24.5	31.6	1.9	58.0	*	*	*	*	16

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	28.5	33.9	2.3	64.6	21.4	15.3	0.2	36.8	566
Scheduled tribe	26.9	40.3	2.0	69.2	19.7	19.9	0.5	40.1	616
Other backward class	28.8	39.7	3.1	71.6	19.8	17.1	1.6	38.5	1,105
Other	29.4	30.9	1.9	62.2	20.2	11.7	1.1	33.0	2,025
Don't know	25.8	44.0	3.2	73.0	*	*	*	*	12
Smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	28.1	22.8	0.0	51.0	19.5	13.9	0.6	34.1	1,162
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	28.8	34.8	2.3	65.9	20.5	15.9	1.2	37.6	3,566
Total age 15-49	28.8	34.8	2.3	65.9	20.2	14.8	1.0	36.0	4,324
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	20.4	22.6	1.1	44.0	405
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	20.2	15.4	1.0	36.7	4,728
Age 15-49									
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.2	20.3	1.5	46.0	13.8	10.8	0.8	25.4	3,637

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Assam, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Baksa	78.6	223	73.6	1,109	15.1	18.8	1,077
Barpeta	63.4	340	64.8	1,896	14.6	16.5	1,788
Biswanath	79.8	77	64.4	472	22.0	10.6	461
Bongaigaon	77.2	144	70.6	755	13.1	16.9	730
Cachar	61.8	549	57.4	2,085	19.7	9.1	1,955
Charaideo	69.7	76	72.3	525	24.7	10.3	510
Chirang	70.4	86	65.2	499	17.2	13.3	479
Darrang	66.8	192	70.4	957	17.4	13.3	911
Dhemaji	73.1	141	62.9	675	12.1	15.6	644
Dhubri	73.1	318	63.2	1,470	22.2	12.4	1,414
Dibrugarh	66.4	324	70.8	1,589	20.3	20.9	1,513
Dima Hasao	73.1	33	60.5	211	10.0	16.2	206
Goalpara	60.7	193	64.9	1,081	12.2	15.3	1,036
Golaghat	75.1	158	77.2	1,124	25.1	16.1	1,096
Hailakandi	59.4	247	61.4	791	25.7	10.9	756
Hojai	56.8	55	56.3	245	19.3	20.1	240
Jorhat	74.1	157	71.8	1,025	22.5	19.9	993
Kamrup	72.9	228	71.5	1,607	12.9	23.5	1,595
Kamrup Metropolitan	80.4	194	74.6	1,334	12.6	21.3	1,305
Karbi Anglong	67.5	169	59.0	676	10.0	15.7	661
Karimganj	64.1	458	52.0	1,439	17.8	6.6	1,362
Kokrajhar	74.6	150	59.4	946	10.6	13.7	924
Lakhimpur	69.3	213	65.4	975	17.3	12.4	935
Majuli	73.0	35	67.8	164	18.0	14.4	160
Morigaon	53.3	217	64.2	1,021	15.0	14.2	988
Nagaon	68.6	746	61.0	3,023	21.5	13.2	2,898
Nalbari	71.0	138	66.4	772	16.3	21.8	774
Sivasagar	67.5	145	67.6	735	20.5	21.5	728
Sonitpur	69.4	241	63.6	1,443	21.4	13.1	1,403
South Salmara Mancachar	69.6	79	57.1	645	11.9	8.5	603
Tinsukia	66.4	233	72.8	1,394	17.6	16.9	1,337
Udalguri	77.6	157	81.5	906	16.1	14.0	879
West Karbi Anglong	79.0	56	57.9	281	13.1	9.4	268
Assam	68.4	6,772	65.9	33,870	17.6	15.2	32,628

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centres for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Age																			
15-24	94.2	97.6	71.9	86.5	64.3	77.0	19.0	27.4	78.5	79.6	1,636	1,400							
15-19	93.2	97.6	69.3	84.7	65.2	75.3	19.5	29.4	77.2	78.9	825	739							
20-24	95.2	97.6	74.4	88.6	63.5	78.9	18.5	25.0	79.7	80.4	810	661							
25-29	93.4	97.6	72.2	85.8	63.9	72.9	19.2	24.4	81.2	83.3	881	682							
30-39	94.9	98.3	72.9	83.7	68.2	75.4	19.4	25.6	83.9	84.6	1,488	1,262							
40-49	93.2	97.9	68.7	85.0	62.8	75.6	19.3	23.1	80.6	84.5	1,197	1,206							
Residence																			
Urban	96.5	97.2	76.3	86.9	69.1	75.2	24.1	28.9	85.2	77.5	813	715							
Rural	93.6	98.0	70.6	84.9	64.3	75.6	18.3	24.6	80.2	83.8	4,389	3,835							
Schooling																			
No schooling	87.1	95.2	57.7	79.8	53.1	69.7	10.1	20.0	71.8	79.3	988	570							
<5 years complete	90.0	98.8	62.2	80.1	54.0	70.3	13.1	16.5	71.7	76.8	488	471							
5-7 years complete	94.4	98.0	68.2	83.6	62.8	70.1	14.4	20.6	80.5	79.0	701	671							
8-9 years complete	95.1	98.3	74.6	86.7	65.9	75.4	18.3	25.2	81.1	85.1	1,452	1,225							
10-11 years complete	98.2	98.1	77.1	84.9	72.8	80.1	23.6	29.7	86.2	81.9	656	567							
12 or more years complete	98.9	98.2	84.8	89.9	78.5	82.3	34.4	32.9	92.3	87.8	916	1,046							
Regular media exposure³																			
Yes	96.9	98.7	75.9	88.1	70.0	78.6	23.7	30.0	86.0	86.6	2,208	2,543							
No	92.0	96.9	68.2	81.5	61.3	71.7	15.9	19.3	77.3	78.1	2,994	2,008							
Marital status																			
Never married	96.0	97.8	72.7	85.1	67.4	76.2	23.1	28.1	80.2	81.0	1,117	1,724							
Currently married	93.5	97.8	71.4	85.4	64.6	75.1	18.3	23.8	81.4	84.0	3,846	2,782							
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	93.5	(100.0)	66.5	(79.3)	60.8	(79.4)	15.2	(10.9)	77.6	(86.8)	238	45							

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	97.5	98.9	82.5	90.6	68.7	84.1	16.2	25.0	91.2	87.4	167	372
Not been away	93.9	97.8	71.1	84.7	64.9	74.8	19.3	25.3	80.6	82.4	5,035	4,179
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	95.1	99.4	68.6	96.5	61.2	86.0	18.5	22.9	78.5	90.8	312	175
Not been away	94.0	97.8	71.7	84.8	65.3	75.1	19.3	25.4	81.1	82.5	4,890	4,375
Religion												
Hindu	95.4	98.5	72.5	86.4	65.8	78.6	21.2	27.6	82.3	84.2	3,232	2,838
Muslim	91.5	96.6	70.1	82.9	63.7	69.8	15.7	20.4	79.5	80.2	1,809	1,576
Christian	94.2	99.0	67.3	86.8	65.2	79.4	19.1	34.0	70.7	89.4	131	119
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	(61.4)	(88.1)	(64.7)	(74.6)	(18.0)	(37.7)	(76.3)	(58.1)	30	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	93.5	97.4	69.1	83.0	63.6	74.8	17.7	18.8	81.8	81.0	628	592
Scheduled tribe	97.2	99.6	72.1	87.9	63.7	77.2	19.1	29.0	82.5	85.5	719	646
Other backward class	95.6	99.1	72.2	88.5	65.2	82.4	22.1	27.0	80.7	84.5	1,356	1,166
Other	92.4	96.8	71.6	83.4	65.7	71.7	18.1	25.0	80.6	81.9	2,492	2,133
Total	94.0	97.9	71.5	85.2	65.0	75.6	19.2	25.3	81.0	82.8	5,202	4,551

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV or AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	74.8	74.2	78.5	68.3	76.9	69.8	76.7	31.8			1,541	
15-19	75.5	77.4	79.6	68.2	79.7	72.4	78.9	34.9			769	
20-24	74.1	71.0	77.3	68.4	74.1	67.3	74.4	28.6			772	
25-29	76.9	70.7	80.3	71.5	74.7	67.1	74.8	33.7			823	
30-39	78.2	72.9	80.9	71.0	77.9	69.1	76.1	34.3			1,413	
40-49	74.8	70.4	77.1	68.3	73.7	67.4	75.2	31.0			1,116	
Residence												
Urban	78.0	73.5	81.6	71.1	78.7	64.2	78.0	32.8			785	
Rural	75.8	72.1	78.7	69.3	75.6	69.4	75.4	32.6			4,108	
Schooling												
No schooling	69.1	65.9	70.7	68.3	67.4	61.5	67.3	27.9			861	
<5 years complete	69.4	65.5	72.8	65.0	70.0	65.2	69.9	26.1			439	
5-7 years complete	75.3	71.0	77.9	69.3	74.7	70.6	73.9	30.6			662	
8-9 years complete	74.1	72.4	78.5	70.4	76.4	68.8	75.8	33.2			1,380	
10-11 years complete	81.6	76.3	84.2	73.8	79.7	71.1	81.8	36.6			644	
12 or more years complete	85.8	80.0	88.6	69.2	85.1	73.5	84.1	38.1			906	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	80.9	76.6	84.2	70.3	81.3	70.2	80.4	36.7			2,139	
No	72.4	69.1	75.2	69.1	72.0	67.3	72.3	29.5			2,754	

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV or AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Marital status												
Never married	79.6	77.3	82.2	69.8	80.2	71.3	79.8	36.1	79.8	36.1	1,072	
Currently married	74.8	71.1	78.0	69.7	74.8	67.8	74.5	31.7	74.5	31.7	3,597	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	80.2	69.1	82.4	67.9	77.3	68.0	77.5	31.6	77.5	31.6	223	
Religion												
Hindu	77.3	73.6	80.7	70.9	77.1	68.3	77.0	33.5	77.0	33.5	3,084	
Muslim	74.3	70.3	76.6	66.0	74.7	69.5	74.1	30.4	74.1	30.4	1,655	
Christian	72.1	70.3	71.5	79.7	68.5	64.7	72.9	38.6	72.9	38.6	123	
Other	(75.2)	(70.9)	(88.3)	(96.0)	(80.1)	(64.1)	(68.4)	(43.4)	(68.4)	(43.4)	30	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	77.9	74.5	82.1	66.7	75.9	70.8	78.2	32.3	78.2	32.3	587	
Scheduled tribe	74.2	73.6	77.9	75.7	76.1	64.2	73.5	33.5	73.5	33.5	699	
Other backward class	76.3	72.2	79.1	72.0	75.7	68.2	75.6	34.3	75.6	34.3	1,297	
Other	76.2	71.7	78.8	67.2	76.4	69.7	76.1	31.6	76.1	31.6	2,303	
Total	76.1	72.4	79.1	69.6	76.1	68.6	75.8	32.6	75.8	32.6	4,892	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV or AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep a secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators			
Age												
15-24	75.3	70.8	77.0	68.1	73.0	51.8	70.8	24.2	70.8	24.2	1,367	
15-19	75.9	71.6	77.8	64.4	72.5	50.2	72.1	22.5	72.1	22.5	721	
20-24	74.7	70.0	76.2	72.3	73.5	53.7	69.5	26.1	69.5	26.1	646	
25-29	72.7	67.2	77.4	68.6	74.6	53.4	73.5	22.7	73.5	22.7	666	
30-39	76.8	69.9	73.8	65.3	72.0	47.7	69.7	23.4	69.7	23.4	1,240	
40-49	76.1	67.5	72.1	70.8	69.0	48.0	66.4	23.8	66.4	23.8	1,180	
Residence												
Urban	74.9	74.0	77.4	58.4	75.5	52.9	73.7	24.0	73.7	24.0	695	
Rural	75.7	68.2	74.4	69.9	71.2	49.4	69.0	23.6	69.0	23.6	3,758	
Schooling												
No schooling	76.1	61.0	70.4	70.0	64.7	42.5	64.3	19.8	64.3	19.8	543	
<5 years complete	70.7	62.6	63.4	66.0	63.6	47.1	60.5	21.6	60.5	21.6	465	
5-7 years complete	70.5	64.0	71.0	64.0	66.4	46.6	63.7	19.8	63.7	19.8	657	
8-9 years complete	73.4	67.9	75.9	67.2	72.2	49.8	71.3	21.0	71.3	21.0	1,204	
10-11 years complete	79.7	72.8	76.8	69.1	75.9	49.8	71.6	25.1	71.6	25.1	557	
12 or more years complete	81.0	79.2	82.8	71.2	80.4	57.5	77.8	31.4	77.8	31.4	1,028	
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	78.7	76.7	82.7	67.4	81.2	58.6	77.8	28.8	77.8	28.8	2,509	
No	71.5	59.4	64.8	69.0	59.8	38.7	59.4	17.0	59.4	17.0	1,945	

Continued...

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Marital status								
Never married	75.3	72.3	67.6	75.0	53.2	73.4	25.1	1,686
Currently married	75.7	67.2	68.4	70.0	48.0	67.4	23.0	2,722
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(77.8)	(66.4)	(68.4)	(66.1)	(44.0)	(71.9)	(11.4)	45
Religion								
Hindu	79.7	73.2	70.3	74.0	50.1	71.7	24.7	2,795
Muslim	68.2	62.0	63.7	68.0	49.6	66.7	21.8	1,523
Christian	73.7	64.7	70.7	70.6	46.3	62.6	20.4	118
Other	(72.3)	(77.3)	(73.0)	(81.0)	(64.8)	(81.0)	(38.2)	17
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	78.1	69.4	70.4	63.8	44.9	61.8	20.7	576
Scheduled tribe	77.7	70.2	71.4	75.7	48.0	73.4	24.7	643
Other backward class	82.7	72.1	72.9	72.9	48.7	71.9	24.8	1,155
Other	70.3	67.2	64.1	72.6	52.6	69.7	23.6	2,065
Total	75.6	69.1	68.1	71.9	49.9	69.8	23.7	4,453

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.5	0.3	0.8	2.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	0.4	1.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	337	525	862	2,174	2,935	5,108	2,511	3,459	5,970
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	54.1	*	52.3	53.1	*	50.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5	2	7	55	13	68	60	15	75
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	416	603	1,019	2,417	3,375	5,792	2,834	3,978	6,812
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.7	na	na	0.5	na	na	0.5	na	na
Number of men	715	na	na	3,835	na	na	4,551	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	*	na	na	(38.2)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5	na	na	19	na	na	24	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	28.6	na	na	15.0	na	na	16.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	154	na	na	1,175	na	na	1,330	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	5.0	18.5	12.2	1.3	10.8	6.4	1.9	12.0	7.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.3	11.2	8.4	4.2	8.6	6.6	4.4	9.0	6.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	24.4	27.1	25.8	26.8	33.9	30.6	26.4	32.9	29.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1
Number of respondents	715	813	1,528	3,835	4,389	8,224	4,551	5,202	9,753
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	93.6	95.0	94.4	92.1	89.6	90.6	92.3	90.3	91.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	175	220	395	1,028	1,490	2,518	1,203	1,710	2,912

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	29.4	19.3	24.2	27.0	19.0	22.6	27.4	19.0	22.9
Percentage who know a condom source	95.0	78.0	86.3	89.4	65.4	76.3	90.2	67.1	77.7
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	13.0	33.7	23.7	17.6	45.4	32.7	16.9	43.8	31.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.2	4.5	2.5	0.2	4.2	2.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	0.0	14.9	7.6	0.6	9.5	5.4	0.5	10.3	5.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.3	6.1	4.3	2.6	6.0	4.4	2.5	6.0	4.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	25.1	29.5	27.4	24.0	31.3	27.9	24.2	31.0	27.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Number age 15-24	209	221	430	1,191	1,414	2,606	1,400	1,636	3,036
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(93.1)	93.8	93.5	90.1	89.9	90.0	90.5	90.4	90.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	52	65	118	286	442	728	338	507	846
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	24.8	34.1	30.0	21.5	23.5	33.6	21.9	24.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	28	80	108	211	665	876	239	745	984
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	1.0	0.8	14.8	1.2	4.3	13.3	1.2	3.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	19	72	91	172	596	769	191	668	860
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	nc	*	*	(73.3)	*	(63.9)	(73.3)	*	(62.4)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0	1	1	25	7	33	25	8	33
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	95.3	96.7	95.9	95.1	97.3	96.0	95.1	97.2	96.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.5
Number never married	190	145	335	1,031	770	1,801	1,221	915	2,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

nc = No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	179	168	9,258
Male	291	271	9,504
Age			
<15	355	329	3,978
15-59	231	216	12,931
60 or more	14	14	1,856
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	635	559	2,459
Other fuel	175	169	16,306
Total ⁴	236	220	18,764
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	365	348	56,028
Male	282	274	55,701
Age			
<15	591	570	32,716
15-59	200	192	69,724
60 or more	309	293	9,295
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	379	363	74,751
Other fuel	211	206	36,984
Total ⁴	323	311	111,735
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	338	323	65,286
Male	283	274	65,205
Age			
<15	566	544	36,694
15-59	205	196	82,654
60 or more	260	247	11,151
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	387	370	77,210
Other fuel	200	194	53,290
Total ⁴	311	298	130,500

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
		Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	94.0	5,680	64.4	63.4	89.3	5.2	5,338	91.8	739	71.1	91.8	11.4	678	
20-34	94.8	16,659	64.6	63.1	91.2	4.2	15,794	92.0	1,979	71.4	91.6	11.7	1,821	
35-49	94.7	12,640	60.8	59.8	91.0	4.5	11,972	92.3	1,832	71.2	92.1	11.1	1,691	
Residence														
Urban	96.3	5,239	69.4	64.3	94.1	5.8	5,044	91.1	715	60.0	96.3	10.5	651	
Rural	94.3	29,740	62.1	61.5	90.2	4.2	28,060	92.3	3,835	73.3	91.0	11.6	3,539	
Schooling														
No schooling	93.1	6,495	49.6	54.3	85.1	5.1	6,048	92.0	570	69.3	89.5	13.0	525	
<5 years complete	94.6	3,254	51.6	57.0	87.1	4.2	3,076	89.1	471	67.9	89.0	7.9	420	
5-7 years complete	93.9	4,836	58.4	62.9	89.8	4.7	4,540	91.5	671	68.0	91.1	12.3	614	
8-9 years complete	94.7	10,050	63.9	63.9	91.2	4.4	9,516	92.5	1,225	71.4	90.9	13.3	1,134	
10-11 years complete	95.2	4,347	71.9	65.8	94.4	4.4	4,139	92.6	567	75.0	93.6	10.6	525	
12 or more years complete	96.4	5,997	79.9	65.8	96.4	4.0	5,783	93.0	1,046	73.6	94.7	9.8	973	
Religion														
Hindu	95.3	21,673	65.4	60.8	92.1	4.3	20,654	94.2	2,838	70.3	93.4	10.4	2,672	
Muslim	93.3	12,166	59.0	64.1	88.5	4.8	11,352	88.0	1,576	73.1	88.4	13.2	1,387	
Christian	97.0	1,042	62.8	61.6	90.4	5.2	1,011	94.8	119	72.8	97.6	13.6	113	
Other	89.6	97	80.3	45.9	93.2	2.0	87	(100.0)	17	(66.6)	(81.4)	(9.1)	17	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	92.4	4,593	62.9	61.6	91.6	3.9	4,246	92.4	592	74.1	94.1	11.9	547	
Scheduled tribe	95.5	4,452	64.5	59.8	89.8	4.3	4,250	95.0	646	73.9	94.7	12.3	613	
Other backward class	97.3	9,047	64.5	62.4	92.2	3.4	8,800	95.4	1,166	70.9	94.3	9.7	1,112	
Other	93.6	16,796	62.3	62.5	90.2	5.3	15,727	89.3	2,133	70.1	88.8	11.9	1,906	
Don't know	90.4	91	34.4	36.1	80.3	8.2	82	*	14	*	*	*	12	
Total	94.6	34,979	63.2	61.9	90.8	4.5	33,104	92.1	4,551	71.3	91.8	11.4	4,190	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	32.6	5,680	27.0	739
20-24	44.5	5,764	46.5	661
25-34	55.5	10,895	56.1	1,318
35-49	63.6	12,640	65.3	1,832
Residence				
Urban	44.4	5,239	49.2	715
Rural	54.4	29,740	54.5	3,835
Schooling				
No schooling	61.3	6,495	57.4	570
<5 years complete	58.7	3,254	57.9	471
5-7 years complete	56.2	4,836	54.2	671
8-9 years complete	50.9	10,050	53.4	1,225
10-11 years complete	48.2	4,347	51.2	567
12 or more years complete	44.9	5,997	51.0	1,046
Religion				
Hindu	54.9	21,673	56.4	2,838
Muslim	49.8	12,166	49.7	1,576
Christian	49.5	1,042	46.6	119
Other	45.1	97	(26.6)	17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	57.9	4,593	57.5	592
Scheduled tribe	54.9	4,452	62.9	646
Other backward class	55.4	9,047	52.0	1,166
Other	49.8	16,796	50.7	2,133
Don't know	39.7	91	*	14
Total age 15-49	52.9	34,979	53.7	4,551
Age 50-54	na	na	69.6	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	55.0	4,973

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance or a health scheme coverage, according to residence, Assam, 2019-21

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	67.2	86.2	83.1
Government/municipal hospital	37.9	25.5	27.6
Government dispensary	6.5	4.4	4.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	9.0	20.6	18.7
PHC/additional PHC	11.1	29.9	26.8
Sub-centre	0.9	5.2	4.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	29.5	9.5	12.8
Private hospital	17.7	5.3	7.3
Private doctor/clinic	11.5	4.0	5.2
Private paramedic	0.3	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	2.3	2.8	2.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	1.7	2.1	2.0
Other	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	50.1	61.9	60.0
Number of households	4,913	25,206	30,119
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	3.6	0.6	1.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	4.6	0.4	0.9
State health insurance scheme	2.0	0.3	0.5
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.3	1.0	1.0
Community health insurance programme	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	1.2	0.5	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.5	0.2	0.5
Other	86.4	98.0	96.4
Number of households	2,462	15,606	18,068

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	461	967	997	393	56	5,680	0	355	95	0	0	739
20-34	1,062	1,365	2,197	941	122	16,659	1,005	659	443	731	229	1,979
35-49	4,093	2,223	3,970	1,919	152	12,640	2,856	443	389	787	0	1,832
Residence												
Urban	2,305	1,545	5,509	1,222	0	5,239	2,953	104	518	647	0	715
Rural	2,016	1,622	2,138	1,203	144	29,740	1,332	601	336	632	118	3,835
Schooling												
No schooling	2,713	2,097	2,263	1,434	215	6,495	1,582	727	635	710	291	570
<5 years complete	2,263	1,779	2,155	1,404	43	3,254	1,584	158	320	1,427	0	471
5-7 years complete	2,028	1,896	2,036	1,267	114	4,836	1,927	434	318	670	0	671
8-9 years complete	1,809	1,409	2,323	1,238	126	10,050	1,192	547	330	339	174	1,225
10-11 years complete	2,138	1,218	3,195	1,239	139	4,347	2,749	447	611	874	0	567
12 or more years complete	1,631	1,384	3,942	721	52	5,997	1,206	645	174	430	72	1,046
Marital status												
Never married	577	1,007	1,673	348	79	7,748	481	291	78	155	44	1,724
Currently married	2,440	1,777	2,948	1,423	128	25,673	2,201	675	548	885	136	2,782
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,169	1,870	2,429	1,890	244	1,558	(6,047)	(0)	(0)	(35,28)	(0)	45
Religion												
Hindu	1,892	1,295	2,737	1,019	93	21,673	1,652	487	449	593	128	2,838
Muslim	2,452	2,197	2,623	1,512	167	12,166	1,585	633	204	725	58	1,576
Christian	980	1,177	1,145	1,394	217	1,042	284	0	531	531	0	119
Other	1,991	3,131	0	2,389	0	97	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	17

Continued...

Table 90 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,717	1,313	2,752	1,171	162	4,593	1,489	301	968	1,227	0	592
Scheduled tribe	1,037	1,009	1,369	684	74	4,452	626	732	490	664	272	646
Other backward class	1,404	1,141	2,231	1,112	65	9,047	1,666	508	304	426	160	1,166
Other	2,506	2,098	3,186	1,410	156	16,796	1,872	533	194	579	43	2,133
Don't know	1,759	2,539	0	0	0	91	*	*	*	*	*	14
Total age 15-49	2,060	1,610	2,642	1,205	122	34,979	1,587	523	365	635	100	4,551
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	7,168	353	0	1,726	0	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,061	508	334	727	91	4,973

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.2	5,564	3.3	736
20-24	0.2	0.2	0.2	5,682	3.5	668
25-29	0.3	0.1	0.3	5,852	3.9	686
30-34	0.2	0.3	0.2	4,934	1.0	619
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,799	1.5	623
40-44	0.4	0.2	0.3	3,708	1.1	579
45-49	0.2	0.2	0.2	4,042	2.0	624
Residence						
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.4	5,136	0.4	697
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.2	29,445	2.7	3,839
Schooling						
No schooling	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,438	2.6	577
<5 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.1	3,228	1.9	474
5-7 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.3	4,798	3.3	677
8-9 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.3	9,949	2.6	1,215
10-11 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.3	4,286	2.9	569
12 or more years complete	0.2	0.2	0.3	5,882	1.3	1,025
Religion						
Hindu	0.2	0.2	0.3	21,379	1.6	2,805
Muslim	0.3	0.2	0.2	12,083	3.8	1,595
Christian	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,026	2.2	119
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.5	0.3	0.3	4,535	1.3	588
Scheduled tribe	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,378	0.8	633
Other backward class	0.1	0.1	0.2	8,947	1.7	1,152
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	16,633	3.5	2,150
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	*	13
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	34,581	2.4	4,536

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	3.3	74.3	24.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	5,517		
20-24	5.0	64.6	31.9	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.9	5,619		
25-29	7.7	56.7	37.2	4.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.9	5,787		
30-34	11.5	47.4	42.8	7.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	0.8	4,883		
35-39	15.5	42.9	44.0	9.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	100.0	1.0	4,752		
40-44	23.3	36.7	43.6	14.2	3.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	1.3	3,662		
45-49	27.5	30.8	46.2	16.4	4.8	1.8	1.8	100.0	1.0	4,007		
Residence												
Urban	13.2	54.2	35.8	7.2	2.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.4	5,005		
Rural	12.0	52.1	38.0	7.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.0	29,223		
Schooling												
No schooling	16.9	43.4	42.5	10.0	2.6	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.9	6,392		
<5 years complete	14.7	47.7	39.7	9.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.0	3,198		
5-7 years complete	10.9	51.9	39.1	7.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.0	4,768		
8-9 years complete	10.9	56.5	34.8	6.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.2	9,852		
10-11 years complete	11.0	54.9	35.9	7.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.8	4,240		
12 or more years complete	9.6	56.5	36.4	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.1	5,777		
Religion												
Hindu	12.6	51.9	37.6	7.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.9	21,109		
Muslim	11.4	53.8	37.5	6.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.4	12,008		
Christian	12.2	47.8	41.2	7.5	2.4	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.5	1,021		
Other	15.5	47.4	40.2	8.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	90		

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg					
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	11.3	54.3	36.3	7.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.7	4,474		
Scheduled tribe	14.6	43.8	43.2	9.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.7	4,341		
Other backward class	11.7	53.3	36.9	7.2	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.8	8,872		
Other	12.0	53.6	37.1	7.0	1.6	0.7	100.0	1.3	16,452		
Don't know	19.0	58.7	29.3	6.9	3.6	1.5	100.0	1.8	88		
Total	12.2	52.4	37.7	7.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	1.0	34,227		

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg						
Age													
15-19	2.4	61.4	37.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	708				
20-24	8.2	45.8	47.5	6.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.9	633				
25-29	10.5	36.7	54.8	7.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.8	653				
30-34	14.6	32.0	55.4	9.9	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.9	601				
35-39	18.4	28.2	55.5	13.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	603				
40-44	26.8	24.7	50.8	18.4	4.7	1.4	100.0	0.2	564				
45-49	26.2	22.7	52.9	15.8	7.2	1.4	100.0	0.2	607				
Residence													
Urban	19.8	34.7	48.0	12.9	3.2	1.2	100.0	0.4	674				
Rural	13.9	37.1	50.7	9.5	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.7	3,695				
Schooling													
No schooling	15.2	35.6	50.5	11.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	0.3	553				
<5 years complete	14.3	31.6	55.4	10.5	2.1	0.3	100.0	0.0	464				
5-7 years complete	13.0	37.9	50.2	8.5	2.0	1.3	100.0	0.3	650				
8-9 years complete	13.6	38.2	49.9	9.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.6	1,168				
10-11 years complete	13.7	41.2	46.6	8.6	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	542				
12 or more years complete	18.0	34.6	50.3	11.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	1.3	992				
Religion													
Hindu	16.9	33.0	51.8	11.3	3.1	0.8	100.0	0.6	2,723				
Muslim	11.5	43.1	47.4	8.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	1,514				
Christian	8.4	39.4	52.2	6.7	0.6	1.1	100.0	0.0	115				

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total					
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	15.0	34.5	51.8	10.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	574			
Scheduled tribe	17.0	28.6	55.6	12.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	0.5	620			
Other backward class	16.6	35.0	50.2	10.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	0.9	1,116			
Other	13.1	40.6	48.3	8.7	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.6	2,047			
Total age 15-49	14.8	36.7	50.3	10.0	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	4,369			
Age 50-54	31.2	24.7	45.9	20.6	6.7	2.1	100.0	1.0	412			
Total age 15-54	16.2	35.7	49.9	10.9	2.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	4,781			

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.1	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.6	3.5	5,453
20-24	96.3	2.9	0.9	100.0	0.8	4.5	5,579
25-29	93.8	4.4	1.9	100.0	1.0	7.2	5,767
30-34	92.2	4.9	2.9	100.0	0.7	8.4	4,843
35-39	89.2	6.6	4.1	100.0	0.8	11.5	4,685
40-44	85.6	8.0	6.4	100.0	0.8	15.2	3,623
45-49	82.8	9.4	7.8	100.0	1.5	18.7	3,939
Residence							
Urban	89.4	6.2	4.5	100.0	0.9	11.5	4,938
Rural	92.1	4.9	3.0	100.0	0.8	8.7	28,951
Schooling							
No schooling	91.3	5.5	3.2	100.0	1.1	9.8	6,300
<5 years complete	90.8	5.8	3.4	100.0	0.5	9.7	3,187
5-7 years complete	92.3	5.2	2.4	100.0	0.6	8.3	4,736
8-9 years complete	92.5	4.4	3.1	100.0	0.9	8.4	9,767
10-11 years complete	91.0	5.4	3.6	100.0	0.8	9.8	4,191
12 or more years complete	91.4	5.2	3.4	100.0	0.9	9.5	5,708
Religion							
Hindu	91.4	5.2	3.3	100.0	0.7	9.2	20,887
Muslim	92.0	5.0	3.0	100.0	1.1	9.1	11,903
Christian	93.6	4.2	2.2	100.0	1.1	7.5	1,009
Other	94.9	0.7	4.4	100.0	2.1	7.2	90
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.7	4.9	3.5	100.0	0.7	9.0	4,433
Scheduled tribe	92.6	4.7	2.7	100.0	0.6	8.0	4,294
Other backward class	91.8	5.3	2.8	100.0	0.6	8.7	8,779
Other	91.4	5.2	3.4	100.0	1.1	9.6	16,298
Don't know	89.7	1.9	8.4	100.0	3.7	13.9	85
Total	91.7	5.1	3.2	100.0	0.8	9.1	33,889

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	96.4	2.9	0.7	100.0	0.9	4.6	698
20-24	93.4	4.1	2.6	100.0	1.7	8.4	630
25-29	91.7	5.7	2.7	100.0	1.9	10.3	647
30-34	88.7	6.8	4.5	100.0	2.4	13.7	594
35-39	86.8	8.4	4.9	100.0	2.3	15.6	602
40-44	82.0	11.6	6.3	100.0	5.6	23.6	559
45-49	76.9	11.7	11.4	100.0	3.0	26.1	595
Residence							
Urban	83.7	8.6	7.8	100.0	3.0	19.4	663
Rural	89.1	6.9	4.0	100.0	2.4	13.3	3,662
Schooling							
No schooling	88.0	8.3	3.7	100.0	2.7	14.8	552
<5 years complete	85.6	10.0	4.4	100.0	1.8	16.3	461
5-7 years complete	88.4	7.5	4.1	100.0	2.2	13.7	640
8-9 years complete	89.0	6.9	4.1	100.0	1.9	12.9	1,160
10-11 years complete	89.5	6.0	4.5	100.0	1.9	12.4	534
12 or more years complete	88.2	5.7	6.2	100.0	3.8	15.7	978
Religion							
Hindu	87.5	7.0	5.5	100.0	2.2	14.7	2,688
Muslim	89.4	7.4	3.2	100.0	3.2	13.8	1,508
Christian	92.2	5.9	1.9	100.0	0.0	7.8	114
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	84.8	8.9	6.3	100.0	2.1	17.2	566
Scheduled tribe	90.9	6.6	2.5	100.0	1.8	10.9	616
Other backward class	88.2	5.7	6.1	100.0	2.6	14.4	1,105
Other	88.6	7.5	3.9	100.0	2.8	14.1	2,027
Total age 15-49	88.3	7.1	4.6	100.0	2.5	14.2	4,326
Age 50-54	78.2	11.2	10.6	100.0	4.9	26.7	405
Total age 15-54	87.4	7.5	5.1	100.0	2.7	15.3	4,731

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.0	19.7	20.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.4	6.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.1	1.4
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	2.2	2.6	2.5	21.5	13.2	14.5
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.0	2.4	2.2	20.0	24.4	23.7
Chews paan with tobacco	7.6	9.6	9.3	13.3	16.1	15.6
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
Uses snuff	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	10.3	13.8	13.3	55.1	53.8	54.0
Drinks alcohol	1.7	6.2	5.5	27.5	26.3	26.5
Number of respondents	5,239	29,740	34,979	715	3,835	4,551
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	(95.5)	(95.7)	79.5	80.1	80.0
5-9	*	(4.5)	(4.3)	16.1	8.6	10.0
10-14	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.0	2.2	1.9
15-24	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	0.6	0.6
25 or more	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.6	8.5	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	1	21	22	186	757	943
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	(5.7)	24.8	22.5
5-9	nc	*	*	(26.0)	33.1	32.3
10-14	nc	*	*	(51.2)	17.5	21.5
15-24	nc	*	*	(14.3)	16.6	16.3
25 or more	nc	*	*	(0.0)	1.7	1.5
Missing	nc	*	*	(2.7)	6.4	5.9
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	12	12	33	246	279

Continued...

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	1.9	9.5	9.1	22.3	25.9	25.3
About once a week	31.7	41.9	41.4	36.8	49.8	47.7
Less than once a week	66.5	48.7	49.5	40.9	24.3	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	88	1,832	1,920	196	1,009	1,205

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
Age									
15-19	68.7	14.9	54.6	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	68.5	5,680
20-24	69.3	13.6	52.2	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	65.3	5,764
Residence									
Urban	45.9	12.1	72.6	3.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	83.4	1,482
Rural	72.5	14.6	50.5	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	64.4	9,963
Schooling									
No schooling	85.0	11.8	30.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	41.1	631
<5 years complete	85.2	10.8	30.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	39.5	556
5-7 years complete	80.4	15.2	39.9	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	54.6	1,563
8-9 years complete	74.6	13.7	51.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	64.2	4,551
10-11 years complete	60.0	15.4	65.1	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	78.8	1,882
12 or more years complete	49.0	15.3	70.0	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.6	84.7	2,261
Religion									
Hindu	62.8	14.2	59.6	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	73.4	6,461
Muslim	77.9	14.6	43.7	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	57.3	4,615
Christian	67.8	12.2	64.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	72.5	333
Other	(61.7)	(0.0)	(81.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.5)	35
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	72.2	16.7	50.2	3.1	1.6	1.4	0.7	67.4	1,490
Scheduled tribe	63.8	13.5	63.2	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	75.5	1,332
Other backward class	63.9	13.9	59.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	72.4	2,675
Other	71.6	14.0	49.3	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	62.4	5,922
Total	69.0	14.3	53.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	66.9	11,445

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Assam, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Missing	Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector		Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only			Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
WOMEN											
15-19	7.4	825	70.8	17.4	0.0	11.8	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	61
20-24	18.1	810	73.4	15.9	2.7	8.0	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	146
25-29	20.4	881	86.4	9.5	0.6	3.5	100.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	179
30-34	24.1	729	81.0	7.5	2.0	9.5	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	176
35-39	28.5	759	75.8	13.7	1.5	9.0	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	217
40-44	29.3	591	77.1	12.0	0.0	10.9	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0	173
45-49	23.1	606	69.4	20.3	4.5	5.9	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	140
Total	21.0	5,202	77.1	13.1	1.6	8.1	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	1,092
MEN											
15-19	31.2	739	84.3	9.0	1.7	5.0	100.0	30.8	69.2	100.0	231
20-24	73.4	661	86.1	9.7	2.0	2.1	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	485
25-29	93.3	682	88.8	6.5	0.5	4.3	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0	637
30-34	97.4	635	88.4	9.0	1.1	1.5	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0	619
35-39	98.3	627	86.6	10.3	0.9	2.2	100.0	32.5	67.5	100.0	616
40-44	98.6	586	81.7	11.0	1.7	5.5	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	578
45-49	98.2	619	84.2	11.4	2.0	2.4	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	608
Total	82.9	4,551	85.9	9.6	1.4	3.1	100.0	31.2	68.8	100.0	3,774
Age 50-54	96.4	422	83.8	13.1	0.5	2.6	100.0	40.6	59.4	100.0	407
Total age 15-54	84.1	4,973	85.7	9.9	1.3	3.1	100.0	32.1	67.9	100.0	4,181

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or same as them
Age											
15-19	*	14	66.2	129	*	14	nc	0	*	10	nc
20-29	84.5	221	76.7	994	40.6	183	83.2	56	73.4	522	45.0
30-39	90.2	298	79.1	1,118	41.3	244	78.0	112	80.0	1,029	42.4
40-49	87.8	210	79.2	611	35.4	138	76.9	134	77.5	1,066	49.6
Residence											
Urban	89.8	94	79.5	439	49.2	67	(69.3)	40	77.8	391	(39.9)
Rural	87.2	649	77.4	2,413	38.4	512	79.9	262	77.6	2,236	47.0
Schooling											
No schooling	89.5	210	77.4	583	42.7	167	85.5	68	75.8	461	51.2
<5 years complete	82.1	92	71.2	317	44.3	78	(70.4)	46	77.0	374	(44.4)
5-7 years complete	89.1	78	75.4	444	34.6	61	(80.4)	49	74.3	418	(54.5)
8-9 years complete	86.5	180	76.5	772	33.6	139	74.4	68	78.0	628	39.2
10-11 years complete	82.3	82	85.3	321	46.1	62	(85.0)	27	80.4	265	(22.1)
12 or more years complete	93.3	101	82.0	415	37.6	71	76.4	43	80.8	481	56.2
Religion											
Hindu	90.2	550	80.4	1,729	40.6	423	78.3	253	78.8	1,595	46.8
Muslim	79.5	160	72.6	1,045	37.6	126	*	27	75.4	961	*
Christian	(85.0)	32	84.4	68	(35.7)	29	*	21	80.8	64	*
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	91.6	99	78.8	343	31.7	76	(77.9)	41	75.7	365	(60.0)
Scheduled tribe	90.5	101	79.5	393	36.4	78	73.3	47	79.2	391	33.0
Other backward class	91.3	287	82.7	713	46.6	227	82.9	132	80.7	630	48.3
Other	81.3	255	74.5	1,401	35.9	197	74.6	82	76.1	1,234	43.0
Total	87.5	743	77.7	2,852	39.6	579	78.5	302	77.6	2,627	46.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Assam, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
	URBAN									
Own health care	9.1	79.7	11.0	0.1	100.0	18.2	77.3	4.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.9	81.5	13.8	0.7	100.0	11.6	86.0	1.8	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.3	82.9	11.1	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL									
Own health care	7.5	78.4	13.7	0.3	100.0	22.5	72.6	4.4	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	80.2	15.4	0.7	100.0	16.0	82.0	1.3	0.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.1	80.7	13.2	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL									
Own health care	7.8	78.6	13.3	0.2	100.0	21.9	73.2	4.4	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	80.4	15.1	0.7	100.0	15.4	82.6	1.4	0.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.1	81.0	12.9	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men	
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions		Percentage who participate in neither decision
Age										
15-19	79.3	73.5	80.7	67.1	11.1	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	83.3	83.5	83.2	74.8	9.6	94.2	97.7	93.4	1.5	169
25-29	87.5	84.9	88.0	79.0	7.2	96.7	97.4	94.9	0.8	387
30-39	87.7	84.8	86.5	79.3	7.6	94.8	98.0	93.7	1.0	1,070
40-49	86.6	84.6	86.7	78.2	7.5	95.1	98.2	94.2	0.9	1,146
Residence										
Urban	88.8	85.4	88.2	80.5	6.1	95.5	97.6	93.1	0.0	394
Rural	85.9	83.9	85.8	77.3	8.2	95.1	98.0	94.2	1.1	2,389
Schooling										
No schooling	86.0	82.0	85.0	75.9	8.9	96.6	99.0	96.3	0.7	486
<5 years complete	81.1	78.3	81.7	71.4	11.8	93.4	96.4	92.1	2.3	393
5-7 years complete	86.0	83.4	84.5	76.0	7.2	95.6	98.3	95.2	1.4	438
8-9 years complete	86.3	84.4	86.3	78.1	7.9	95.4	98.4	94.1	0.2	671
10-11 years complete	87.4	85.5	87.5	80.6	8.2	93.3	96.5	91.1	1.3	281
12 or more years complete	90.4	90.3	91.3	84.2	4.1	95.2	98.1	94.0	0.6	514
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	86.1	85.4	86.4	79.2	9.0	95.2	98.0	94.1	0.9	2,747
Employed, for cash	85.5	84.4	85.5	78.6	9.7	95.0	97.9	93.9	1.0	2,627
Employed, not for cash	91.3	93.0	93.4	84.1	3.2	98.8	99.4	98.2	0.0	120
Not employed	86.4	83.7	86.1	77.4	7.6	(92.2)	(96.0)	(92.2)	(4.0)	35
Number of living children										
0	82.5	78.9	82.6	72.4	9.7	94.9	97.6	93.9	1.3	497
1-2	87.6	85.2	87.6	79.4	7.3	94.7	97.8	93.4	0.9	1,602
3-4	86.0	83.9	85.6	77.1	8.0	96.3	98.5	95.9	1.1	586
5 or more	80.6	82.2	78.2	71.6	11.5	95.7	100.0	95.7	0.0	98

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of women	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in three decisions	Number of men	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions							
Household structure¹													
Nuclear	87.6	85.7	87.4	79.9	7.2	2,177	95.4	98.4	94.6	0.9	1,545	94.6	0.9
Non-nuclear	84.7	81.9	84.5	75.0	8.8	1,669	94.8	97.5	93.4	1.1	1,162	93.4	1.1
Religion													
Hindu	88.3	86.6	88.1	80.8	6.9	2,354	94.0	97.7	92.7	1.0	1,698	92.7	1.0
Muslim	82.9	80.1	82.6	72.6	9.9	1,387	97.5	98.6	96.8	0.6	1,009	96.8	0.6
Christian	89.5	79.5	88.7	76.3	5.6	90	87.8	96.0	87.8	4.0	68	87.8	4.0
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	88.4	86.0	86.5	80.8	8.2	458	93.5	96.7	91.8	1.6	375	91.8	1.6
Scheduled tribe	89.2	86.1	89.2	81.1	6.3	535	95.6	97.4	93.9	0.9	421	93.9	0.9
Other backward class	88.9	87.2	89.0	81.4	5.9	975	91.3	97.9	90.7	1.5	682	90.7	1.5
Other	83.8	81.5	83.7	74.3	9.4	1,873	97.5	98.5	96.5	0.5	1,297	96.5	0.5
Total	86.4	84.1	86.1	77.8	7.9	3,846	95.1	98.0	94.1	1.0	2,782	94.1	1.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear household are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	13.1	52.7	52.3	2.2	18.4	825	18.5	330
20-24	27.0	74.0	65.2	8.7	26.8	810	20.2	546
25-29	29.2	82.2	62.5	15.7	31.4	881	21.9	587
30-39	33.8	87.7	64.6	19.8	42.3	1,488	17.9	923
40-49	33.8	85.2	65.0	15.7	42.8	1,197	17.9	591
Residence								
Urban	35.9	81.9	64.8	11.0	43.2	813	23.0	614
Rural	27.4	77.9	62.1	14.1	32.7	4,389	18.2	2,364
Schooling								
No schooling	26.7	75.5	59.4	10.8	37.5	988	7.5	296
<5 years complete	26.9	78.6	58.2	16.1	36.1	488	10.9	221
5-7 years complete	25.3	76.3	62.7	15.9	31.5	701	10.3	369
8-9 years complete	25.9	72.5	61.7	15.5	31.3	1,452	17.0	813
10-11 years complete	30.8	82.5	65.3	14.6	32.4	656	19.0	480
12 or more years complete	37.2	89.8	67.2	10.1	38.5	916	32.2	799
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	52.9	87.0	63.1	19.1	50.7	1,092	28.5	643
Employed, for cash	55.7	87.2	63.3	18.8	51.3	986	29.1	579
Employed, not for cash	27.2	85.9	61.0	21.9	45.3	106	23.1	64
Not employed	22.2	76.2	62.3	12.2	30.0	4,110	16.6	2,334
Number of living children								
0	23.1	62.8	57.6	4.0	26.5	1,535	24.2	881
1-2	31.6	85.9	65.0	18.5	37.5	2,464	18.4	1,602
3-4	30.9	83.8	64.6	16.7	39.1	1,010	13.2	437
5 or more	24.8	80.8	58.4	12.1	31.6	192	10.4	57
Household structure²								
Nuclear	28.0	77.9	62.2	14.8	35.9	3,022	17.9	1,653
Non-nuclear	29.7	79.2	62.9	12.0	32.2	2,180	20.8	1,324

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Religion								
Hindu	32.1	81.9	64.2	15.7	39.4	3,232	21.4	2,027
Muslim	22.0	72.8	60.1	10.2	25.3	1,809	13.7	872
Christian	38.5	74.0	53.6	9.3	39.2	131	23.9	59
Other	(20.6)	(76.4)	(55.3)	(13.6)	(17.3)	30	(16.1)	19
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	29.7	83.6	59.1	14.3	35.5	628	20.1	408
Scheduled tribe	32.3	81.4	66.3	14.8	37.1	719	15.8	428
Other backward class	33.9	80.2	62.8	17.9	41.8	1,356	22.8	798
Other	24.5	75.4	62.1	10.8	29.2	2,492	17.9	1,343
Total	28.7	78.5	62.5	13.6	34.3	5,202	19.2	2,978

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 101. Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	32.8	27.6	40.0	825	88.7	330	51.6	45.0	739
20-24	36.9	31.8	67.4	810	82.3	546	61.1	55.0	661
25-29	39.2	32.1	66.6	881	74.0	587	68.5	58.9	682
30-34	43.4	35.3	63.0	729	70.5	460	81.2	67.6	635
35-39	47.8	38.2	61.0	759	62.9	463	81.9	69.3	627
40-44	46.6	38.6	52.8	591	55.2	312	88.4	73.3	586
45-49	53.3	44.4	46.1	606	50.0	279	93.2	80.6	619
Residence									
Urban	36.3	24.8	75.4	813	80.5	614	66.7	48.3	715
Rural	43.2	36.7	53.9	4,389	68.1	2,364	75.7	66.4	3,835
Religion									
Hindu	41.1	34.5	62.7	3,232	76.0	2,027	73.4	64.8	2,838
Muslim	44.0	35.3	48.2	1,809	58.2	872	75.9	61.5	1,576
Christian	45.5	38.4	45.2	131	68.6	59	72.6	61.3	119
Other	(28.6)	(29.6)	(63.6)	30	(81.4)	19	(72.3)	(52.8)	17
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	49.3	41.5	64.9	628	70.0	408	70.8	59.9	592
Scheduled tribe	38.7	32.7	59.5	719	72.7	428	79.5	72.7	646
Other backward class	39.3	33.3	58.8	1,356	77.6	798	73.5	66.6	1,166
Other	42.9	34.6	53.9	2,492	66.1	1,343	73.9	59.9	2,133
Schooling									
No schooling	46.2	38.2	29.9	988	6.9	296	80.7	69.9	570
<5 years complete	45.4	36.5	45.2	488	16.9	221	83.5	66.4	471
5-7 years complete	48.3	39.2	52.6	701	49.0	369	73.5	62.0	671
8-9 years complete	42.1	35.0	56.0	1,452	78.0	813	72.2	62.3	1,225
10-11 years complete	38.2	32.4	73.2	656	93.1	480	71.1	59.8	567
12 or more years complete	34.2	28.5	87.2	916	98.1	799	71.1	63.2	1,046

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	43.9	35.4	54.7	3,022	66.0	1,653	75.4	64.2	2,477
Non-nuclear	39.8	34.0	60.8	2,180	76.4	1,324	72.6	62.6	1,750
Total age 15-49	42.2	34.8	57.2	5,202	70.6	2,978	74.2	63.5	4,551
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.1	78.3	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	75.7	64.8	4,973

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Assam, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	10.0	8.8	10.2	14.6	10.0	11.0
She neglects the house or children	14.6	14.1	14.9	16.7	14.7	15.1
She argues with him	14.8	14.1	14.2	15.7	14.7	14.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.3	6.4	6.5	8.5	7.1	7.2
She doesn't cook properly	8.9	4.2	7.2	8.2	8.5	5.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	13.4	13.4	14.7	16.5	13.7	14.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	20.6	21.5	20.1	22.0	20.5	21.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	32.5	35.5	30.5	38.0	32.1	36.4
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	87.6	84.3	79.3	80.2	85.8	82.8
Knows her husband has sex with other women	88.4	80.7	79.8	76.9	86.5	79.3
Is tired or not in the mood	82.5	79.7	74.8	74.4	80.8	77.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.5	71.6	69.7	66.5	76.6	69.7
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	8.5	9.4	16.0	13.4	10.1	10.9
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	20.3	na	17.0	na	19.1
Refuse to give her financial support	na	17.0	na	14.5	na	16.1
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	16.3	na	13.1	na	15.1
Have sex with another woman	na	16.6	na	13.5	na	15.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	11.1	na	8.4	na	10.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	72.5	na	76.4	na	74.0
Number of respondents	4,085	2,827	1,117	1,724	5,202	4,551

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	29.0	38.2	71.3	67.7	72.0	825	739
20-24	32.6	40.9	75.0	69.4	71.6	810	661
25-29	32.5	39.4	80.3	66.4	68.3	881	682
30-39	32.4	35.1	77.9	71.4	70.3	1,488	1,262
40-49	33.3	32.5	76.9	71.2	70.3	1,197	1,206
Residence							
Urban	26.7	26.3	75.1	66.1	71.2	813	715
Rural	33.1	38.3	76.9	70.3	70.3	4,389	3,835
Schooling							
No schooling	36.6	39.7	72.0	72.7	72.2	988	570
<5 years complete	35.4	41.6	71.1	67.2	68.6	488	471
5-7 years complete	39.0	42.6	76.6	68.4	67.9	701	671
8-9 years complete	30.5	36.3	77.6	72.0	69.7	1,452	1,225
10-11 years complete	30.7	33.4	79.0	68.1	71.9	656	567
12 or more years complete	23.6	30.1	81.1	68.2	72.3	916	1,046
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	36.2	37.0	75.9	70.0	70.0	1,092	3,774
Employed, for cash	36.5	37.5	76.1	70.0	71.3	986	3,604
Employed, not for cash	34.3	27.7	74.5	70.1	43.8	106	169
Not employed	31.0	33.5	76.8	67.9	72.6	4,110	777
Marital status							
Never married	30.5	38.0	69.7	66.5	70.7	1,117	1,724
Currently married	32.9	35.3	78.8	71.8	70.5	3,846	2,782
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	26.3	(48.3)	72.7	(60.1)	(63.4)	238	45

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	30.1	38.6	71.7	65.8	71.2	1,535	2,236
1-2	31.1	33.0	79.9	74.2	70.3	2,464	1,618
3-4	34.9	35.7	78.5	71.3	70.1	1,010	595
5 or more	46.2	45.5	62.9	74.9	59.7	192	101
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	32.6	36.9	77.0	70.3	70.9	3,022	2,644
Non-nuclear	31.4	35.7	76.0	68.8	69.9	2,180	1,906
Religion							
Hindu	28.0	32.4	77.9	71.5	71.1	3,232	2,838
Muslim	40.6	44.6	73.7	66.1	69.3	1,809	1,576
Christian	18.4	23.4	82.1	76.8	69.6	131	119
Other	(14.6)	(37.8)	(87.0)	(53.4)	(74.6)	30	17
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	39.6	33.7	75.4	71.9	69.1	628	592
Scheduled tribe	25.8	33.0	78.8	74.2	72.9	719	646
Other backward class	24.5	30.8	78.3	75.4	71.5	1,356	1,166
Other	36.2	41.3	75.3	64.6	69.8	2,492	2,133
Total	32.1	36.4	76.6	69.7	70.5	5,202	4,551

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Assam, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	28.8	16.3	27.0
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.8	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	7.0	0.0	6.0
Physical or sexual violence	36.8	17.2	34.0
Number of women	3,252	534	3,786
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.3	na	81.2
Former husband	0.4	na	0.4
Father/step-father	10.5	36.5	12.3
Mother/step-mother	21.2	70.6	24.7
Sister/brother	5.9	34.0	7.8
Daughter/son	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other relative	1.1	0.6	1.0
Current boyfriend	0.4	0.0	0.3
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.1
Other-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	0.6	6.7	1.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,164	87	1,251
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	90.2	na	88.8
Former husband	0.2	na	0.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.2
Father/step-father	0.8	*	1.8
Other relative	3.7	*	3.7
Own friend/acquaintance	0.7	*	0.7
Family friend	1.7	*	1.7
Teacher	0.0	*	0.6
Police/soldier	0.5	*	0.5
Priest/religious leader	0.2	*	0.2
Other	1.7	*	1.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	260	4	264

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	0.0	73
20-24	1.9	362
25-29	3.1	543
30-39	1.6	1,167
40-49	2.9	939
Residence		
Urban	2.2	437
Rural	2.3	2,647
Marital status		
Currently married	2.1	2,918
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.0	161
Number of living children		
0	2.0	121
1-2	1.8	1,926
3-4	3.8	869
5 or more	0.0	167
Schooling		
No schooling	4.0	749
<5 years complete	3.4	365
5-7 years complete	2.4	452
8-9 years complete	1.2	775
10-11 years complete	1.7	346
12 or more years complete	0.5	397
Religion		
Hindu	2.0	1,890
Muslim	2.7	1,102
Christian	2.4	77
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.2	368
Scheduled tribe	1.5	425
Other backward class	2.8	814
Other	2.2	1,469
Total	2.3	3,083

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes never married women, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Assam, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	31.3	3.9	20.9	24.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.4	1.3	8.9	10.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.9	1.3	6.7	8.0
Slapped her	27.5	2.2	17.7	19.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.4	0.9	4.9	5.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.0	0.9	3.6	4.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.4	0.5	1.5	1.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.2
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	7.0	1.6	4.5	6.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.3	1.2	3.6	4.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.4	1.5	1.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.5	0.8	2.1	2.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.8	2.1	8.4	10.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.6	1.1	4.7	5.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.1	1.0	3.5	4.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.7	1.0	4.8	5.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	32.0	4.8	21.2	26.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.3	0.7	4.2	4.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	34.0	6.1	22.1	28.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.2	0.2	2.4	2.6
Any violence by women against their husband ²	4.2	0.6	3.0	3.6
Number of ever-married women	3,252	3,252	3,252	3,252

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	6.8	28.1	8.7	28.6	29.7	103
20-24	10.2	28.7	4.9	29.3	30.1	408
25-29	10.1	29.2	5.2	29.8	32.3	584
30-39	12.4	33.3	8.0	34.1	36.4	1,188
40-49	13.3	31.5	7.4	32.1	34.4	969
Residence						
Urban	10.6	26.2	7.0	26.6	28.0	461
Rural	12.0	32.1	7.0	32.9	35.0	2,791
Schooling						
No schooling	14.5	40.5	8.0	41.2	42.8	769
<5 years complete	17.2	38.6	12.3	39.6	42.3	373
5-7 years complete	12.0	31.4	8.5	32.9	35.4	464
8-9 years complete	10.5	28.2	5.0	28.5	30.4	845
10-11 years complete	11.1	30.1	6.5	30.9	33.4	359
12 or more years complete	5.2	15.9	3.0	16.1	17.8	442
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.8	27.5	6.0	28.0	29.6	2,474
Employed for cash	21.6	43.7	9.9	45.1	49.1	704
Employed not for cash	20.5	39.5	12.2	39.5	40.9	74
Marital status						
Currently married	11.5	31.0	6.7	31.7	33.7	3,082
Widowed	7.8	24.9	5.2	25.4	26.6	129
Divorced/separated/deserted	(49.4)	(71.8)	(31.5)	(75.5)	(81.8)	41
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	11.8	31.2	6.8	31.9	34.0	3,225
0-4 years	9.4	23.9	4.6	24.0	25.4	512
5-9 years	8.5	27.6	5.3	28.6	30.5	602
10 or more years	13.4	34.0	7.8	34.8	37.1	2,111
Married more than once	(7.8)	(39.2)	(19.3)	(39.2)	(39.2)	27
Number of living children						
0	9.5	25.2	5.3	25.2	26.0	291
1-2	10.2	27.8	5.4	28.6	31.0	1,926
3-4	14.5	38.8	9.5	39.4	41.6	869
5 or more	19.7	42.9	14.3	44.1	44.4	166
Household structure²						
Nuclear	12.8	33.2	7.5	34.0	36.0	1,881
Non-nuclear	10.5	28.7	6.1	29.2	31.3	1,371

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	9.9	29.1	5.9	29.9	31.6	2,001
Muslim	15.1	35.3	9.2	35.9	38.2	1,155
Christian	10.4	28.3	2.1	28.5	33.8	80
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.6	29.7	6.5	31.0	35.3	402
Scheduled tribe	8.6	32.5	5.0	32.7	33.9	440
Other backward class	10.4	31.4	6.2	32.1	33.7	853
Other	13.0	31.3	8.1	32.0	34.0	1,550
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	20.6	62.6	15.4	62.9	65.3	488
No	10.0	25.0	5.4	25.8	27.8	2,619
Don't know	15.7	39.3	5.9	39.3	40.9	145
Total	11.8	31.3	7.0	32.0	34.0	3,252

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	16.3	41.0	8.8	41.7	43.5	691
<5 years complete	12.8	34.7	9.6	36.0	38.5	445
5-7 years complete	15.2	34.7	9.5	35.0	37.6	488
8-9 years complete	10.2	29.4	5.5	30.2	32.1	734
10-11 years complete	10.1	21.6	3.6	22.2	24.4	325
12 or more years complete	5.8	20.8	4.3	21.2	22.9	559
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.6	25.9	5.5	26.6	28.8	2,356
Gets drunk sometimes	12.3	42.6	9.3	43.4	44.7	635
Gets drunk often	22.9	54.7	15.4	54.8	57.3	244
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	16.6	29.2	9.1	31.9	40.8	48
Wife is same age	5.0	36.6	3.5	37.5	38.9	101
Wife 1-4 years younger	10.1	28.4	7.2	29.4	30.9	983
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.4	34.1	6.6	34.5	36.7	1,241
Wife 10 or more years younger	12.3	28.6	6.5	29.0	31.3	710
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	10.9	30.1	7.4	30.8	33.0	1,164
Wife has more schooling	12.1	29.9	7.2	30.7	32.9	1,006
Both have equal schooling	11.0	25.8	5.1	26.5	28.7	629
Neither attended school	15.0	44.0	8.0	44.5	45.6	442
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.8	21.5	3.1	21.8	22.5	2,047
1-2	17.0	44.0	10.9	45.4	49.3	883
3-4	27.6	56.9	19.7	57.4	59.6	206
5-6	67.3	60.9	23.2	63.5	77.0	116
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	24.9	35.1	10.5	35.9	41.7	230
1-2	18.6	41.3	11.6	41.4	43.6	430
3	8.9	28.8	5.5	29.6	31.2	2,423
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	7.5	23.2	4.4	23.8	25.0	2,180
1-2	16.7	43.4	8.7	43.8	47.8	586
3-4	25.3	55.6	14.2	57.1	60.6	316
5-6	20.6	58.1	16.5	60.1	61.8	95
7	29.2	34.3	23.9	36.4	41.3	74

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Assam, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	22.2	28.7	8.1	30.2	31.9	272
1-2	16.3	37.7	10.7	38.5	42.1	452
3	9.9	30.4	6.2	31.0	32.8	2,529
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	31.1	59.9	23.4	60.3	63.2	284
Sometimes	11.0	31.6	5.8	32.3	34.4	2,422
Never	5.1	15.2	3.5	15.8	17.1	546
Total	11.8	31.3	7.0	32.0	34.0	3,252

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Assam, 2019-21

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	23.1	5.1	7.4	5.4	25.5	1,017
In the past 12 months	24.2	5.7	8.2	5.8	26.9	807
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	31.4	8.7	17.9	8.8	35.8	226
In the past 12 months	29.8	7.0	16.8	9.3	33.4	199
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	22.6	5.1	7.2	5.3	25.0	1,040
In the past 12 months	23.3	5.6	7.9	5.6	25.8	846
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	34.6	9.4	19.9	9.8	39.2	203
In the past 12 months	36.2	8.0	20.4	11.5	40.4	160

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

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Assam, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	84.4	(91.7)	65.3	80.9	85.2	81.2
Never sought help but told someone	9.0	(1.5)	11.8	9.1	12.0	9.3
Sought help	6.6	(6.8)	22.9	10.0	2.8	9.5
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	1,023	36	229	1,195	92	1,287
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	37.2	*	(52.5)	43.5	*	43.6
Husband's family	38.3	*	(34.6)	37.8	*	37.0
Current/former husband	3.9	*	(0.0)	2.2	*	2.1
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	13.3	*	(10.7)	11.6	*	12.4
Neighbour	12.5	*	(14.0)	13.2	*	13.3
Religious leader	1.0	*	(1.6)	1.3	*	1.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(9.9)	4.3	*	4.2
Police	12.6	*	(8.2)	10.7	*	10.5
Lawyer	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Social service organization	0.0	*	(7.9)	3.5	*	3.4
Other	0.0	*	(7.7)	3.4	*	3.3
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	67	2	52	119	3	122

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-5 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-5 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-5 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Assam, there were 1386 clusters. Hence, 1386 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1386 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1385 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Assam as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Assam, 2019-21

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Assam, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.864	0.005	30,119	30,119	2.758	0.006	0.853	0.874
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.673	0.006	30,119	30,119	2.257	0.009	0.661	0.685
Using iodized salt	0.988	0.001	30,071	30,074	1.825	0.001	0.986	0.990
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,011.812	5.007	64,478	63,926	1.248	0.005	1,001.797	1,021.826
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.218	0.003	58,745	58,383	1.990	0.016	0.211	0.225
Urban residence	0.150	0.003	34,979	34,979	1.696	0.022	0.143	0.156
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.186	0.004	34,979	34,979	2.088	0.023	0.177	0.194
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.296	0.006	34,979	34,979	2.277	0.019	0.285	0.307
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.222	0.003	34,979	34,979	1.255	0.013	0.216	0.227
Currently married	0.734	0.003	34,979	34,979	1.334	0.004	0.728	0.740
Married before age 18	0.335	0.005	29,368	29,299	1.661	0.014	0.325	0.344
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.608	0.006	25,715	25,673	1.834	0.009	0.597	0.619
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.453	0.006	25,715	25,673	1.848	0.013	0.442	0.465
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.155	0.004	25,715	25,673	1.721	0.025	0.147	0.163
Currently using pill	0.275	0.005	25,715	25,673	1.853	0.019	0.265	0.286
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.029	0.002	25,715	25,673	1.511	0.054	0.026	0.033
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.049	0.002	25,715	25,673	1.549	0.043	0.044	0.053
Currently using female sterilization	0.090	0.003	25,715	25,673	1.617	0.032	0.084	0.095
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.491	0.009	11,819	11,732	1.932	0.018	0.473	0.509
Unmet need for family planning	0.110	0.003	25,715	25,673	1.460	0.026	0.104	0.115
Want no more children	0.664	0.004	25,715	25,673	1.260	0.006	0.657	0.672
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.120	0.003	25,715	25,673	1.376	0.023	0.115	0.126
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.507	0.009	9,247	9,275	1.742	0.018	0.489	0.525
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.475	0.009	9,247	9,275	1.804	0.020	0.456	0.493
Birth registration	0.963	0.003	10,573	10,671	1.412	0.003	0.957	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.861	0.008	10,645	10,681	2.095	0.009	0.846	0.877
Institutional delivery	0.841	0.008	10,645	10,681	2.088	0.010	0.824	0.857
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.694	0.008	9,247	9,275	1.718	0.012	0.678	0.710
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.721	0.008	9,247	9,275	1.694	0.011	0.705	0.737
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.636	0.021	934	952	1.319	0.032	0.595	0.677
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.055	0.003	10,285	10,323	1.462	0.061	0.048	0.061
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.691	0.025	546	564	1.254	0.036	0.641	0.741
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.535	0.026	546	564	1.194	0.048	0.484	0.586
Child received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.007	1,965	1,967	1.185	0.008	0.911	0.939
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.011	1,965	1,967	1.217	0.013	0.795	0.838
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.013	1,965	1,967	1.249	0.017	0.709	0.759
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.828	0.011	1,965	1,967	1.320	0.014	0.805	0.851
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.751	0.012	1,965	1,967	1.222	0.016	0.726	0.775
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.664	0.013	1,965	1,967	1.186	0.019	0.639	0.690
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.353	0.007	9,670	9,758	1.423	0.020	0.339	0.367
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.217	0.006	9,381	9,443	1.316	0.026	0.206	0.229
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.328	0.007	9,983	10,071	1.392	0.021	0.314	0.341
Children with any anaemia	0.684	0.009	6,628	6,772	1.494	0.013	0.667	0.701
Women with any anaemia	0.659	0.004	33,843	33,870	1.695	0.007	0.650	0.667
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.176	0.004	32,648	32,633	1.779	0.021	0.169	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.152	0.004	32,648	32,633	1.779	0.023	0.145	0.159
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.671	0.006	32,620	32,592	2.475	0.010	0.658	0.684
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.940	0.006	5,314	5,202	1.788	0.006	0.929	0.952
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.192	0.010	5,314	5,202	1.878	0.053	0.172	0.213
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.340	0.015	3,786	3,786	1.915	0.043	0.310	0.369
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.873	0.030	99,613	99,422	1.314	0.016	1.813	1.933
Neonatal mortality	22.480	1.929	10,664	10,696	1.224	0.086	18.621	26.339
Postneonatal mortality	9.453	1.133	10,669	10,697	1.170	0.120	7.186	11.720
Infant mortality	31.933	2.217	10,674	10,707	1.202	0.069	27.498	36.367
Child mortality	7.427	0.984	10,911	10,911	1.256	0.133	5.458	9.395
Under-five mortality	39.122	2.384	10,713	10,752	1.194	0.061	34.355	43.890
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.137	0.003	58,045	57,494	1.915	0.021	0.131	0.142
Urban residence	0.157	0.005	4,559	4,551	0.969	0.033	0.147	0.168
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.125	0.008	4,559	4,551	1.644	0.064	0.109	0.141
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.355	0.012	4,559	4,551	1.742	0.035	0.330	0.379
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.379	0.010	4,559	4,551	1.329	0.025	0.360	0.398
Currently married	0.611	0.010	4,559	4,551	1.326	0.016	0.592	0.631
Married before age 21	0.165	0.008	3,194	3,150	1.285	0.051	0.148	0.182
Want no more children	0.627	0.012	2,842	2,782	1.287	0.019	0.603	0.650
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.167	0.009	2,842	2,782	1.294	0.054	0.148	0.185
Men with any anaemia	0.360	0.011	4,322	4,324	1.459	0.031	0.338	0.383
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.134	0.007	4,379	4,384	1.288	0.051	0.120	0.148
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.162	0.007	4,379	4,384	1.238	0.046	0.147	0.177
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.448	0.015	4,379	4,384	1.945	0.033	0.419	0.478
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.979	0.005	4,559	4,551	2.188	0.005	0.969	0.988
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.253	0.014	4,559	4,551	2.210	0.056	0.225	0.281

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Assam, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.922	0.012	3,988	4,913	2.764	0.013	0.898	0.945
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.673	0.016	3,988	4,913	2.124	0.023	0.642	0.705
Using iodized salt	0.996	0.001	3,977	4,897	1.135	0.001	0.993	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	982.205	14.447	7,703	9,346	1.275	0.015	953.311	1,011.099
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.121	0.009	7,133	8,505	2.183	0.072	0.104	0.139
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.094	0.010	4,291	5,239	2.146	0.102	0.075	0.113
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.490	0.018	4,291	5,239	2.329	0.036	0.455	0.526
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.264	0.008	4,291	5,239	1.252	0.032	0.248	0.281
Currently married	0.683	0.009	4,291	5,239	1.306	0.014	0.665	0.702
Married before age 18	0.257	0.011	3,741	4,555	1.499	0.042	0.236	0.279
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.614	0.016	2,929	3,579	1.758	0.026	0.582	0.645
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.423	0.016	2,929	3,579	1.762	0.038	0.391	0.455
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.191	0.011	2,929	3,579	1.571	0.060	0.168	0.214
Currently using pill	0.212	0.011	2,929	3,579	1.501	0.053	0.189	0.235
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.033	0.007	2,929	3,579	2.137	0.212	0.019	0.048
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.076	0.007	2,929	3,579	1.436	0.093	0.062	0.090
Currently using female sterilization	0.093	0.008	2,929	3,579	1.448	0.084	0.077	0.108
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.418	0.023	1,274	1,541	1.667	0.055	0.372	0.464
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.008	2,929	3,579	1.453	0.081	0.083	0.115
Want no more children	0.666	0.011	2,929	3,579	1.224	0.016	0.645	0.688
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.104	0.008	2,929	3,579	1.466	0.080	0.087	0.120
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.626	0.025	884	1,071	1.520	0.040	0.576	0.675
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.544	0.029	884	1,071	1.694	0.052	0.487	0.601
Birth registration	0.970	0.007	982	1,180	1.206	0.007	0.956	0.984
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.949	0.013	970	1,173	1.556	0.013	0.923	0.974
Institutional delivery	0.935	0.013	970	1,173	1.470	0.014	0.909	0.961
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.787	0.020	884	1,071	1.458	0.026	0.747	0.828
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.819	0.019	884	1,071	1.459	0.023	0.781	0.857
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.673	0.053	97	123	1.135	0.079	0.567	0.780
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.027	0.006	950	1,146	1.079	0.210	0.016	0.039
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.810	0.066	35	31	0.857	0.082	0.677	0.943
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.618	0.094	35	31	0.981	0.152	0.430	0.806
Child received BCG vaccination	0.926	0.024	183	245	1.194	0.026	0.878	0.974
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.034	183	245	1.168	0.043	0.729	0.866
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.693	0.041	183	245	1.225	0.059	0.612	0.774
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.772	0.038	183	245	1.256	0.049	0.696	0.849
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.727	0.036	183	245	1.126	0.050	0.655	0.799
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.631	0.036	183	245	1.052	0.058	0.559	0.704
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.298	0.020	886	1,045	1.284	0.068	0.257	0.338
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.191	0.017	863	1,017	1.240	0.089	0.157	0.224
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.259	0.018	907	1,075	1.193	0.069	0.223	0.295
Children with any anaemia	0.664	0.022	648	779	1.181	0.034	0.619	0.708
Women with any anaemia	0.652	0.013	4,033	4,936	1.677	0.019	0.627	0.677
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.139	0.007	3,988	4,878	1.362	0.054	0.124	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.238	0.010	3,988	4,878	1.529	0.043	0.218	0.259
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.664	0.016	3,974	4,852	2.167	0.024	0.632	0.697
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.965	0.008	688	813	1.166	0.009	0.948	0.981
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.241	0.029	688	813	1.801	0.122	0.182	0.300
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.257	0.035	495	558	1.781	0.136	0.187	0.328
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.500	0.075	12,365	15,043	1.342	0.050	1.351	1.650
Neonatal mortality	15.179	4.208	972	1,175	1.048	0.277	6.763	23.594
Postneonatal mortality	7.555	3.472	966	1,167	1.245	0.460	0.612	14.498
Infant mortality	22.734	5.295	972	1,175	1.059	0.233	12.143	33.324
Child mortality	10.509	3.834	994	1,204	1.111	0.365	2.842	18.177
Under-five mortality	33.004	5.851	977	1,184	1.016	0.177	21.302	44.705
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.063	0.006	7,102	8,622	1.939	0.094	0.051	0.075
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.048	0.008	614	715	0.879	0.157	0.033	0.064
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.532	0.034	614	715	1.689	0.064	0.464	0.601
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.436	0.014	614	715	0.683	0.031	0.409	0.463
Currently married	0.550	0.016	614	715	0.788	0.029	0.519	0.582
Married before age 21	0.114	0.021	445	506	1.397	0.185	0.072	0.156
Want no more children	0.578	0.030	348	394	1.131	0.052	0.518	0.638
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.160	0.025	348	394	1.295	0.159	0.109	0.211
Men with any anaemia	0.276	0.026	564	663	1.372	0.093	0.224	0.327
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.113	0.013	576	679	0.995	0.117	0.086	0.139
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.254	0.018	576	679	0.905	0.071	0.218	0.290
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.539	0.036	576	679	1.720	0.066	0.468	0.610
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.972	0.016	614	715	2.341	0.016	0.941	1.003
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.289	0.035	614	715	1.925	0.122	0.219	0.360

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Assam, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.852	0.006	26,131	25,206	2.781	0.007	0.840	0.864
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.673	0.007	26,131	25,206	2.277	0.010	0.660	0.686
Using iodized salt	0.986	0.001	26,094	25,177	1.888	0.001	0.984	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,016.881	5.312	56,775	54,580	1.240	0.005	1,006.257	1,027.506
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.234	0.004	51,612	49,878	1.974	0.016	0.227	0.242
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.202	0.005	30,688	29,740	2.091	0.024	0.192	0.211
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.261	0.006	30,688	29,740	2.242	0.022	0.250	0.273
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.214	0.003	30,688	29,740	1.239	0.014	0.208	0.220
Currently married	0.743	0.003	30,688	29,740	1.319	0.004	0.736	0.749
Married before age 18	0.349	0.005	25,627	24,744	1.684	0.014	0.339	0.359
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.607	0.006	22,786	22,094	1.842	0.010	0.595	0.619
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.458	0.006	22,786	22,094	1.861	0.013	0.446	0.470
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.149	0.004	22,786	22,094	1.741	0.028	0.141	0.157
Currently using pill	0.285	0.006	22,786	22,094	1.906	0.020	0.274	0.297
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.029	0.001	22,786	22,094	1.304	0.050	0.026	0.032
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.044	0.002	22,786	22,094	1.563	0.048	0.040	0.048
Currently using female sterilization	0.089	0.003	22,786	22,094	1.643	0.035	0.083	0.095
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.502	0.010	10,545	10,191	1.981	0.019	0.483	0.522
Unmet need for family planning	0.111	0.003	22,786	22,094	1.457	0.027	0.105	0.117
Want no more children	0.664	0.004	22,786	22,094	1.262	0.006	0.656	0.672
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.123	0.003	22,786	22,094	1.360	0.024	0.117	0.129
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.492	0.010	8,363	8,204	1.767	0.020	0.472	0.511
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.466	0.010	8,363	8,204	1.816	0.021	0.446	0.485
Birth registration	0.962	0.003	9,591	9,490	1.444	0.003	0.956	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.851	0.009	9,675	9,508	2.138	0.010	0.833	0.868
Institutional delivery	0.829	0.009	9,675	9,508	2.138	0.011	0.811	0.847
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.682	0.009	8,363	8,204	1.749	0.013	0.664	0.700
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.708	0.009	8,363	8,204	1.723	0.012	0.691	0.725
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.630	0.022	837	829	1.345	0.035	0.586	0.674
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.058	0.004	9,335	9,177	1.493	0.063	0.051	0.065
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.684	0.026	511	532	1.284	0.038	0.631	0.736
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.530	0.027	511	532	1.218	0.050	0.477	0.583
Child received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.007	1,782	1,722	1.179	0.008	0.910	0.940
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.820	0.011	1,782	1,722	1.226	0.014	0.797	0.842
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.740	0.013	1,782	1,722	1.246	0.018	0.714	0.766
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.836	0.012	1,782	1,722	1.331	0.014	0.812	0.860
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.754	0.013	1,782	1,722	1.234	0.017	0.728	0.779
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.669	0.014	1,782	1,722	1.205	0.020	0.642	0.696
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.360	0.008	8,784	8,713	1.448	0.021	0.344	0.375
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.221	0.006	8,518	8,425	1.335	0.028	0.208	0.233
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.336	0.007	9,076	8,996	1.428	0.022	0.322	0.351
Children with any anaemia	0.686	0.009	5,980	5,993	1.545	0.013	0.668	0.705
Women with any anaemia	0.660	0.005	29,810	28,933	1.693	0.007	0.650	0.669
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.183	0.004	28,660	27,755	1.842	0.023	0.174	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.136	0.004	28,660	27,755	1.834	0.027	0.129	0.144
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.672	0.007	28,646	27,740	2.528	0.010	0.658	0.686
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.936	0.007	4,626	4,389	1.866	0.007	0.923	0.949
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.183	0.011	4,626	4,389	1.887	0.059	0.162	0.205
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.354	0.016	3,291	3,228	1.933	0.046	0.322	0.386
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.933	0.032	87,248	84,380	1.316	0.017	1.868	1.997
Neonatal mortality	23.378	2.102	9,692	9,521	1.247	0.090	19.174	27.582
Postneonatal mortality	9.684	1.200	9,703	9,530	1.168	0.124	7.284	12.085
Infant mortality	33.062	2.401	9,702	9,532	1.222	0.073	28.261	37.864
Child mortality	7.065	1.004	9,917	9,707	1.279	0.142	5.058	9.072
Under-five mortality	39.894	2.581	9,736	9,568	1.219	0.065	34.731	45.057
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.150	0.003	50,943	48,872	1.925	0.021	0.143	0.156
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.140	0.009	3,945	3,835	1.718	0.068	0.121	0.159
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.321	0.013	3,945	3,835	1.773	0.041	0.295	0.348
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.368	0.011	3,945	3,835	1.447	0.030	0.346	0.390
Currently married	0.623	0.011	3,945	3,835	1.432	0.018	0.601	0.645
Married before age 21	0.174	0.009	2,749	2,644	1.271	0.053	0.156	0.193
Want no more children	0.635	0.013	2,494	2,389	1.311	0.020	0.609	0.660
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.168	0.010	2,494	2,389	1.289	0.058	0.148	0.187
Men with any anaemia	0.376	0.012	3,758	3,660	1.477	0.033	0.351	0.400
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.138	0.008	3,803	3,705	1.333	0.056	0.122	0.153
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.145	0.008	3,803	3,705	1.346	0.056	0.129	0.162
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.432	0.016	3,803	3,705	1.999	0.037	0.400	0.464
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.980	0.005	3,945	3,835	2.119	0.005	0.970	0.989
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.246	0.016	3,945	3,835	2.268	0.063	0.215	0.277



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