

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Sikkim



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



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi-110 011

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For additional information, please contact:

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

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

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

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

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

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

<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

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

DLHS-3 Project Coordinators

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

Research Staff

Akash Wankhede
Puspita Datta

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Amrita Gupta | Prakash Chand D. Meher |
| L. Priyananda Singh | Prakash Malin |
| Arpita Das | Priyanka Dixit |
| Erica Kharsyntiew | Rajesh Kr. Rai |
| Mamta | Ranjan Kr. Prusty |
| Namrata Mondal | |

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 5,546 households from Sikkim during 2007-08. From these households, 4,399 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 1,889 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

We are grateful to late Dr. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of Economic Information Technology (EIT), Kolkata; regional agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Sikkim state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

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

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

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)
 The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding

response rate. State weights for households, women are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

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

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

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census, currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main

source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes, particularly on health and family welfare.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, Operation Theatre, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for staff were also collected in the facility survey (The questionnaires are available on DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 5,546 households, 4,399 ever-married women and 1,889 unmarried women in Sikkim state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 96.3, 95.1 and 81.1 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 95.9 percent in North Sikkim to 96.8 percent in East Sikkim. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 94.5 percent in North Sikkim to 95.8 percent in South Sikkim. The response rate for both household and ever-married women is the lowest in North Sikkim. The response rate for unmarried women is the highest in South Sikkim (86.1 percent) and the lowest in North Sikkim (76.8 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Sikkim (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 875 females per 1,000 males is below the national average of 933. In all the four districts of Sikkim, boys outnumber girls. The sex ratio is highest in East Sikkim (929) and lowest in North Sikkim (752).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 56.3 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 90.7 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Sikkim, 15.8 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 9.8 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 4.4 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Sikkim, 64.5 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 1.6 percent of villages having doctors. Four-fifth of villages in Sikkim have an ASHA (80.3 percent) and 98.9 percent of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker in position (Table 2.12).

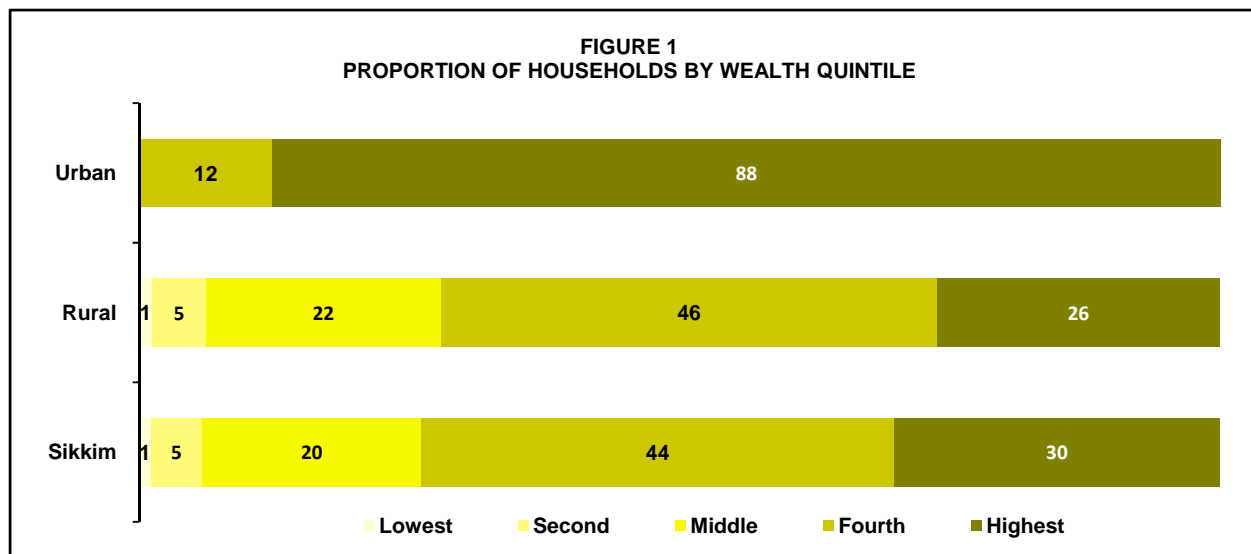
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 28,405 persons (Table 2.1) from 5,546 households (Table 2.8) in Sikkim covering all the four districts. In the rural areas of Sikkim 93.3 percent households are concentrated and remaining households are present in the urban areas. In Sikkim, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (51.3 percent), 39.5 percent are Buddhist and Neo-Buddhist and 7.9 percent are Christians (Table 2.7). Eleven percent of household heads are females. Forty-one percent of the household heads belong to other backward classes, 3.9 percent to others, 49.5 percent belong to scheduled tribe and 5.8 percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 45 years. The average household size in the state is 5.13 persons and there is a slight rural-urban difference in household size.

Most of the households (90.8 Percent) in Sikkim have electricity connection, 94.2 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 88.6 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 76.4 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 26.3 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 42.9 percent live in *pucca* houses and seventy-nine percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). Around half of the households (48.6 percent) in Sikkim have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 32.5 percent in the district of East Sikkim to 54.5 percent in West Sikkim (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

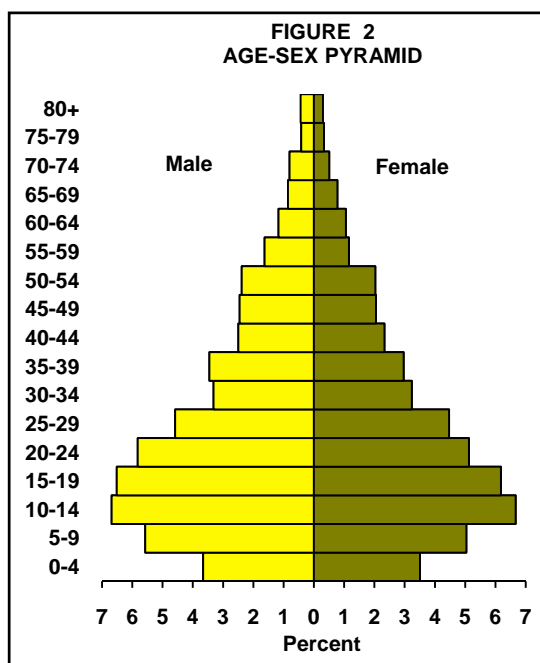
Combining household amenities, assets and consumer durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Sikkim, one percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 30 percent of households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than four-fifth of the households (88 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 26 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.



Age-Sex Composition

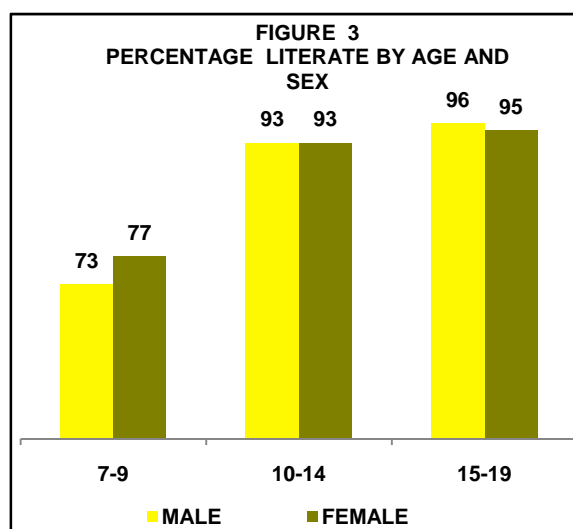
The overall sex ratio in Sikkim is 914 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 31 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 4 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 64.3 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. The proportion of population below 15 years and above 65 years is higher in the rural as compared to the urban areas, while the population in the age group 15-64 is higher in the urban (73 percent) as compared to rural areas (63.8 percent).

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Sikkim are 24.9 years and 21.5 years respectively. In Sikkim 21.1 percent of boys and 16 percent of girls were married before attaining the prescribed minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3), that is 18 for girls and 21 for boys.



Literacy by Age and Sex

Twenty-three percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 29.7 percent for females and 16.4 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is for the age groups 15-19 years is 2 percent. The literacy rate of the females is higher than that of the males in the age group 7-9 years and is equal to that of males in the age groups 10-14 years (Table 2.4), also shown in Figure 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 24.6 percent stated that taking care of siblings, followed by 15.1 percent as getting married and 14.8 percent as 'not being interested in studies' as the major reasons for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 41.2 percent of boys cited taking care of the siblings as the main reason for dropping out of school, followed by 16.7 percent getting married and 12.5 percent as 'not interested in studies'.



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 71.1 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (35.8 percent) than in urban areas (17.0 percent). Non-literate husbands are about two times lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas and more than four times lesser in urban areas. More than one-third of women in Sikkim are illiterate (34.6 percent) and 13.7 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 21.9 percent. More than two-fifth of the ever married women (42.3 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 18 percent in each category.

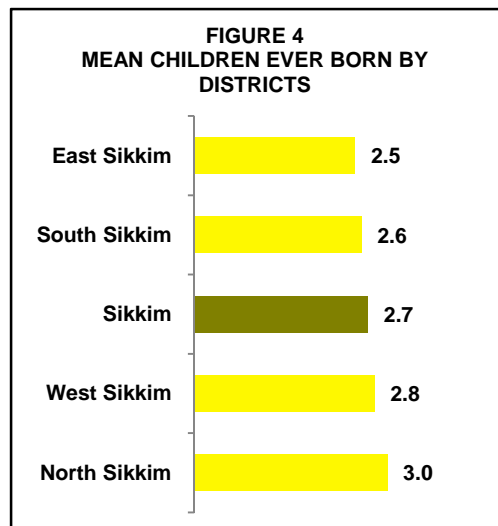
In Sikkim, 0.9 and 4.4 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are 0.9 and 4.8 percent respectively while in urban areas none of the women belong to these categories. Thirty-one percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with 26.3 percent in rural areas and 91.5 percent in urban areas.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.7 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.7 for non-literate and 1.5 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 4.1.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 2.5 children in East Sikkim district to 3 children in North Sikkim district, while the state average is 2.7 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 31.1 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 57.9 and 33.1 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (57.9 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (63.1 percent), those belonging to other caste groups (43.9 percent), and among older women between 30-39 years of age (50 to 66.5 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (4.8 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (12.4 percent), those belonging to other backward castes (27.7 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (2.3 to 10.8 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in West Sikkim district (36.7 percent) and lowest in East Sikkim district (24.1 percent) (Table 3.4).

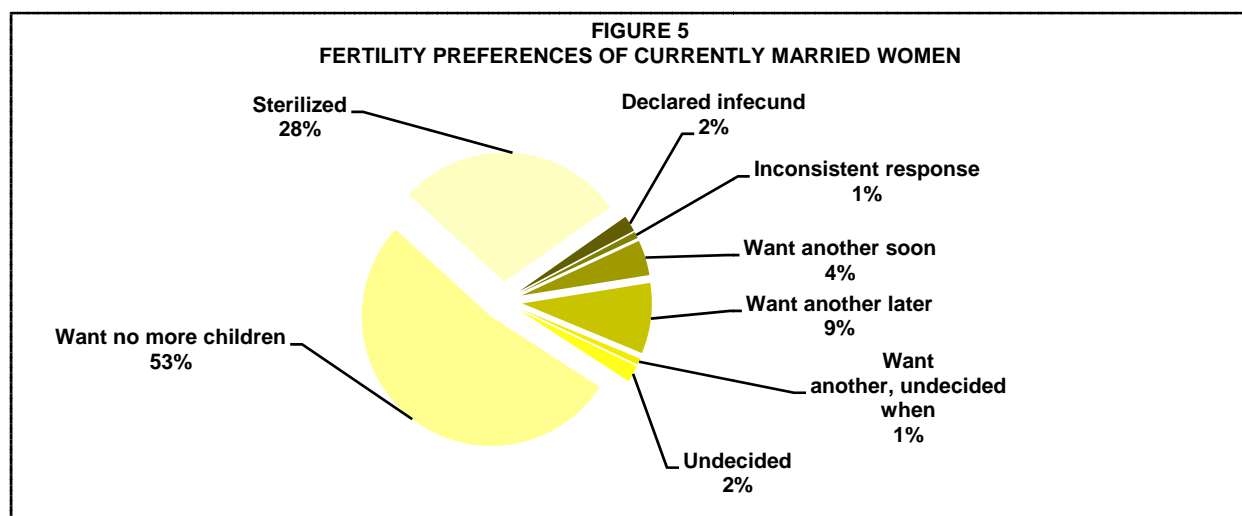


In Sikkim, most of the outcomes (94.5 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women aged between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 3.1 percent of the pregnancies resulted in spontaneous abortion (Table 3.8). The spontaneous abortions range from a lowest of 0.4 percent in the district of North Sikkim district to a highest of 6.1 percent in the district of South Sikkim district (Table 3.8).

Fertility Intensions and Preferences of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, more than one-third of the women (36.1 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 27.2 percent want a child after two or more years. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon (within two years) and after two years is 5.4 and 26.7 percent respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Fifty-three percent of currently married women want no more children, 4 percent want a child soon, 2 percent is undecided and 28 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 65.1 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 3.7 percent say it is ‘up to god’, while 19.3 and 12 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more strong from 35.9 percent among currently married women with one child to 60 percent among currently married women with three living children (Table 3.6).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Sikkim, 95.2 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (96.8 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and 7.2 percent of women had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Sikkim, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 80 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and decreases with the number of living children. Any ANC is 90 percent among non-literate as against 99 percent among women educated atleast for 10 or more years. The percent of women receiving any ANC decreases from 97 percent for women with one living child to 91 percent for women with four and more living children. There is only a marginal rural-urban gap of 4 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 99 percent

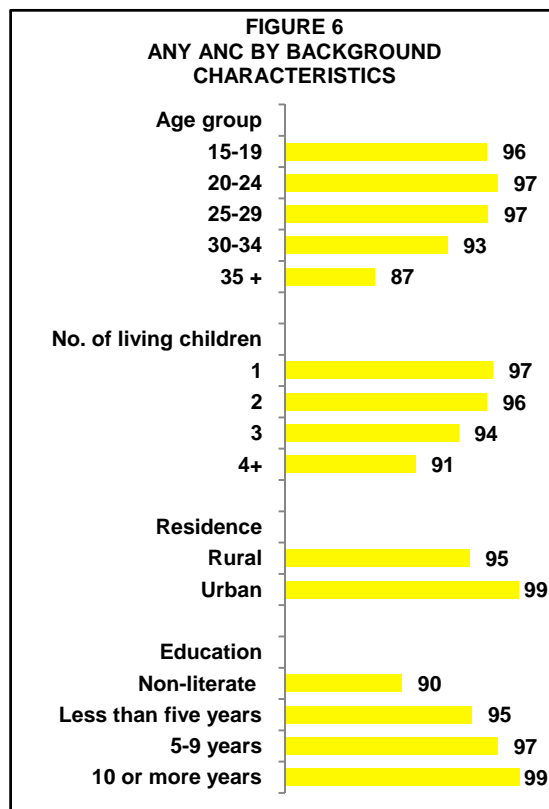
among urban residents and 95 percent among rural residents. The percent of women receiving any ANC increases with the increase in wealth index, only 73.8 percent of the women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile receive any ANC as compared to 97.9 percent women in the highest wealth quintile (Table 4.1).

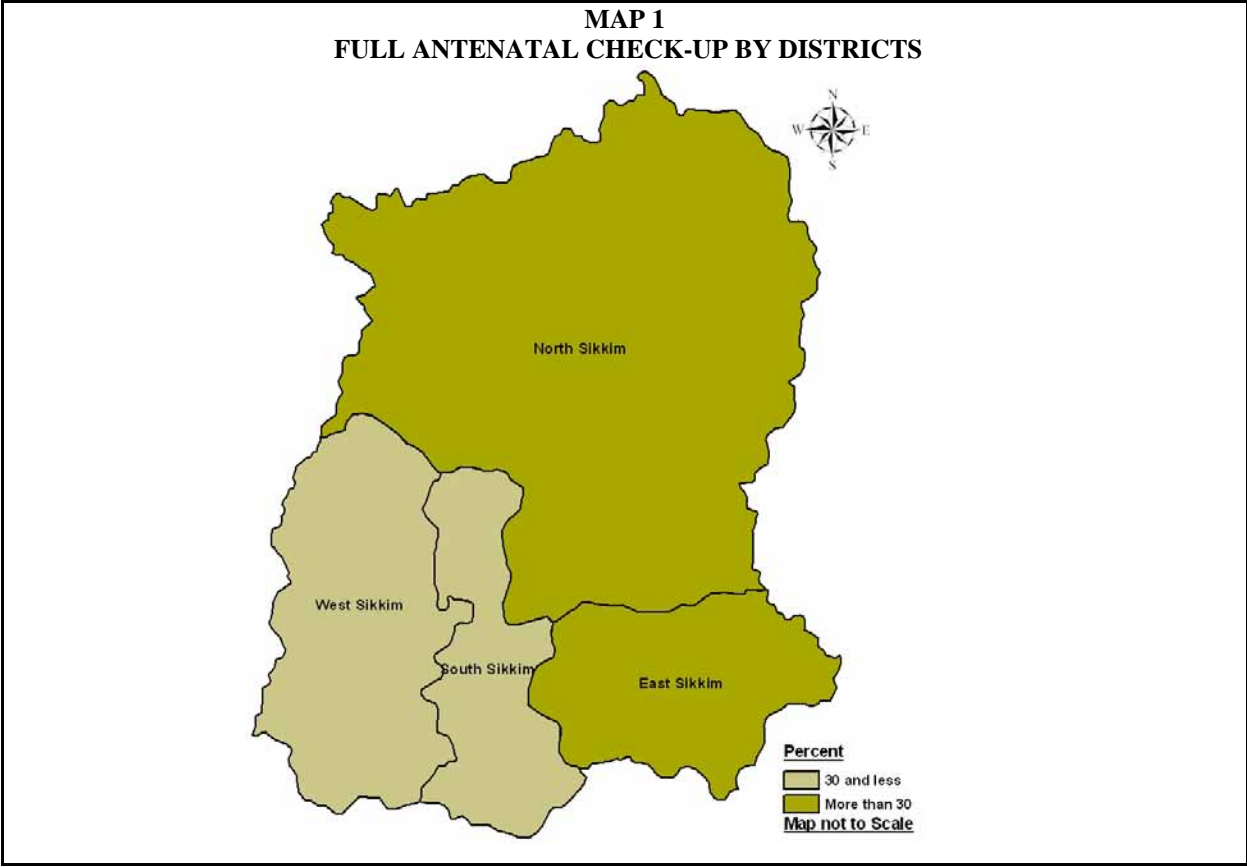
The coverage of any ANC is highest in North Sikkim (95.9 percent) and lowest in West Sikkim district (92.5 percent). Women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in North Sikkim district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (97.9 percent) while East Sikkim district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (9.3 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 71.3 percent (Table 4.5A) and 49.5 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Ninety-five percent

women had received at least one TT injection whereas 28 percent of the women received full ANC in Sikkim (Table 4.5B). The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/ syrup and received at least one TT injection are 33.7 and 95.4 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Sikkim, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in South Sikkim (24.3 percent) and is highest in North Sikkim (31.3 percent) (Table 4.6). The district of East Sikkim ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (61.5 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in South Sikkim district (73.8 percent) and lowest in West Sikkim district (62.9 percent). Women receiving at least one tetanus toxoid injection was lowest in West Sikkim district (92.9 percent) and highest in North Sikkim district (97.9 percent). Women in North Sikkim ranks highest (37.7 percent) and South Sikkim (27.9 percent) ranks lowest in percentage of women who had more than 100 IFA tablets or syrup. District-wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.





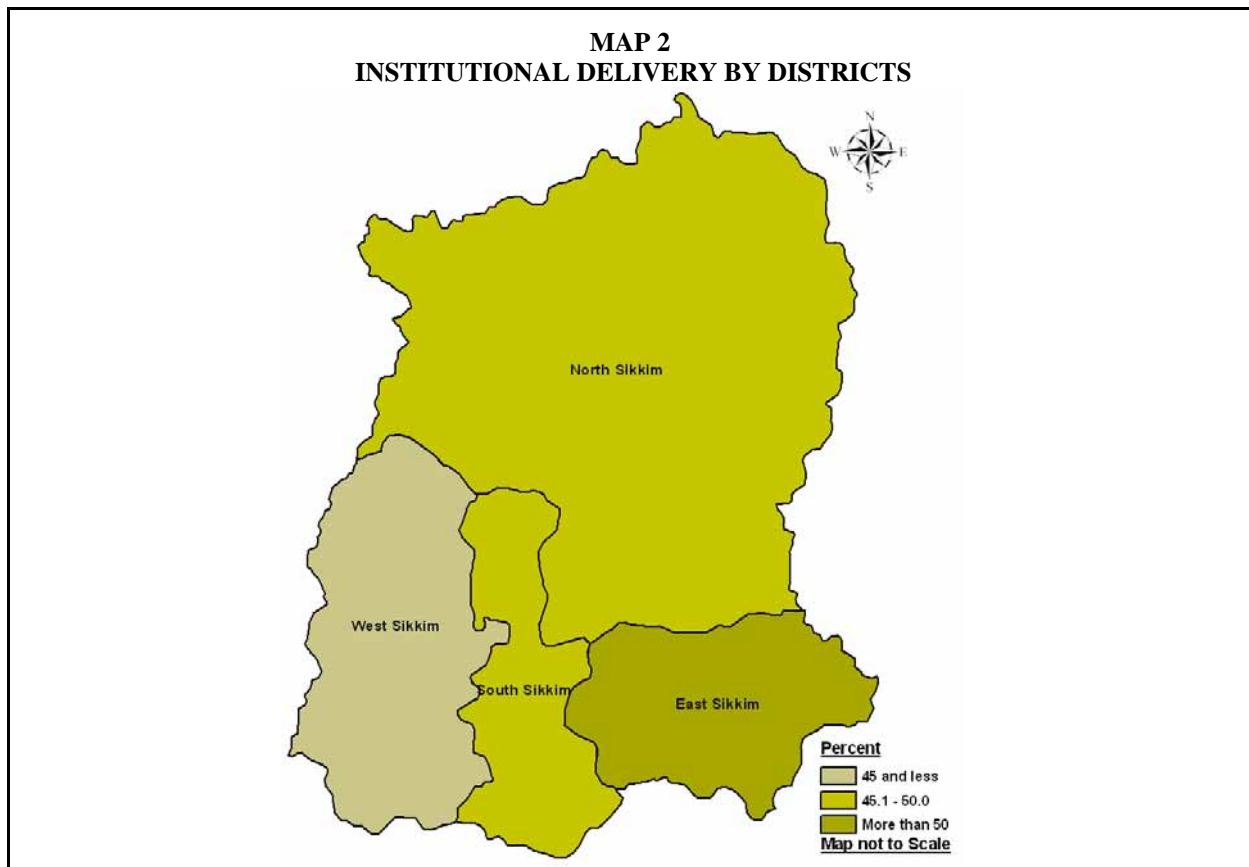
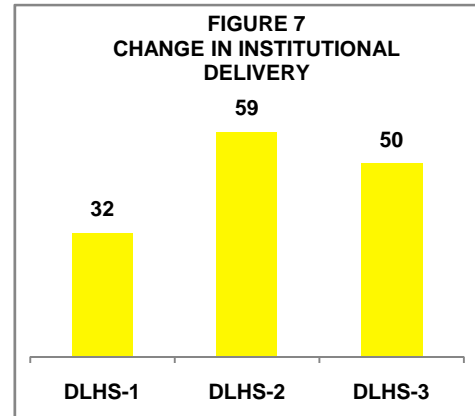
Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 84.3 percent had an abdominal examination, 84.9 percent had their weight measured, and 83.7 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 61 and 69 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected in the survey. For the state as a whole, 37.5 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test. The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (77.5 percent) compared to rural areas (35.6 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (71.7 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (83 percent), and women belonging to other caste category (52.7 percent) (Table 4.3)

Institutional Delivery

In Sikkim, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 32 percent in DLHS-1 to 59 percent in DLHS-2. There has been a decline in the institutional deliveries by nine percentage points between DLHS-2 and DLHS-3 (2007-08). The changes in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.

About half of the total deliveries (49.5 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 41.8 percent in West Sikkim district to 66.3 percent in East Sikkim district (Table 4.9). District-wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Sikkim, 56.7 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries, were safe delivery, assisted by a skilled person. The safe delivery ranges from the highest of 70 percent in East Sikkim district to the lowest of 50 percent in West Sikkim district (Table 4.9). For 48.5 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a

health facility were ‘no time to go to health facility’ (50.5 percent), not necessary (36 percent), and ‘too far or no transport’ (12.4 percent) (Table 4.10).

In Sikkim, 25.6 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance. The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs. 1,542) compared to private health facility (Rs. 8,683). Ninety-three percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs. 380 (Table 4.8), according to this survey.

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Sikkim, as much as 71.8 percent of women who had still /live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from a lowest of 60.4 percent in North Sikkim district to the highest of 79.8 percent in East Sikkim district (Table 4.6). Forty-six percent of the women who had complications sought treatment for pregnancy complications in Sikkim (Table 4.15).

Seventy-three percent of women in Sikkim had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (73.6 percent), prolonged labour (50.1 percent), premature labour (39.4 Percent), and excessive bleeding (24.5 percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in rural areas (73.9 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (59 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 71.8 percent in East Sikkim district to a high of 76.6 percent in West Sikkim district (Table 4.15).

Forty-seven percent of women in Sikkim had post-delivery complications. The major type of post-delivery complication is lower abdominal pain (27.2 percent), followed excessive bleeding (19.6 percent), high fever (13.9 percent) and foul smelling vaginal discharge (12.9 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, about one-third of them (30.9 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Forty-five percent of newborns during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years, and newborns to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, 90.9 percent received newborn care from a government health facility, 8.1 percent from a private health facility, and 1.1 percent received at home (Table 5.1).

Seventy five percent of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004, were fed with colostrum (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with the lowest of 64.8 percent of children being fed with colostrum in the district of West Sikkim while the highest of 84 in the district of North Sikkim.

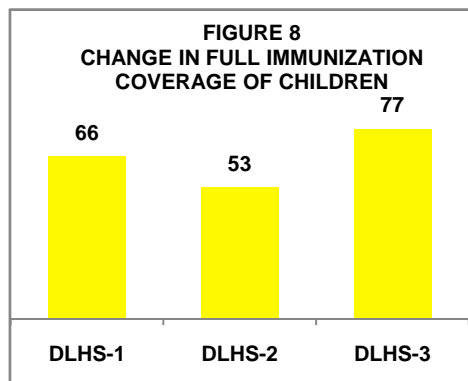
More than three-fifth of the women (63.6 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in East Sikkim district (52.9 percent) and most widely practiced in West Sikkim district (72.8 percent). Ninety-four percent of women initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 89 percent in East Sikkim district to 98 percent in North Sikkim district (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 93.5 and 6.5 percent respectively.

Sixty-seven percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Sikkim is very short with only 2.4 months. For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 3.3 months, 5.6 months and 9.5 months respectively (Table 5.3). The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 40.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3, vaccination coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mothers in case the card was not shown. For 66.3 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage was recorded from the card. Seventy-seven percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 0.5 percent of children have not received any recommended vaccine (Table 5.6).

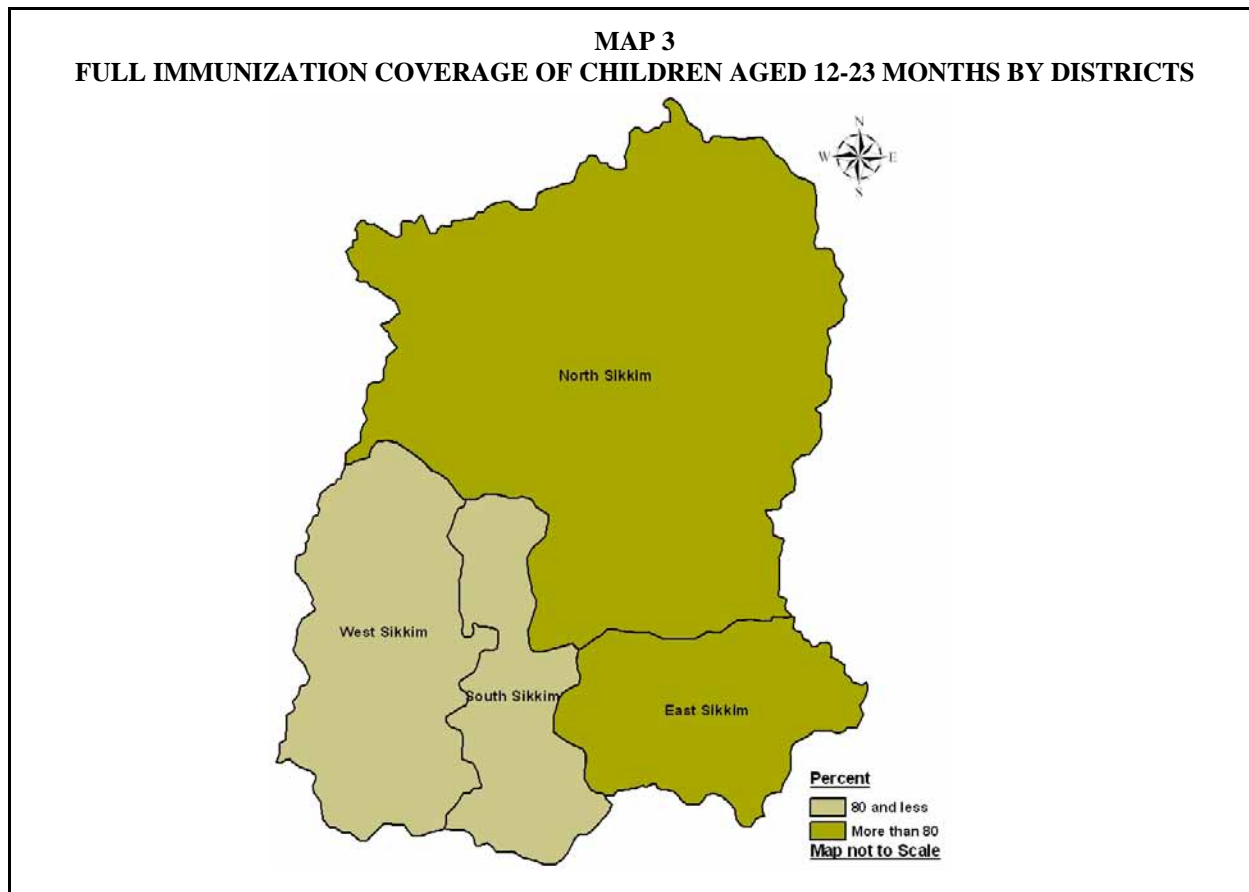
The coverage of full immunization dropped by 13 percentage points from 66 percent in DLHS-1 to 53 percent in DLHS-2. There has been an increase of 24 percentage points from 53 percent in DLHS-2 to 77 percent in DLHS-3, as depicted in Figure 8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 90 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 98 to 88.1 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 98 to 85.5 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at all stages of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination coverage by 19 percentage points. Girls (72.8 percent) are slightly less likely than boys (80.3 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Vaccination coverage is highest among second birth order children after which it decreases. Mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination

coverage. About three-fourth of children (74.4 percent) whose mothers are illiterate and more than three-fourth of children (76.2 percent) belonging to the middle wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated compared with 77.2 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of schooling and 82.1 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6).

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



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 69 percent in the district of West Sikkim to 85.7 in East Sikkim. The districts of North Sikkim (81.5 percent) and East Sikkim (85.7 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 80 percent of children in both of these districts are fully vaccinated. The districts of West Sikkim (69 percent) and South Sikkim (73.9 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 76.8 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Sikkim is above 97 percent. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in the district East Sikkim (89.0 percent) and highest in North Sikkim (95.8 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in South Sikkim (84.8 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in West Sikkim (75.7 percent).

As regards the place of vaccination, forty-four percent of children received vaccination from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health facility. Around half of the children (47.6 percent) are immunized in the Sub-Centres and 18 percent in the primary health centres (Table 5.8).

In Sikkim, 89.8 and 19.3 percent of children (aged 12-35 months) had received at least one dose and 3 to 5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (97.0 percent), children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (90.9 percent), scheduled caste children (90.7 percent), and first birth order children (91.3 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (82.7 percent), children belonging to the second wealth quintile households (77.7 percent), children from other caste groups (84.1 percent), and children of four or more birth order (87.0 percent).

In Sikkim, the coverage of Vitamin-A is lowest in South Sikkim district (88.5 percent) and highest West Sikkim district (92.3 percent) (Table 5.7).

Ninety-two percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Sikkim. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from poorest households (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

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

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Sikkim, a sizable percentage (47.9 and 57.1 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. Half of the women (50.2 percent) in Sikkim are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Forty percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while forty-eight percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Eighty-six percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from government health facility and 13.2 percent sought from a private health facility (Table 5.11).

About two-third of women (65.7 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Sikkim. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 9.6 to 40.3 percent. Twenty-three percent of women are aware of difficulty in breathing, pain in chest

and productive cough (40.3 percent), wheezing or whistling (14.1), and rapid breathing (9.6 percent) (Table 5.12).

Twelve percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Fifty-six percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment, either from a government (73.7 percent) or private health facility (23.9 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 10.9 percent in East Sikkim to 12.9 percent in North Sikkim district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who sought advice/treatment is lowest in West Sikkim (29.8 percent) and highest in East Sikkim district (56.7 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 8.1 percent in East Sikkim to 15.9 percent in South Sikkim district. The percentage of children who sought advice/treatment for ARI or fever varies from a lowest of 47.6 percent in West Sikkim district to the highest of 68.1 percent in North Sikkim district.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

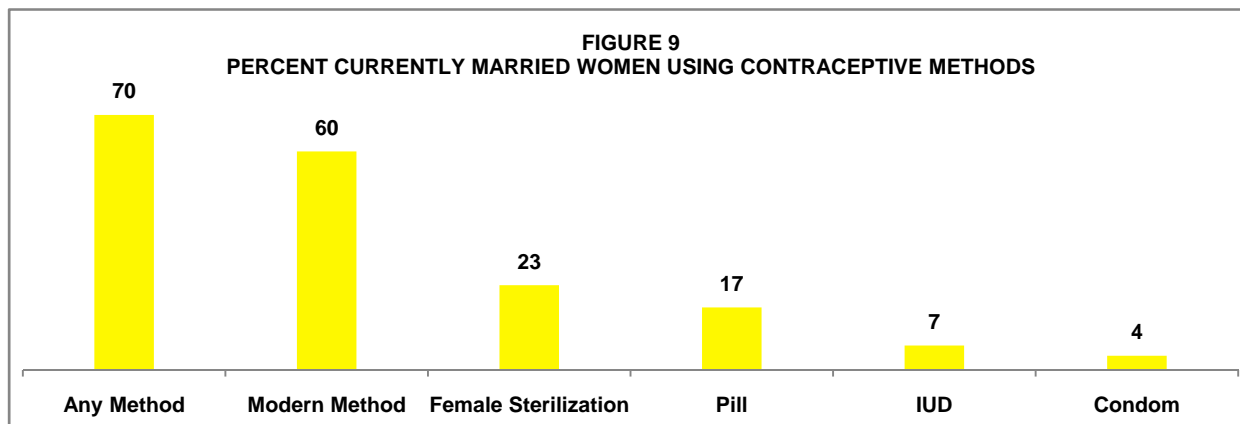
To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Sikkim (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Sikkim. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 99 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are IUD and Condom (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (12.3 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Sikkim (Table 6.3).

Eighty-six percent of currently married women in Sikkim had ever used any contraceptive, either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 77.5 percent and those ever used traditional method ranges from 16.5 percent for 'withdrawal method' to 28.9 percent for rhythm method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 23.1 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 13.3 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 50.5 and 17.4 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate does not vary much between the urban and rural areas (rural 86.2 percent and urban 86.5 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods, including traditional methods, is marginally higher in urban areas than in the rural areas except for IUD (rural 17.4 percent and urban 17.1 percent), Pill (rural 50.7 percent and urban 47.1 percent) and 'withdrawal method' (rural 16.5 percent and urban 16.2 percent) (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 70 percent of them are using at the time of survey. Modern method of

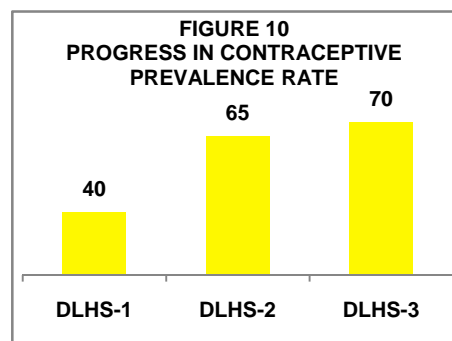
contraception is being used by 60 percent of currently married women or their husbands, mostly female sterilization (23 percent). Condom/nirodh is used by four percent of currently married women's husbands. One in three women aged between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).



Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Four percent of women between 20-24 years, 16.8 percent of women between 25-29 years and 25.8 percent of women between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 28.2 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 37.8, 29.7 and 32.5 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 79.3 percent of the total users and 62.6 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for more than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

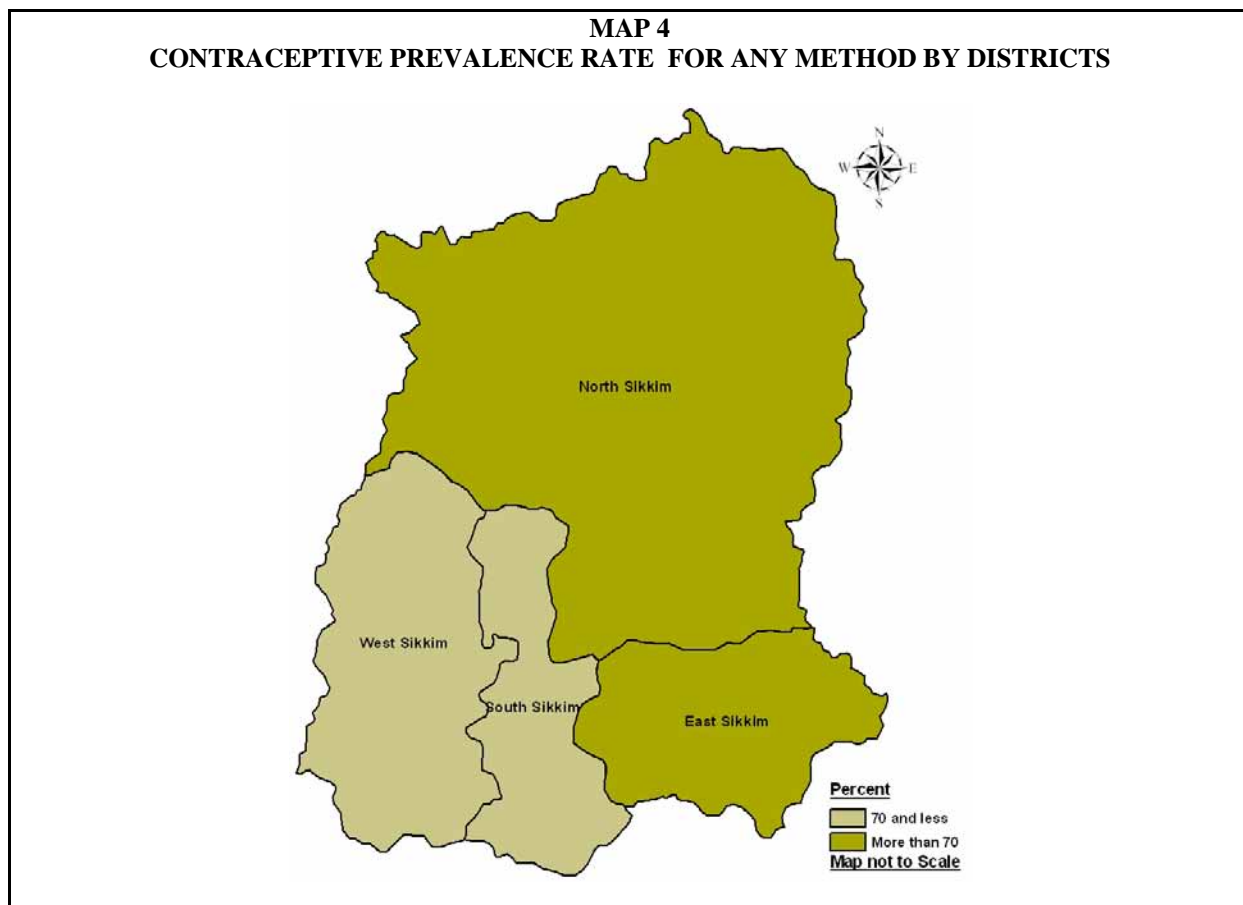
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 70 percent, improved from 65 percent in DLHS-2 and 40 percent in DLHS-1. (Figure10).



The prevalence of female sterilization in South Sikkim district (19.1 percent) is much below the state average of 23.2 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is highest in East Sikkim district (26.7 percent). In Sikkim, the use of modern spacing methods (IUD and condom) is relatively poor, with less than seven percent of currently using it. Women currently using pill is highest in North Sikkim district (19.2 percent) and lowest in West Sikkim district (15.5 percent). Condom use is highest in East Sikkim district with 5.4 percent while that of IUD is 8.9 percent in West Sikkim district. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in West Sikkim district (68.5 percent) and is the highest in East Sikkim district (72.3 percent). CPR for any method is lower than the state average (69.8 percent) in the districts of West and South Sikkim. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

**MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS**



The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 96.2 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 38.3 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Eighty percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 77.5 percent in East Sikkim and 84.5 percent in North Sikkim district (Table 6.9).

In Sikkim, eighty percent of women who had undergone sterilization (three years preceding the survey) had received monetary benefit and as much as 95.8 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9) from the health facility.

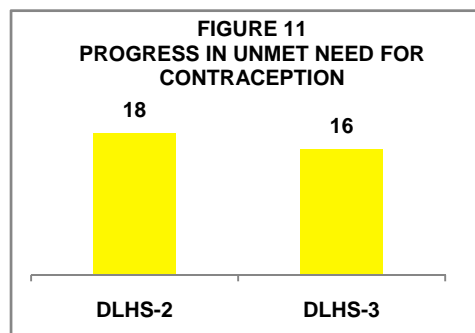
In Sikkim 23.2, 38.1 and 26.6 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 15.2, 8.6 and 6.6 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache (60.6 percent), abdominal pain (38.7 percent), weakness/inability to work (19.7 percent) followed by excessive bleeding (13.0 percent), as shown in the Table 6.10.

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main reason cited is related to fertility-to have children (42.2 percent), 33.5 percent cited other reasons and 24.3 percent mentioned side effects (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 20-29 years

reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Thirteen percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 11.8 percent intends to adopt a spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 39.3 percent want to use it within 12 months and 21.4 percent want to use it after 12 months. More than one-third of women (39.3 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

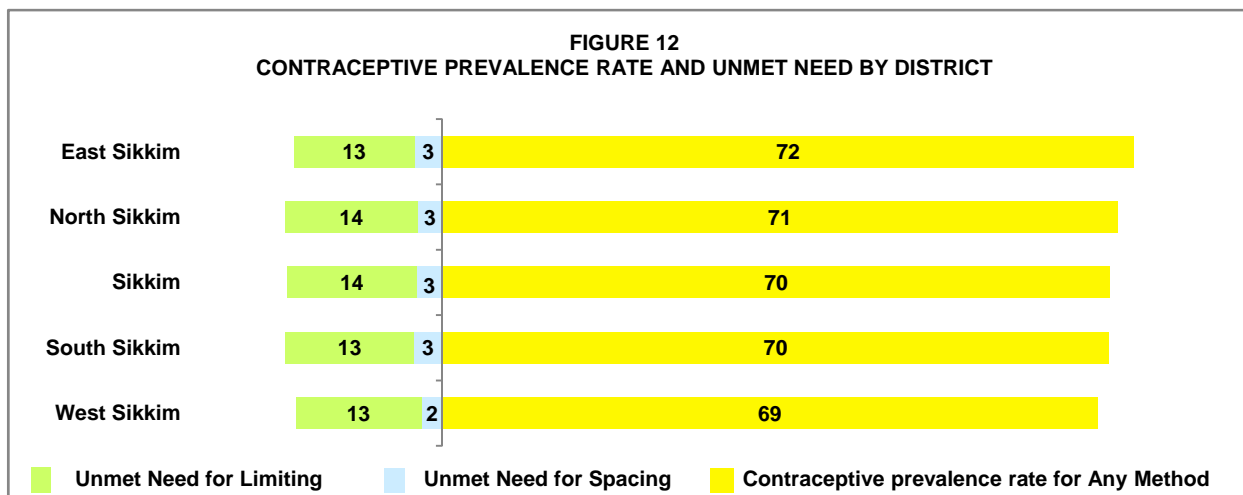
Unmet Need for Contraception

In Sikkim, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting, is 16 percent, slightly lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (18 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 2 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 13.5 percent and the unmet need for spacing is 2.7 percent (Table 6.15).



Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 4.5 percent for women belonging to scheduled caste, 6.7 to 18.3 percent for women under 25 years, 2.7 percent for rural women, 0.6 percent for women with three living children and 5.5 percent for women in the lowest wealth index (Table 6.15). The unmet need for spacing is highest in South Sikkim district (3.0 percent) and lowest in West Sikkim district (2.2 percent) (Table 6.15).

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 13.5 percent in the state; it is highest (13.8 percent) in North Sikkim district and lowest in East Sikkim district (12.6 percent) (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rate by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception varies from 15 to 17 and contraceptive prevalence rate from 69 to 72 with slight inter-district variations.

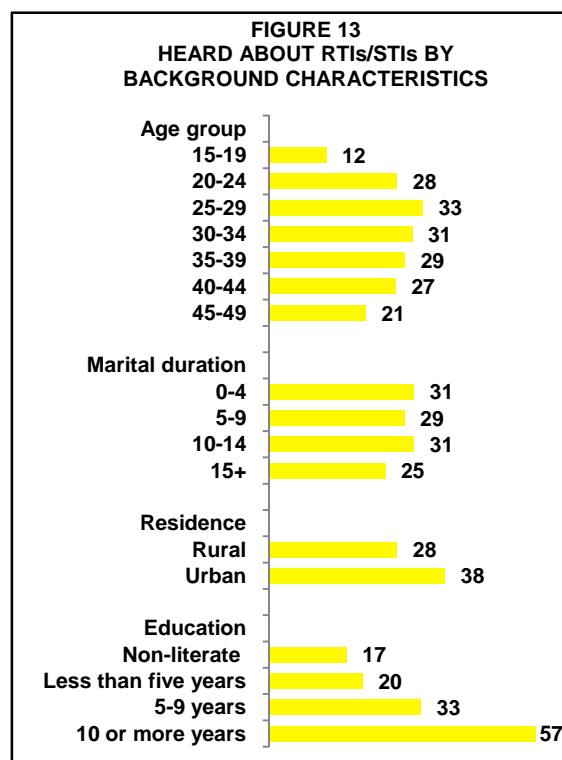


REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever married women aged between 15-49 years, 24.3 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems, largely painful periods (52.1 percent), followed by irregular periods (38.6 percent), blood clots/excessive bleeding (16.5 percent), prolonged bleeding (13.6 percent) and scanty bleeding (11.3 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). More than one-fourth of ever married women (28.2 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (37.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (57.4 percent), women married to more educated husbands (46.3 percent), and women in the highest wealth index (42.9 percent) compared to rural women (27.5 percent), non-literate women (16.7 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (16.6 percent), and women in the lowest wealth index (10.2 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.



In Sikkim health personnel (47.5 percent) and relative/friends (46.4 percent) are the major sources of RTI/STI information. The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are print media (16.9 percent), television (13.4 percent), leaders/community meetings (10.5 percent), school/adult education programme (8.6 percent), radio (7.2 percent), and from husbands (4.6 percent) (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 73.1, 16.5, 15.7, 9.7, 6.7 and 6.6 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with homosexuals and unsafe IUD insertion respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Twenty-one percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported as having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 10.5 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 6.2, 5.7 and 4.1 percent of women have 'pain in lower abdomen not related to period', itching or irritation over vulva, and 'pain during sexual intercourse' (Table 7.4). More than two-thirds of women (71.4 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems

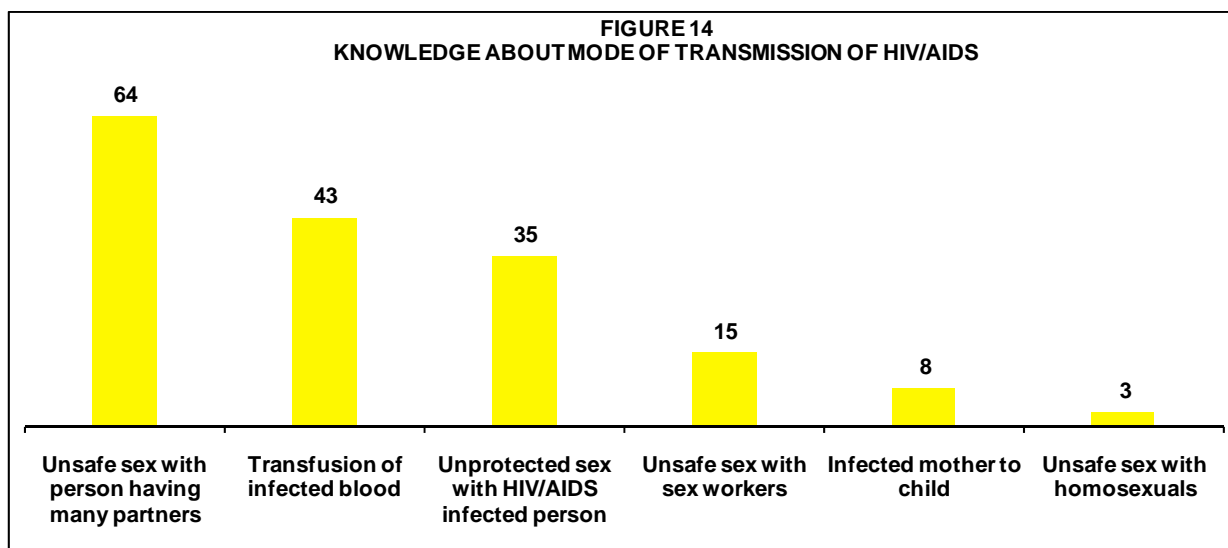
with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms, around one-third of women (32.7 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (70 percent) or private doctor (25.7 percent) (Table 7.5).

East Sikkim district (39.4 percent) has the highest percentage of women who have heard about RTIs/STIs while the lowest is in South Sikkim district (21.6 percent) (Table 7.6). In all the districts, with the exception of East Sikkim district (39.4 percent), the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is below the state average (28.2 percent). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in North Sikkim district (7.1 percent) and highest in West Sikkim district (15.1 percent). The percentage of women having any other symptom of RTIs/STIs is least in North Sikkim district (13.8 percent) and is the highest in West Sikkim district (24.5 percent). Only 29.1 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in South Sikkim district while 37.1 percent of women in North Sikkim district sought treatment for RTI/STI problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Seventy-nine percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Sikkim are health Personnel (54.8 percent), relatives/friends (45.1 percent) and television (34.8 percent). Twenty-five percent of women have got the information from print media, 14.8 percent from leaders/community meeting, from school/adult education program (12.1 percent) and 4 percent of women have heard it from their husbands. (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (63.6 percent), transfusion of infected blood (42.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (34.9 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (15.2 percent), mother to child (8 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (3.2 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. Less than three-fourth of women in West Sikkim district have heard about HIV/AIDS (73.8 percent) while in North Sikkim and East Sikkim district, more than 80 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, only 8 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. In West Sikkim district where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is the lowest (4.8 percent) (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 46.9 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 37.2 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 33.5 percent, abstinence from sex constitutes 10.3 percent and avoiding pregnancy comprises of 3.3 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in South Sikkim district (29.5 percent) and highest in West Sikkim district (44.1 percent) (Table 7.13).

There are many misconceptions regarding the spread of HIV/AIDS. The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 65.3 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women belonging to rural areas, among non-literates, women with less than 5 years of education, and women in the lowest wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, sharing clothes, sharing food and stepping on others urine/stool are 14.1, 16.4, 29.0, 35.1, and 26.7 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, nearly half of the ever married women (45.7 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than forty percent of the women in all the four districts of Sikkim know the place for testing and the highest being 50.4 percent in North Sikkim district (Table 7.13). More than four-fifth of the women reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in government hospital/dispensary (80.8 percent) followed by 10.7 percent women reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only 5.3 percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 55.2 percent have done it more than a year ago and the remaining during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 5.5 and 2 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility, a sizeable (73.5 percent) of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 19.6 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 6 percent after undergoing induced or spontaneous abortion (Table 7.14). Except for West Sikkim district, in all the districts the problem of infertility among ever married women is less than 8 percent and below the state average of 7.5 percent. The problem of infertility ranges from a lowest of 4.8 percent in North Sikkim district to a highest of 10.8 percent in West Sikkim district (Table 7.17).

About 1.4 percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women aged 40-49 years, one percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of

contraception and such women constitute 1.3 and 0.9 percent among women aged 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 67.4 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17). Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). Over four-fifths of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in East Sikkim district (80.6 percent) compared to only 57.9 percent of women in West Sikkim district. Twenty-four percent of women in Sikkim have menstruation related problems ranging from 20.6 percent in North Sikkim to 32.1 percent in West Sikkim district (Table 7.17).

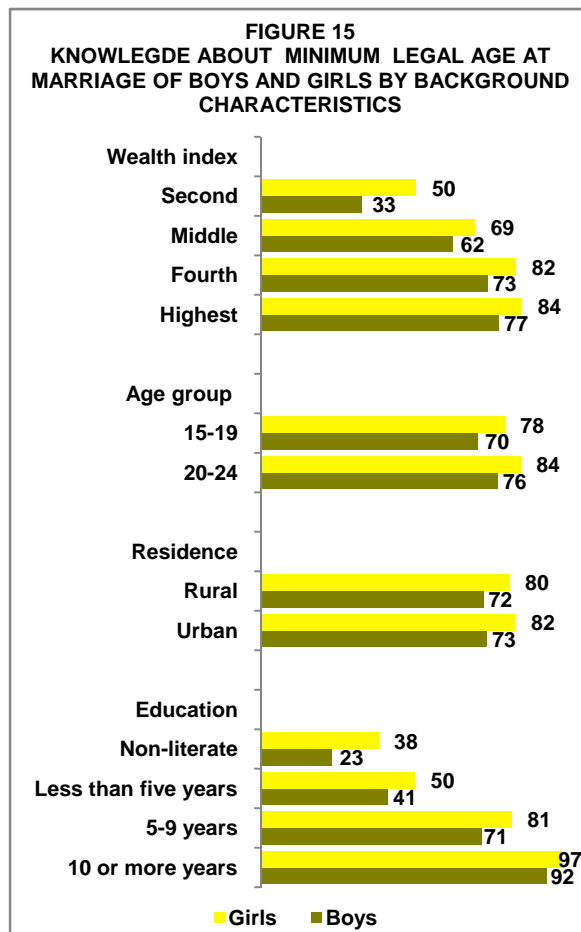
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

In all 1,889 unmarried women were interviewed in Sikkim, of which 68.7 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining (31.3 percent) were between 20-24 years. More than one-fourth of the unmarried women (28.2 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 26.2 and 57.8 percent among rural and urban respondents respectively (Table 8.1).

Eighty-five percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women are less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education (Table 8.2). Two-fifth (40.4 percent) of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12 to 14 years. Around two-thirds (64.7 percent) of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard while 14.1 percent felt that it is important to introduce by 10th standard or above (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 76.6 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should



provide family life education, while 70.6 percent of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide them family life education, while 49.4 percent of them were of the view that family life education should be provided by brother/sister/sister-in-law (Table 8.3). Only 12.7 percent of the women said that it should be provided by friends or peers. Only 11.5 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts are ideal resource persons to provide such education.

Half of the unmarried women in Sikkim had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (85.2 percent), followed by government programme/camp (19.7 percent), Youth club (1.6 percent), and only 3.5 percent from NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 71.7 and 80 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Twenty-one percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 78.8 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (98.6 percent).

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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About one-fourth of unmarried women age 15-24 (23.1 percent) had menstruation related problems (Table 8.6). Seventy-six percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems, of which painful periods were significant ones while 27.7 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of 'no period', 'frequent of short periods' and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Seventy-one percent unmarried women used clothes while 60.3 percent used sanitary napkins, few (0.5 percent) used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Over four-fifth (89.9 percent) of unmarried women aged between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 97.7 percent had the knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 94.9 percent of women had knowledge of pills, 93 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while 71.9 percent of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that more than one-third of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception (34.1 percent) while 77.8 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 73.4 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from

government health facilities while more than half of them (58.7 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 47.7 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, 89 percent had discussed with friends/peers, 33.8 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister-in-law, 16 percent discussed with their parents, 6.5 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college and 3.6 percent had discussed with health care providers/sex education experts (Table 8.10).

Thirty-three percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Sikkim, Adult Education programme/school teacher (47.2 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are print media (43.0 percent), friends/relatives (30.9 percent), health personnel (19.7 percent) and television (16.9 percent) and radio (6.4 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over two-third of unmarried women (69.5 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 26.4 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker, and others were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery (Table 8.12).

Ninety-four percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Forty-six percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from newspaper/books/magazines (print media), 45.1 percent had heard from television, 27.7 percent heard from health personnel and 16.5 percent from radio. Nine percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from cinema and only 7.4 percent from adult education program. Sixty-two percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of infected blood, 58.7 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, and 16.9 percent of them said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex workers (Table 8.14). Thirty-two percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons while about 17.3 percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Large percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, kissing, sharing cloths, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Over half of unmarried women felt that it can be prevented by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (53.8 percent), or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (46.6 percent) (Table 8.16). Thirty-seven percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse, while another 9.9 percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex and 2.4 percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). More than half (55.8 percent) of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government

hospitals (97 percent), private hospitals (12 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (2.2 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (0.8 to 3.3 percent).

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

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSUs were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, and infrastructure in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre and PHC in Sikkim are 2,322 and 11,482 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 183 villages surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 84 Sub-Centres and 23 PHCs. There is no CHC in Sikkim.

More than half of sampled villages (56.3 percent) have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 67.3 percent in West Sikkim district to 45.7 percent in North Sikkim district (Table 9.2). More than four-fifth (86.9 percent) of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position. In all districts with the exception of South Sikkim, more than 80 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. It varies from a lowest of 72.7 percent in South Sikkim district to a highest of 96.2 percent in West Sikkim district. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Sikkim, 33.3 percent of ANMs are residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In North Sikkim and East Sikkim district, 45.5 and 11.1 percent of ANMs are residing in government quarters. Out of the 75 Sub-Centres located in government building, 68 percent have regular electricity. In 63 (84 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms and out of this, 46 (73 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 69 (92 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 74.7 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise considered as inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 82 (97.6 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Sikkim are adequately equipped. In all the four districts of Sikkim, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 14 in North Sikkim to 25 Sub-Centres in West Sikkim district. Out of the total 84 sampled Sub-Centres, 51 (60.7 percent) Sub-Centres have adequate

stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 33 (39.3 percent) of the sampled 84 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres having Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds are 79.5 and 97.6 percent respectively.

There is Medical Officer (MO) in all the sampled PHCs. Lady Medical Officer (LMO) is in position in 74 percent of the PHCs. None of the PHCs have AYUSH doctors and 13 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Around 20 (87 percent) of the 23 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer (Table 9.7). Twenty-two (95.7 percent) of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. All the PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. Eighteen sampled PHCs (78.3 percent) have regular power supply and all 23 PHCs have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 73.9 percent of the sampled PHCs. All PHCs have functional operation theatres and 63.6 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 16 (69.6 percent) of the 23 sampled PHCs in Sikkim have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 87 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Only 18.2 percent of the PHCs in Sikkim have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month (Table 9.8). Untied funds have been utilized by 69.6 percent of the sampled PHCs (16 of the 23 PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 21 (91.3 percent) of the sampled PHCs and Citizen's Charter is displayed only in 11 (47.8 percent) of sampled PHCs.

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

| TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|--|-------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Sikkim, 2007-08 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State/district | Number of households interviewed | | | | Number of ever-married women interviewed | | | | Number of unmarried women interviewed | | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Response rate | Total | Rural | Urban | Response rate | Total | Rural | Urban | Response rate |
| Sikkim | 5,546 | 5,173 | 373 | 96.3 | 4,399 | 4,116 | 283 | 95.1 | 1,889 | 1,770 | 119 | 81.1 |
| North Sikkim | 1,584 | 1,551 | 33 | 95.9 | 1,125 | 1,102 | 23 | 94.5 | 554 | 545 | 9 | 76.8 |
| West Sikkim | 1,059 | 1,039 | 20 | 96.1 | 893 | 874 | 19 | 94.7 | 333 | 325 | 8 | 78.2 |
| South Sikkim | 1,589 | 1,558 | 31 | 96.2 | 1,325 | 1,304 | 21 | 95.8 | 510 | 499 | 11 | 86.1 |
| East Sikkim | 1,314 | 1,025 | 289 | 96.8 | 1,056 | 836 | 220 | 95.0 | 492 | 401 | 91 | 83.4 |

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

| TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Basic demographic indicators of Sikkim and its districts, Census 2001, India | | | | | | | |
| State/district | Population (in thousands) | Percentage urban | Percentage decadal growth rate ¹ | Sex ratio ² | Percentage literate 7+ | | |
| | | | | | Male | Female | Total |
| Sikkim | 540 | 11.1 | 32.98 | 875 | 76.0 | 60.4 | 68.8 |
| North Sikkim | 41 | 3.0 | 31.32 | 752 | 75.7 | 55.4 | 67.2 |
| West Sikkim | 131 | 3.0 | 33.37 | 927 | 74.3 | 59.7 | 67.3 |
| South Sikkim | 245 | 21.6 | 37.17 | 844 | 81.2 | 66.8 | 74.7 |
| East Sikkim | 123 | 1.5 | 25.48 | 929 | 66.8 | 50.1 | 58.8 |

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
¹ 1991-2001
² Females per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

| Age | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| <1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| 1-4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| 5-9 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| 10-14 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| 15-19 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.3 |
| 20-24 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 11.7 |
| 25-29 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 11.6 |
| 30-34 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 11.8 |
| 35-39 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.2 |
| 40-44 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| 45-49 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| 55-59 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 60-64 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.9 | .9 | 0.9 |
| 65-69 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 70-74 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 75-79 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 80+ | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Below 15 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 23.9 |
| Number of Persons** | 28,405 | 14,841 | 13,561 | 26,755 | 13,924 | 12,828 | 1,650 | 917 | 733 |
| Sex ratio ¹ | 914 | na | na | 921 | na | na | 799 | na | na |

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

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

| Age | Marital status | | | | Total percent | Number of persons** |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Never married | Currently married | Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed | Widowed/divorced/separated | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,792 |
| 15-19 | 93.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,605 |
| 20-24 | 65.1 | 33.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,109 |
| 25-29 | 36.8 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,571 |
| 30-44 | 10.3 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 5,056 |
| 45-59 | 4.3 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 3,326 |
| 60+ | 2.4 | 62.5 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 1,892 |
| Total | 46.4 | 47.7 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 23,351 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 99.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| 15-19 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,850 |
| 20-24 | 76.9 | 22.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,653 |
| 25-29 | 48.5 | 49.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,302 |
| 30-44 | 12.7 | 83.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 2,632 |
| 45-59 | 4.2 | 87.3 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 60+ | 2.6 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 1,046 |
| Total | 49.4 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 12,218 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,894 |
| 15-19 | 89.7 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| 20-24 | 51.7 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,456 |
| 25-29 | 24.8 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| 30-44 | 7.7 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 2,424 |
| 45-59 | 4.4 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 1,489 |
| 60+ | 2.3 | 49.7 | 0.2 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 846 |
| Total | 43.1 | 49.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 11,133 |
| ** Unweighted cases. | | | | | | |

| TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|---|-------------------|---|
| Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and district, Sikkim, 2007-08 | | | | | |
| Place of residence/district | Mean age at marriage | | Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage | | Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 |
| | Boys | Girls | Boys (<21 years) | Girls (<18 years) | |
| North Sikkim | 25.1 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 11.5 | 29.9 |
| West Sikkim | 24.0 | 20.8 | 26.8 | 22.2 | 38.8 |
| South Sikkim | 24.7 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 16.8 | 26.4 |
| East Sikkim | 25.6 | 22.2 | 16.8 | 12.3 | 32.1 |
| Rural | 24.8 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 16.4 | 29.9 |
| Urban | 25.9 | 22.9 | 14.6 | 5.0 | 43.4 |
| Sikkim | 24.9 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 16.0 | 30.6 |
| Reference period: January 1 st , 2004 to survey date. | | | | | |

| Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------|--------|------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Sikkim, 2007-08 | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
| | | Less than 5 | 6 - 8 | 9 - 10 | 11 or more | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 25.5 | 98.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,886 |
| 10-14 | 6.6 | 73.8 | 23.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,792 |
| 15-19 | 4.3 | 28.7 | 36.0 | 21.6 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,605 |
| 20-29 | 9.9 | 27.6 | 26.2 | 18.3 | 27.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5,680 |
| 30-39 | 22.6 | 33.3 | 24.5 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3,685 |
| 40-49 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 24.1 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 2,651 |
| 50+ | 61.4 | 52.8 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 3,938 |
| Total | 22.7 | 45.0 | 24.4 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 25,237 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 27.4 | 98.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,002 |
| 10-14 | 6.6 | 75.5 | 21.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| 15-19 | 3.8 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 20.4 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,850 |
| 20-29 | 6.3 | 28.9 | 25.4 | 16.9 | 27.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,955 |
| 30-39 | 12.6 | 32.1 | 24.4 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,923 |
| 40-49 | 21.8 | 35.2 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,406 |
| 50+ | 44.0 | 53.7 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 6.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 2,186 |
| Total | 16.4 | 45.4 | 23.3 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 13,220 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 23.3 | 99.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 884 |
| 10-14 | 6.7 | 72.1 | 25.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,894 |
| 15-19 | 4.8 | 24.7 | 38.0 | 23.0 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| 20-29 | 13.7 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 19.9 | 26.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,725 |
| 30-39 | 33.4 | 35.2 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 13.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,762 |
| 40-49 | 58.3 | 45.7 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,245 |
| 50+ | 83.1 | 49.0 | 18.6 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 1,752 |
| Total | 29.7 | 44.6 | 25.9 | 15.3 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 12,017 |
| | | | | | | | | Contd.... |

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
|--------|--------------|---|-------|--------|------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Less than 5 | 6 - 8 | 9 - 10 | 11 or more | | | |
| Rural | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 25.7 | 98.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,807 |
| 10-14 | 6.7 | 74.4 | 23.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,628 |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 29.5 | 36.8 | 20.8 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,401 |
| 20-29 | 10.2 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 18.2 | 25.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5,294 |
| 30-39 | 23.9 | 35.6 | 25.0 | 21.8 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3,368 |
| 40-49 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 23.9 | 16.6 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 2,465 |
| 50+ | 62.6 | 55.2 | 15.8 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 3,777 |
| Total | 23.5 | 46.6 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 23,740 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 27.7 | 98.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 955 |
| 10-14 | 6.8 | 76.4 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,807 |
| 15-19 | 4.0 | 33.7 | 34.7 | 19.3 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,736 |
| 20-29 | 6.7 | 30.1 | 26.2 | 16.5 | 26.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,742 |
| 30-39 | 13.4 | 34.1 | 25.1 | 20.6 | 18.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,750 |
| 40-49 | 23.3 | 37.8 | 25.7 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| 50+ | 44.9 | 55.5 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 2,100 |
| Total | 17.1 | 47.1 | 23.6 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 12,385 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 23.5 | 99.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 852 |
| 10-14 | 6.6 | 72.5 | 25.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,821 |
| 15-19 | 4.9 | 25.1 | 39.0 | 22.3 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,665 |
| 20-29 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 20.2 | 23.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,552 |
| 30-39 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 24.9 | 23.5 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,618 |
| 40-49 | 61.0 | 49.0 | 20.1 | 16.4 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1,170 |
| 50+ | 84.8 | 54.0 | 16.5 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 1,677 |
| Total | 30.5 | 46.0 | 26.2 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 11,355 |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Contd.....</i> |

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

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

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
|--------|--------------|---|-------|--------|------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Less than 5 | 6 - 8 | 9 - 10 | 11 or more | | | |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| 10-14 | 5.2 | 59.9 | 36.0 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| 15-19 | 2.5 | 15.4 | 22.5 | 36.0 | 25.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 204 |
| 20-29 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 19.7 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 |
| 30-39 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 43.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 317 |
| 40-49 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 25.7 | 31.0 | 26.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| 50+ | 31.5 | 20.0 | 23.4 | 29.9 | 22.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Total | 9.4 | 23.6 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 32.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,497 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| 10-14 | 2.9 | 57.8 | 38.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| 15-19 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 24.3 | 36.7 | 25.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 114 |
| 20-29 | 1.6 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 22.3 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 213 |
| 30-39 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 17.3 | 20.4 | 49.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 173 |
| 40-49 | 3.9 | 10.0 | 21.1 | 31.3 | 33.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 111 |
| 50+ | 21.5 | 21.4 | 18.3 | 35.9 | 21.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Total | 5.7 | 22.8 | 20.1 | 23.0 | 33.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 835 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 7-9 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| 10-14 | 7.9 | 62.6 | 32.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| 15-19 | 3.3 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 35.1 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| 20-29 | 8.1 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 16.2 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 |
| 30-39 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 35.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 144 |
| 40-49 | 16.3 | 21.3 | 33.4 | 30.5 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 75 |
| 50+ | 43.0 | 17.7 | 31.4 | 20.3 | 25.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Total | 14.1 | 24.7 | 21.6 | 20.9 | 31.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 662 |

Note: Years of schooling is applicable to those who are literate.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged less than 18 years) attending school/college , Sikkim, 2007-08

| Age (years) | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 6-10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11-13 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| 14-17 | 95.1 | 96.6 | 95.2 | 94.3 | 97.8 | 94.4 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.8 |
| | 81.9 | 84.7 | 82.0 | 79.3 | 86.3 | 79.7 | 84.7 | 82.5 | 84.6 |
| 6-11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-17 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 99.4 |
| | 86.7 | 88.8 | 86.8 | 84.4 | 89.7 | 84.6 | 89.0 | 87.8 | 88.9 |
| Total | 92.9 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 91.6 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 94.1 | 93.0 | 94.1 |

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

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

| Reasons | Total | | Rural | | Urban | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| School too far | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transport not available | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Further education not necessary | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| Required for household work | 6.4 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 16.5 |
| Required for work on family/business | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 |
| Required for outside work | 8.2 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 47.4 | 34.1 |
| Cost too much | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 15.4 | 0.0 |
| No proper school | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not safe to send girls | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| For taking care of siblings | 41.2 | 24.6 | 42.5 | 25.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Not interested in studies | 12.5 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 15.1 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Repeated failures | 0.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 8.2 |
| Got married | 16.7 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 |
| Total percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of persons** | 357 | 251 | 344 | 239 | 13 | 12 |

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Characteristics | Total | Residence | |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 89.4 | 89.5 | 86.5 |
| Female | 10.6 | 10.5 | 13.5 |
| Age (years) | | | |
| < 30 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 14.3 |
| 30-44 | 36.2 | 35.6 | 45.3 |
| 45-59 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 31.9 |
| 60+ | 18.2 | 18.8 | 8.6 |
| Median age | 45.0 | 45.0 | 40.0 |
| Religion | | | |
| Hindu | 51.3 | 50.2 | 66.6 |
| Muslim | 0.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 |
| Christian | 7.9 | 8.1 | 4.4 |
| Sikh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Buddhist | 39.5 | 40.6 | 22.8 |
| Jain | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Castes/tribes | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 5.8 | 5.7 | 7.2 |
| Scheduled tribes | 49.5 | 51.1 | 26.8 |
| Other backward classes | 40.7 | 40.5 | 43.6 |
| Others | 3.9 | 2.6 | 22.5 |
| Number of usual members | | | |
| 1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 7.7 |
| 2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 10.2 |
| 3 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 15.8 |
| 4 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.8 |
| 5 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 23.3 |
| 6 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 9.1 |
| 7 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 4.1 |
| 8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 |
| 9+ | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| Total percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean household size | 5.13 | 5.17 | 4.46 |
| Number of households** | 5,546 | 5,173 | 373 |
| Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'. | | | |
| **Unweighted cases. | | | |

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

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

| Housing characteristics | Total | Residence | |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Electricity | | | |
| Having electricity connection | 90.8 | 90.2 | 99.7 |
| Source of drinking water | | | |
| Improved source | 94.2 | 93.8 | 100.0 |
| Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot | 88.6 | 87.9 | 98.8 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| Tube Well / bore well / hand pump | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other improved | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Non improved sources | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| Sanitation facility | | | |
| Improved sanitation | 85.3 | 84.6 | 95.4 |
| Flush to sewer/septic/pit | 76.4 | 75.1 | 95.1 |
| Pit with slab | 8.3 | 8.8 | 0.2 |
| Pit ventilated improved | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Not improved | 14.7 | 15.4 | 4.6 |
| Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| Pit without slab | 4.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Dry toilet | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| No toilet/open space | 8.1 | 8.5 | 1.2 |
| Fuel used for cooking | | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) | 26.3 | 22.0 | 89.7 |
| Electricity | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Kerosene | 2.4 | 2.2 | 5.8 |
| Wood | 70.1 | 74.8 | 1.3 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Type of house | | | |
| <i>Kachha</i> | 14.9 | 16.0 | 0.3 |
| <i>Semi - pucca</i> | 42.1 | 44.7 | 5.3 |
| <i>Pucca</i> | 42.9 | 39.4 | 94.4 |
| Number of rooms | | | |
| 1 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 14.7 |
| 2 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 20.7 |
| 3+ | 78.9 | 79.8 | 64.6 |
| Household assets | | | |
| Fan | 9.3 | 8.1 | 25.4 |
| Radio/transistor | 28.0 | 29.0 | 12.8 |
| Sewing machine | 3.6 | 3.2 | 10.3 |
| Television | 49.5 | 47.1 | 83.6 |
| Telephone | 54.8 | 52.5 | 89.0 |
| Bicycle | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Motor cycle/ scooter | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Car / Jeep | 6.1 | 5.3 | 16.6 |
| Tractor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wealth Index | | | |
| Lowest | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Second | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 21.7 | 0.0 |
| Fourth | 43.7 | 45.9 | 12.3 |
| Highest | 30.1 | 26.1 | 87.7 |
| Number of households** | 5,546 | 5,173 | 373 |
| **Unweighted cases. | | | |

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

| District | With electricity | With drinking water ¹ | With toilet facility ² | Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas | Living in <i>pucca</i> house | Having BPL Card |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| North Sikkim | 88.6 | 97.0 | 89.4 | 20.5 | 38.8 | 49.5 |
| West Sikkim | 89.8 | 93.7 | 89.3 | 15.2 | 28.2 | 54.5 |
| South Sikkim | 90.5 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 19.7 | 39.8 | 53.5 |
| East Sikkim | 95.5 | 94.2 | 96.2 | 54.5 | 66.7 | 32.5 |
| Sikkim | 90.8 | 94.2 | 91.9 | 26.3 | 42.9 | 48.6 |

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

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

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

| Educational facility | Within village | Distance from the village | | | Missing | Total percent |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | | < 5 km | 5-9 km | 10+ km | | |
| Primary school | 88.0 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Middle school | 51.4 | 32.8 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 |
| Secondary school | 39.3 | 30.1 | 21.3 | 9.3 | 39.3 | 100.0 |
| Higher secondary school | 19.1 | 18.6 | 23.0 | 39.3 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| College | 2.2 | 29.0 | 3.3 | 65.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Madarasa | 2.2 | 94.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Number of villages | 183 | | | | | |

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

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

| Health facility | Within village | Distance from the village ¹ | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | Within 3km | Within 5km | Within 10km | More than 10km |
| Sub-Centre | 56.3 | 77.1 | 90.7 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| Primary Health Centre | 9.8 | 27.3 | 37.2 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Community Health Centre | 0.0 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| District/Govt. Hospital | 0.5 | 55.2 | 57.4 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| Government Dispensary | 15.8 | 78.1 | 82.5 | 86.9 | 13.1 |
| Private Clinic | 4.4 | 33.3 | 37.7 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Private Hospital | 0.5 | 55.2 | 56.3 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| AYUSH Health Facility ² | 0.5 | 82.5 | 84.2 | 87.4 | 12.6 |

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.

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

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

| District | Percentage of villages with | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------|---|--------|------|-------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Primary or middle school | Sub-centre | PHCs | Any government health facility ¹ | Doctor | ASHA | Anganwadi workers | JSY Beneficiary | VHSC | Aware of Untied Fund ² | Number of villages |
| North Sikkim | 95.7 | 45.7 | 6.5 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 43.5 | 67.4 | 46 |
| West Sikkim | 98.0 | 67.3 | 12.2 | 77.6 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 22.4 | 63.3 | 49 |
| South Sikkim | 98.0 | 46.9 | 14.3 | 55.1 | 2.0 | 83.7 | 98.0 | 83.7 | 42.9 | 71.4 | 49 |
| East Sikkim | 97.4 | 66.7 | 5.1 | 74.4 | 5.1 | 74.4 | 97.4 | 82.1 | 30.8 | 64.1 | 39 |
| Sikkim | 97.3 | 56.3 | 9.8 | 64.5 | 1.6 | 80.3 | 98.9 | 88.0 | 35.0 | 66.7 | 183 |

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

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

² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.

VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

| Health programmes | Women aware about programmes | Sources of knowledge | | | | | | | | | Number of women** |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | T.V. | Radio | News paper/ books, etc. | Drama/Song/ Dance, etc. | Exhibition/ <i>mela</i> | Group meeting/ Programmes | Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA | Friends/ Relatives | Oth ers | |
| Antenatal care | 82.9 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 88.8 | 29.7 | 1.1 | 3,645 |
| Institutional Delivery | 82.7 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 87.9 | 28.0 | 0.8 | 3,638 |
| Breastfeeding | 76.0 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 85.3 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 3,344 |
| Immunization | 90.8 | 16.1 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 90.3 | 19.2 | 3.6 | 3,996 |
| Family Planning | 92.3 | 18.7 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 87.8 | 30.2 | 0.9 | 4,059 |
| Personal hygiene | 70.3 | 18.2 | 13.0 | 15.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 21.3 | 68.9 | 21.4 | 2.1 | 3,092 |
| Sanitation/Safe drinking water | 72.5 | 20.1 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 19.5 | 70.3 | 20.9 | 2.0 | 3,191 |
| Prevention of Sex Selection | 46.5 | 34.0 | 8.5 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 59.2 | 25.3 | 1.4 | 2,048 |
| Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire) | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Households** |
| DOTS (Tuberculosis) | 62.8 | 24.1 | 10.9 | 22.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 20.2 | 65.4 | 27.6 | 1.3 | 3,492 |
| Leprosy eradication | 31.0 | 24.9 | 10.2 | 42.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 21.6 | 47.3 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 1,721 |
| Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea | 38.7 | 34.8 | 9.9 | 24.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 17.5 | 49.8 | 19.3 | 2.9 | 2,150 |
| Prevention of sex selection | 38.3 | 40.3 | 9.5 | 25.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 45.6 | 21.6 | 1.2 | 2,133 |

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

**CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN
AND FERTILITY**

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

| Background characteristics | Place of residence | | |
|--|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Age Group | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| 20-24 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 12.2 |
| 25-29 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 19.3 |
| 30-34 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 24.5 |
| 35-39 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| 40-44 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 10.5 |
| 45-49 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 13.7 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | |
| Below 18 years | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.5 |
| 18 years & above | 71.1 | 71.2 | 70.5 |
| Marital Duration | | | |
| Less than 5 years | 19.4 | 19.7 | 15.3 |
| 5-9 years | 18.8 | 18.7 | 20.6 |
| 10-14 years | 19.5 | 19.4 | 20.8 |
| 15 or more years | 42.3 | 42.2 | 43.3 |
| Woman's education | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 34.6 | 35.8 | 17.0 |
| Less than 5 years | 19.0 | 19.7 | 7.6 |
| 5-9 years | 32.8 | 32.4 | 38.1 |
| 10 or more years | 13.7 | 12.0 | 37.3 |
| Non-literate ^{a†} | 30.3 | 31.3 | 16.0 |
| 10 or more years [†] | 14.8 | 13.2 | 39.0 |
| Husband's education | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 17.4 | 18.4 | 3.9 |
| Less than 5 years | 21.1 | 22.1 | 6.5 |
| 5-9 years | 39.0 | 39.5 | 31.9 |
| 10 or more years | 21.9 | 19.5 | 57.3 |
| Religion | | | |
| Hindu | 53.2 | 52.2 | 68.4 |
| Muslim | 1.0 | 0.5 | 7.9 |
| Christian | 8.1 | 8.5 | 2.7 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 37.2 | 38.3 | 21.0 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Castes/tribes | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 6.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| Scheduled tribes | 46.9 | 48.5 | 23.9 |
| Other backward classes | 42.5 | 42.5 | 43.1 |
| Others | 4.2 | 2.8 | 24.6 |
| Wealth index | | | |
| Lowest | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Second | 4.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| Middle | 20.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 |
| Fourth | 44.0 | 46.4 | 8.5 |
| Highest | 30.5 | 26.3 | 91.5 |
| Number of women (15-49)** | 4,399 | 4,116 | 283 |
| Number of women (15-44)**† | 3,711 | 3,479 | 232 |

**Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

| Background characteristics | Non-literate | Literate but no schooling | Years of schooling | | | | Total percent | Number of women** |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | 0-5 years | 6-8 years | 9-10 years | 11 or more years | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 36.6 | 31.8 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 163 |
| 20-24 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 21.7 | 31.7 | 16.8 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 660 |
| 25-29 | 24.5 | 2.1 | 26.5 | 22.2 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 894 |
| 30-34 | 33.5 | 3.1 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 807 |
| 35-39 | 42.5 | 3.7 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 743 |
| 40-44 | 58.2 | 6.3 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 618 |
| 45-49 | 63.9 | 4.9 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 514 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 39.1 | 3.4 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 4,116 |
| Urban | 17.6 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 25.1 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 283 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 74.7 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 766 |
| Less than 5 years | 52.5 | 3.1 | 27.3 | 13.0 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 926 |
| 5-9 years | 29.6 | 3.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 12.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,716 |
| 10 or more years | 8.2 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 23.0 | 32.7 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 965 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 37.2 | 2.9 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 2,339 |
| Muslim | 46.2 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Christian | 30.2 | 5.3 | 25.4 | 19.2 | 13.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 40.3 | 3.0 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 1,637 |
| Others | (16.7) | (12.5) | (25.0) | (16.7) | (20.8) | (8.3) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 44.3 | 2.0 | 20.8 | 20.0 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Scheduled tribes | 41.2 | 3.0 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 12.1 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 2,069 |
| Other backward classes | 33.4 | 3.5 | 21.4 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1,868 |
| Others | 33.5 | 4.3 | 12.3 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 79.4 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Second | 63.3 | 3.0 | 21.9 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Middle | 60.5 | 3.2 | 20.8 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 890 |
| Fourth | 38.9 | 3.6 | 24.4 | 20.8 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,934 |
| Highest | 16.1 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 22.3 | 25.9 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 1,340 |
| Sikkim | 37.7 | 3.2 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 4,399 |

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

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

| Background characteristics | Distribut ion of births [†] | Birth order | | | | | Total | Number of births** |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | 2 & above [†] | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.4 | 89.6 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 87 |
| 20-24 | 33.4 | 57.3 | 31.8 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 435 |
| 25-29 | 34.7 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 69.4 | 100.0 | 382 |
| 30-34 | 16.8 | 19.0 | 30.9 | 13.7 | 36.3 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 173 |
| 35-39 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 24.8 | 8.6 | 57.9 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 81 |
| 40-44 | 2.2 | (0.0) | (4.5) | (4.5) | (90.9) | 91.9 | 100.0 | 22 |
| 45-49 | na | * | * | * | * | na | 100.0 | 8 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 95.1 | 40.7 | 28.1 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 1,131 |
| Urban | 4.9 | 38.2 | 32.4 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 26.1 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 36.3 | 78.9 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Less than 5 years | 20.3 | 38.6 | 28.4 | 14.7 | 18.4 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 244 |
| 5-9 years | 39.6 | 47.7 | 29.5 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 480 |
| 10 or more years | 13.9 | 59.7 | 35.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 52.2 | 42.1 | 27.4 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 621 |
| Muslim | 1.4 | (26.3) | (21.1) | (21.1) | (31.6) | 73.9 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 9.8 | 37.6 | 30.4 | 12.4 | 19.6 | 62.6 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Christian | 35.8 | 39.4 | 29.5 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Others | 0.8 | * | * | * | * | 30.8 | 100.0 | 9 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 7.7 | 41.4 | 26.5 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Scheduled tribes | 47.8 | 38.4 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 17.4 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 566 |
| Other backward classes | 40.2 | 44.1 | 28.1 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Others | 4.3 | 27.5 | 28.6 | 19.0 | 24.9 | 73.2 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.6 | (15.8) | (21.1) | (10.5) | (52.6) | 80.8 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Second | 7.1 | 15.1 | 24.7 | 25.8 | 34.4 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Middle | 25.0 | 31.3 | 27.6 | 18.5 | 22.6 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Fourth | 43.5 | 44.9 | 26.4 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 57.3 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Highest | 22.9 | 53.1 | 34.4 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 47.5 | 100.0 | 269 |
| | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sikkim | 1,657 | 40.6 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 1,188 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of birth preceding three years of the survey to ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District | Birth order | | | | Number of Births** |
|---------------|-------------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| North Sikkim | 36.6 | 28.7 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 336 |
| West Sikkim | 37.3 | 25.9 | 16.5 | 20.2 | 237 |
| South Sikkim | 40.2 | 29.4 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 367 |
| East Sikkim | 50.3 | 25.6 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 248 |
| Sikkim | 40.6 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 1,188 |

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

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

| Background characteristics | Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years | | | | Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years | | | | Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years |
|----------------------------|---|--------|---------|-------------------|---|-------|---------|-------------------|---|
| | Total | Males | Females | Number of Women** | Total | Males | Females | Number of Women** | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.59 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 163 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 20-24 | 1.23 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 660 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 25-29 | 1.99 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 894 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 30-34 | 2.63 | 1.43 | 1.20 | 807 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 35-39 | 3.23 | 1.69 | 1.54 | 743 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 40-44 | 3.85 | 2.05 | 1.80 | 618 | 3.85 | 2.05 | 1.80 | 618 | 3.89 |
| 45-49 | 4.43 | 2.32 | 2.11 | 514 | 4.43 | 2.32 | 2.11 | 514 | na |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 2.74 | 1.43 | 1.31 | 4,116 | 4.19 | 2.20 | 1.99 | 1,063 | 3.97 |
| Urban | 2.11 | 1.23 | 0.88 | 283 | 2.95 | 1.76 | 1.19 | 69 | 2.39 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 3.73 | 1.97 | 1.76 | 1,521 | 4.56 | 2.39 | 2.17 | 691 | 4.36 |
| Less than 5 years | 2.79 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 834 | 4.20 | 2.18 | 2.02 | 171 | 4.04 |
| 5-9 years | 2.05 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 1,441 | 3.24 | 1.80 | 1.44 | 177 | 3.11 |
| 10 or more years | 1.52 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 603 | 2.33 | 1.25 | 1.09 | 93 | 2.21 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.64 | 1.38 | 1.26 | 2,339 | 4.06 | 2.13 | 1.93 | 592 | 3.97 |
| Muslim | 2.96 | 1.68 | 1.28 | 41 | * | * | * | 6 | 3.25 |
| Christian | 2.70 | 1.38 | 1.32 | 358 | 4.16 | 2.24 | 1.92 | 72 | 4.00 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 2.77 | 1.47 | 1.30 | 1,637 | 4.18 | 2.22 | 1.96 | 462 | 3.79 |
| Others | (2.41) | (1.08) | (1.33) | 24 | * | * | * | 8 | 2.32 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 2.85 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 277 | 4.30 | 2.18 | 2.12 | 67 | 4.30 |
| Scheduled tribes | 2.82 | 1.48 | 1.34 | 2,069 | 4.35 | 2.28 | 2.07 | 556 | 3.97 |
| Other backward classes | 2.53 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1,868 | 3.86 | 2.06 | 1.80 | 460 | 3.83 |
| Others | 2.75 | 1.54 | 1.21 | 185 | 3.67 | 2.10 | 1.57 | 49 | 3.19 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.25 | 1.79 | 1.46 | 39 | * | * | * | 9 | 4.84 |
| Second | 3.12 | 1.66 | 1.46 | 196 | 5.15 | 2.83 | 2.32 | 35 | 5.20 |
| Middle | 3.26 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 890 | 4.80 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 243 | 4.52 |
| Fourth | 2.75 | 1.45 | 1.30 | 1,934 | 4.36 | 2.34 | 2.02 | 490 | 4.19 |
| Highest | 2.16 | 1.16 | 1.00 | 1,340 | 3.21 | 1.67 | 1.54 | 355 | 2.85 |
| Sikkim | 2.70 | 1.42 | 1.28 | 4,399 | 4.11 | 2.17 | 1.94 | 1,132 | 3.89 |

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

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

| Desire for children | Number of surviving children | | | | | Total |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Desire for additional/next child | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ¹ | 36.1 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 |
| Want another later ² | 27.2 | 26.7 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 8.8 |
| Want another, undecided when Undecided | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Want no more | 6.9 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| Sterilized ³ | 14.3 | 51.7 | 58.2 | 52.4 | 60.5 | 52.6 |
| Declared infecund | 1.2 | 4.6 | 35.4 | 45.5 | 36.9 | 28.5 |
| Inconsistent response | 6.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| | 5.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Total percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women** | 344 | 873 | 1179 | 810 | 970 | 4,176 |
| Wanting no more children (15-44) [†] | 13.7 | 53.9 | 90.5 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 71.9 |
| Number of women (15-44)** [†] | 335 | 818 | 727 | 384 | 437 | 2,701 |
| Preferred sex of additional/ next child | | | | | | |
| Boy | 19.3 | 35.9 | 50.9 | (60.0) | * | 31.0 |
| Girl | 12.0 | 33.0 | 15.7 | (19.9) | * | 23.1 |
| Doesn't matter | 65.1 | 27.5 | 31.4 | (20.1) | * | 42.4 |
| Up to God | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | (0.0) | * | 3.6 |
| Total percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women ^{4**} | 243 | 311 | 51 | 10 | 3 | 618 |
| () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases. | | | | | | |

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

| Background characteristics | Live birth | Still birth | Induced abortion | Spontaneous abortion | Total percent | Number of pregnancies** |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 88 |
| 20-24 | 93.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 454 |
| 25-29 | 96.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 388 |
| 30-34 | 95.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 35-39 | 90.0 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| 40-44 | (95.7) | (4.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| 45-49 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Sex-composition of living children ¹ | | | | | | |
| One son only | 95.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 239 |
| One daughter only | 96.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 215 |
| One son, one daughter only | 96.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Two sons only | 96.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Three sons only | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 20 |
| Three daughters only | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Four and above | 98.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Woman's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 96.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Less than 5 years | 94.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 250 |
| 5-9 years | 94.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 492 |
| 10 or more years | 92.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 93.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Less than 5 years | 93.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 265 |
| 5-9 years | 96.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 543 |
| 10 or more years | 92.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 93.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 646 |
| Muslim | (94.4) | (5.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Christian | 94.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 96.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Others | (81.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (18.2) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 98.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Scheduled tribes | 95.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Other backward classes | 92.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 509 |
| Others | 95.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (90.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.5) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Second | 95.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Middle | 95.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Fourth | 94.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 526 |
| Highest | 92.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 284 |
| Sikkim | 94.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,223 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

¹ 44 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District/State | Live birth | Still birth | Induced abortion | Spontaneous abortion | Total percent | Number of pregnancies** |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| North Sikkim | 98.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 337 |
| West Sikkim | 95.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| South Sikkim | 91.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 387 |
| East Sikkim | 94.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Sikkim | 94.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,223 |

** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

| Background characteristics | Any antenatal check-up ¹ | Place of antenatal check-up ^b | | | Number of women ** |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Government health facility ² | Private health facility ³ | Community based services ⁴ | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 96.5 | 97.4 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 93.2 | 95.3 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 245 |
| 35+ | 87.3 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 96.9 | 95.8 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 521 |
| 2 | 96.4 | 95.0 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 391 |
| 3 | 94.1 | 99.1 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 234 |
| 4+ | 90.6 | 99.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 95.0 | 96.9 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 99.0 | 96.0 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 89.5 | 99.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 95.2 | 98.5 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 288 |
| 9-10 years | 97.3 | 97.6 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 99.1 | 88.6 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 95.4 | 96.8 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 739 |
| Muslim | (100.0) | (100.0) | (12.4) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Christian | 95.4 | 98.4 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 94.8 | 96.3 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 519 |
| Others | (79.9) | (100.0) | (12.5) | (0.0) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 96.1 | 98.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 94.6 | 97.4 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 95.6 | 96.4 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 568 |
| Others | 94.7 | 92.5 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | (73.8) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 19 |
| Second | 88.5 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87 |
| Middle | 93.2 | 98.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 355 |
| Fourth | 96.3 | 98.5 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 620 |
| Highest | 97.9 | 91.3 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 95.2 | 96.8 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 95.2 | 96.8 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 1,402 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District | Any ANC | Place of antenatal check-up ^a | | | Number of Women ^{**} |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Government ¹ health facility | Private ² health facility | Community ³ based services | |
| North Sikkim | 95.9 | 97.9 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 392 |
| West Sikkim | 92.5 | 94.9 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 283 |
| South Sikkim | 93.8 | 95.7 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 427 |
| East Sikkim | 93.0 | 96.8 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 314 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 95.2 | 96.8 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 95.2 | 96.8 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 1,402 |

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

^{**} Unweighted cases.

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

² Includes Private hospital/clinic,

³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.

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

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

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

| Background characteristics | Weight measured | Height measured | Blood pressure checked | Blood tested | Urine tested | Abdomen examined | Breast examined | Sonography/ultrasound | Number of Women** |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 90.1 | 30.1 | 91.0 | 58.0 | 64.5 | 83.4 | 36.8 | 38.0 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 87.9 | 20.7 | 85.6 | 63.6 | 72.3 | 87.9 | 37.3 | 38.9 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 87.4 | 25.1 | 85.9 | 62.4 | 72.4 | 86.2 | 39.2 | 36.3 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 83.9 | 26.5 | 83.0 | 61.1 | 67.8 | 84.6 | 35.8 | 42.3 | 245 |
| 35+ | 68.0 | 28.6 | 69.2 | 51.0 | 53.8 | 68.7 | 34.6 | 29.3 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 91.9 | 28.7 | 89.3 | 74.4 | 76.9 | 89.4 | 45.3 | 52.7 | 521 |
| 2 | 85.4 | 22.7 | 86.1 | 61.0 | 71.6 | 85.5 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 391 |
| 3 | 85.2 | 25.3 | 82.3 | 55.3 | 62.3 | 84.3 | 34.7 | 27.1 | 234 |
| 4+ | 70.3 | 19.7 | 70.2 | 40.2 | 56.7 | 72.7 | 24.3 | 14.8 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 84.5 | 24.2 | 83.0 | 59.6 | 68.8 | 83.7 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 94.1 | 34.6 | 98.4 | 90.3 | 72.9 | 96.3 | 53.2 | 77.5 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non- literate ^a | 72.1 | 19.9 | 74.1 | 43.7 | 54.2 | 72.9 | 28.1 | 19.8 | 360 |
| Less than five years | 81.4 | 23.5 | 80.5 | 50.2 | 64.5 | 86.1 | 32.0 | 26.1 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 90.3 | 24.8 | 86.7 | 65.7 | 73.4 | 87.5 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 96.9 | 33.6 | 96.1 | 91.9 | 88.1 | 92.6 | 57.9 | 83.0 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 86.1 | 24.0 | 83.7 | 61.4 | 68.6 | 85.8 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 739 |
| Muslim | (93.4) | (30.0) | (100) | (84.4) | (92.8) | (100.0) | (44.2) | (59.5) | 16 |
| Christian | 87.5 | 24.2 | 83.4 | 65.2 | 70.3 | 87.0 | 33.9 | 41.2 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 82.5 | 25.4 | 83.4 | 58.3 | 68.6 | 81.4 | 37.4 | 34.2 | 519 |
| Others | (78.6) | (34.6) | (78.6) | (78.6) | (65.0) | (67.5) | (31.5) | (78.6) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 88.9 | 27.2 | 83.2 | 68.3 | 77.2 | 85.4 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 82.5 | 24.3 | 82.9 | 56.1 | 66.9 | 80.9 | 35.5 | 31.2 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 87.1 | 23.2 | 84.6 | 64.8 | 70.0 | 88.4 | 39.4 | 43.8 | 568 |
| Others | 86.7 | 38.9 | 85.3 | 71.1 | 70.8 | 84.1 | 39.4 | 52.7 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (63.5) | (12.5) | (66.5) | (44.2) | (32.0) | (76.5) | (17.6) | (0.0) | 19 |
| Second | 80.3 | 24.3 | 72.9 | 43.5 | 59.2 | 74.3 | 28.7 | 13.2 | 87 |
| Middle | 75.8 | 21.1 | 75.2 | 40.0 | 53.5 | 77.1 | 31.7 | 17.2 | 355 |
| Fourth | 86.5 | 22.9 | 85.1 | 63.0 | 73.3 | 85.6 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 620 |
| Highest | 94.6 | 32.8 | 94.4 | 86.0 | 82.7 | 92.8 | 50.4 | 71.7 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sikkim (15-44) [†] | 84.9 | 24.7 | 83.7 | 61.0 | 69.0 | 84.3 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 1,416 |
| | 83.9 | 24.0 | 82.2 | 60.1 | 68.3 | 82.8 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 1,402 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

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

| Background characteristics | Breast feeding | Keep baby warm | Cleanliness | Spacing | Limiting | Nutrition | Institutional delivery | Number of Women** |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 85.8 | 81.7 | 83.6 | 84.7 | 80.5 | 89.9 | 94.3 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 79.5 | 79.0 | 80.1 | 77.3 | 80.2 | 83.0 | 86.6 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 83.8 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 81.7 | 88.3 | 87.9 | 86.2 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 78.9 | 73.4 | 78.5 | 68.5 | 76.5 | 81.5 | 80.2 | 245 |
| 35+ | 79.2 | 78.5 | 82.9 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 79.0 | 75.8 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 85.9 | 84.3 | 85.1 | 81.0 | 78.8 | 88.2 | 92.9 | 521 |
| 2 | 77.9 | 75.2 | 78.2 | 76.8 | 83.8 | 85.2 | 82.1 | 391 |
| 3 | 83.6 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 81.1 | 86.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 234 |
| 4+ | 75.2 | 70.4 | 78.6 | 67.9 | 80.7 | 75.8 | 72.6 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 80.8 | 78.4 | 81.1 | 77.3 | 81.6 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 90.9 | 87.3 | 89.3 | 79.8 | 83.8 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 74.2 | 71.5 | 76.2 | 68.6 | 79.9 | 78.1 | 72.6 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 85.6 | 79.5 | 84.8 | 76.4 | 84.5 | 84.3 | 84.0 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 81.7 | 81.6 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 82.4 | 86.1 | 88.5 | 554 |
| 10 or more year | 85.4 | 82.3 | 83.7 | 81.6 | 79.5 | 90.0 | 94.4 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 84.2 | 81.6 | 84.4 | 80.1 | 82.1 | 86.1 | 85.8 | 739 |
| Muslim | (68.9) | (61.9) | (61.9) | (41.4) | (83.0) | (93.0) | (83.9) | 16 |
| Christian | 78.2 | 76.1 | 82.3 | 69.6 | 83.0 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 78.6 | 76.3 | 78.0 | 76.8 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 82.7 | 519 |
| Others | (67.1) | (68.6) | (68.6) | (69.1) | (84.4) | (85.9) | (85.9) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 78.1 | 79.9 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 83.7 | 90.0 | 89.2 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 78.0 | 73.4 | 76.1 | 75.2 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 82.3 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 85.4 | 85.2 | 86.3 | 79.4 | 81.7 | 86.4 | 87.1 | 568 |
| Others | 86.0 | 82.0 | 89.9 | 67.5 | 89.5 | 87.1 | 82.7 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (79.3) | (75.1) | (78.5) | (83.5) | (64.9) | (60.2) | (59.0) | 19 |
| Second | 74.0 | 65.8 | 73.2 | 67.9 | 83.7 | 78.1 | 75.7 | 87 |
| Middle | 81.9 | 76.1 | 83.2 | 76.4 | 81.5 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 355 |
| Fourth | 79.8 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 85.9 | 620 |
| Highest | 85.1 | 84.8 | 85.3 | 78.7 | 79.5 | 88.5 | 90.3 | 335 |
| Sikkim | 81.2 | 78.8 | 81.5 | 77.4 | 81.7 | 84.4 | 84.7 | 1,416 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Number of ANC visits | | | | Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up | | | Number Of Women** |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3+ | First trimester | Second trimester | Third trimester | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 16.3 | 74.6 | 55.5 | 34.6 | 5.5 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 16.5 | 75.3 | 49.9 | 43.6 | 4.6 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 14.9 | 74.6 | 50.5 | 43.0 | 2.3 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 20.6 | 68.5 | 50.3 | 42.7 | 1.3 | 245 |
| 35+ | 12.0 | 6.9 | 28.7 | 52.4 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 2.3 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 78.8 | 58.5 | 34.8 | 3.6 | 521 |
| 2 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 55.7 | 39.2 | 2.8 | 391 |
| 3 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 19.9 | 68.8 | 40.9 | 51.0 | 2.5 | 234 |
| 4+ | 11.8 | 7.9 | 25.2 | 55.1 | 30.8 | 57.1 | 2.7 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 7.1 | 4.0 | 18.2 | 70.7 | 48.6 | 43.6 | 3.2 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 82.9 | 69.0 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 9.3 | 7.5 | 25.0 | 58.2 | 37.0 | 48.9 | 5.4 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 6.9 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 65.3 | 40.0 | 51.3 | 3.1 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 7.1 | 2.5 | 13.6 | 76.8 | 53.8 | 40.9 | 2.7 | 554 |
| 10 or more year | 2.2 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 86.4 | 72.0 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 6.4 | 3.6 | 17.9 | 72.2 | 48.6 | 43.6 | 2.6 | 739 |
| Muslim | (15.2) | (0.0) | (25.2) | (59.6) | (75.1) | (24.9) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Christian | 5.3 | 4.4 | 14.7 | 75.7 | 58.5 | 34.7 | 3.1 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 7.3 | 4.2 | 19.2 | 69.4 | 47.9 | 44.8 | 3.8 | 519 |
| Others | (31.9) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (60.7) | (41.5) | (37.1) | (0.0) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 9.0 | 2.5 | 25.4 | 63.1 | 54.7 | 37.6 | 0.8 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 7.2 | 4.7 | 20.0 | 68.1 | 46.8 | 45.1 | 3.9 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 6.4 | 3.3 | 14.4 | 75.9 | 51.8 | 41.2 | 2.5 | 568 |
| Others | 4.9 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 77.6 | 52.1 | 42.6 | 1.6 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (16.4) | (42.3) | (10.8) | (30.5) | (19.7) | (49.9) | (13.9) | 19 |
| Second | 13.2 | 4.9 | 25.8 | 56.1 | 36.2 | 50.4 | 1.9 | 87 |
| Middle | 6.7 | 4.1 | 29.3 | 59.9 | 37.4 | 52.8 | 4.2 | 355 |
| Fourth | 6.0 | 4.1 | 14.1 | 75.8 | 51.1 | 41.5 | 3.1 | 620 |
| Highest | 6.4 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 81.6 | 65.1 | 32.3 | 1.3 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 6.9 | 3.8 | 18.0 | 71.3 | 49.5 | 42.9 | 3.0 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 8.2 | 3.7 | 18.2 | 69.9 | 49.2 | 42.3 | 2.8 | 1,402 |

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Women who received TT | | | Women who received IFA tablets/syrup | | | Number of Women** |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | No IFA/syrup | Consumed IFA for at least 3 months | Full ANC ^b | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 91.4 | 6.4 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 84.5 | 8.4 | 28.6 | 30.3 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 3.9 | 13.0 | 81.7 | 4.5 | 28.4 | 29.6 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 79.7 | 4.1 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 245 |
| 35+ | 10.4 | 8.4 | 81.1 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 92.6 | 7.1 | 31.2 | 33.6 | 521 |
| 2 | 2.3 | 19.5 | 77.4 | 4.9 | 27.3 | 28.4 | 391 |
| 3 | 7.0 | 14.2 | 78.2 | 5.1 | 26.3 | 28.2 | 234 |
| 4+ | 9.9 | 14.7 | 75.1 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 4.6 | 12.0 | 82.6 | 6.0 | 26.6 | 28.1 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 10.9 | 85.5 | 3.1 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 9.7 | 14.7 | 75.3 | 8.0 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 4.8 | 13.4 | 81.5 | 7.1 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 2.6 | 11.6 | 84.5 | 5.1 | 28.8 | 30.9 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 1.2 | 6.3 | 92.0 | 2.5 | 39.6 | 46.9 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.3 | 10.7 | 83.7 | 4.8 | 25.5 | 27.9 | 739 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (13.4) | (86.6) | (0.0) | (23.0) | (27.5) | 16 |
| Christian | 4.4 | 14.4 | 79.4 | 9.6 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 3.5 | 13.1 | 82.2 | 6.7 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 519 |
| Others | (21.4) | (0.0) | (78.6) | (0.0) | (25.6) | (46.5) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 5.3 | 15.4 | 77.8 | 3.0 | 30.9 | 26.9 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 4.5 | 12.5 | 82.1 | 6.5 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 4.7 | 10.7 | 84.1 | 5.7 | 26.2 | 28.4 | 568 |
| Others | 3.7 | 11.8 | 84.5 | 5.2 | 33.7 | 38.4 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (28.7) | (28.0) | (43.3) | (7.3) | (6.3) | (11.8) | 19 |
| Second | 11.1 | 19.5 | 69.4 | 9.1 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 87 |
| Middle | 6.8 | 12.1 | 80.8 | 7.8 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 355 |
| Fourth | 3.2 | 12.0 | 83.8 | 5.6 | 27.6 | 29.8 | 620 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 8.6 | 88.7 | 3.3 | 34.3 | 38.7 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 4.6 | 11.9 | 82.7 | 5.9 | 26.6 | 28.0 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 5.8 | 11.6 | 81.8 | 5.8 | 41.5 | 27.5 | 1,402 |

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICTPercentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District | Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy | Three or more antenatal check-up | At least one tetanus toxoid injection | 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹ | Full ² antenatal check-up | Any complications | Number of women** |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| North Sikkim | 47.6 | 67.9 | 97.9 | 37.7 | 31.3 | 60.4 | 392 |
| West Sikkim | 46.5 | 62.9 | 92.9 | 37.4 | 25.8 | 76.7 | 283 |
| South Sikkim | 45.1 | 73.8 | 94.7 | 27.9 | 24.3 | 76.3 | 427 |
| East Sikkim | 61.5 | 72.9 | 95.3 | 33.2 | 31.0 | 79.8 | 314 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 49.5 | 71.3 | 95.4 | 33.7 | 28.0 | 71.8 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 49.2 | 69.9 | 94.2 | 36.2 | 27.5 | 71.9 | 1,402 |

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.^{**} Unweighted cases.¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

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

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women who had institutional delivery | Percentage of women who had delivery at home | Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹ | Percentage of safe delivery ² | Number of women** |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 63.7 | 33.8 | 1.5 | 65.2 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 52.0 | 46.7 | 5.6 | 57.6 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 10.1 | 59.5 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 50.0 | 48.2 | 3.7 | 53.7 | 245 |
| 35+ | 41.5 | 58.5 | 3.9 | 45.4 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 72.0 | 26.4 | 4.8 | 76.8 | 521 |
| 2 | 46.1 | 53.4 | 7.7 | 53.8 | 391 |
| 3 | 36.6 | 62.5 | 8.5 | 45.1 | 234 |
| 4+ | 26.0 | 72.7 | 5.7 | 31.7 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 48.5 | 50.3 | 6.5 | 55.0 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 88.1 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 91.9 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 28.6 | 70.3 | 6.2 | 34.8 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 40.2 | 58.5 | 7.8 | 48.0 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 53.7 | 44.8 | 7.5 | 61.2 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 90.7 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 92.6 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 49.8 | 48.6 | 6.1 | 55.9 | 739 |
| Muslim | (53.1) | (40.2) | (10.6) | (63.7) | 16 |
| Christian | 56.0 | 43.3 | 5.5 | 61.5 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 49.3 | 50.1 | 6.9 | 56.2 | 519 |
| Others | (52.6) | (47.4) | (11.1) | (63.7) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 49.1 | 49.3 | 3.2 | 52.3 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 46.7 | 52.1 | 6.5 | 53.2 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 54.1 | 44.9 | 6.6 | 60.7 | 568 |
| Others | 57.9 | 38.4 | 8.4 | 66.3 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | (10.8) | (82.7) | (0.0) | (10.8) | 19 |
| Second | 30.3 | 69.5 | 3.8 | 34.1 | 87 |
| Middle | 30.9 | 68.6 | 5.3 | 36.2 | 355 |
| Fourth | 47.1 | 51.3 | 8.3 | 55.4 | 620 |
| Highest | 85.3 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 90.3 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 49.5 | 48.5 | 7.2 | 56.7 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 49.8 | 49.0 | 7.1 | 56.9 | 1,402 |

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery | | | Mean Transport cost (Rupees) | Mean Delivery cost (Rupees) | | Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c | Number of women** |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---|-------------------|
| | Ambulance Jeep/car | Motor cycle/scooter | Others ¹ | | Govt. | Private | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 90.8 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 432 | 1,212 | 8,000 | 35.2 | 55 |
| 20-24 | 90.0 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 407 | 1,250 | 13,370 | 30.0 | 240 |
| 25-29 | 92.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 362 | 1,347 | 7,547 | 24.0 | 238 |
| 30-34 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 389 | 2,651 | 11,123 | 16.3 | 113 |
| 35+ | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 317 | 1,209 | 4,111 | 13.1 | 70 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| 1 | 94.0 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 430 | 1,465 | 8,293 | 32.1 | 386 |
| 2 | 90.8 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 343 | 2,187 | 11,779 | 34.0 | 179 |
| 3 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 264 | 1,240 | 6,358 | 11.1 | 81 |
| 4+ | 93.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 354 | 746 | 1,506 | 7.3 | 67 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 93.2 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 390 | 1,540 | 6,153 | 26.5 | 659 |
| Urban | 84.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 259 | 1,557 | 15,616 | 6.3 | 57 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 87.5 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 342 | 1,052 | 0000 | 14.2 | 104 |
| Less than 5 | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 334 | 2,415 | 11,008 | 30.4 | 118 |
| 5-9 years | 92.4 | 0.3 | 7.2 | 403 | 1,250 | 8,631 | 31.0 | 302 |
| 10 or more years | 94.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 398 | 1,741 | 8,521 | 21.1 | 192 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 92.1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 394 | 1,748 | 9,292 | 21.5 | 373 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Christian | 87.7 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 363 | 1,375 | 14,000 | 23.4 | 73 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 94.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 372 | 1,205 | 5,680 | 32.3 | 256 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 90.3 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 431 | 1,288 | 0000 | 25.9 | 51 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 92.3 | 0.3 | 7.4 | 348 | 1,132 | 9,077 | 29.2 | 323 |
| Other Backward Classes | 94.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 414 | 1,943 | 9,153 | 22.7 | 310 |
| Others | 76.0 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 231 | 1,408 | 5,614 | 7.1 | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | 96.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 270 | 971 | 0000 | 8.3 | 28 |
| Middle | 92.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 410 | 910 | 1,100 | 23.5 | 112 |
| Fourth | 90.7 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 390 | 1,678 | 5,927 | 29.4 | 294 |
| Highest | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 364 | 1,774 | 9,812 | 25.1 | 280 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 92.5 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 380 | 1,542 | 8,683 | 25.6 | 716 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 92.3 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 380 | 1,544 | 8,683 | 25.6 | 697 |

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

^b Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

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

| TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by district, Sikkim, 2007-08 | | | | | |
| District | Percentage of women who had institutional delivery | Percentage of women who had delivery at home | Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹ | Percentage of safe delivery ² | Number of Women ^{**} |
| North Sikkim | 47.4 | 51.2 | 7.7 | 55.1 | 392 |
| West Sikkim | 41.8 | 56.9 | 8.2 | 50.0 | 283 |
| South Sikkim | 47.5 | 51.0 | 5.7 | 53.2 | 427 |
| East Sikkim | 66.3 | 33.3 | 3.7 | 70.0 | 314 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 49.5 | 48.5 | 7.2 | 56.7 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 49.8 | 49.0 | 7.1 | 56.9 | 1,402 |
| <p>Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.</p> <p>[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.</p> <p>^{**} Unweighted cases.</p> <p>¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.</p> <p>² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.</p> <p>[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p> | | | | | |

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

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

| Background characteristics | Reason | | | | | | | | | | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Cost too much | Poor quality service | Too far/ No transport | No time to go | Not Necessary | Not Customary | Better care at home | Family did not allow | Lack of Knowledge | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 31 |
| 20-24 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 53.0 | 35.5 | 1.4 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 217 |
| 25-29 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 11.8 | 50.7 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 246 |
| 30-34 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 18.5 | 51.1 | 37.9 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 129 |
| 35+ | 20.1 | 1.1 | 13.7 | 37.8 | 45.2 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 95 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| 1 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 61.3 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 147 |
| 2 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 50.3 | 35.8 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 215 |
| 3 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 13.5 | 49.8 | 32.5 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 154 |
| 4+ | 13.6 | 2.0 | 14.6 | 43.4 | 46.4 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 200 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 8.2 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 50.3 | 36.2 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 707 |
| Urban | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.7) | (64.4) | (25.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (16.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 12.3 | 1.5 | 14.5 | 40.4 | 43.5 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 262 |
| Less than 5 years | 6.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 48.8 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 174 |
| 5-9 years | 5.8 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 60.4 | 28.4 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 260 |
| 10 or more years | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.2) | (68.3) | (31.6) | (0.0) | (4.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.1) | 22 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 8.4 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 53.6 | 31.0 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 371 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Christian | 8.1 | 3.2 | 14.6 | 58.1 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 62 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 8.1 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 45.2 | 42.6 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 272 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 7.9 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 49.1 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 51 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 6.9 | 1.3 | 12.8 | 48.6 | 40.4 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 376 |
| Other Backward Classes | 9.8 | 3.0 | 13.1 | 54.0 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 266 |
| Others | 8.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 44.5 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | (6.3) | (18.7) | (49.9) | (43.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.3) | 16 |
| Second | 16.1 | 4.8 | 14.6 | 45.0 | 37.2 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 62 |
| Middle | 11.7 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 46.3 | 38.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 250 |
| Fourth | 5.2 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 54.1 | 34.4 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 331 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 54.3 | 32.1 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 59 |
| Sikkim | 8.1 | 2.0 | 12.4 | 50.5 | 36.0 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 718 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

| Background characteristics | Any delivery complication | Type of delivery complications | | | | | | | Number of Women** |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | | Premature labour | Excessive bleeding | Prolonged labour | obstructed labour | Breech presentation | Convulsion high BP | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 80.8 | 38.9 | 25.0 | 55.6 | 75.0 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 73.1 | 38.8 | 20.0 | 53.8 | 72.6 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 75.2 | 37.7 | 27.8 | 47.7 | 72.7 | 6.1 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 68.5 | 42.6 | 24.9 | 43.2 | 74.6 | 5.3 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 245 |
| 35+ | 70.7 | 42.0 | 26.1 | 53.8 | 76.5 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 73.9 | 38.9 | 20.9 | 55.6 | 70.1 | 5.2 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 521 |
| 2 | 71.9 | 35.6 | 28.9 | 45.4 | 75.0 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 391 |
| 3 | 77.3 | 39.6 | 24.7 | 46.2 | 76.9 | 2.2 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 234 |
| 4+ | 70.3 | 45.3 | 25.5 | 49.0 | 75.5 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 73.9 | 40.3 | 24.1 | 50.1 | 73.9 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 59.0 | 17.1 | 34.1 | 51.2 | 65.9 | 4.9 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Number of ANC Visits | | | | | | | | | |
| No visit | 59.4 | 29.7 | 33.8 | 45.9 | 71.6 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 116 |
| 1 | 74.0 | 43.9 | 22.0 | 43.9 | 68.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 54 |
| 2 | 74.1 | 49.7 | 21.6 | 45.2 | 68.3 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 258 |
| 3+ | 74.5 | 37.4 | 24.4 | 52.2 | 75.4 | 5.5 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 988 |
| Delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal | 74.1 | 39.6 | 24.0 | 47.7 | 74.7 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 1,197 |
| Caesarean | 58.8 | 39.8 | 20.5 | 55.4 | 56.6 | 15.7 | 25.3 | 2.4 | 140 |
| By Instrument or Assisted | 85.9 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 76.5 | 79.4 | 5.9 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 79 |
| Place of Delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Government facility | 76.9 | 40.5 | 25.2 | 57.4 | 73.4 | 5.2 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 654 |
| Private facility | 61.8 | 46.4 | 25.0 | 60.7 | 50.0 | 10.7 | 25.0 | 3.6 | 45 |
| Home | 70.5 | 38.1 | 23.8 | 41.9 | 74.6 | 3.4 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 701 |
| Other | (74.9) | (33.3) | (16.7) | (58.3) | (91.7) | (16.7) | (16.7) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Sikkim | 73.2 | 39.4 | 24.5 | 50.1 | 73.6 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 1,416 |

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post-delivery complication | | | | | Number of women** |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | | High fever | Lower abdominal pain | Foul smelling vaginal discharge | Excessive bleeding | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.2 | 18.1 | 24.1 | 13.3 | 28.9 | 26.5 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 49.0 | 12.6 | 26.4 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 24.6 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 46.3 | 12.5 | 26.9 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 26.0 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 47.8 | 15.5 | 29.8 | 13.1 | 20.4 | 26.9 | 245 |
| 35+ | 42.1 | 17.2 | 28.0 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 23.6 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 48.8 | 12.9 | 25.5 | 11.9 | 19.8 | 23.4 | 521 |
| 2 | 45.4 | 13.6 | 23.8 | 14.3 | 20.5 | 24.6 | 391 |
| 3 | 47.9 | 14.1 | 30.3 | 9.0 | 17.9 | 27.4 | 234 |
| 4+ | 46.7 | 16.3 | 33.0 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 28.8 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 47.9 | 14.0 | 27.6 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 25.9 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 37.8 | 13.0 | 18.8 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 17.4 | 69 |
| Delivery | | | | | | | |
| Normal | 47.5 | 14.5 | 27.4 | 13.4 | 20.2 | 26.0 | 1,197 |
| Caesarean | 49.2 | 11.4 | 27.1 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 26.4 | 140 |
| By Instrument or Assisted | 41.9 | 10.1 | 24.1 | 13.9 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 79 |
| Place of Delivery | | | | | | | |
| Government facility | 46.3 | 14.1 | 25.7 | 11.5 | 17.7 | 24.6 | 654 |
| Private facility | 50.7 | 17.8 | 28.9 | 4.4 | 15.6 | 28.9 | 45 |
| Home | 47.5 | 13.1 | 28.1 | 15.0 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 701 |
| Others | (81.2) | (31.3) | (43.8) | (6.3) | (31.3) | (37.5) | 16 |
| Who Conducted the Last Delivery | | | | | | | |
| Doctor | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV | 44.4 | 9.3 | 26.7 | 12.8 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 86 |
| Other Health Personal | (59.8) | (20.0) | (40.0) | (20.0) | (20.0) | (30.0) | 10 |
| Dai | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Relatives/Friends | 46.9 | 14.0 | 27.5 | 14.8 | 21.9 | 25.5 | 549 |
| Others | 56.6 | 11.3 | 37.7 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 26.4 | 53 |
| No One | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Sikkim | 47.4 | 13.9 | 27.2 | 12.9 | 19.6 | 25.5 | 1,416 |

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

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

| Background characteristics | Check up within 2 weeks after delivery | Check up within 48 hours after delivery | Number of Women** |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Age group | | | |
| 15-19 | 57.8 | 54.2 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 51.3 | 45.6 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 50.9 | 44.3 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 46.1 | 42.1 | 245 |
| 35+ | 39.5 | 38.2 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | |
| 0 | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 63.2 | 60.2 | 521 |
| 2 | 50.3 | 43.8 | 391 |
| 3 | 43.2 | 33.9 | 234 |
| 4+ | 25.4 | 21.6 | 264 |
| Residence | | | |
| Rural | 47.7 | 42.6 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 80.0 | 74.9 | 69 |
| Education | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 29.6 | 24.2 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 43.2 | 35.2 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 52.8 | 48.9 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 82.2 | 78.1 | 214 |
| Religion | | | |
| Hindu | 49.2 | 43.8 | 739 |
| Muslim | (58.8) | (50.0) | 16 |
| Christian | 56.8 | 53.1 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo Buddhist | 46.9 | 42.1 | 519 |
| Others | (83.3) | (66.7) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 56.3 | 46.8 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 44.4 | 39.8 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 52.7 | 47.5 | 568 |
| Others | 62.5 | 61.1 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | |
| Lowest | (10.5) | (10.6) | 19 |
| Second | 36.8 | 29.9 | 87 |
| Middle | 33.0 | 27.6 | 355 |
| Fourth | 46.0 | 39.5 | 620 |
| Highest | 78.3 | 76.0 | 335 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 49.3 | 44.2 | 1,416 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 49..4 | 44.3 | 1,402 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Who had complication during pregnancy | Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹ | Who had delivery complication | Who had post-delivery complication | Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ² | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 83.2 | 55.5 | 80.8 | 54.2 | 14.6 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 73.9 | 45.1 | 73.1 | 49.0 | 31.9 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 72.1 | 44.3 | 75.2 | 46.3 | 34.2 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 64.0 | 50.1 | 68.5 | 47.8 | 27.7 | 245 |
| 35+ | 70.8 | 39.4 | 70.7 | 42.1 | 33.9 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 77.1 | 51.1 | 73.9 | 48.8 | 28.6 | 521 |
| 2 | 70.1 | 40.9 | 71.9 | 45.4 | 34.7 | 391 |
| 3 | 68.7 | 39.1 | 77.3 | 47.9 | 38.4 | 234 |
| 4+ | 66.2 | 45.5 | 70.3 | 46.7 | 23.8 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 71.8 | 45.6 | 73.9 | 47.9 | 30.2 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 71.5 | 46.1 | 59.0 | 37.8 | 47.8 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 62.9 | 41.1 | 73.6 | 47.1 | 24.2 | 360 |
| Less than five years | 68.4 | 41.8 | 78.0 | 46.9 | 27.2 | 288 |
| 5-9 years | 77.5 | 45.4 | 73.9 | 50.7 | 34.9 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 76.6 | 57.5 | 64.1 | 39.9 | 37.3 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 76.7 | 45.7 | 75.0 | 50.5 | 30.9 | 739 |
| Muslim | (73.6) | (64.0) | (71.9) | (40.5) | (21.1) | 16 |
| Christian | 69.0 | 52.2 | 77.3 | 51.5 | 31.1 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo Buddhist | 65.1 | 43.3 | 70.1 | 42.3 | 30.8 | 519 |
| Others | (90.2) | (33.2) | (50.0) | (40.2) | (49.9) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 78.0 | 54.3 | 78.9 | 51.6 | 35.2 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 66.5 | 41.7 | 73.0 | 44.4 | 31.6 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 77.0 | 47.5 | 73.0 | 51.0 | 29.3 | 568 |
| Others | 72.6 | 52.7 | 66.6 | 38.9 | 32.4 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (63.3) | (42.1) | (73.6) | (47.5) | (22.1) | 19 |
| Second | 76.9 | 57.2 | 76.0 | 52.8 | 22.4 | 87 |
| Middle | 68.7 | 32.6 | 76.9 | 47.3 | 27.8 | 355 |
| Fourth | 70.0 | 49.1 | 74.8 | 48.4 | 28.2 | 620 |
| Highest | 77.4 | 49.3 | 65.6 | 44.2 | 43.0 | 335 |
| Sikkim | 71.8 | 45.7 | 73.2 | 47.4 | 30.9 | 1,416 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication during pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

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

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

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

| District | Percentage of women ¹ | | | | | Number of women** |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Who had complication during pregnancy | Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ² | Who had delivery complication | Who had post-delivery complication | Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³ | |
| North Sikkim | 60.4 | 49.9 | 73.8 | 31.9 | 38.6 | 392 |
| West Sikkim | 76.7 | 42.9 | 76.6 | 65.0 | 26.0 | 283 |
| South Sikkim | 76.3 | 47.7 | 73.7 | 49.6 | 32.7 | 427 |
| East Sikkim | 79.8 | 44.3 | 71.8 | 40.6 | 29.7 | 314 |
| Sikkim | 71.8 | 45.7 | 73.2 | 47.4 | 30.9 | 1,416 |

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

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

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

| Background characteristic | Blue tongue & lips | Difficulty in breathing | Cold/hot to touch | Develop yellow staining on palm and soles | Abnormal movement | Poor sucking of breast | Baby did not cry | Number of Women** |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 24.2 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 35.0 | 26.6 | 45.9 | 48.3 | 83 |
| 20-24 | 34.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 33.4 | 35.4 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 451 |
| 25-29 | 35.8 | 42.5 | 38.8 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 52.5 | 50.1 | 480 |
| 30-34 | 32.3 | 39.6 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 32.3 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 245 |
| 35+ | 39.6 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 35.8 | 31.2 | 58.8 | 55.5 | 157 |
| No. of Living Children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| 1 | 35.8 | 41.8 | 39.8 | 32.7 | 34.9 | 51.7 | 51.5 | 521 |
| 2 | 32.4 | 41.6 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 31.5 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 391 |
| 3 | 35.9 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 38.0 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 234 |
| 4+ | 33.7 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 31.7 | 28.8 | 53.2 | 49.3 | 264 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 35.0 | 42.5 | 39.9 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 53.0 | 51.9 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 24.2 | 19.1 | 25.8 | 17.0 | 7.2 | 41.1 | 42.2 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non literate ^a | 29.0 | 32.9 | 34.1 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 45.4 | 42.8 | 360 |
| Less than 5 years | 31.7 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 29.9 | 28.5 | 51.2 | 48.7 | 288 |
| 9-10 years | 39.1 | 47.9 | 44.2 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 56.7 | 56.2 | 554 |
| 10 or more years | 35.3 | 43.0 | 40.4 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 55.0 | 57.3 | 214 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 32.4 | 40.3 | 37.0 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 739 |
| Muslim | (6.2) | (16.0) | (18.3) | (16.3) | (12.3) | (34.9) | (38.6) | 16 |
| Christian | 37.9 | 44.7 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 38.7 | 59.9 | 58.4 | 132 |
| Buddhist/Neo Buddhist | 37.4 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 53.8 | 52.4 | 519 |
| Others | (40.2) | (40.0) | (39.8) | (19.9) | (19.9) | (59.8) | (69.8) | 10 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 32.2 | 42.6 | 36.1 | 33.2 | 36.0 | 48.8 | 52.3 | 102 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 37.6 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 690 |
| Other Backward Classes | 32.0 | 41.1 | 38.2 | 31.5 | 29.9 | 53.6 | 50.0 | 568 |
| Others | 25.2 | 30.6 | 37.8 | 30.5 | 28.8 | 39.6 | 41.4 | 56 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (21.2) | (31.7) | (31.7) | (21.2) | (21.1) | (37.1) | (47.6) | 19 |
| Second | 27.6 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 31.1 | 27.6 | 44.9 | 41.4 | 87 |
| Middle | 37.2 | 43.1 | 39.5 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 49.3 | 47.4 | 355 |
| Fourth | 34.1 | 43.0 | 39.6 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 56.2 | 53.7 | 620 |
| Highest | 34.8 | 39.1 | 40.2 | 34.7 | 33.0 | 51.7 | 54.3 | 335 |
| Sikkim | 34.5 | 41.3 | 39.2 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 52.5 | 51.4 | 1,416 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

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

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

| Background characteristics | Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth | Number of children** | Percentage among those who received check-up ^b | | | Number of children ^{4**} |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Government ¹ | Private ² | Home ³ | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 55.7 | 79 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44 |
| 20-24 | 45.3 | 423 | 93.0 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 190 |
| 25-29 | 46.2 | 369 | 88.4 | 11.0 | 0.6 | 168 |
| 30-34 | 41.4 | 165 | 88.0 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 67 |
| 35-39 | 38.6 | 72 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 27 |
| 40-44 | (10.5) | 19 | * | * | * | 2 |
| 45-49 | * | 8 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 42.9 | 1,082 | 92.4 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 458 |
| Urban | 77.4 | 53 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 41 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 25.4 | 279 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Less than 5 years | 33.6 | 232 | 95.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 77 |
| 5-9 years | 49.1 | 456 | 92.8 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 222 |
| 10 or more years | 78.0 | 168 | 79.7 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 131 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 42.4 | 594 | 87.3 | 11.8 | 0.9 | 247 |
| Muslim | (52.9) | 17 | * | * | * | 9 |
| Christian | 54.5 | 102 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 55 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 44.5 | 413 | 93.5 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 183 |
| Others | * | 9 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 53.5 | 87 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 46 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 41.2 | 544 | 94.7 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 223 |
| Other Backward Classes | 45.8 | 462 | 87.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 207 |
| Others | 54.1 | 37 | (68.8) | (31.3) | (0.0) | 20 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (13.3) | 18 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | 29.4 | 87 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25 |
| Middle | 30.5 | 282 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 85 |
| Fourth | 39.6 | 490 | 93.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 192 |
| Highest | 75.9 | 258 | 84.0 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 195 |
| Sikkim | 44.5 | 1,135 | 90.9 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 499 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.² Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Children received Colostrum/Khees ^b | Percentage of women started breastfeeding | | | Number of children** |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Within one hour of birth | Within 24 hours of birth ¹ | After 24 hours of birth | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 74.7 | 60.8 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 79 |
| 20-24 | 74.3 | 63.3 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 423 |
| 25-29 | 75.9 | 64.6 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 369 |
| 30-34 | 77.1 | 63.0 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 165 |
| 35-39 | 65.8 | 61.1 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 72 |
| 40-44 | (63.2) | (78.9) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 19 |
| 45-49 | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 75.3 | 64.6 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 1,082 |
| Urban | 59.5 | 45.8 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 53 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 63.8 | 70.5 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 279 |
| Less than 5 years | 75.8 | 62.3 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 232 |
| 5-9 years | 77.7 | 65.6 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 456 |
| 10 or more years | 81.7 | 48.5 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 168 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 70.5 | 60.7 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 594 |
| Muslim | (56.3) | (47.1) | (75.0) | (25.0) | 17 |
| Christian | 77.2 | 60.7 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 102 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 80.7 | 68.9 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 413 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 73.6 | 66.0 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 87 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 79.3 | 69.1 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 544 |
| Other Backward Classes | 71.3 | 59.2 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 462 |
| Others | 54.6 | 30.0 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 37 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | (73.3) | (55.6) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 18 |
| Second | 76.5 | 72.5 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 87 |
| Middle | 74.6 | 68.8 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 282 |
| Fourth | 74.4 | 64.7 | 93.8 | 6.2 | 490 |
| Highest | 74.2 | 53.8 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 258 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 74.5 | 63.6 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 1,135 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 75.1 | 64.7 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 1,101 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Sikkim, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status ¹ | | | Solid/semi-solid food | Number of children** |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Other fluids | Semi-solid food | Solid food | | |
| <2 | 66.6 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 39 |
| 2-3 | 46.0 | 14.4 | 27.0 | 5.4 | 32.4 | 56 |
| 4-5 | 14.1 | 20.1 | 42.3 | 7.3 | 49.6 | 49 |
| 6-8 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 48.0 | 38.0 | 86.0 | 97 |
| 9-11 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 29.6 | 64.0 | 93.6 | 108 |
| 12-17 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 85.7 | 91.3 | 196 |
| 18-23 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 83.9 | 85.9 | 199 |
| 24-35 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 49.0 | 52.0 | 390 |
| 6-9 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 47.4 | 41.4 | 88.8 | 131 |
| 6-35 ² | 13.6 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 63.8 | 74.5 | 990 |
| 6-9 (15-44) [†] | 1.6 | 6.2 | 47.6 | 42.4 | 90.0 | 127 |
| 6-35 ² (15-44) [†] | 13.9 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 63.6 | 74.5 | 959 |
| Median duration(months) | 2.43 | 3.33 | 5.61 | 9.49 | 7.55 | 1,135 |

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

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Exclusive breastfeeding | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | 0-5 months | Number of children** |
| Age group | | |
| 15-19 | (39.1) | 23 |
| 20-24 | 43.7 | 52 |
| 25-29 | 36.5 | 43 |
| 30-34 | (33.3) | 15 |
| 35-39 | (60.2) | 10 |
| 40-44 | * | 2 |
| 45-49 | nc | 0 |
| Residence | | |
| Rural | 40.0 | 140 |
| Urban | * | 5 |
| Mother's education | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 33.2 | 30 |
| Less than 5 years | 40.1 | 30 |
| 5-9 years | 42.5 | 54 |
| 10 or more years | 43.5 | 31 |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 46.0 | 75 |
| Muslim | * | 2 |
| Christian | (19.8) | 10 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 34.0 | 56 |
| Others | * | 2 |
| Castes/Tribes | | |
| Scheduled Castes | (58.3) | 12 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 31.4 | 67 |
| Other Backward Classes | 45.2 | 63 |
| Others | * | 3 |
| Wealth index | | |
| Lowest | nc | 0 |
| Second | * | 7 |
| Middle | 37.7 | 37 |
| Fourth | 39.7 | 73 |
| Highest | 48.2 | 28 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 40.3 | 145 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 40.0 | 142 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

| Districts | Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a | Percentage started breastfeeding | | | Number of children** |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Within one hour of birth | Within 24 hours of birth ¹ | After 24 hours of birth | |
| North Sikkim | 84.0 | 72.3 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 321 |
| West Sikkim | 64.8 | 72.8 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 228 |
| South Sikkim | 77.5 | 55.6 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 347 |
| East Sikkim | 69.9 | 52.9 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 239 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 74.5 | 63.6 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 1,135 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 75.1 | 64.7 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 1,101 |

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | DPT | | | Polio | | | | Measles | Full vaccination ¹ | No vaccination | Vaccination card seen | Number of children** | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 98.4 | 97.9 | 97.1 | 87.5 | 13.8 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 85.2 | 91.9 | 76.1 | 0.5 | 65.7 | 384 |
| Urban | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (94.7) | (100.0) | (94.7) | (0.0) | (78.9) | 19 |
| Sex of the child | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.2 | 98.6 | 97.7 | 88.5 | 14.2 | 97.7 | 96.3 | 88.6 | 94.0 | 80.3 | 0.5 | 68.8 | 218 |
| Female | 98.9 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 87.6 | 11.8 | 98.4 | 96.2 | 81.9 | 90.3 | 72.8 | 0.5 | 63.4 | 185 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 99.4 | 97.5 | 96.2 | 85.0 | 10.6 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 86.3 | 93.7 | 75.6 | 0.0 | 65.3 | 161 |
| 2 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 95.4 | 12.1 | 96.3 | 93.5 | 85.2 | 95.3 | 80.6 | 0.9 | 71.3 | 107 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 85.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 84.8 | 92.8 | 76.2 | 0.0 | 69.0 | 69 |
| 4+ | 96.7 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 85.2 | 27.9 | 95.1 | 91.8 | 83.6 | 81.9 | 72.1 | 1.6 | 55.9 | 61 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 90.4 | 17.3 | 96.2 | 94.2 | 84.0 | 82.7 | 74.4 | 0.9 | 63.9 | 103 |
| Less than 5 years | 98.9 | 98.9 | 97.9 | 83.1 | 22.1 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 79.0 | 96.8 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 62.1 | 95 |
| 5-9 years | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 89.1 | 7.0 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 91.1 | 95.5 | 82.8 | 0.6 | 73.2 | 156 |
| 10 or more years | 100.0 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 89.6 | 6.3 | 97.9 | 93.8 | 83.4 | 93.8 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 57.3 | 49 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 99.1 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 87.6 | 10.1 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 88.6 | 92.2 | 78.4 | 0.5 | 68.2 | 218 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Christian | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 93.5 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 31 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 98.0 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 87.2 | 18.2 | 98.0 | 96.0 | 83.9 | 92.6 | 75.9 | 0.7 | 64.5 | 149 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 85.1 | 74.3 | 0.0 | 77.3 | 33 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 97.8 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 86.6 | 15.6 | 97.3 | 95.2 | 85.5 | 92.5 | 75.3 | 1.1 | 63.5 | 186 |
| Other Backward Classes | 98.8 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 87.4 | 11.9 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 84.5 | 94.0 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 167 |
| Others | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (6.3) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (87.5) | (87.5) | (81.3) | (0.0) | (68.8) | 16 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Second | (85.7) | (85.7) | (85.7) | (78.6) | (28.6) | (78.6) | (78.6) | (64.3) | (71.4) | (57.1) | (7.1) | (42.9) | 14 |
| Middle | 97.6 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 86.9 | 13.1 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 84.6 | 91.6 | 76.2 | 0.0 | 70.3 | 84 |
| Fourth | 98.9 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 85.6 | 17.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 84.0 | 92.8 | 75.2 | 0.6 | 60.8 | 181 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 93.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 91.2 | 94.1 | 82.1 | 0.0 | 75.8 | 120 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 98.5 | 98.0 | 97.3 | 88.1 | 13.1 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 85.5 | 92.3 | 76.8 | 0.5 | 66.3 | 403 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 98.5 | 98.0 | 97.2 | 88.7 | 13.0 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 86.6 | 92.5 | 77.8 | 0.5 | 67.8 | 390 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

| Districts | Percentage immunized | | | | | | | | Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ² | Number of children** |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|------|---|----------------------|
| | Vaccination card seen | BCG | DPT3 | Polio 0 | Polio 3 | Measles | Full ¹ | None | | |
| North Sikkim | 64.3 | 99.0 | 89.5 | 18.0 | 89.0 | 95.8 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 119 |
| West Sikkim | 49.7 | 99.0 | 88.3 | 11.4 | 75.7 | 95.5 | 69.0 | 1.0 | 92.3 | 70 |
| South Sikkim | 66.6 | 97.7 | 84.8 | 15.3 | 83.0 | 91.4 | 73.9 | 0.0 | 88.5 | 134 |
| East Sikkim | 79.1 | 98.9 | 93.0 | 5.1 | 94.3 | 89.0 | 85.7 | 1.1 | 90.1 | 80 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 66.3 | 98.5 | 88.1 | 13.1 | 85.5 | 92.3 | 76.8 | 0.5 | 90.6 | 403 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 67.8 | 98.5 | 88.7 | 13.0 | 86.6 | 92.5 | 77.8 | 0.5 | 86.8 [#] | 390 |

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.² Children aged 12-35 months.[#] Children aged 9-35 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Place of vaccination | | | | | Number of children** |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| | Government health sector | | | Private health sector ² | Others | |
| | Sub-Centre | Primary Health centre | Other government health facility ¹ | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 50.1 | 18.9 | 41.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1,071 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 53 |
| Sex of the child | | | | | | |
| Male | 47.8 | 17.1 | 46.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 574 |
| Female | 47.3 | 19.0 | 41.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 550 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 44.7 | 18.9 | 47.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 454 |
| 2 | 49.2 | 18.6 | 37.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 309 |
| 3 | 43.3 | 14.7 | 50.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 167 |
| 4+ | 56.9 | 17.1 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 180 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 49.6 | 18.5 | 41.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 277 |
| Less than 5 years | 51.2 | 20.6 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 227 |
| 5-9 years | 48.2 | 18.5 | 41.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 453 |
| 10 or more years | 37.8 | 12.6 | 59.9 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 167 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 45.7 | 17.5 | 45.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 589 |
| Muslim | (18.8) | (18.8) | (68.8) | (0.0) | (6.3) | 16 |
| Christian | 47.2 | 17.3 | 45.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 104 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 51.9 | 19.4 | 39.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 406 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 37.4 | 16.4 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 84 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 53.8 | 18.1 | 38.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 535 |
| Other Backward Classes | 44.0 | 18.9 | 47.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 462 |
| Others | 29.2 | 13.1 | 52.4 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 38 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (46.7) | (33.3) | (33.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 15 |
| Second | 37.2 | 17.0 | 51.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 35 |
| Middle | 52.2 | 19.1 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 199 |
| Fourth | 55.0 | 19.0 | 37.8 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 487 |
| Highest | 36.9 | 15.8 | 57.1 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 388 |
| Sikkim | 47.6 | 18.0 | 43.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1,124 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A | Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A | Children who received Hepatitis-B injection | Number of children** |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|
| Age of the child | | | | |
| 12-23 months | 87.6 | 12.2 | 91.4 | 403 |
| 24-35 months | 92.1 | 26.3 | 93.2 | 390 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 89.3 | 20.0 | 92.1 | 755 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 6.6 | 96.9 | 38 |
| Sex of the child | | | | |
| Male | 90.3 | 18.8 | 91.7 | 413 |
| Female | 89.2 | 19.9 | 92.9 | 380 |
| Birth order | | | | |
| 1 | 91.3 | 17.8 | 93.6 | 290 |
| 2 | 90.2 | 21.3 | 94.0 | 233 |
| 3 | 88.2 | 12.0 | 93.5 | 118 |
| 4+ | 87.0 | 23.1 | 87.1 | 139 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 82.7 | 17.4 | 87.7 | 218 |
| Less than 5 years | 90.2 | 21.0 | 91.6 | 164 |
| 5-9 years | 92.3 | 20.5 | 94.9 | 310 |
| 10 or more years | 97.0 | 16.5 | 95.5 | 101 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 89.9 | 17.9 | 90.8 | 417 |
| Muslim | (81.8) | (11.1) | (81.8) | 11 |
| Christian | 88.5 | 31.4 | 95.1 | 61 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 90.3 | 18.6 | 93.9 | 298 |
| Others | * | * | * | 6 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 90.7 | 4.1 | 90.7 | 53 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 90.2 | 19.8 | 93.0 | 387 |
| Other Backward Classes | 89.6 | 20.3 | 92.2 | 318 |
| Others | 84.1 | 22.4 | 85.6 | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | (50.0) | (0.0) | (50.0) | 10 |
| Second | 77.7 | 14.2 | 92.6 | 27 |
| Middle | 90.5 | 19.4 | 86.5 | 148 |
| Fourth | 90.8 | 22.1 | 93.6 | 346 |
| Highest | 90.9 | 16.3 | 95.3 | 262 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 89.8 | 19.3 | 92.3 | 793 |
| Sikkim (15-44)^{#†} | 86.8 | 18.2 | 91.0 | 901 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

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

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Knowledge of diarrhoea management | Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹ | | | | | Number of women** | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | Give ORS | Salt and sugar solution | Continue normal food | Continue breast-feeding | Give plenty of fluids | | Others |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 60.6 | 48.5 | 35.3 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 42.5 | 163 |
| 20-24 | 85.9 | 52.6 | 45.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 42.6 | 660 |
| 25-29 | 94.4 | 56.5 | 54.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 46.2 | 894 |
| 30-34 | 96.9 | 52.0 | 60.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 8.7 | 49.5 | 807 |
| 35-39 | 94.9 | 47.8 | 61.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 55.7 | 743 |
| 40-44 | 95.1 | 38.0 | 60.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 55.0 | 618 |
| 45-49 | 96.2 | 33.1 | 65.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 55.0 | 514 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 92.7 | 46.8 | 56.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 49.8 | 4,116 |
| Urban | 93.8 | 63.6 | 61.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 56.8 | 283 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 92.4 | 36.0 | 55.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 51.8 | 1,521 |
| Less than 5 years | 92.6 | 39.3 | 55.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 50.8 | 834 |
| 5-9 years | 92.4 | 53.9 | 58.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 49.5 | 1,441 |
| 10 or more years | 94.7 | 74.8 | 60.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 12.9 | 47.2 | 603 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 92.6 | 47.1 | 58.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 52.1 | 2,339 |
| Muslim | 88.1 | 54.0 | 52.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 54.5 | 41 |
| Christian | 95.3 | 50.8 | 56.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 48.4 | 358 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 92.7 | 48.6 | 56.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 47.5 | 1,637 |
| Others | (25.0) | (45.0) | 55.9 | (0.0) | (5.0) | (5.0) | (75.0) | 24 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 92.6 | 48.8 | 55.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 54.1 | 277 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 92.5 | 47.8 | 55.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 48.3 | 2,069 |
| Other Backward Classes | 93.1 | 47.3 | 59.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 51.2 | 1,868 |
| Others | 91.1 | 51.3 | 52.7 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 10.2 | 56.6 | 167 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.3 | 39.1 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 50.1 | 39 |
| Second | 88.8 | 42.6 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 48.9 | 196 |
| Middle | 92.5 | 40.4 | 52.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 48.4 | 890 |
| Fourth | 92.0 | 43.9 | 58.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 50.1 | 1,934 |
| Highest | 94.6 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 51.7 | 1,340 |
| Sikkim | 92.7 | 47.9 | 57.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 50.2 | 4,399 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹ | Number of children** | Given ORS | Children sought advice/treatment | Source of treatment | | | Number of children** |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Government health facility ² | Private health facility ³ | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 25 | 14.3 | 635 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 36 |
| 25-29 | 13.0 | 564 | 56.8 | 42.7 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 31 |
| 30-34 | 14.1 | 270 | 57.9 | 34.4 | (76.9) | (15.4) | (7.7) | 13 |
| 35-39 | 15.3 | 124 | 52.8 | 47.3 | * | * | * | 9 |
| 40-49 | 15.7 | 51 | 12.6 | 24.8 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 14.2 | 1,567 | 47.3 | 38.8 | 87.1 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 86 |
| Urban | 8.9 | 77 | 62.3 | 76.9 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 16.1 | 431 | 46.0 | 39.8 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Less than 5 years | 13.4 | 335 | 33.4 | 31.0 | (85.7) | (14.3) | (0.0) | 14 |
| 5-9 years | 14.5 | 647 | 50.8 | 42.8 | 87.4 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 40 |
| 10 or more years | 9.0 | 231 | 71.1 | 47.2 | * | * | * | 10 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 13.4 | 851 | 45.8 | 37.4 | 83.4 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 43 |
| Muslim | (13.6) | 22 | (33.3) | (66.7) | * | 0.0 | * | 2 |
| Christian | 18.8 | 160 | 59.9 | 46.9 | (92.9) | (7.1) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 12.7 | 598 | 46.6 | 40.9 | 83.8 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 31 |
| Others | (38.5) | 13 | (60.6) | (20.0) | * | * | * | 1 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 18.8 | 121 | 47.7 | 61.0 | (92.9) | (7.1) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Schedule Tribes | 13.3 | 791 | 46.6 | 39.2 | 85.3 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 41 |
| Other Backward Classes | 13.5 | 660 | 49.6 | 33.2 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 30 |
| Others | 15.6 | 65 | 50.4 | 50.4 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (4.8) | 21 | (100.0) | (100.0) | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 22.0 | 50 | 54.4 | 45.7 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Middle | 15.8 | 297 | 42.5 | 34.1 | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Fourth | 14.1 | 710 | 37.7 | 35.5 | 88.7 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 35 |
| Highest | 12.3 | 566 | 64.0 | 48.7 | 73.1 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 34 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 13.9 | 1,644 | 47.8 | 40.0 | 85.7 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 91 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 13.8 | 1,579 | 49.0 | 41.0 | 85.6 | 13.3 | 1.1 | 90 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Women aware of danger signs of ARI | Number of women** | Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹ | | | | | Source of treatment ⁵ | | | | | Number of children** | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Difficulty in breathing | Pain in chest and productive cough | Wheezing/whistling | Rapid breathing | Other signs ² | Children suffered from ARI ³ | Children sought advice/treatment ⁴ | Government health facility ⁶ | Private health facility ⁷ | Others | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 32.4 | 163 | 20.8 | 30.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 32.1 | 16.1 | 66.7 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 87 | |
| 20-24 | 51.2 | 660 | 23.3 | 40.9 | 19.7 | 7.8 | 27.6 | 12.4 | 57.7 | 70.2 | 27.7 | 2.1 | 549 | |
| 25-29 | 61.3 | 894 | 22.3 | 38.8 | 13.3 | 8.6 | 34.4 | 10.8 | 58.3 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 564 | |
| 30-34 | 73.9 | 807 | 23.0 | 39.8 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 34.6 | 9.6 | 54.5 | 85.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 270 | |
| 35-39 | 70.8 | 743 | 24.8 | 42.9 | 14.4 | 9.4 | 31.6 | 13.7 | 29.2 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 124 | |
| 40-44 | 72.1 | 618 | 20.7 | 40.3 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 34.7 | 8.1 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37 | |
| 45-49 | 74.9 | 514 | 23.9 | 40.6 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 39.3 | (21.4) | (33.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 14 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 65.5 | 4,116 | 22.8 | 40.0 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 33.9 | 12.1 | 54.6 | 75.7 | 21.7 | 2.6 | 1,568 | |
| Urban | 68.1 | 283 | 25.0 | 45.2 | 15.4 | 11.4 | 32.2 | 3.8 | 77.8 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 77 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literatea | 62.7 | 1,521 | 17.8 | 40.9 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 33.7 | 10.6 | 44.3 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 431 | |
| Less than 5 years | 64.2 | 834 | 21.4 | 42.4 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 32.4 | 14.9 | 54.4 | 81.8 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 336 | |
| 5-9 years | 65.9 | 1,441 | 24.9 | 38.3 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 34.9 | 13.0 | 56.5 | 70.4 | 25.9 | 3.7 | 647 | |
| 10 or more years | 75.1 | 603 | 31.6 | 40.9 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 33.4 | 5.2 | 82.8 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 231 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 67.4 | 2,339 | 23.8 | 39.9 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 35.0 | 13.4 | 53.7 | 71.9 | 26.6 | 1.6 | 852 | |
| Muslim | 54.1 | 41 | 15.1 | 58.5 | 29.6 | 19.4 | 26.9 | (4.3) | (60.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 22 | |
| Christian | 72.1 | 358 | 24.1 | 40.7 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 86.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 160 | |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 62.0 | 1,637 | 21.6 | 40.3 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 32.0 | 9.4 | 56.0 | 68.4 | 26.3 | 5.3 | 598 | |
| Others | (75.0) | 24 | (16.7) | (50.0) | (16.7) | (0.0) | (16.7) | (12.3) | (50.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 13 | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 63.3 | 277 | 20.5 | 35.6 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 33.5 | 12.2 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 121 | |
| Scheduled Tribes | 63.0 | 2,069 | 20.2 | 41.5 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 31.4 | 9.4 | 54.1 | 76.9 | 19.2 | 3.8 | 791 | |
| Other Backward Classes | 69.6 | 1,868 | 26.3 | 38.8 | 16.3 | 10.2 | 36.7 | 14.5 | 55.9 | 65.4 | 32.7 | 1.9 | 661 | |
| Others | 60.7 | 167 | 20.7 | 49.7 | 16.7 | 6.7 | 31.6 | 10.9 | 66.7 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 65 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 46.0 | 39 | 11.2 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 22.5 | (9.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 21 | |
| Second | 61.3 | 196 | 9.1 | 39.2 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 32.6 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 50 | |
| Middle | 62.2 | 890 | 17.6 | 41.1 | 14.1 | 9.8 | 31.5 | 13.1 | 47.4 | 82.4 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 297 | |
| Fourth | 65.5 | 1,934 | 23.3 | 40.1 | 15.8 | 9.1 | 34.5 | 11.7 | 53.8 | 81.4 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 711 | |
| Highest | 69.6 | 1,340 | 27.6 | 40.7 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 34.6 | 10.4 | 66.7 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 566 | |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 65.7 | 4,399 | 23.0 | 40.3 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 33.8 | 11.7 | 55.5 | 73.7 | 23.9 | 2.4 | 1,645 | |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 64.5 | 3,711 | 22.7 | 40.6 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 32.7 | 11.5 | 55.1 | 72.7 | 25.8 | 1.5 | 1,597 | |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.

⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

| Districts | Women aware of ORS | Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹ | Children sought advice/treatment | Children suffered from ARI ¹ | Children sought advice/treatment ² | Number of children** |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| North Sikkim | 50.4 | 12.9 | 43.0 | 8.6 | 64.9 | 461 |
| West Sikkim | 40.6 | 12.6 | 29.8 | 13.4 | 47.6 | 328 |
| South Sikkim | 46.5 | 16.6 | 34.0 | 15.9 | 50.4 | 502 |
| East Sikkim | 57.4 | 10.9 | 56.7 | 8.1 | 68.1 | 354 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 47.9 | 13.9 | 40.0 | 11.7 | 55.5 | 1,645 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 49.5 | 13.8 | 41.0 | 11.5 | 55.1 | 1,597 |

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

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

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

| Contraceptive methods | Ever married women | | | Currently married women | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Any method | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Any modern method ¹ | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
| Female sterilization | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 100.0 |
| Male sterilization | 97.2 | 97.1 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 99.0 |
| Intra Uterine Device | 96.5 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 100.0 |
| Pill | 99.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 100.0 |
| Emergency contraceptive pill | 25.8 | 23.9 | 53.0 | 25.9 | 24.1 | 52.1 |
| Injectables | 88.5 | 87.9 | 97.4 | 89.1 | 88.5 | 97.2 |
| Condom/ <i>nirodh</i> | 93.9 | 93.6 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 98.2 |
| Female condom | 12.3 | 11.9 | 18.4 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 18.2 |
| Rhythm method | 70.7 | 69.9 | 82.1 | 71.5 | 70.8 | 80.9 |
| Withdrawal method | 61.2 | 60.0 | 78.8 | 61.6 | 60.5 | 78.8 |
| Others | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Number of women** | 4,399 | 4,116 | 283 | 4,176 | 3,910 | 266 |

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

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Injectables | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Female condom | Rhythm method | Withdrawal method | Other | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 95.8 | 98.5 | 95.7 | 99.5 | 26.9 | 89.7 | 96.0 | 12.5 | 65.3 | 61.0 | 0.1 | 802 |
| 25-29 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 99.8 | 98.0 | 99.7 | 33.3 | 92.7 | 97.4 | 13.2 | 74.4 | 65.8 | 0.7 | 866 |
| 30-34 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 97.9 | 99.2 | 29.4 | 91.8 | 96.3 | 12.5 | 72.2 | 64.9 | 0.1 | 781 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 98.0 | 99.7 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 23.8 | 89.0 | 93.3 | 12.9 | 73.4 | 64.0 | 0.4 | 700 |
| 40-49 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 96.6 | 99.5 | 95.3 | 98.4 | 17.7 | 83.6 | 89.4 | 10.7 | 72.0 | 54.5 | 1.4 | 1,027 |
| No. of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 98.6 | 92.1 | 98.6 | 31.2 | 84.4 | 93.9 | 15.8 | 60.0 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 344 |
| 1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 97.5 | 99.7 | 37.5 | 93.6 | 96.2 | 14.4 | 73.5 | 70.6 | 0.9 | 873 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 97.7 | 99.6 | 28.9 | 92.5 | 96.7 | 12.7 | 73.4 | 63.9 | 0.4 | 1,179 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 22.3 | 88.0 | 94.4 | 11.1 | 73.2 | 62.7 | 0.4 | 810 |
| 4+ | 100.0 | 99.9 | 96.7 | 99.7 | 95.7 | 98.8 | 12.9 | 83.6 | 89.6 | 9.4 | 70.1 | 52.3 | 0.9 | 970 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 24.1 | 88.5 | 94.0 | 11.8 | 70.8 | 60.5 | 0.6 | 3,910 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 18.2 | 80.9 | 78.8 | 0.0 | 266 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 100.0 | 99.8 | 96.1 | 99.3 | 94.7 | 98.1 | 10.9 | 81.6 | 87.4 | 7.2 | 68.8 | 51.6 | 0.4 | 1,419 |
| Less than five years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 97.2 | 99.2 | 17.4 | 88.1 | 95.9 | 9.9 | 68.5 | 57.6 | 0.8 | 791 |
| 5-9 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 98.1 | 99.9 | 30.2 | 94.3 | 98.1 | 14.2 | 72.9 | 67.2 | 0.6 | 1,384 |
| 10 or more years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 96.3 | 99.8 | 23.3 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 0.9 | 582 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 99.5 | 96.9 | 99.3 | 26.0 | 88.6 | 94.5 | 12.8 | 73.4 | 63.0 | 0.7 | 2,210 |
| Muslim | 100.0 | 97.6 | 90.1 | 97.6 | 92.6 | 97.6 | 43.3 | 87.7 | 93.3 | 2.5 | 67.6 | 57.3 | 0.0 | 39 |
| Christian | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 25.0 | 88.3 | 93.9 | 10.0 | 72.7 | 64.5 | 0.3 | 341 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.6 | 99.5 | 96.7 | 99.1 | 25.6 | 90.0 | 94.1 | 12.2 | 68.5 | 59.2 | 0.5 | 1,565 |
| Others | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (14.3) | (90.5) | (95.2) | (9.5) | (81.0) | (61.9) | (0.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 99.6 | 94.1 | 98.8 | 26.8 | 90.0 | 92.6 | 10.2 | 64.8 | 54.5 | 0.4 | 255 |
| Scheduled tribes | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 97.1 | 99.3 | 24.5 | 88.7 | 94.0 | 11.5 | 70.0 | 59.3 | 0.6 | 1,966 |
| Other backward classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 26.1 | 89.1 | 94.9 | 13.0 | 73.4 | 64.4 | 0.6 | 1,775 |
| Others | 100.0 | 99.5 | 94.2 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 98.9 | 37.2 | 91.9 | 94.0 | 16.2 | 78.2 | 69.5 | 1.1 | 180 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 100.0 | 97.3 | 91.9 | 97.3 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 5.3 | 73.0 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 37 |
| Second | 100.0 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 98.9 | 94.5 | 98.9 | 12.7 | 81.3 | 87.9 | 7.7 | 70.2 | 48.2 | 0.0 | 182 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 98.7 | 95.3 | 98.3 | 12.4 | 83.1 | 90.2 | 8.8 | 71.7 | 58.0 | 0.8 | 838 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.2 | 99.7 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 19.9 | 88.8 | 94.4 | 11.1 | 69.7 | 57.3 | 0.6 | 1,842 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 98.3 | 99.8 | 45.8 | 95.0 | 98.1 | 17.2 | 74.6 | 72.5 | 0.5 | 1,277 |
| Sikkim | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.4 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 25.9 | 89.1 | 94.3 | 12.2 | 71.5 | 61.6 | 0.6 | 4,176 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

| District | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Injectables | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Female condom | Rhythm method | Withdrawal method | Other | Number of women** |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| North Sikkim | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 22.9 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 14.2 | 70.2 | 51.9 | 0.1 | 1,085 |
| West Sikkim | 100.0 | 99.8 | 97.0 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 99.4 | 20.7 | 82.4 | 92.5 | 8.3 | 75.3 | 65.6 | 0.8 | 834 |
| South Sikkim | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 99.7 | 96.6 | 98.6 | 22.6 | 86.9 | 94.8 | 12.1 | 72.9 | 63.3 | 0.9 | 1,254 |
| East Sikkim | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.3 | 99.4 | 96.4 | 99.1 | 39.1 | 94.0 | 95.2 | 16.6 | 71.3 | 68.1 | 0.5 | 1,003 |
| Sikkim | 100.0 | 99.9 | 97.4 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 25.9 | 89.1 | 94.3 | 12.2 | 71.5 | 61.6 | 0.6 | 4,176 |

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Injectables | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Female condom | Rhythm method | Withdrawal method | Other | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 46.5 | 33.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 156 |
| 20 - 24 | 76.4 | 64.2 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 44.5 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 646 |
| 25 - 29 | 88.5 | 79.8 | 5.2 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 56.6 | 1.2 | 11.0 | 17.7 | 0.3 | 28.8 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 866 |
| 30 - 34 | 92.3 | 85.6 | 7.8 | 25.6 | 18.3 | 57.2 | 0.8 | 11.2 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 26.7 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 781 |
| 35 - 39 | 92.9 | 86.6 | 6.1 | 34.0 | 20.7 | 53.6 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 18.6 | 0.3 | 700 |
| 40 - 44 | 89.3 | 81.5 | 6.8 | 35.4 | 21.6 | 46.3 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 16.0 | 0.4 | 562 |
| 45 - 49 | 84.6 | 74.1 | 4.7 | 34.3 | 15.2 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 32.9 | 14.4 | 0.2 | 465 |
| No. of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 28.5 | 18.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 344 |
| 1 | 83.2 | 67.5 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 13.6 | 45.3 | 1.7 | 9.7 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 0.2 | 873 |
| 2 | 95.3 | 88.5 | 5.8 | 29.6 | 22.0 | 55.5 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 16.1 | 0.3 | 31.5 | 17.7 | 0.2 | 1,179 |
| 3 | 95.2 | 90.2 | 7.9 | 37.9 | 22.2 | 56.9 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 16.9 | 0.1 | 810 |
| 4+ | 90.7 | 83.1 | 8.3 | 28.5 | 17.4 | 57.7 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 32.7 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 970 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 86.2 | 77.4 | 5.6 | 23.0 | 17.4 | 50.7 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 28.8 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 3,910 |
| Urban | 86.5 | 78.6 | 1.5 | 25.7 | 17.1 | 47.1 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 26.4 | 0.8 | 30.4 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 266 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 87.6 | 78.1 | 6.3 | 28.6 | 15.9 | 50.6 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 29.8 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 1,419 |
| Less than five years | 86.8 | 80.1 | 8.9 | 25.8 | 21.1 | 51.0 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 791 |
| 5-9 years | 85.0 | 76.8 | 3.8 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 52.3 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 1,384 |
| 10 or more years | 84.6 | 73.9 | 2.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 45.1 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 25.9 | 0.9 | 28.2 | 22.0 | 0.3 | 582 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 86.0 | 76.2 | 5.9 | 22.1 | 16.9 | 47.5 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 32.5 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 2,210 |
| Muslim | 80.8 | 68.3 | 2.5 | 21.8 | 15.0 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 30.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 39 |
| Christian | 87.9 | 77.6 | 7.1 | 22.6 | 19.0 | 52.0 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 341 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 86.2 | 79.8 | 4.3 | 24.9 | 18.0 | 54.8 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 1,565 |
| Others | (81.0) | (57.1) | (0.0) | (9.5) | (4.8) | (42.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (19.0) | (0.0) | (28.6) | (19.0) | (0.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 84.2 | 79.5 | 9.8 | 23.6 | 18.7 | 50.4 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 255 |
| Scheduled tribes | 87.0 | 79.7 | 4.2 | 24.1 | 18.6 | 54.9 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 1,966 |
| Other backward classes | 85.8 | 75.2 | 6.1 | 21.9 | 16.4 | 46.6 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 33.6 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 1,775 |
| Others | 83.8 | 73.7 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 15.2 | 0.6 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 180 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.3 | 78.5 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 16.2 | 59.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 37 |
| Second | 85.2 | 76.4 | 6.6 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 182 |
| Middle | 85.0 | 74.7 | 6.7 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 50.0 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 838 |
| Fourth | 85.3 | 77.1 | 6.2 | 23.2 | 17.7 | 51.2 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 28.0 | 15.1 | 0.2 | 1,842 |
| Highest | 88.3 | 79.9 | 3.0 | 26.6 | 17.6 | 48.2 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 20.2 | 0.3 | 29.2 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 1,277 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 86.2 | 77.5 | 5.4 | 23.1 | 17.4 | 50.5 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 28.9 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 4,176 |
| Sikkim (15-44) † | 86.4 | 77.9 | 5.4 | 21.7 | 17.7 | 51.0 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 28.4 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 3,711 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Rhythm method | With-drawal method | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 33.2 | 25.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 156 |
| 20 - 24 | 57.3 | 48.8 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 646 |
| 25 - 29 | 70.8 | 61.5 | 4.9 | 16.8 | 8.5 | 22.2 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 866 |
| 30 - 34 | 82.5 | 71.5 | 7.7 | 25.8 | 7.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 781 |
| 35 - 39 | 80.9 | 69.3 | 6.1 | 34.0 | 5.7 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 700 |
| 40 - 44 | 70.5 | 60.5 | 7.0 | 35.7 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 562 |
| 45 - 49 | 58.7 | 48.6 | 4.5 | 34.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 465 |
| No. of living children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No children | 14.9 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 344 |
| 1 child | 62.4 | 48.4 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 873 |
| 1 son | 66.4 | 51.3 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 25.7 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 11.2 | 3.7 | 489 |
| No son | 57.2 | 44.6 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 | 21.0 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 384 |
| 2 children | 81.6 | 72.1 | 5.8 | 29.7 | 8.6 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 1,179 |
| 1 or more sons | 82.7 | 74.3 | 6.2 | 32.4 | 8.9 | 17.7 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 994 |
| No sons | 75.5 | 60.4 | 3.2 | 15.1 | 7.0 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 185 |
| 3 children | 83.4 | 75.3 | 7.3 | 38.2 | 7.2 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 810 |
| 1 or more sons | 84.5 | 76.0 | 7.6 | 39.7 | 7.1 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 731 |
| No sons | 73.4 | 68.4 | 5.1 | 24.1 | 8.8 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 79 |
| 4+ children | 70.2 | 60.0 | 8.4 | 28.5 | 4.8 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 970 |
| 1 or more sons | 70.2 | 60.1 | 8.6 | 29.1 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 934 |
| No sons | 69.4 | 58.4 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 36 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 69.6 | 59.7 | 5.5 | 23.0 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 3,910 |
| Urban | 72.4 | 61.7 | 1.5 | 25.7 | 6.8 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 266 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 68.8 | 59.7 | 6.3 | 28.8 | 4.9 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 1,419 |
| Less than five years | 74.4 | 65.3 | 8.6 | 25.8 | 8.8 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 791 |
| 5-9 years | 70.1 | 59.3 | 3.8 | 19.9 | 7.7 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 1,384 |
| 10 or more years | 65.0 | 53.6 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 5.6 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 582 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 69.2 | 57.1 | 5.8 | 22.2 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 2,210 |
| Muslim | 55.9 | 48.4 | 2.5 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 39 |
| Christian | 69.7 | 58.0 | 7.1 | 22.6 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 341 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 71.2 | 64.6 | 4.3 | 25.0 | 8.1 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1,565 |
| Others | (52.4) | (33.3) | (0.0) | (9.5) | (0.0) | (14.3) | (4.8) | (4.8) | (14.3) | (4.8) | 21 |

Contd ...

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

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Rhythm method | With-drawal method | Number of women** |
|--|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 68.3 | 62.1 | 9.8 | 23.6 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 255 |
| Scheduled tribes | 70.7 | 63.0 | 4.2 | 24.1 | 8.0 | 18.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 1,966 |
| Other backward classes | 69.4 | 56.3 | 6.0 | 21.9 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 1,775 |
| Others | 65.7 | 55.6 | 3.3 | 25.2 | 2.8 | 14.3 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 180 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.8 | 59.4 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 37 |
| Second | 64.9 | 55.5 | 6.6 | 16.5 | 6.6 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 182 |
| Middle | 67.1 | 56.8 | 6.5 | 20.0 | 7.2 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 838 |
| Fourth | 69.6 | 60.5 | 6.1 | 23.3 | 7.5 | 16.9 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 1,842 |
| Highest | 72.7 | 61.4 | 2.9 | 26.6 | 5.0 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 1,277 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 69.8 | 59.8 | 5.3 | 23.2 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 4,176 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 71.2 | 61.2 | 5.4 | 21.8 | 7.1 | 18.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 3,711 |
| Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years. | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

| Background characteristics | IUD | | | | Pill | | Condom/Nirodh | Spacing method [†] | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | < 2 years | 2-3 years | 4 or more years | Number of IUD users** | > 6 months | Number of Pill users** | > 6 months | Number of condom/Nirodh users | > 6 months |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | (66.7) | (33.3) | (0.0) | 11 | (63.6) | 22 | * | 5 | 16.7 |
| 20 - 24 | 71.2 | 18.0 | 10.8 | 57 | 64.7 | 150 | 56.5 | 46 | 35.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 47.0 | 33.3 | 19.7 | 74 | 79.0 | 196 | 48.3 | 37 | 34.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 24.5 | 34.6 | 40.9 | 56 | 85.7 | 168 | 77.8 | 37 | 35.1 |
| 35 - 39 | 15.3 | 43.6 | 41.1 | 40 | 83.0 | 106 | 77.8 | 27 | 26.4 |
| 40 - 44 | (8.7) | (17.4) | (73.9) | 24 | 93.0 | 59 | * | 9 | 16.6 |
| 45 - 49 | (6.3) | (18.8) | (75.0) | 16 | (95.2) | 21 | * | 3 | na |
| No. of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | 1 | (56.3) | 16 | * | 9 | 3.9 |
| 1 | 51.7 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 71 | 75.2 | 212 | 56.6 | 62 | 37.8 |
| 2 | 38.8 | 32.0 | 29.2 | 101 | 80.1 | 224 | 67.9 | 60 | 34.6 |
| 3 | 24.8 | 30.0 | 45.2 | 58 | 78.1 | 138 | (83.3) | 18 | 29.0 |
| 4+ | 30.3 | 32.8 | 36.9 | 47 | 88.7 | 132 | (60.0) | 15 | 24.9 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 38.4 | 29.1 | 32.5 | 261 | 79.0 | 678 | 62.6 | 144 | 29.1 |
| Urban | (29.4) | (35.3) | (35.3) | 17 | 84.3 | 44 | (65.0) | 20 | 34.0 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 34.5 | 24.0 | 41.5 | 70 | 85.9 | 214 | (75.0) | 20 | 25.5 |
| Less than five years | 38.7 | 29.3 | 32.0 | 70 | 73.7 | 144 | (58.8) | 17 | 27.7 |
| 5-9 years | 40.1 | 28.8 | 31.1 | 107 | 76.9 | 261 | 57.7 | 69 | 31.9 |
| 10 or more years | 35.2 | 44.9 | 19.9 | 31 | 79.3 | 103 | 65.1 | 58 | 33.9 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 37.9 | 27.6 | 34.5 | 134 | 79.7 | 354 | 60.6 | 105 | 27.8 |
| Muslim | nc | nc | nc | 0 | * | 8 | nc | 0 | 15.5 |
| Christian | (64.7) | (29.4) | (5.9) | 18 | 85.6 | 56 | (78.6) | 14 | 27.1 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 33.8 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 126 | 78.0 | 300 | 61.5 | 44 | 32.7 |
| Others | nc | nc | nc | 0 | * | 4 | * | 1 | 28.0 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | (53.8) | (23.1) | (23.1) | 14 | 76.1 | 46 | * | 7 | 26.7 |
| Scheduled tribes | 36.3 | 31.2 | 32.5 | 158 | 77.1 | 368 | 70.8 | 65 | 32.1 |
| Other backward classes | 37.8 | 27.7 | 34.5 | 101 | 83.8 | 282 | 57.9 | 79 | 27.7 |
| Others | * | * | * | 5 | 67.3 | 26 | (46.2) | 13 | 21.5 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | 4 | (72.7) | 11 | nc | 0 | 36.6 |
| Second | (91.7) | (0.0) | (8.3) | 12 | 92.3 | 40 | * | 1 | 30.7 |
| Middle | 35.6 | 37.2 | 27.1 | 61 | 81.0 | 153 | (78.3) | 23 | 29.0 |
| Fourth | 37.4 | 26.8 | 35.8 | 138 | 77.9 | 317 | 47.7 | 55 | 29.1 |
| Highest | 30.3 | 33.8 | 35.9 | 63 | 78.0 | 201 | 67.6 | 85 | 29.7 |
| Sikkim | 37.8 | 29.7 | 32.5 | 278 | 79.3 | 722 | 62.6 | 164 | 29.4 |

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

| Background characteristics | Age at the time of sterilization | | | | | | Total ¹ | Mean age of sterilization | Number of women** |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | <20 | 20 -24 | 25 -29 | 30 -34 | 35 -39 | 40 + | | | |
| Years since sterilization | | | | | | | | | |
| <2 | 0.7 | 23.3 | 36.5 | 22.9 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 140 |
| 2-3 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 44.8 | 21.7 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 151 |
| 4-5 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 37.3 | 26.7 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 151 |
| 6-7 | 0.7 | 17.6 | 38.0 | 29.4 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 147 |
| 8-9 | 2.0 | 20.2 | 36.2 | 25.5 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 149 |
| 10+ | 3.8 | 22.9 | 41.1 | 27.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 448 |
| No. of living children^a | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 4 |
| 1 | 10.1 | 30.0 | 37.7 | 17.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 40 |
| 2 | 4.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 16.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 418 |
| 3 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 47.3 | 23.9 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 369 |
| 4+ | 0.0 | 7.0 | 32.3 | 40.9 | 15.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 358 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 2.3 | 21.2 | 40.1 | 26.2 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 1,117 |
| Urban | 1.4 | 32.6 | 31.0 | 25.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 72 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.6 | 17.0 | 36.2 | 29.9 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 497 |
| Less than five years | 3.3 | 20.6 | 42.9 | 26.5 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 272 |
| 5-9 years | 2.4 | 30.4 | 42.8 | 19.1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 328 |
| 10 or more years | 1.1 | 21.7 | 36.0 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 92 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.4 | 25.6 | 41.3 | 23.2 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 618 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (30.0) | (50.0) | (10.0) | (10.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (27.4) | 10 |
| Christian | 4.0 | 23.8 | 40.6 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 101 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 1.5 | 16.4 | 36.5 | 30.4 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 458 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 2.3 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 24.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 85 |
| Scheduled tribes | 1.8 | 17.4 | 38.9 | 27.8 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 558 |
| Other backward classes | 2.4 | 24.0 | 41.7 | 25.0 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 494 |
| Others | 3.9 | 32.3 | 30.6 | 21.5 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 52 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 7 |
| Second | 0.0 | 19.1 | 47.6 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 42 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 20.9 | 35.1 | 25.9 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 222 |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 22.3 | 42.2 | 25.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 542 |
| Highest | 2.7 | 21.8 | 37.7 | 28.4 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 376 |
| Sikkim | 2.2 | 21.9 | 39.6 | 26.1 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 1,189 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | ECP | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | Rhythm method | With-drawal method | Other | Number of women** |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----|------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|
| North Sikkim | 70.6 | 64.8 | 3.3 | 24.8 | 8.2 | 19.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1,085 |
| West Sikkim | 68.5 | 60.8 | 4.6 | 26.2 | 8.9 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 834 |
| South Sikkim | 69.7 | 55.2 | 8.2 | 19.1 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1,254 |
| East Sikkim | 72.3 | 61.9 | 3.8 | 26.7 | 5.1 | 16.5 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1,003 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 69.8 | 59.8 | 5.3 | 23.2 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4,176 |
| Sikkim (15-44) † | 71.2 | 61.2 | 5.4 | 21.8 | 7.1 | 18.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 3,711 |

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

| Background Characteristics | Spacing Method | | | | Number of women** | Limiting method | | | | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Government ² | Private ³ | Other ⁴ | Total ¹ | | Government ⁵ | Private ⁶ | Other ⁷ | Total ¹ | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 31.9 | 64.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 28 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| 20 - 24 | 42.8 | 47.7 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 220 | 91.3 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 38 |
| 25 - 29 | 31.9 | 61.1 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 271 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| 30 - 34 | 40.4 | 49.3 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 241 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 262 |
| 35 - 39 | 37.7 | 58.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 164 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 281 |
| 40 - 44 | 46.9 | 50.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 76 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 240 |
| 45 - 49 | 33.7 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 |
| No. of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 18.6 | 74.1 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 27 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| 1 | 34.7 | 58.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 311 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| 2 | 35.2 | 55.8 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 332 | 96.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 418 |
| 3 | 41.4 | 48.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 183 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 369 |
| 4+ | 50.2 | 48.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 177 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 40.5 | 51.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 955 | 96.6 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,117 |
| Urban | 9.8 | 88.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 75 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 46.8 | 45.1 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 280 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 |
| Less than five years | 47.5 | 44.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 175 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 272 |
| 5-9 years | 38.2 | 55.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 386 | 95.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 328 |
| 10 or more years | 17.3 | 75.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 189 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 34.9 | 56.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 510 | 95.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 | (80.0) | (20.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 10 |
| Christian | 35.4 | 58.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 79 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 43.4 | 50.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 427 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 458 |
| Others | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 33.6 | 56.5 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 60 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Scheduled tribes | 44.4 | 49.5 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 523 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Other backward classes | 33.9 | 58.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 404 | 95.5 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 494 |
| Others | 13.7 | 77.2 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 43 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (72.7) | (18.2) | (9.1) | 100.0 | 11 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Second | 44.7 | 46.9 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 47 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Middle | 52.9 | 38.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 193 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Fourth | 46.6 | 45.8 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 435 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 542 |
| Highest | 17.7 | 76.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 344 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Sikkim | 38.3 | 54.4 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 1,030 | 96.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,189 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total ¹ | Number of women** |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | At the time of discharge | At the time of first follow-up | After several visits | | |
| North Sikkim | 84.5 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 289 |
| West Sikkim | 79.4 | 96.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| South Sikkim | 81.2 | 95.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 346 |
| East Sikkim | 77.5 | 96.0 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Sikkim | 79.7 | 95.8 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,189 |

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Health problems/side effect | Type of method | | |
|--|----------------------|---------|--------|
| | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill |
| Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method | 23.2 | 38.1 | 26.6 |
| Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method | 15.2 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| Number of current users** | 969 | 278 | 722 |
| Type of health problems/side effects¹ | | | |
| Weakness/inability to work | 19.7 | (8.3) | 16.8 |
| Body ache/ backache | 60.6 | (62.5) | 22.3 |
| Abdominal pain | 38.7 | (25.0) | 6.3 |
| Weight gain | 2.0 | (0.0) | 12.6 |
| Dizziness | 8.2 | (4.2) | 16.8 |
| Nausea/vomiting | 2.0 | (0.0) | 4.2 |
| Fever | 2.7 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Breast tenderness | 1.4 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Irregular periods | 8.2 | (20.8) | 18.9 |
| Excessive bleeding | 13.0 | (20.8) | 14.7 |
| Spotting | 2.8 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Amenorrhoea | 1.4 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Cramps | 1.4 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Decreased libido | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Rashes/allergy | 1.4 | (0.0) | 6.3 |
| Infection | 8.8 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Others | 11.6 | (16.7) | 25.2 |
| Number of users with side effects** | 147 | 24 | 47 |
| Percentage of women received treatment | 63.9 | 45.8 | 40.4 |
| Source of treatment | | | |
| Government health facility | 84.1 | (100.0) | (89.5) |
| Private health facility | 15.9 | (0.0) | (10.5) |
| Other | 0.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) |
| Number of women with treatment taken** | 94 | 11 | 19 |
| () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. | | | |

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

| Background characteristics | Reasons for discontinuation | | | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Fertility related ¹ | Side effect related | Others ² | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | (85.7) | (0.0) | (14.3) | 21 |
| 20 - 24 | 70.8 | 8.5 | 20.8 | 130 |
| 25 - 29 | 58.1 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 153 |
| 30 - 34 | 35.9 | 28.9 | 35.3 | 76 |
| 35 - 39 | 32.9 | 24.2 | 42.9 | 82 |
| 40 - 44 | 15.7 | 43.2 | 41.1 | 102 |
| 45 - 49 | 11.1 | 33.7 | 55.2 | 100 |
| No. of living children | | | | |
| 0 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 47 |
| 1 | 57.3 | 13.7 | 29.0 | 181 |
| 2 | 41.2 | 24.1 | 34.7 | 154 |
| 3 | 35.1 | 30.8 | 34.1 | 94 |
| 4+ | 20.5 | 37.4 | 42.1 | 188 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 42.0 | 24.3 | 33.7 | 631 |
| Urban | 46.3 | 25.2 | 28.4 | 33 |
| Education | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 35.6 | 31.3 | 33.0 | 252 |
| Less than five years | 47.4 | 24.8 | 27.8 | 101 |
| 5-9 years | 47.9 | 20.0 | 32.1 | 205 |
| 10 or more years | 41.9 | 15.3 | 42.8 | 106 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 39.6 | 25.1 | 35.3 | 362 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | 8 |
| Christian | 43.9 | 20.5 | 35.6 | 59 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 45.4 | 24.7 | 29.9 | 231 |
| Others | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 44.3 | 19.6 | 36.0 | 40 |
| Scheduled tribes | 44.5 | 23.6 | 31.9 | 314 |
| Other backward classes | 38.4 | 25.2 | 36.4 | 279 |
| Others | 50.1 | 30.3 | 19.6 | 31 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | 9 |
| Second | 36.1 | 30.7 | 33.2 | 36 |
| Middle | 52.8 | 23.0 | 24.3 | 148 |
| Fourth | 44.5 | 24.3 | 31.2 | 288 |
| Highest | 32.1 | 23.8 | 44.1 | 183 |
| Sikkim | 42.2 | 24.3 | 33.5 | 664 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.

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

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

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

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

| Background Characteristics | Future intention to use ¹ | | Want to use any family planning method | | | Number of non-users** |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Spacing Method | Limiting Method | Within 12 months | 12 months and more | Undecided | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 20.7 | 13.4 | 37.9 | 15.6 | 46.5 | 38 |
| 20 - 24 | 22.1 | 15.6 | 41.8 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 115 |
| 25 - 29 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 32.3 | 22.6 | 45.1 | 101 |
| 30 - 34 | 9.5 | 17.4 | 39.3 | 31.0 | 29.6 | 40 |
| 35 - 39 | (5.2) | (10.4) | (59.1) | (13.6) | (27.3) | 22 |
| 40 - 44 | (3.0) | (4.2) | (46.2) | (7.7) | (46.2) | 13 |
| 45 - 49 | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| No. of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 14.8 | 76.5 | 53 |
| 1 | 20.8 | 13.8 | 35.3 | 27.0 | 37.7 | 122 |
| 2 | 11.9 | 21.5 | 54.0 | 19.4 | 26.6 | 75 |
| 3 | 14.2 | 18.6 | 46.8 | 24.3 | 28.9 | 45 |
| 4+ | 5.7 | 7.1 | 57.7 | 13.3 | 29.1 | 37 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 12.3 | 12.9 | 38.6 | 21.6 | 39.8 | 324 |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 6.2 | 8.4 | 50.2 | 17.2 | 32.6 | 66 |
| Less than five years | 9.4 | 14.3 | 34.6 | 26.9 | 38.5 | 52 |
| 5-9 years | 18.9 | 16.2 | 41.2 | 15.4 | 43.3 | 155 |
| 10 or more years | 12.1 | 12.8 | 26.2 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 59 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 12.4 | 10.8 | 38.4 | 20.0 | 41.6 | 177 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Christian | 8.7 | 17.6 | 41.4 | 17.3 | 41.3 | 29 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 11.3 | 14.5 | 36.7 | 25.8 | 37.5 | 120 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 21.3 | 19.8 | 41.5 | 23.4 | 35.1 | 33 |
| Scheduled tribes | 12.0 | 12.6 | 36.7 | 24.0 | 39.4 | 150 |
| Other backward classes | 11.2 | 11.9 | 40.9 | 18.1 | 41.0 | 141 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | (14.1) | (12.5) | (61.1) | (16.7) | (22.2) | 18 |
| Middle | 12.3 | 14.2 | 43.6 | 21.9 | 34.6 | 78 |
| Fourth | 12.3 | 13.0 | 40.6 | 21.3 | 38.1 | 149 |
| Highest | 10.4 | 11.0 | 28.5 | 22.7 | 48.8 | 85 |
| Sikkim | 11.8 | 12.6 | 39.3 | 21.4 | 39.3 | 332 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

| Advice | Total | Residence | |
|---|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method [†] | 36.8 | 38.1 | 16.2 |
| Number of Non-users** | 1,262 | 1,189 | 73 |
| Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method | 60.4 | 62.4 | 34.5 |
| Number of traditional method users** | 417 | 388 | 29 |
| Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use | | | |
| Female sterilization | 65.0 | 64.8 | 72.7 |
| Male sterilization | 18.8 | 18.7 | 22.7 |
| IUD | 37.5 | 37.0 | 52.4 |
| Pill(Daily/weekly) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Injectables | 16.9 | 16.4 | 33.3 |
| Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 17.5 | 17.2 | 27.3 |
| Female condom | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Rhythmic /periodic abstinence | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Withdrawal | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†] | 45.3 | 46.6 | 20.0 |
| Number of non-users (15-44)**[†] | 868 | 829 | 39 |
| Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) ^v | 26.0 | 27.3 | 7.7 |
| Number of current users (15-44)**[†] | 2,272 | 2,127 | 145 |
| Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†] | 51.6 | 51.0 | 61.4 |
| Number of users (15-44)**[†] | 1,272 | 1,201 | 71 |
| Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy. | | | |
| ** Unweighted cases. | | | |
| [†] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA. | | | |
| [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years. | | | |

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

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

| Background characteristics | Reason for not using modern contraceptive method | | | Number of women** |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Fertility related | Opposition to use/lack of knowledge | Method related | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | (0.0) | (8.3) | (91.7) | 12 |
| 20 - 24 | 17.2 | 9.5 | 73.3 | 54 |
| 25 - 29 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 84.3 | 80 |
| 30 - 34 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 89.6 | 85 |
| 35 - 39 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 92.2 | 79 |
| 40 - 44 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 91.2 | 56 |
| 45 - 49 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 87.0 | 46 |
| No. of living children | | | | |
| 0 | (0.0) | (11.1) | (88.9) | 19 |
| 1 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 85.5 | 121 |
| 2 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 85.4 | 109 |
| 3 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 85.9 | 66 |
| 4+ | 5.2 | 4.1 | 90.7 | 97 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 7.9 | 5.5 | 86.6 | 383 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 5.9 | 91.6 | 29 |
| Education | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 4.6 | 7.0 | 88.4 | 129 |
| Less than five years | 15.4 | 10.0 | 74.6 | 71 |
| 5-9 years | 5.5 | 4.6 | 89.9 | 147 |
| 10 or more years | 9.3 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 65 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 6.8 | 5.2 | 88.0 | 262 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | 3 |
| Christian | 10.3 | 10.2 | 79.5 | 40 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 8.8 | 4.9 | 86.2 | 103 |
| Others | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | (0.0) | (6.7) | (93.3) | 16 |
| Scheduled tribes | 8.2 | 6.8 | 85.0 | 148 |
| Other backward classes | 8.2 | 3.5 | 88.3 | 230 |
| Others | (0.0) | (16.7) | (83.3) | 18 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | (0.0) | (17.6) | (82.4) | 17 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 5.9 | 87.0 | 84 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 7.4 | 82.3 | 165 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 1.8 | 92.5 | 144 |
| Sikkim | 7.5 | 5.5 | 86.9 | 412 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

| Background characteristics | Unmet need for FP | | | Number of women** |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Spacing ¹ | Limiting ² | Total | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 31.1 | 156 |
| 20 - 24 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 646 |
| 25 - 29 | 3.4 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 866 |
| 30 - 34 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 781 |
| 35 - 39 | 0.3 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 700 |
| 40 - 44 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 562 |
| 45 - 49 | 0.2 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 465 |
| Number of living children | | | | |
| 0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 344 |
| 1 | 8.7 | 15.4 | 24.1 | 873 |
| 2 | 0.9 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 1,179 |
| 3 | 0.6 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 810 |
| 4+ | 0.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 970 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 2.7 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 3,910 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 266 |
| Education | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.2 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 1,419 |
| Less than five years | 2.9 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 791 |
| 5-9 years | 3.8 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 1,384 |
| 10 or more years | 3.1 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 582 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.7 | 13.6 | 16.3 | 2,210 |
| Muslim | 4.9 | 21.6 | 26.5 | 39 |
| Christian | 3.5 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 341 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 2.4 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 1,565 |
| Others | (0.0) | (23.8) | (23.8) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 4.5 | 14.7 | 19.2 | 255 |
| Scheduled tribes | 2.3 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 1,966 |
| Other backward classes | 2.9 | 14.1 | 17.0 | 1,775 |
| Others | 1.7 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 180 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.5 | 13.6 | 19.1 | 37 |
| Second | 1.1 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 182 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 16.6 | 19.7 | 838 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 1,842 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 1,277 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 2.7 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 4,176 |
| Sikkim (15-44)[†] | 3.0 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 3,711 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by district, Sikkim, 2007-08

| District | Unmet need for FP | | | Number of women** |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Spacing ¹ | Limiting ² | Total | |
| North Sikkim | 2.6 | 13.8 | 16.4 | 1,085 |
| West Sikkim | 2.2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 834 |
| South Sikkim | 3.0 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 1,254 |
| East Sikkim | 2.9 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 1,003 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 2.7 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 4,176 |
| Sikkim (15-44) † | 3.0 | 13.1 | 16.1 | 3,711 |

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Who had any menstruation related problem (%) | Total number of women ¹ | Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem | | | | | | | | Number of women who had menstruation problem** |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | No periods | Painful periods | Frequent or short periods | Irregular periods | Prolonged bleeding | Scanty bleeding | Inter-menstrual bleeding | Blood clots/excessive bleeding | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 22.7 | 99 | (0.0) | (59.1) | (0.0) | (50.0) | (4.5) | (9.1) | (0.0) | (27.3) | 22 |
| 20-24 | 22.8 | 509 | 3.4 | 65.6 | 5.2 | 27.5 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 12.9 | 116 |
| 25-29 | 23.1 | 757 | 4.0 | 58.9 | 4.5 | 35.8 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 175 |
| 30-34 | 22.3 | 768 | 5.9 | 52.1 | 4.7 | 40.3 | 13.5 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 16.3 | 171 |
| 35-39 | 24.4 | 697 | 2.9 | 56.8 | 4.7 | 35.0 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 3.5 | 22.2 | 171 |
| 40-44 | 27.9 | 547 | 3.3 | 38.8 | 7.9 | 50.0 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 13.1 | 152 |
| 45-49 | 28.4 | 348 | 7.1 | 41.3 | 8.7 | 39.9 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 8.0 | 21.6 | 99 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 25.0 | 3,485 | 4.3 | 52.9 | 5.7 | 38.5 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 4.6 | 16.8 | 873 |
| Urban | 14.4 | 240 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 2.0 | 42.7 | 5.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 33 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 27.5 | 1,086 | 2.6 | 59.4 | 3.7 | 39.0 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 14.6 | 299 |
| 18 years & above | 23.0 | 2,639 | 4.9 | 49.6 | 6.5 | 38.5 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 5.4 | 17.4 | 607 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 23.9 | 621 | 4.0 | 65.7 | 4.1 | 31.9 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 17.8 | 148 |
| 5-9 | 22.0 | 717 | 4.4 | 58.3 | 5.1 | 39.2 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 11.4 | 158 |
| 10-14 | 23.4 | 799 | 3.7 | 49.6 | 3.7 | 38.6 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 4.3 | 15.5 | 186 |
| 15+ | 26.0 | 1,588 | 4.3 | 47.6 | 7.1 | 40.8 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 18.4 | 414 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 26.1 | 1,255 | 4.3 | 52.3 | 5.0 | 38.3 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 4.9 | 17.2 | 328 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 23.7 | 704 | 7.2 | 53.3 | 5.4 | 37.8 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 16.1 | 167 |
| 5-9 years | 24.8 | 1,250 | 3.2 | 56.3 | 5.5 | 39.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 4.2 | 14.1 | 310 |
| 10 or more years | 19.8 | 516 | 2.0 | 43.2 | 7.8 | 37.7 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 22.1 | 101 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 31.0 | 643 | 6.0 | 54.9 | 4.5 | 38.1 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 199 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 21.8 | 754 | 3.6 | 51.5 | 7.3 | 42.4 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 165 |
| 5-9 years | 23.9 | 1,474 | 4.0 | 53.2 | 4.7 | 36.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 4.8 | 16.0 | 353 |
| 10 or more years | 22.2 | 854 | 3.1 | 51.2 | 6.8 | 40.1 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 19.7 | 189 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.3 | 1,980 | 3.2 | 53.2 | 5.6 | 40.0 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 4.4 | 17.7 | 502 |
| Muslim | 36.1 | 31 | (0.0) | (72.1) | (9.1) | (27.3) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (0.0) | (18.2) | 11 |
| Christian | 26.9 | 294 | 3.7 | 59.4 | 3.8 | 34.2 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 17.6 | 79 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 22.2 | 1,402 | 6.1 | 49.6 | 6.1 | 38.2 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 4.8 | 14.4 | 311 |
| Other | (16.7) | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |

Contd.....

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

| Background characteristics | Who had any menstruation related problem (%) | Total number of women ¹ | Reported Symptoms | | | | | | | | Number of women who had menstruation problem** |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | No periods | Painful periods | Frequent or short periods | Irregular periods | Prolonged bleeding | Scanty bleeding | Inter-menstrual bleeding | Blood clots/excessive bleeding | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 30.2 | 229 | 4.3 | 52.4 | 5.8 | 55.6 | 7.2 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 20.9 | 69 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 22.2 | 1,750 | 4.9 | 49.3 | 5.4 | 39.4 | 14.9 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 13.1 | 388 |
| Other Backward Classes | 25.7 | 1596 | 3.6 | 56.4 | 5.6 | 34.9 | 14.4 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 18.9 | 411 |
| Others | 25.5 | 135 | 2.9 | 52.4 | 7.8 | 38.9 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 19.3 | 35 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.0 | 31 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Second | 31.7 | 158 | 4.0 | 53.9 | 2.0 | 40.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 50 |
| Middle | 25.4 | 746 | 5.8 | 60.2 | 3.6 | 34.8 | 10.0 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 20.4 | 190 |
| Fourth | 24.3 | 1611 | 3.3 | 65.6 | 6.6 | 39.8 | 15.9 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 16.3 | 391 |
| Highest | 22.6 | 1179 | 4.5 | 58.9 | 6.2 | 40.0 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 15.1 | 266 |
| Sikkim | 24.3 | 3,725 | 4.2 | 52.1 | 5.6 | 38.6 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 16.5 | 906 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Radio | T.V. | Cinema | Print media ¹ | Health personnel ² | School/adult education programs ³ | Leaders/ community meeting ⁴ | Husband | Relative/ friends | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.3 | 163 | (10.0) | (20.0) | (0.0) | (15.0) | (60.0) | (15.0) | (0.0) | (10.0) | (30.0) | (15.0) | 20 |
| 20-24 | 27.5 | 660 | 4.4 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 46.9 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 46.0 | 9.4 | 181 |
| 25-29 | 33.1 | 894 | 8.1 | 14.1 | 1.4 | 20.8 | 52.0 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 6.6 | 40.2 | 11.5 | 296 |
| 30-34 | 30.8 | 807 | 7.3 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 21.5 | 47.0 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 3.1 | 45.8 | 7.3 | 250 |
| 35-39 | 29.2 | 743 | 7.0 | 15.8 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 41.5 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 50.6 | 12.5 | 216 |
| 40-44 | 27.2 | 618 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 48.3 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 47.1 | 11.4 | 168 |
| 45-49 | 20.8 | 514 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 45.9 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 5.6 | 59.7 | 7.5 | 106 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 27.5 | 4,116 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 49.6 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 45.1 | 11.2 | 1,130 |
| Urban | 37.9 | 283 | 1.3 | 14.6 | 0.9 | 27.4 | 25.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 61.1 | 0.0 | 107 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 23.9 | 1,288 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 47.9 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 47.8 | 9.1 | 308 |
| 18 years & above | 29.9 | 3,111 | 6.1 | 13.8 | 1.3 | 19.6 | 47.4 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 4.5 | 46.0 | 10.6 | 929 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 31.2 | 855 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 24.6 | 46.7 | 13.9 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 42.3 | 9.4 | 266 |
| 5-9 | 29.1 | 825 | 6.7 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 16.7 | 51.6 | 7.1 | 12.9 | 6.1 | 41.5 | 11.7 | 240 |
| 10-14 | 31.2 | 860 | 7.1 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 19.6 | 49.9 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 4.0 | 41.0 | 12.4 | 268 |
| 15+ | 25.0 | 1,859 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 10.9 | 44.5 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 54.6 | 8.7 | 463 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 16.7 | 1,521 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 45.7 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 3.8 | 55.6 | 10.3 | 252 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 20.1 | 834 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 50.4 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 50.2 | 8.4 | 167 |
| 5-9 years | 32.7 | 1,441 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 12.3 | 52.1 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 44.5 | 10.2 | 473 |
| 10 or more years | 57.4 | 603 | 5.2 | 21.0 | 2.3 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 40.5 | 11.1 | 345 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 16.6 | 778 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 48.0 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 51.9 | 10.1 | 129 |
| Less than 5 years | 17.9 | 926 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 52.0 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 47.1 | 8.5 | 165 |
| 5-9 years | 28.6 | 1,716 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 50.6 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 4.1 | 47.6 | 12.6 | 490 |
| 10 or more years | 46.3 | 979 | 5.9 | 19.2 | 2.2 | 29.8 | 42.3 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 43.4 | 8.2 | 453 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 27.2 | 2,339 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 1.4 | 18.0 | 47.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 49.0 | 9.6 | 636 |
| Muslim | 27.0 | 41 | (0.0) | (27.3) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (36.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (54.5) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Christian | 29.1 | 358 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 14.5 | 46.2 | 7.7 | 16.4 | 2.9 | 47.1 | 5.7 | 104 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 29.4 | 1,637 | 5.8 | 14.0 | 0.8 | 16.3 | 48.4 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 43.0 | 12.1 | 481 |
| Others | (20.8) | 24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |

Contd.....

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

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---------|------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Radio | T.V. | Cinema | Print media ¹ | Health personnel ² | School/adult education programs ³ | Leaders/community meeting ⁴ | Husband | Relative/friends | Other | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 26.3 | 277 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 53.3 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 51.5 | 4.1 | 72 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 28.3 | 2,069 | 5.3 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 49.8 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 44.2 | 10.6 | 585 |
| Other Backward Classes | 29.0 | 1868 | 10.4 | 15.0 | 1.7 | 19.2 | 44.6 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 48.4 | 10.9 | 543 |
| Others | 20.1 | 167 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 27.1 | 38.8 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 46.2 | 6.0 | 33 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.2 | 39 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Second | 13.3 | 196 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 7.7 | 26 |
| Middle | 15.6 | 890 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 58.3 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 45.3 | 15.2 | 139 |
| Fourth | 25.6 | 1,934 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 0.4 | 12.7 | 51.4 | 9.2 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 45.1 | 9.3 | 495 |
| Highest | 42.9 | 1,340 | 5.9 | 19.7 | 2.1 | 24.4 | 41.8 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 47.4 | 9.8 | 573 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 28.2 | 4,399 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 16.9 | 47.5 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 46.4 | 10.2 | 1,237 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 29.2 | 3,711 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 16.8 | 48.0 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 45.1 | 10.6 | 1,084 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI ** |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Heard of RTI/STI | Unsafe delivery | Unsafe abortion | Unsafe IUD insertion | Unsafe sex with homosexuals | Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners | Unsafe sex with sex workers | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (12.3) | (29.4) | (5.9) | (5.9) | (11.8) | (70.6) | (17.6) | (11.8) | 20 |
| 20-24 | 27.5 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 74.0 | 16.8 | 21.7 | 181 |
| 25-29 | 33.1 | 18.3 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 73.3 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 296 |
| 30-34 | 30.8 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 72.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 250 |
| 35-39 | 29.2 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 72.9 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 216 |
| 40-44 | 27.2 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 17.3 | 8.1 | 77.5 | 18.7 | 14.6 | 168 |
| 45-49 | 20.8 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 66.8 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 106 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 27.5 | 15.1 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 74.0 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 1,130 |
| Urban | 37.9 | 23.8 | 21.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 61.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 107 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 23.9 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 72.2 | 15.4 | 13.5 | 308 |
| 18 years & above | 29.9 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 73.4 | 16.8 | 18.7 | 929 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 31.2 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 72.0 | 15.9 | 19.0 | 266 |
| 5-9 | 29.1 | 17.8 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 74.9 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 240 |
| 10-14 | 31.2 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 74.9 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 268 |
| 15+ | 25.0 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 71.7 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 463 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 16.7 | 12.8 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 68.7 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 252 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 20.1 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 76.8 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 167 |
| 5-9 years | 32.7 | 15.5 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 73.8 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 473 |
| 10 or more years | 57.4 | 20.3 | 14.5 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 72.7 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 345 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 16.6 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 73.0 | 17.6 | 9.4 | 129 |
| Less than 5 years | 17.9 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 70.0 | 13.8 | 20.1 | 165 |
| 5-9 years | 28.6 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 73.1 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 490 |
| 10 or more years | 46.3 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 74.2 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 453 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 27.2 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 75.2 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 636 |
| Muslim | (26.8) | (40.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Christian | 29.1 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 68.3 | 14.7 | 20.7 | 104 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 29.4 | 16.7 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 71.5 | 17.2 | 20.2 | 481 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 26.3 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.8 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 72 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 28.3 | 16.7 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 73.1 | 14.6 | 18.3 | 585 |
| Other Backward Classes | 29.0 | 15.5 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 71.9 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 543 |
| Others | 20.1 | 13.5 | 20.3 | 13.5 | 6.7 | 86.5 | 19.9 | 6.5 | 33 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Second | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 69.3 | 46.4 | 15.4 | 26 |
| Middle | 15.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 71.8 | 17.2 | 9.8 | 139 |
| Fourth | 25.6 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 74.5 | 16.8 | 20.7 | 495 |
| Highest | 42.9 | 21.8 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 72.3 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 573 |
| Sikkim(15-49) | 28.2 | 15.7 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 73.1 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 1,237 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 29.2 | 16.2 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 73.8 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 1,084 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹ | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹ | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Itching or irritation over vulva | Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva | Pain in lower abdomen not related menses | Swelling in the groin | Painful blister like lesions | Pain during sexual intercourse ² | Spotting after sexual intercourse ² | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.3 | 19.6 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 163 |
| 20-24 | 11.5 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 660 |
| 25-29 | 10.4 | 22.4 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 894 |
| 30-34 | 11.0 | 21.9 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 807 |
| 35-39 | 11.2 | 22.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 743 |
| 40-44 | 10.9 | 21.3 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 618 |
| 45-49 | 8.1 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 514 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 10.9 | 22.0 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 4,116 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 283 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 11.5 | 24.0 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 1,288 |
| 18 years & above | 10.0 | 20.0 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 3,111 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 10.0 | 19.2 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 855 |
| 5-9 | 9.8 | 21.2 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 825 |
| 10-14 | 10.8 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 860 |
| 15+ | 10.8 | 21.5 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1,859 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 12.5 | 22.5 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 1,521 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 9.3 | 20.9 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 834 |
| 5-9 years | 11.2 | 21.6 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 1,441 |
| 10 or more years | 5.1 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 603 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 11.8 | 22.9 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 778 |
| Less than 5 years | 10.8 | 20.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 926 |
| 5-9 years | 11.7 | 21.7 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 1,716 |
| 10 or more years | 6.8 | 19.5 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 979 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.3 | 23.5 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 2,339 |
| Muslim | 19.6 | 18.8 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 41 |
| Christian | 14.0 | 26.6 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 358 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 8.4 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 1,637 |
| Others | (4.2) | (16.7) | (12.5) | (8.3) | (4.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 24 |

Contd...

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

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹ | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹ | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | | Itching or irritation over vulva | Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva | Pain in lower abdomen not related menses | Swelling in the groin | Painful blister like lesions | Pain during sexual intercourse ² | Spotting after sexual intercourse ² | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 15.8 | 28.7 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 277 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 9.1 | 18.4 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 2,069 |
| Other Backward Classes | 11.5 | 24.0 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 1,868 |
| Others | 7.0 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 167 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.4 | 23.1 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 39 |
| Second | 12.2 | 25.1 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 196 |
| Middle | 11.5 | 22.9 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 890 |
| Fourth | 11.3 | 21.2 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1,934 |
| Highest | 8.3 | 19.5 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1,340 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 10.5 | 21.2 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4,399 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 10.5 | 21.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 3,711 |
| <p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ² Only for currently married women. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

| Background characteristics | Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹ | Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems | Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹ | Source of treatment | | | Number of women who sought treatment** |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------|---------|--------|--|
| | | | | Government | Private | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 73.8 | 26.3 | 38 | (80.0) | (10.0) | (10.0) | 10 |
| 20-24 | 72.5 | 19.5 | 164 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 0.0 | 32 |
| 25-29 | 70.1 | 28.6 | 235 | 71.0 | 26.1 | 2.9 | 67 |
| 30-34 | 79.3 | 34.2 | 211 | 79.3 | 19.4 | 1.4 | 72 |
| 35-39 | 69.9 | 37.7 | 199 | 61.4 | 32.0 | 6.7 | 75 |
| 40-44 | 66.4 | 38.5 | 164 | 65.0 | 28.7 | 6.3 | 63 |
| 45-49 | 66.7 | 42.3 | 112 | 71.3 | 22.4 | 6.3 | 47 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 71.2 | 32.1 | 1,090 | 70.0 | 25.5 | 4.6 | 350 |
| Urban | 78.8 | 49.8 | 33 | (75.0) | (25.0) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 71.5 | 34.4 | 357 | 70.3 | 24.0 | 5.7 | 122 |
| 18 years & above | 71.4 | 31.9 | 766 | 69.8 | 26.5 | 3.7 | 244 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 72.4 | 19.5 | 210 | 65.5 | 32.0 | 2.5 | 41 |
| 5-9 | 70.3 | 30.1 | 212 | 78.1 | 20.3 | 1.6 | 64 |
| 10-14 | 79.2 | 35.5 | 223 | 70.4 | 27.1 | 2.5 | 79 |
| 15+ | 67.8 | 38.3 | 478 | 67.9 | 25.5 | 6.5 | 182 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 64.8 | 30.3 | 422 | 73.8 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 128 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 70.3 | 29.2 | 202 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 59 |
| 5-9 years | 75.7 | 32.7 | 382 | 71.6 | 26.0 | 2.4 | 124 |
| 10 or more years | 83.1 | 46.8 | 117 | 39.6 | 56.8 | 3.6 | 55 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 62.7 | 29.0 | 208 | 74.3 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 60 |
| Less than 5 years | 67.2 | 29.0 | 234 | 77.9 | 17.7 | 4.4 | 68 |
| 5-9 years | 73.7 | 30.3 | 467 | 71.3 | 24.5 | 4.2 | 141 |
| 10 or more years | 79.6 | 45.5 | 214 | 59.9 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 97 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 70.2 | 32.7 | 644 | 67.9 | 26.4 | 5.7 | 210 |
| Muslim | (63.6) | (54.5) | 11 | * | * | * | 6 |
| Christian | 79.0 | 31.6 | 114 | 86.1 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 36 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 71.4 | 32.3 | 349 | 70.7 | 26.6 | 2.7 | 113 |
| Others | * | * | 5 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 71.1 | 30.6 | 98 | 63.2 | 30.0 | 6.8 | 30 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 68.7 | 30.9 | 469 | 71.6 | 22.9 | 5.5 | 145 |
| Other Backward Classes | 73.6 | 34.1 | 526 | 70.7 | 25.9 | 3.3 | 179 |
| Others | 77.0 | 39.6 | 26 | (60.0) | (40.0) | (0.0) | 10 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (63.6) | (18.2) | 11 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | 69.4 | 27.1 | 59 | (81.3) | (6.3) | (12.5) | 16 |
| Middle | 62.2 | 22.3 | 247 | 83.7 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 55 |
| Fourth | 69.5 | 29.7 | 509 | 74.5 | 20.2 | 5.2 | 151 |
| Highest | 83.0 | 47.9 | 297 | 58.2 | 41.1 | 0.7 | 142 |
| Sikkim | 71.4 | 32.7 | 1,123 | 70.0 | 25.7 | 4.3 | 366 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICT

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

| Districts | Who heard about RTI/STI | Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge | Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹ | Total number of women** | Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ² | Number of women having any RTI/STI ² |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| North Sikkim | 25.4 | 7.1 | 13.8 | 1,125 | 37.1 | 208 |
| West Sikkim | 26.7 | 15.1 | 24.5 | 893 | 30.0 | 277 |
| South Sikkim | 21.6 | 10.9 | 23.4 | 1,325 | 29.1 | 367 |
| East Sikkim | 39.4 | 7.8 | 20.6 | 1,056 | 34.8 | 271 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 28.2 | 10.5 | 21.2 | 4,399 | 32.7 | 1,123 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 29.2 | 10.5 | 21.5 | 3,711 | 31.6 | 1,097 |

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

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

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background characteristics | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS | Total women** | Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Radio | T.V. | Cinema | Print media ¹ | Health personnel ² | School/ adult education programs ³ | Leaders/ community meetings ⁴ | Husband | Relatives/ friends | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 81.2 | 163 | 14.4 | 25.7 | 3.8 | 18.2 | 44.5 | 18.9 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 51.0 | 3.8 | 132 |
| 20-24 | 86.7 | 660 | 15.4 | 33.5 | 2.2 | 27.2 | 56.2 | 17.6 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 46.8 | 6.8 | 572 |
| 25-29 | 85.4 | 894 | 18.7 | 36.5 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 61.2 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 42.5 | 9.4 | 764 |
| 30-34 | 82.1 | 807 | 16.9 | 35.6 | 2.2 | 28.1 | 57.7 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 3.6 | 40.1 | 7.9 | 662 |
| 35-39 | 74.8 | 743 | 17.6 | 38.0 | 2.4 | 25.0 | 53.9 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 44.1 | 7.9 | 556 |
| 40-44 | 69.5 | 618 | 20.4 | 32.5 | 2.1 | 18.9 | 48.2 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 4.0 | 49.9 | 9.4 | 430 |
| 45-49 | 66.3 | 514 | 22.4 | 32.2 | 0.9 | 16.9 | 46.7 | 6.1 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 51.3 | 7.2 | 340 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 78.0 | 4,116 | 18.9 | 31.6 | 2.0 | 23.4 | 56.5 | 12.1 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 45.0 | 8.4 | 3,208 |
| Urban | 87.7 | 283 | 6.7 | 75.4 | 4.0 | 47.8 | 33.5 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 1.4 | 47.3 | 2.9 | 248 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 76.4 | 1,288 | 17.9 | 26.7 | 1.2 | 16.6 | 56.0 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 48.3 | 7.6 | 983 |
| 18 years & above | 79.5 | 3,111 | 18.1 | 38.0 | 2.5 | 28.5 | 54.4 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 3.9 | 43.9 | 8.2 | 2,473 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 87.8 | 855 | 18.1 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 34.1 | 52.8 | 19.9 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 45.4 | 6.2 | 750 |
| 5-9 | 84.1 | 825 | 15.5 | 36.4 | 2.0 | 30.3 | 59.8 | 8.5 | 15.5 | 5.3 | 41.0 | 9.2 | 694 |
| 10-14 | 80.3 | 860 | 17.2 | 31.8 | 2.0 | 22.4 | 58.8 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 5.0 | 43.3 | 9.3 | 691 |
| 15+ | 71.1 | 1,859 | 19.8 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 18.8 | 51.4 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 48.1 | 7.7 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 58.6 | 1,521 | 19.6 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 51.8 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 53.0 | 6.0 | 890 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 77.1 | 834 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 57.1 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 3.1 | 52.7 | 7.3 | 643 |
| 5-9 years | 92.0 | 1,441 | 16.6 | 37.5 | 2.6 | 29.7 | 58.1 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 4.5 | 42.6 | 9.1 | 1,326 |
| 10 or more years | 99.0 | 603 | 18.2 | 68.8 | 5.7 | 66.0 | 49.7 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 4.6 | 30.8 | 9.4 | 597 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 57.8 | 778 | 20.5 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 51.5 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 2.5 | 51.5 | 5.4 | 449 |
| Less than 5 years | 70.9 | 926 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 56.8 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 49.8 | 8.7 | 657 |
| 5-9 years | 83.4 | 1,716 | 17.1 | 30.7 | 1.8 | 21.4 | 58.1 | 11.8 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 46.4 | 8.9 | 1,430 |
| 10 or more years | 94.1 | 979 | 17.8 | 61.5 | 4.7 | 51.1 | 49.9 | 17.5 | 14.4 | 5.9 | 36.7 | 7.5 | 920 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 79.3 | 2,339 | 20.1 | 36.7 | 2.5 | 26.0 | 52.4 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 45.7 | 6.8 | 1,854 |
| Muslim | 57.1 | 41 | (4.3) | (65.2) | (0.0) | (34.8) | (26.1) | (0.0) | (17.4) | (4.3) | (47.8) | (4.3) | 23 |
| Christian | 82.4 | 358 | 16.3 | 29.5 | 0.7 | 26.4 | 57.1 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 4.0 | 46.7 | 7.5 | 295 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 77.2 | 1,637 | 15.6 | 32.8 | 1.9 | 23.4 | 58.6 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 4.0 | 43.8 | 9.7 | 1,264 |
| Other | (83.3) | 24 | (25.0) | (20.0) | (5.0) | (30.0) | (40.0) | (0.0) | (30.0) | (5.0) | (50.0) | (25.0) | 20 |

Contd...

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

| Background characteristics | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS | Total women** | Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Radio | T.V. | Cinema | Print media ¹ | Health personnel ² | School/ adult education programs ³ | Leaders/ community meetings ⁴ | Husband | Relatives/ friends | Other | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 74.7 | 277 | 12.3 | 42.1 | 1.0 | 21.5 | 50.5 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 45.1 | 6.7 | 207 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 77.4 | 2,069 | 16.4 | 30.3 | 1.9 | 22.7 | 59.7 | 12.0 | 16.4 | 4.0 | 45.8 | 9.0 | 1,601 |
| Other Backward Classes | 81.0 | 1,868 | 21.6 | 36.6 | 2.6 | 27.4 | 51.9 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 44.6 | 7.4 | 1,514 |
| Others | 72.3 | 167 | 6.7 | 60.4 | 2.5 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 43.7 | 5.0 | 120 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.6 | 39 | (17.6) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (52.9) | (11.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (52.9) | (0.0) | 17 |
| Second | 55.1 | 196 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 50.9 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 50.0 | 10.3 | 108 |
| Middle | 64.6 | 890 | 17.5 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 60.5 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 3.8 | 47.6 | 8.2 | 575 |
| Fourth | 79.5 | 1,934 | 20.3 | 26.3 | 0.9 | 18.4 | 57.8 | 11.2 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 46.7 | 7.3 | 1,536 |
| Highest | 91.1 | 1,340 | 15.9 | 60.7 | 4.5 | 43.7 | 48.9 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 41.4 | 8.7 | 1,220 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 78.6 | 4,399 | 18.0 | 34.8 | 2.2 | 25.1 | 54.8 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 45.1 | 8.0 | 3,456 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 80.6 | 3,711 | 17.7 | 35.1 | 2.1 | 26.0 | 55.8 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 44.4 | 8.2 | 2,989 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as | | | | | | | Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---|
| | Unsafe sex with homosexuals | Unsafe sex with person having many partners | Unsafe sex with sex workers | Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person | Infected mother to child | Transfusion of infected blood | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.2 | 53.8 | 16.2 | 33.3 | 5.4 | 31.2 | 12.9 | 132 |
| 20-24 | 3.3 | 61.1 | 17.4 | 37.1 | 6.9 | 41.7 | 17.4 | 572 |
| 25-29 | 3.8 | 64.6 | 15.1 | 35.4 | 8.4 | 44.8 | 15.6 | 764 |
| 30-34 | 2.3 | 66.7 | 16.1 | 33.9 | 9.1 | 44.9 | 16.5 | 662 |
| 35-39 | 2.2 | 64.5 | 13.4 | 37.1 | 8.1 | 44.5 | 17.3 | 556 |
| 40-44 | 4.4 | 65.3 | 15.8 | 34.5 | 7.6 | 40.9 | 13.0 | 430 |
| 45-49 | 4.0 | 58.5 | 11.0 | 29.3 | 7.5 | 38.9 | 11.2 | 340 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 3.4 | 63.1 | 14.4 | 36.4 | 7.6 | 41.6 | 15.4 | 3,208 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 70.0 | 24.5 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 58.1 | 17.3 | 248 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 2.0 | 61.6 | 14.7 | 33.6 | 5.1 | 35.7 | 12.0 | 983 |
| 18 years & above | 3.6 | 64.4 | 15.3 | 35.4 | 9.0 | 45.4 | 16.9 | 2,473 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 3.8 | 63.2 | 18.6 | 36.1 | 10.0 | 46.4 | 18.1 | 750 |
| 5-9 | 2.6 | 63.6 | 14.1 | 34.3 | 6.2 | 43.1 | 15.6 | 694 |
| 10-14 | 2.8 | 63.6 | 14.3 | 39.1 | 9.4 | 44.3 | 16.8 | 691 |
| 15+ | 3.3 | 63.9 | 14.2 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 39.7 | 13.4 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 2.8 | 62.0 | 11.1 | 29.9 | 2.9 | 26.5 | 11.0 | 890 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 4.5 | 64.0 | 14.1 | 33.2 | 5.5 | 30.4 | 12.5 | 643 |
| 5-9 years | 2.6 | 61.0 | 15.2 | 36.4 | 7.3 | 45.9 | 16.2 | 1,326 |
| 10 or more years | 3.5 | 70.1 | 20.4 | 39.0 | 16.8 | 65.4 | 21.8 | 597 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 3.4 | 59.4 | 8.0 | 36.0 | 2.8 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 449 |
| Less than 5 years | 3.0 | 62.4 | 13.4 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 11.3 | 657 |
| 5-9 years | 3.5 | 62.4 | 16.1 | 35.6 | 6.1 | 41.3 | 16.3 | 1,430 |
| 10 or more years | 2.8 | 67.7 | 17.7 | 36.0 | 14.4 | 59.0 | 19.2 | 920 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 3.1 | 63.1 | 15.2 | 32.8 | 8.1 | 40.7 | 14.8 | 1,854 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (69.2) | (30.8) | (7.7) | (7.7) | (46.2) | (7.7) | 23 |
| Christian | 2.3 | 59.5 | 13.9 | 32.9 | 5.8 | 47.3 | 19.0 | 295 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 3.5 | 65.0 | 15.3 | 39.1 | 8.3 | 44.5 | 16.0 | 1264 |
| Others | (0.0) | (78.9) | (10.5) | (10.5) | (5.3) | (47.4) | (5.3) | 20 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 2.5 | 53.7 | 14.7 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 36.2 | 16.5 | 207 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 2.8 | 64.0 | 14.1 | 39.4 | 7.1 | 44.7 | 16.4 | 1,601 |
| Other Backward Classes | 3.5 | 64.9 | 16.0 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 41.8 | 14.0 | 1,514 |
| Others | 1.2 | 58.1 | 18.6 | 37.1 | 1.2 | 41.2 | 22.3 | 120 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | (88.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (44.4) | (11.1) | 17 |
| Second | 1.3 | 51.3 | 13.2 | 46.1 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 6.6 | 108 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 57.2 | 11.0 | 37.6 | 4.1 | 27.6 | 14.1 | 575 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 64.0 | 14.8 | 34.2 | 6.0 | 38.4 | 12.4 | 1,536 |
| Highest | 2.7 | 66.4 | 17.5 | 34.2 | 12.0 | 55.0 | 20.3 | 1,220 |
| Sikkim | 3.2 | 63.6 | 15.2 | 34.9 | 8.0 | 42.8 | 15.5 | 3,456 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by | | | | | Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS** |
|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Abstain from sex | Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse | Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹ | Avoid risk of getting infected through blood ² | Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.9 | 38.0 | 27.2 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 132 |
| 20-24 | 8.2 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 29.4 | 3.3 | 572 |
| 25-29 | 11.1 | 40.1 | 51.9 | 37.3 | 3.8 | 764 |
| 30-34 | 9.4 | 38.0 | 54.3 | 37.6 | 2.9 | 662 |
| 35-39 | 10.6 | 38.2 | 47.8 | 37.9 | 3.6 | 556 |
| 40-44 | 10.7 | 31.4 | 43.1 | 29.4 | 4.9 | 430 |
| 45-49 | 13.1 | 25.5 | 42.1 | 28.8 | 0.9 | 340 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 10.9 | 36.1 | 45.7 | 32.3 | 3.3 | 3,208 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 50.4 | 61.7 | 49.4 | 3.6 | 248 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 11.8 | 31.6 | 42.9 | 25.3 | 3.2 | 983 |
| 18 years & above | 9.8 | 39.3 | 48.5 | 36.8 | 3.4 | 2,473 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 8.5 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 35.9 | 4.2 | 750 |
| 5-9 | 11.1 | 40.7 | 46.0 | 34.2 | 3.0 | 694 |
| 10-14 | 8.2 | 39.2 | 53.4 | 35.7 | 4.2 | 691 |
| 15+ | 12.1 | 29.9 | 45.3 | 30.7 | 2.5 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 12.0 | 20.0 | 34.3 | 15.0 | 0.8 | 890 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 12.9 | 24.2 | 44.8 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 643 |
| 5-9 years | 9.8 | 39.0 | 47.9 | 36.4 | 3.2 | 1,326 |
| 10 or more years | 7.7 | 60.0 | 65.6 | 67.3 | 6.4 | 597 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 15.1 | 21.5 | 33.0 | 15.3 | 0.8 | 449 |
| Less than 5 years | 12.7 | 26.5 | 39.4 | 17.6 | 1.4 | 657 |
| 5-9 years | 9.5 | 35.9 | 46.5 | 33.2 | 3.0 | 1,430 |
| 10 or more years | 8.7 | 49.7 | 59.7 | 54.2 | 5.6 | 920 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 10.5 | 34.4 | 46.8 | 32.2 | 3.9 | 1,854 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (28.6) | (43.5) | (21.7) | (0.0) | 23 |
| Christian | 11.8 | 34.9 | 50.1 | 34.6 | 2.1 | 295 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 10.0 | 42.3 | 46.1 | 35.4 | 2.9 | 1,264 |
| Others | (0.0) | (20.0) | (60.0) | (40.0) | (0.0) | 20 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 11.0 | 30.0 | 41.1 | 24.7 | 1.5 | 207 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 10.2 | 40.2 | 46.0 | 35.6 | 3.1 | 1,601 |
| Other Backward Classes | 10.6 | 35.8 | 49.0 | 32.9 | 3.8 | 1,514 |
| Others | 4.7 | 28.6 | 46.6 | 31.8 | 1.2 | 120 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (33.3) | (0.0) | (23.5) | (17.6) | (0.0) | 17 |
| Second | 8.8 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 108 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 27.4 | 34.7 | 16.4 | 2.9 | 575 |
| Fourth | 11.5 | 34.3 | 44.2 | 27.8 | 2.7 | 1,536 |
| Highest | 8.8 | 44.3 | 57.7 | 50.5 | 4.4 | 1,220 |
| Sikkim | 10.3 | 37.2 | 46.9 | 33.5 | 3.3 | 3,456 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|--|---|---------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Shaking hand | Hugging | Sharing clothes | Sharing food | Stepping on someone's urine/stool | Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 40.7 | 47.5 | 24.1 | 58.8 | 132 |
| 20-24 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 26.0 | 30.8 | 22.7 | 64.5 | 572 |
| 25-29 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 27.4 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 64.7 | 764 |
| 30-34 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 27.2 | 34.2 | 27.6 | 65.8 | 662 |
| 35-39 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 26.9 | 32.5 | 24.9 | 63.6 | 556 |
| 40-44 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 34.9 | 41.1 | 32.7 | 68.6 | 430 |
| 45-49 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 32.7 | 39.4 | 33.5 | 67.8 | 340 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 14.7 | 17.1 | 30.2 | 36.2 | 27.6 | 66.0 | 3,208 |
| Urban | 7.0 | 6.9 | 13.6 | 19.7 | 14.6 | 55.3 | 248 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 17.6 | 20.2 | 35.7 | 42.5 | 32.0 | 66.8 | 983 |
| 18 years & above | 12.8 | 14.8 | 26.3 | 32.1 | 24.6 | 64.7 | 2,473 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 25.3 | 29.0 | 20.1 | 62.1 | 750 |
| 5-9 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 26.9 | 33.0 | 24.3 | 63.9 | 694 |
| 10-14 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 29.1 | 37.1 | 28.1 | 64.6 | 691 |
| 15+ | 15.9 | 18.2 | 32.2 | 38.5 | 31.0 | 68.1 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 23.7 | 27.8 | 41.6 | 48.8 | 40.4 | 68.5 | 890 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 15.8 | 18.5 | 37.9 | 42.3 | 29.7 | 68.4 | 643 |
| 5-9 years | 11.7 | 13.3 | 24.4 | 32.5 | 22.9 | 66.2 | 1,326 |
| 10 or more years | 3.5 | 3.6 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 55.0 | 597 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 20.6 | 23.9 | 42.7 | 45.6 | 38.8 | 67.6 | 449 |
| Less than 5 years | 18.1 | 23.1 | 36.6 | 45.2 | 34.2 | 67.4 | 657 |
| 5-9 years | 14.9 | 17.1 | 30.1 | 36.5 | 26.9 | 67.8 | 1,430 |
| 10 or more years | 7.0 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 20.3 | 15.1 | 58.7 | 920 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 14.3 | 17.2 | 29.9 | 37.5 | 27.0 | 64.1 | 1,854 |
| Muslim | (8.7) | (8.7) | (21.7) | (30.4) | (34.8) | (65.2) | 23 |
| Christian | 11.9 | 14.6 | 29.6 | 31.9 | 28.9 | 68.5 | 295 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 14.5 | 15.6 | 27.6 | 32.3 | 25.6 | 66.3 | 1264 |
| Others | (15.0) | (20.0) | (30.0) | (35.0) | (25.0) | (60.0) | 20 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 13.9 | 19.2 | 40.4 | 45.7 | 32.2 | 64.5 | 207 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 14.6 | 16.6 | 28.3 | 33.1 | 26.1 | 66.6 | 1,601 |
| Other Backward Classes | 13.8 | 15.9 | 28.2 | 35.6 | 26.5 | 64.2 | 1,514 |
| Others | 14.0 | 14.8 | 26.8 | 34.8 | 25.2 | 58.6 | 120 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (29.4) | (35.3) | (58.8) | (58.8) | (52.9) | (76.5) | 17 |
| Second | 19.4 | 22.2 | 36.1 | 44.4 | 30.6 | 63.0 | 108 |
| Middle | 21.6 | 26.2 | 43.8 | 47.8 | 38.8 | 70.3 | 575 |
| Fourth | 15.8 | 18.6 | 32.6 | 39.4 | 29.4 | 67.8 | 1,536 |
| Highest | 7.9 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 22.4 | 16.9 | 59.7 | 1,220 |
| Sikkim | 14.1 | 16.4 | 29.0 | 35.1 | 26.7 | 65.3 | 3,456 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background Characteristics | Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test | Total women heard of HIV/AIDS** | Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS | | | | | | | Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test** |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Government | | | | Private | | | |
| | | | Hospital/dispensary | CHC/ PHC/ Sub-Centre | VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic | Other public/ NGO hospital | Hospital/ Clinic | VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic | Other Private centre | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 32.5 | 132 | 76.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43 |
| 20-24 | 50.9 | 572 | 82.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 290 |
| 25-29 | 48.0 | 764 | 79.3 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 12.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 367 |
| 30-34 | 49.1 | 662 | 80.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 325 |
| 35-39 | 44.8 | 556 | 77.9 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 249 |
| 40-44 | 41.6 | 430 | 82.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 179 |
| 45-49 | 37.1 | 340 | 87.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 126 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 45.3 | 3,208 | 80.2 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1,453 |
| Urban | 50.9 | 248 | 88.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 126 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 39.7 | 983 | 82.5 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 390 |
| 18 years & above | 48.1 | 2,473 | 80.3 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1,189 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 50.4 | 750 | 78.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 378 |
| 5-9 | 51.6 | 694 | 82.3 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 357 |
| 10-14 | 46.0 | 691 | 77.5 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 318 |
| 15+ | 39.8 | 1,321 | 83.9 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 526 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 31.3 | 890 | 87.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 278 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 37.4 | 643 | 84.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 240 |
| 5-9 years | 47.4 | 1,326 | 81.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 628 |
| 10 or more years | 72.6 | 597 | 73.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 433 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 32.8 | 449 | 84.5 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 147 |
| Less than 5 years | 33.5 | 657 | 86.1 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 220 |
| 5-9 years | 44.4 | 1,430 | 83.1 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 635 |
| 10 or more years | 62.8 | 920 | 75.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 577 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 44.4 | 1,854 | 78.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 822 |
| Muslim | (47.8) | 23 | (81.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (18.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Christian | 47.9 | 295 | 80.2 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 141 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 47.5 | 1264 | 84.1 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 600 |
| Others | (25.0) | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |

Contd...

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

| Background Characteristics | Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test | Total women heard of HIV/AIDS** | Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS | | | | | | | Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test** |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Government | | | | Private | | | |
| | | | Hospital/ dispensary | CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre | VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic | Other public/NGO hospital | Hospital/ Clinic | VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic | Other Private centre | |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 41.9 | 207 | 86.3 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87 |
| Scheduled tribes | 47.1 | 1,601 | 82.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 753 |
| Other backward Classes | 44.7 | 1,514 | 78.6 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 677 |
| Others | 44.8 | 120 | 77.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 53 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (5.9) | 17 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 36.1 | 108 | 92.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39 |
| Middle | 33.1 | 575 | 84.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 190 |
| Fourth | 42.2 | 1,536 | 81.8 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 648 |
| Highest | 57.5 | 1,220 | 78.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 701 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 45.7 | 3,456 | 80.8 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1,579 |
| Sikkim(15-44)† | 47.0 | 2,989 | 80.2 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1,401 |

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background Characteristics | Who have undergone test for HIV | Number of women heard HIV/AIDS** | Percentage who have undergone test for HIV | | Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test** |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | | | Less than 12 months ago | 1 or more than 1 year ago | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.8 | 132 | * | * | 5 |
| 20-24 | 11.6 | 572 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 65 |
| 25-29 | 6.9 | 764 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 54 |
| 30-34 | 6.2 | 662 | 36.2 | 63.8 | 41 |
| 35-39 | 2.0 | 556 | (18.2) | (81.8) | 11 |
| 40-44 | 1.4 | 430 | * | * | 6 |
| 45-49 | 0.6 | 340 | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 5.1 | 3,208 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 164 |
| Urban | 8.0 | 248 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 20 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 3.6 | 983 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 35 |
| 18 years & above | 6.0 | 2,473 | 45.3 | 54.7 | 149 |
| Marital duration | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 11.8 | 750 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 89 |
| 5-9 | 8.0 | 694 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 55 |
| 10-14 | 2.9 | 691 | 18.9 | 81.1 | 20 |
| 15+ | 1.5 | 1,321 | 34.9 | 65.1 | 20 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.2 | 890 | (54.5) | (45.5) | 11 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 3.4 | 643 | (31.8) | (68.2) | 22 |
| 5-9 years | 5.0 | 1,326 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 66 |
| 10 or more years | 14.2 | 597 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 85 |
| Husband's education | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.6 | 449 | * | * | 7 |
| Less than 5 years | 3.5 | 657 | (47.8) | (52.2) | 23 |
| 5-9 years | 3.9 | 1,430 | 41.2 | 58.8 | 56 |
| 10 or more years | 10.6 | 920 | 45.3 | 54.7 | 98 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.5 | 1,854 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 101 |
| Muslim | (4.2) | 23 | * | * | 1 |
| Christian | 8.2 | 295 | (54.2) | (45.8) | 24 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 4.5 | 1264 | 38.3 | 61.7 | 57 |
| Others | (5.0) | 20 | * | * | 1 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 4.8 | 207 | (30.0) | (70.0) | 10 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 4.6 | 1,601 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 74 |
| Other Backward Classes | 5.9 | 1,514 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 89 |
| Others | 9.0 | 120 | (36.4) | (63.6) | 11 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | 17 | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | 2.8 | 108 | * | * | 3 |
| Middle | 1.6 | 575 | * | * | 9 |
| Fourth | 4.6 | 1,536 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 70 |
| Highest | 8.3 | 1,220 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 102 |
| Sikkim(15-49) | 5.3 | 3,456 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 184 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 6.0 | 2,989 | 45.3 | 54.7 | 180 |

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICT

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

| Districts | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS | Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom | Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby | Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS | Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%) | Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| North Sikkim | 82.1 | 40.8 | 6.2 | 50.4 | 5.5 | 42.3 |
| West Sikkim | 73.8 | 44.1 | 4.8 | 41.1 | 3.3 | 39.6 |
| South Sikkim | 75.8 | 29.5 | 5.8 | 41.3 | 4.3 | 46.0 |
| East Sikkim | 86.4 | 38.5 | 12.4 | 48.3 | 6.9 | 49.6 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 78.6 | 37.2 | 8.0 | 45.7 | 5.3 | 44.8 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 80.6 | 38.6 | 8.0 | 47.0 | 6.0 | 45.3 |

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

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background Characteristics | Who ever had infertility problem | Primary infertility | Secondary infertility | Total women** ¹ | Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem: | | | Number of women having primary/secondary infertility** |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | In the first conception | After live birth/still birth | After induced/spontaneous abortion | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 164 | * | * | * | 5 |
| 20-24 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 661 | 81.7 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 38 |
| 25-29 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 895 | 77.9 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 68 |
| 30-34 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 805 | 71.7 | 24.1 | 4.2 | 62 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 743 | 53.6 | 34.3 | 12.1 | 50 |
| 40-44 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 616 | 75.6 | 19.1 | 3.5 | 58 |
| 45-49 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 516 | 80.2 | 17.8 | 2.0 | 50 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 4,116 | 73.1 | 20.1 | 5.9 | 308 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 283 | (82.6) | (13.0) | (4.3) | 23 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 7.6 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 1,288 | 76.6 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 99 |
| 18 years & above | 7.4 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 3,111 | 72.1 | 19.8 | 7.2 | 232 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 855 | 85.5 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 48 |
| 5-9 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 826 | 69.7 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 76 |
| 10-14 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 857 | 67.2 | 26.5 | 4.6 | 57 |
| 15+ | 8.0 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 1,860 | 74.0 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 150 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 8.6 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 1,522 | 75.0 | 21.2 | 2.3 | 131 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 834 | 81.9 | 16.2 | 1.8 | 55 |
| 5-9 years | 7.1 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1,442 | 67.0 | 22.2 | 10.7 | 104 |
| 10 or more years | 6.7 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 601 | 73.7 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 41 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 8.5 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 778 | 77.3 | 18.1 | 1.5 | 66 |
| Less than 5 years | 8.2 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 927 | 79.0 | 18.4 | 2.6 | 76 |
| 5-9 years | 6.9 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1,716 | 73.1 | 17.6 | 8.5 | 119 |
| 10 or more years | 7.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 977 | 64.6 | 25.9 | 9.5 | 70 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 7.6 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 2339 | 72.1 | 19.7 | 6.6 | 178 |
| Muslim | 11.1 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 41 | * | * | * | 5 |
| Christian | 5.3 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 358 | (94.7) | (5.3) | (0.0) | 19 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 7.6 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 1637 | 73.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 125 |
| Others | (16.7) | (0.0) | (16.6) | 24 | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 279 | * | * | * | 9 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 7.2 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 2,064 | 72.0 | 21.3 | 6.7 | 150 |
| Other Backward Classes | 8.1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 1,870 | 76.2 | 17.2 | 4.7 | 152 |
| Others | 11.6 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 167 | (73.7) | (21.1) | (5.3) | 19 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 39 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Second | 10.2 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 196 | (60.0) | (35.0) | (0.0) | 20 |
| Middle | 8.1 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 888 | 77.7 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Fourth | 7.1 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1,935 | 72.5 | 18.8 | 8.7 | 138 |
| Highest | 7.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1,342 | 75.1 | 16.2 | 7.8 | 99 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 4,399 | 73.5 | 19.6 | 6.0 | 331 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 7.3 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 3,711 | 72.3 | 19.6 | 7.0 | 272 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *gauna* not performed.² Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLessNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background Characteristics | 20-49 aged women | | | 40-49 aged women | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Percentage childless | Infertility ¹ | Number of women** | Percentage childless | Infertility ¹ | Number of women** |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3,123 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 961 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.7 | 223 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 64 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1,076 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 250 |
| 18 years & above | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2,270 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 775 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 804 | * | * | 7 |
| 10-14 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 821 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 32 |
| 15+ | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1,721 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 986 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1,339 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 622 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 1.2 | 0.9 | 639 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 149 |
| 5-9 years | 1.4 | 1.3 | 983 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 169 |
| 10 or more years | 1.2 | 1.2 | 385 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 85 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 1.5 | 1.4 | 660 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 298 |
| Less than 5 years | 1.5 | 1.5 | 743 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 246 |
| 5-9 years | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1,250 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 300 |
| 10 or more years | 0.8 | 0.7 | 693 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 181 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1,767 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 534 |
| Muslim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31 | * | * | 6 |
| Christian | 1.1 | 1.1 | 277 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1,257 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 415 |
| Others | (0.0) | (0.0) | 14 | * | * | 5 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 0.5 | 0.5 | 195 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1,588 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 501 |
| Other Backward Classes | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1,405 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 425 |
| Others | 1.4 | 1.4 | 142 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 38 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30 | * | * | 8 |
| Second | 2.5 | 2.5 | 155 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 31 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 0.9 | 698 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 221 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1,441 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 437 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1,022 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 328 |
| Sikkim | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3,346 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1,025 |

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

| Background Characteristics | For primary infertility | | | For secondary infertility | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of women sought treatment | Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment | Number of women having primary infertility** | Percentage of women sought treatment | Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment | Number of women having secondary infertility** |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | 4 | * | * | 1 |
| 20-24 | 74.2 | 67.7 | 31 | * | * | 7 |
| 25-29 | 71.6 | 62.1 | 53 | (53.3) | (33.3) | 15 |
| 30-34 | 75.1 | 57.1 | 45 | (70.6) | (47.1) | 17 |
| 35-39 | 55.1 | 40.0 | 27 | (69.6) | (60.9) | 23 |
| 40-44 | 76.9 | 45.4 | 44 | (50.0) | (21.4) | 14 |
| 45-49 | 55.8 | 33.6 | 40 | (80.0) | (40.0) | 10 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Rural | 68.1 | 49.9 | 225 | 62.8 | 43.5 | 83 |
| Urban | (78.9) | (73.7) | 19 | * | * | 4 |
| Age at consummation of marriage | | | | | | |
| Below 18 years | 70.9 | 47.5 | 76 | (69.6) | (34.8) | 23 |
| 18 years & above | 67.8 | 53.4 | 168 | 61.5 | 47.5 | 64 |
| Marital duration | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 63.4 | 58.5 | 41 | * | * | 7 |
| 5-9 | 73.5 | 64.0 | 53 | (52.2) | (39.1) | 23 |
| 10-14 | 71.3 | 58.2 | 39 | (61.1) | (44.4) | 18 |
| 15+ | 67.6 | 40.8 | 111 | 69.2 | 41.0 | 39 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 68.7 | 38.3 | 98 | 60.6 | 30.3 | 33 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 62.3 | 46.7 | 45 | (60.0) | (40.0) | 10 |
| 5-9 years | 71.2 | 64.4 | 70 | 61.9 | 47.1 | 34 |
| 10 or more years | 73.0 | 73.0 | 31 | (80.0) | (80.0) | 10 |
| Husband's education | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 62.8 | 37.5 | 51 | (53.0) | (39.7) | 15 |
| Less than 5 years | 63.5 | 46.8 | 60 | (62.8) | (25.3) | 16 |
| 5-9 years | 77.0 | 56.6 | 87 | 62.6 | 47.1 | 32 |
| 10 or more years | 66.5 | 64.3 | 46 | (71.7) | (55.4) | 24 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 69.5 | 50.1 | 129 | 69.9 | 53.8 | 49 |
| Muslim | * | * | 5 | nc | nc | 0 |
| Christian | (61.1) | (50.0) | 18 | * | * | 1 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 68.6 | 52.4 | 92 | 57.6 | 33.3 | 33 |
| Others | nc | nc | 0 | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/Tribes | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | * | * | 6 | * | * | 3 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 65.9 | 47.4 | 108 | 54.8 | 31.0 | 42 |
| Other Backward Classes | 70.4 | 52.4 | 116 | 72.2 | 58.5 | 36 |
| Others | (71.4) | (64.3) | 14 | * | * | 5 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Poorest | * | * | 1 | * | * | 1 |
| Second | (66.7) | (33.3) | 12 | * | * | 8 |
| Middle | 55.4 | 35.7 | 56 | (62.3) | (37.3) | 16 |
| Fourth | 72.1 | 53.2 | 100 | 66.1 | 45.0 | 38 |
| Highest | 75.5 | 64.9 | 75 | (67.5) | (55.3) | 24 |
| Sikkim | 68.7 | 51.6 | 244 | 63.6 | 44.2 | 87 |

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICT

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

| Districts | Who have menstruation problem | Who have infertility problem ¹ | Who sought treatment for infertility |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| North Sikkim | 20.6 | 4.8 | 67.5 |
| West Sikkim | 32.1 | 10.8 | 57.9 |
| South Sikkim | 21.5 | 6.0 | 69.3 |
| East Sikkim | 20.8 | 7.2 | 80.6 |
| Sikkim (15-49) | 24.3 | 7.5 | 67.4 |
| Sikkim(15-44)[†] | 23.1 | 7.3 | 68.3 |

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

| Background characteristics | Total | Residence | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| Age group | | | |
| 15-19 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 62.2 |
| 20-24 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 37.8 |
| Education | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Less than five years | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.3 |
| 5-9 years | 56.6 | 58.5 | 28.5 |
| 10 or more years | 28.2 | 26.2 | 57.8 |
| Religion | | | |
| Hindu | 49.2 | 48.2 | 63.8 |
| Muslim | 0.7 | 0.4 | 5.6 |
| Christian | 7.2 | 7.4 | 3.8 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 41.8 | 42.8 | 26.8 |
| Others | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Castes/tribes | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 5.2 | 4.9 | 9.7 |
| Scheduled tribes | 52.6 | 54.2 | 29.7 |
| Other backward classes | 39.7 | 39.4 | 43.3 |
| Others | 2.5 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| Wealth index | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Second | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Middle | 15.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 |
| Fourth | 48.2 | 51.2 | 4.1 |
| Highest | 34.6 | 30.5 | 95.9 |
| Sikkim** | 1,889 | 1,770 | 119 |

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women | | Number of women** | At what age family life education should be introduced ^b | | | | | From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b | | | | Number of women who perceived family life education is important** | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---|--------|------------|---------|--|--|
| | Aware of family life education | Perceived family life education is important | | Below 12 | 12-14 | 15-17 | 18 or above | Total | Below 8 | 8-9 | 10 or more | Total | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 84.1 | 91.1 | 1,301 | 13.1 | 41.6 | 31.7 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 20.9 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 1,186 | |
| 20-24 | 85.5 | 92.6 | 588 | 10.9 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 21.6 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 544 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 84.1 | 91.3 | 1,770 | 12.6 | 40.8 | 32.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 21.0 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 1,617 | |
| Urban | 91.8 | 94.4 | 119 | 9.2 | 35.2 | 43.9 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 23.2 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 113 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 44.5 | 60.7 | 61 | 21.8 | 16.0 | 27.0 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 53.6 | 18.8 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 37 | |
| Less than five years | 59.2 | 77.1 | 226 | 10.7 | 30.1 | 34.1 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 15.9 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 174 | |
| 5-9 years | 86.1 | 92.9 | 1,071 | 12.8 | 40.5 | 33.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 19.5 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 996 | |
| 10 or more years | 96.8 | 98.5 | 531 | 11.6 | 45.4 | 33.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 26.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 523 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 84.4 | 91.9 | 924 | 11.2 | 41.9 | 32.2 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 850 | |
| Muslim | (92.9) | (100.0) | 14 | (42.9) | (35.7) | (21.4) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (71.4) | (21.4) | (7.1) | (100.0) | 14 | |
| Christian | 80.3 | 92.6 | 137 | 14.2 | 41.0 | 28.9 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 20.4 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 127 | |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 85.5 | 90.7 | 793 | 12.7 | 38.8 | 35.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 19.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 719 | |
| Others | (76.2) | (95.2) | 21 | (20.0) | (35.0) | (40.0) | (5.0) | (100.0) | (70.0) | (10.0) | (20.0) | (100.0) | 20 | |
| Castes/tribes[†] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 76.8 | 88.9 | 97 | 11.5 | 38.8 | 23.6 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 51.2 | 20.4 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 86 | |
| Scheduled tribes | 84.4 | 91.0 | 998 | 12.9 | 37.8 | 35.4 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 20.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 908 | |
| Other backward classes | 85.7 | 92.6 | 743 | 11.7 | 44.3 | 31.9 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 22.7 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 688 | |
| Others | 85.3 | 91.4 | 47 | 13.8 | 38.0 | 32.3 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 44 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 | |
| Second | 67.8 | 80.1 | 40 | 12.8 | 18.7 | 37.5 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 12.5 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 32 | |
| Middle | 78.3 | 87.7 | 287 | 10.5 | 37.9 | 33.7 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 18.3 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 252 | |
| Fourth | 83.3 | 91.8 | 912 | 14.5 | 38.9 | 33.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 19.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 837 | |
| Highest | 90.0 | 93.5 | 649 | 10.3 | 44.8 | 33.2 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 61.6 | 25.3 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 608 | |
| Sikkim | 84.5 | 91.5 | 1,889 | 12.4 | 40.4 | 33.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 21.1 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 1,730 | |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

| Background characteristics | Perceived family life education is important | Number of women** | Sources of family life education | | | | | | | | Number of women who perceived family life education is important** | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--|--|
| | | | Parents | Brother/sister/sister in law | Husband/partner | Friends/peers | Health care provider/sex education experts | Youth club/mandall/NGO worker | Teacher/school/college | Other | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 91.1 | 1,301 | 77.4 | 48.9 | 1.0 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 70.6 | 2.8 | 1,186 | |
| 20-24 | 92.6 | 588 | 75.0 | 50.4 | 1.5 | 13.0 | 16.9 | 2.0 | 70.6 | 3.5 | 544 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 91.3 | 1,770 | 75.7 | 48.3 | 1.1 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 70.3 | 3.2 | 1,617 | |
| Urban | 94.4 | 119 | 90.8 | 65.0 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 74.5 | 0.0 | 113 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 60.7 | 61 | 67.8 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 30.6 | 2.7 | 37 | |
| Less than five years | 77.1 | 226 | 68.2 | 50.3 | 2.3 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 49.4 | 2.2 | 174 | |
| 5-9 years | 92.9 | 1,071 | 76.5 | 47.7 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 70.1 | 2.8 | 996 | |
| 10 or more years | 98.5 | 531 | 80.4 | 51.6 | 2.1 | 11.5 | 16.1 | 2.9 | 81.2 | 3.6 | 523 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 91.9 | 924 | 76.8 | 50.2 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 71.5 | 3.8 | 850 | |
| Muslim | (100.0) | 14 | (85.7) | (50.0) | (0.0) | (7.1) | (7.1) | (0.0) | (71.4) | (0.0) | 14 | |
| Christian | 92.6 | 137 | 78.1 | 48.2 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 67.2 | 2.3 | 127 | |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 90.7 | 793 | 76.2 | 48.8 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 70.5 | 2.4 | 719 | |
| Others | (95.2) | 21 | (70.0) | (40.0) | (0.0) | (25.0) | (10.0) | (5.0) | (55.0) | (0.0) | 20 | |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 88.9 | 97 | 73.8 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 22.7 | 1.2 | 62.0 | 3.5 | 86 | |
| Scheduled tribes | 91.0 | 998 | 75.7 | 48.8 | 1.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 1.8 | 69.2 | 2.4 | 908 | |
| Other backward classes | 92.6 | 743 | 77.8 | 50.2 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 73.3 | 3.5 | 688 | |
| Others | 91.4 | 47 | 86.8 | 61.4 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 7.1 | 44 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 | |
| Second | 80.1 | 40 | 56.5 | 40.3 | 3.1 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 53.2 | 6.2 | 32 | |
| Middle | 87.7 | 287 | 72.6 | 46.1 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 68.0 | 3.6 | 252 | |
| Fourth | 91.8 | 912 | 73.7 | 48.3 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 71.1 | 3.0 | 837 | |
| Highest | 93.5 | 649 | 83.3 | 52.7 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 71.9 | 2.6 | 608 | |
| Sikkim | 91.5 | 1,889 | 76.6 | 49.4 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 70.6 | 3.0 | 1,730 | |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever received family life education | Number of women** | Source of family life education | | | | | Number of women ever received family life education** |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|---|
| | | | NGO programme/ camp | Govt. programme/ camp | School/ college | Youth club | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 48.1 | 1,301 | 2.1 | 16.4 | 87.2 | 1.6 | 10.6 | 625 |
| 20-24 | 54.4 | 588 | 6.3 | 26.1 | 81.2 | 1.6 | 12.4 | 321 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 50.1 | 1,770 | 3.6 | 20.1 | 84.9 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 886 |
| Urban | 49.4 | 119 | 3.2 | 13.9 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 13.1 | 61 | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Less than five years | 13.7 | 226 | 3.4 | 22.4 | 32.6 | 3.2 | 48.0 | 31 |
| 5-9 years | 47.8 | 1,071 | 1.8 | 18.2 | 86.4 | 2.1 | 10.7 | 512 |
| 10 or more years | 74.2 | 531 | 5.9 | 21.4 | 88.9 | 0.7 | 8.3 | 395 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 51.5 | 924 | 4.7 | 20.3 | 87.2 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 476 |
| Muslim | (71.4) | 14 | (0.0) | (30.0) | (70.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 10 |
| Christian | 39.9 | 137 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 80.4 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 55 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 49.5 | 793 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 83.3 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 393 |
| Others | (57.1) | 21 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 12 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 36.3 | 97 | 5.5 | 16.9 | 94.5 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 35 |
| Scheduled tribes | 49.8 | 998 | 2.8 | 18.0 | 83.2 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 498 |
| Other backward classes | 51.1 | 743 | 4.3 | 21.9 | 87.0 | 1.8 | 9.4 | 379 |
| Others | 66.3 | 47 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 81.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | 22.5 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Middle | 38.7 | 287 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 81.1 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 111 |
| Fourth | 49.4 | 912 | 3.4 | 22.3 | 84.1 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 451 |
| Highest | 57.5 | 649 | 4.8 | 17.6 | 88.0 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 375 |
| Sikkim | 50.0 | 1,889 | 3.5 | 19.7 | 85.2 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 946 |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage | | Reported ideal age at marriage for boys | | | Reported ideal age at marriage for girls | | | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|---|--------------|---------|--|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Boys | Girls | Less than 21 | 21 and above | Total | Less than 18 | 18 and above | Total | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 69.7 | 78.4 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 1,301 |
| 20-24 | 76.2 | 83.5 | 20.3 | 79.7 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 71.6 | 79.9 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 1,770 |
| Urban | 72.8 | 81.8 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 22.9 | 37.8 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Less than five years | 40.9 | 49.6 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 226 |
| 5-9 years | 71.0 | 80.6 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 1,071 |
| 10 or more years | 91.8 | 96.5 | 13.6 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 531 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 73.0 | 79.8 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Muslim | (71.4) | (78.6) | (10.8) | (89.2) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | 14 |
| Christian | 71.7 | 84.8 | 25.8 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 70.0 | 79.2 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 793 |
| Others | (81.0) | (85.7) | (23.5) | (76.5) | 100.0 | (5.6) | (94.4) | (100.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 72.9 | 79.9 | 26.5 | 73.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Scheduled tribes | 69.3 | 79.3 | 19.6 | 80.4 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 998 |
| Other backward classes | 75.1 | 81.3 | 23.4 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 743 |
| Others | 68.5 | 76.8 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 32.5 | 50.0 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Middle | 61.8 | 68.8 | 24.6 | 75.4 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Fourth | 73.0 | 82.0 | 23.2 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 912 |
| Highest | 76.7 | 83.9 | 17.8 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 649 |
| Sikkim | 71.7 | 80.0 | 21.2 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 1,889 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Having menstruation related problems during last three months | Number of women** | During last three months having menstruation related problems | | | | | | | | Number of women with menstruation related problems** | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | No periods | Painful periods | Frequent or short periods | Irregular periods | Prolonged bleeding | Scanty bleeding | Inter-menstrual bleeding | Blood clots/excessive bleeding | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 23.0 | 1,301 | 4.3 | 74.9 | 2.4 | 27.5 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 297 | |
| 20-24 | 23.3 | 588 | 2.9 | 78.3 | 0.8 | 28.2 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 136 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 23.5 | 1,770 | 4.1 | 76.2 | 2.0 | 27.7 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 413 | |
| Urban | 17.3 | 119 | (0.0) | (70.0) | (0.0) | (30.0) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 20 | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 31.8 | 61 | (11.1) | (77.8) | (0.0) | (22.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (16.7) | 18 | |
| Less than five years | 27.7 | 226 | 4.7 | 77.9 | 1.7 | 21.9 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 62 | |
| 5-9 years | 23.1 | 1,071 | 4.4 | 75.6 | 2.5 | 27.7 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 245 | |
| 10 or more years | 20.4 | 531 | 1.0 | 75.5 | 0.9 | 31.7 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 108 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 24.6 | 924 | 4.3 | 77.6 | 2.7 | 27.8 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 227 | |
| Muslim | (20.8) | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 | |
| Christian | 20.5 | 137 | 10.6 | 74.9 | 3.5 | 28.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 28 | |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 21.9 | 793 | 2.3 | 73.7 | 0.6 | 27.9 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 171 | |
| Others | (19.0) | 21 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 | |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 33.9 | 97 | 2.9 | 82.1 | 9.2 | 15.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 32 | |
| Scheduled tribes | 22.3 | 998 | 3.1 | 72.3 | 1.8 | 27.6 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 220 | |
| Other backward classes | 22.9 | 743 | 5.3 | 79.8 | 0.6 | 29.1 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 170 | |
| Others | 21.2 | 47 | (0.0) | (70.0) | (0.0) | (50.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.0) | 10 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 | |
| Second | 32.3 | 40 | (0.0) | (69.2) | (0.0) | (30.8) | (15.4) | (15.4) | (0.0) | (7.7) | 13 | |
| Middle | 28.6 | 287 | 9.7 | 70.4 | 2.6 | 29.4 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 12.1 | 81 | |
| Fourth | 23.1 | 912 | 2.3 | 79.1 | 2.4 | 26.7 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 209 | |
| Highest | 20.2 | 649 | 3.2 | 75.2 | 0.8 | 27.9 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 130 | |
| Sikkim | 23.1 | 1,889 | 3.9 | 76.0 | 1.9 | 27.7 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 10.7 | 433 | |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

| Background characteristics | Practices during menstrual period | | | | Number of women currently menstruating** |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|--|
| | Used cloth | Locally prepared napkins | Use sanitary napkins | Used other | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 73.7 | 0.2 | 56.3 | 0.3 | 1,301 |
| 20-24 | 66.5 | 1.0 | 68.8 | 0.5 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 73.7 | 0.5 | 58.5 | 0.4 | 1,770 |
| Urban | 37.6 | 0.0 | 86.4 | 0.0 | 119 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 84.4 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 61 |
| Less than five years | 86.4 | 0.4 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 226 |
| 5-9 years | 76.6 | 0.4 | 54.1 | 0.5 | 1,071 |
| 10 or more years | 53.3 | 0.8 | 87.1 | 0.4 | 531 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 74.4 | 0.4 | 57.2 | 0.5 | 924 |
| Muslim | (71.4) | (0.0) | (50.0) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Christian | 72.8 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 0.0 | 137 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 67.5 | 0.6 | 63.9 | 0.4 | 793 |
| Others | (76.2) | (0.0) | (42.9) | (0.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 61.4 | 1.0 | 59.0 | 1.0 | 97 |
| Scheduled tribes | 71.1 | 0.4 | 60.2 | 0.5 | 998 |
| Other backward classes | 74.6 | 0.5 | 59.9 | 0.1 | 743 |
| Others | 49.5 | 0.0 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 47 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 92.5 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 40 |
| Middle | 88.6 | 0.4 | 30.4 | 0.4 | 287 |
| Fourth | 78.0 | 0.7 | 56.4 | 0.6 | 912 |
| Highest | 53.6 | 0.3 | 81.1 | 0.2 | 649 |
| Sikkim | 71.4 | 0.5 | 60.3 | 0.4 | 1,889 |

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

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Female sterilization | IUD | Pill | Emergency contraception | Injectable | Condom/ <i>nirodh</i> | Female condom | Rhythm method | Withdrawal | Other | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 87.9 | 97.3 | 66.0 | 94.3 | 29.2 | 75.0 | 91.7 | 10.6 | 29.1 | 20.8 | 0.5 | 1,301 |
| 20-24 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 94.2 | 98.5 | 85.0 | 96.2 | 44.8 | 84.1 | 96.1 | 15.1 | 43.7 | 35.1 | 1.2 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 99.4 | 99.2 | 89.8 | 97.7 | 71.7 | 94.7 | 32.5 | 77.4 | 93.1 | 12.0 | 33.8 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 1,770 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 99.2 | 91.3 | 97.6 | 74.7 | 98.4 | 57.4 | 84.1 | 92.0 | 12.1 | 31.9 | 46.3 | 0.7 | 119 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 95.0 | 93.4 | 57.1 | 85.2 | 47.4 | 75.3 | 4.8 | 60.4 | 73.5 | 3.5 | 19.7 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 61 |
| Less than five years | 99.1 | 98.3 | 86.0 | 95.7 | 62.2 | 90.2 | 13.3 | 68.8 | 80.3 | 3.1 | 27.0 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 226 |
| 5-9 years | 99.4 | 99.4 | 89.6 | 98.0 | 69.1 | 95.0 | 25.3 | 76.0 | 93.6 | 9.5 | 30.6 | 20.6 | 0.4 | 1,071 |
| 10 or more years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 99.2 | 84.5 | 99.1 | 63.9 | 87.2 | 99.6 | 21.8 | 44.2 | 40.5 | 1.3 | 531 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 99.5 (100.0) | 99.5 (100.0) | 91.0 (64.3) | 98.3 (92.9) | 70.4 (85.7) | 94.8 (100.0) | 33.1 (42.9) | 77.1 (92.9) | 92.9 (92.9) | 14.6 (14.3) | 33.9 (14.3) | 24.6 (21.4) | 0.6 (0.0) | 924 14 |
| Muslim | 98.5 | 98.5 | 87.7 | 97.8 | 65.0 | 92.0 | 35.2 | 65.8 | 92.7 | 8.6 | 36.4 | 29.2 | 1.5 | 137 |
| Christian | 99.4 | 99.0 | 89.4 | 97.2 | 74.6 | 95.5 | 35.1 | 81.0 | 93.2 | 9.2 | 33.3 | 25.0 | 0.6 | 793 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | (100.0) | (100.0) | (90.5) | (90.5) | (76.2) | (95.2) | (28.2) | (57.1) | (95.2) | (23.8) | (33.3) | (38.1) | (0.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 98.0 | 65.5 | 91.9 | 30.4 | 71.7 | 84.9 | 12.1 | 33.3 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 97 |
| Scheduled tribes | 99.4 | 99.1 | 89.6 | 97.6 | 75.3 | 95.4 | 35.0 | 80.2 | 93.5 | 10.1 | 34.4 | 25.2 | 0.9 | 998 |
| Other backward classes | 99.3 | 99.3 | 90.7 | 98.0 | 68.5 | 94.7 | 32.5 | 75.6 | 94.0 | 14.3 | 32.3 | 25.1 | 0.5 | 743 |
| Others | 98.0 | 98.0 | 87.3 | 93.6 | 66.8 | 95.9 | 45.4 | 75.3 | 87.2 | 14.6 | 37.2 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 47 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 95.0 | 7.6 | 75.2 | 92.5 | 5.0 | 42.4 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 40 |
| Middle | 99.7 | 99.7 | 88.7 | 96.1 | 72.6 | 93.7 | 16.7 | 70.0 | 93.0 | 6.6 | 29.2 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 287 |
| Fourth | 99.1 | 99.1 | 91.4 | 98.3 | 72.9 | 94.9 | 29.5 | 78.3 | 91.8 | 11.4 | 32.7 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 912 |
| Highest | 99.5 | 99.1 | 88.4 | 97.4 | 70.6 | 95.5 | 49.7 | 80.9 | 94.9 | 15.5 | 36.4 | 31.6 | 0.4 | 649 |
| Sikkim | 99.4 | 99.2 | 89.9 | 97.7 | 71.9 | 94.9 | 34.1 | 77.8 | 93.0 | 12.0 | 33.7 | 25.2 | 0.7 | 1,889 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

| Background characteristics | Sources from where to get pills and condoms | | | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Government facility | Private facility | Other | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15-19 | 72.1 | 54.7 | 4.2 | 1,301 |
| 20-24 | 76.0 | 67.7 | 2.4 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Rural | 74.8 | 58.1 | 3.7 | 1,770 |
| Urban | 51.7 | 67.9 | 3.2 | 119 |
| Education | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 67.0 | 29.4 | 16.2 | 61 |
| Less than five years | 70.7 | 37.3 | 5.9 | 226 |
| 5-9 years | 73.9 | 54.4 | 3.3 | 1,071 |
| 10 or more years | 74.1 | 79.9 | 2.1 | 531 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 72.1 | 60.0 | 3.6 | 924 |
| Muslim | (35.7) | (78.6) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Christian | 72.3 | 54.9 | 2.9 | 137 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 75.7 | 57.3 | 4.0 | 793 |
| Others | (71.4) | (71.4) | (0.0) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 65.8 | 57.6 | 5.2 | 97 |
| Scheduled tribes | 76.8 | 56.5 | 4.3 | 998 |
| Other backward classes | 71.1 | 61.0 | 2.8 | 743 |
| Others | 52.1 | 73.6 | 2.2 | 47 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 65.2 | 42.5 | 7.7 | 40 |
| Middle | 77.3 | 45.5 | 3.2 | 287 |
| Fourth | 76.8 | 57.2 | 3.1 | 912 |
| Highest | 67.4 | 67.7 | 4.2 | 649 |
| Sikkim | 73.4 | 58.7 | 3.7 | 1,889 |

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

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

| Background characteristics | Ever discussed about family planning with any one | Number of women** | Sources of information on family planning | | | | | | | Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one** |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---|
| | | | Parents | Brother/Sister/Sister in law | Friends/peers | Health care provider/sex education experts | Youth club/mandal/NGO worker | Teacher/school/college | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 43.0 | 1,301 | 17.1 | 31.6 | 88.1 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 560 |
| 20-24 | 58.1 | 588 | 14.3 | 37.4 | 90.7 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 343 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 48.0 | 1,770 | 16.5 | 33.6 | 88.9 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 850 |
| Urban | 43.7 | 119 | 7.5 | 38.2 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 53 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 26.1 | 61 | (6.3) | (56.3) | (56.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Less than five years | 35.9 | 226 | 19.3 | 36.6 | 78.3 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 81 |
| 5-9 years | 42.8 | 1,071 | 14.6 | 32.3 | 89.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 459 |
| 10 or more years | 65.2 | 531 | 17.6 | 34.1 | 93.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 347 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 46.7 | 924 | 16.6 | 35.6 | 89.9 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 433 |
| Muslim | (28.6) | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Christian | 46.0 | 137 | 15.9 | 34.6 | 86.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 63 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 49.5 | 793 | 15.8 | 32.5 | 88.3 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 392 |
| Others | (52.4) | 21 | (9.1) | (18.2) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.1) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 36.5 | 97 | 8.2 | 41.7 | 86.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 36 |
| Scheduled tribes | 52.6 | 998 | 15.8 | 32.6 | 88.9 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 525 |
| Other backward classes | 43.4 | 743 | 15.8 | 34.3 | 89.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 322 |
| Others | 40.0 | 47 | (42.1) | (42.1) | (100.0) | (5.3) | (0.0) | (10.5) | (0.0) | 19 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | 44.8 | 40 | (11.1) | (50.0) | (77.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 18 |
| Middle | 40.3 | 287 | 18.1 | 25.1 | 86.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 116 |
| Fourth | 49.5 | 912 | 16.4 | 36.0 | 88.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 452 |
| Highest | 48.8 | 649 | 15.1 | 33.0 | 91.6 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 317 |
| Sikkim | 47.7 | 1,889 | 16.0 | 33.8 | 89.1 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 903 |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever heard of RTI/STI | Number of women** | Sources of information | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI** |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|---|--|--------|---|
| | | | Radio | T.V. | Cinema | Print media | Health personnel | Partner | Relatives/ friends | Adult Education programme/ school teacher | Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/mela | Others | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 29.4 | 1,301 | 5.7 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 40.0 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 28.3 | 53.2 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 379 |
| 20-24 | 39.2 | 588 | 7.5 | 23.0 | 5.9 | 48.1 | 27.3 | 1.7 | 35.2 | 37.2 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 230 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 32.6 | 1,770 | 6.8 | 16.8 | 4.5 | 41.9 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 31.2 | 48.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 572 |
| Urban | 30.4 | 119 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 7.4 | 60.3 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 27.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 37 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 15.2 | 61 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Less than five years | 11.5 | 226 | 15.5 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26 |
| 5-9 years | 27.2 | 1,071 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 30.6 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 33.6 | 52.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 288 |
| 10 or more years | 53.9 | 531 | 4.6 | 22.4 | 7.9 | 60.6 | 23.1 | 1.4 | 23.8 | 46.1 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 286 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 34.7 | 924 | 6.3 | 18.3 | 4.9 | 41.6 | 20.3 | 0.3 | 31.7 | 50.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 318 |
| Muslim | (35.7) | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Christian | 29.2 | 137 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 10.0 | 35.3 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 39.7 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 40 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 30.7 | 793 | 5.6 | 15.5 | 3.7 | 45.7 | 19.9 | 2.0 | 30.2 | 43.9 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 242 |
| Others | (19.0) | 21 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 33.5 | 97 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 32 |
| Scheduled tribes | 30.9 | 998 | 6.4 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 42.8 | 23.1 | 1.3 | 29.7 | 47.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 307 |
| Other backward classes | 35.1 | 743 | 7.4 | 20.0 | 6.1 | 44.5 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 31.3 | 49.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 259 |
| Others | 20.7 | 47 | (0.0) | (20.0) | (10.0) | (60.0) | (20.0) | (10.0) | (20.0) | (30.0) | (10.0) | (10.0) | 10 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 1 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | 17.4 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Middle | 18.1 | 287 | 18.0 | 14.1 | 3.8 | 27.2 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 51 |
| Fourth | 34.2 | 912 | 5.6 | 13.3 | 3.2 | 38.6 | 21.3 | 0.9 | 30.6 | 48.0 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 310 |
| Highest | 37.2 | 649 | 5.1 | 22.5 | 6.9 | 52.8 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 31.1 | 44.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 241 |
| Sikkim | 32.5 | 1,889 | 6.4 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 43.0 | 19.7 | 1.0 | 30.9 | 47.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 609 |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

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

| Background characteristics | Unsafe delivery | Unsafe abortion | Unsafe IUD insertion | Unsafe sex with homosexual | Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners | Unsafe sex with sex worker | Other | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 71.7 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 379 |
| 20-24 | 17.4 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 66.4 | 29.5 | 15.9 | 230 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 11.7 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 69.0 | 27.5 | 18.9 | 572 |
| Urban | 16.3 | 29.6 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 37 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Less than five years | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61.6 | 38.9 | 22.8 | 26 |
| 5-9 years | 7.8 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 69.6 | 25.7 | 19.8 | 288 |
| 10 or more years | 15.6 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 69.8 | 26.1 | 16.9 | 286 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 12.5 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 68.4 | 27.8 | 18.8 | 318 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Christian | 11.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 71.0 | 21.8 | 7.1 | 40 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 11.7 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 70.2 | 25.6 | 19.3 | 242 |
| Others | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 64.5 | 30.2 | 15.2 | 32 |
| Scheduled tribes | 10.7 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 69.9 | 26.0 | 19.8 | 307 |
| Other backward classes | 13.6 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 69.7 | 27.2 | 16.6 | 259 |
| Others | (12.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (75.0) | (12.5) | (25.0) | 10 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 10.8 | 63.7 | 39.5 | 13.2 | 51 |
| Fourth | 11.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 67.5 | 24.8 | 22.6 | 310 |
| Highest | 13.5 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 9.8 | 73.0 | 25.9 | 13.5 | 241 |
| Sikkim | 11.9 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 69.5 | 26.4 | 18.3 | 609 |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

| Background characteristics | Ever heard of HIV/AIDS | Number of women** | Source of information | | | | | | Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | Radio | Television | Cinema | Print media | Health personnel | Adult education programme | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 92.7 | 1,301 | 16.4 | 41.1 | 7.0 | 43.2 | 25.2 | 6.9 | 1,207 |
| 20-24 | 95.1 | 588 | 16.9 | 53.6 | 12.5 | 51.7 | 33.0 | 8.5 | 559 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 93.5 | 1,770 | 17.6 | 43.0 | 8.3 | 44.2 | 28.2 | 7.1 | 1,654 |
| Urban | 93.6 | 119 | 0.7 | 76.3 | 14.5 | 70.5 | 21.1 | 12.6 | 112 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 58.8 | 61 | 5.5 | 28.6 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 36 |
| Less than five years | 78.1 | 226 | 22.6 | 26.8 | 1.7 | 10.0 | 20.2 | 2.7 | 176 |
| 5-9 years | 95.5 | 1,071 | 18.2 | 38.4 | 6.3 | 39.6 | 27.6 | 5.7 | 1,024 |
| 10 or more years | 99.8 | 531 | 12.0 | 65.2 | 15.8 | 72.3 | 31.2 | 12.7 | 530 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.5 | 924 | 20.1 | 46.0 | 9.1 | 45.0 | 26.8 | 9.1 | 874 |
| Muslim | (92.9) | 14 | (0.0) | (30.8) | (0.0) | (53.8) | (23.1) | (15.4) | 13 |
| Christian | 97.8 | 137 | 15.8 | 45.1 | 9.7 | 48.0 | 26.2 | 6.7 | 134 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 91.5 | 739 | 12.8 | 44.4 | 8.4 | 46.8 | 29.0 | 5.4 | 725 |
| Others | (95.2) | 21 | (10.0) | (40.0) | (0.0) | (30.0) | (35.0) | (10.3) | 20 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 95.0 | 97 | 16.1 | 45.9 | 5.3 | 41.5 | 30.8 | 8.3 | 92 |
| Scheduled tribes | 92.6 | 998 | 13.4 | 42.6 | 7.9 | 44.6 | 27.9 | 5.8 | 924 |
| Other backward classes | 94.6 | 743 | 21.6 | 47.6 | 10.5 | 47.3 | 27.1 | 9.4 | 703 |
| Others | 89.5 | 47 | 2.4 | 55.9 | 4.6 | 59.7 | 28.3 | 8.8 | 43 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 84.8 | 40 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 14.7 | 5.9 | 34 |
| Middle | 90.0 | 287 | 25.5 | 17.7 | 4.3 | 28.2 | 20.9 | 5.8 | 258 |
| Fourth | 93.9 | 912 | 17.7 | 38.8 | 7.6 | 43.3 | 29.2 | 5.8 | 857 |
| Highest | 94.8 | 649 | 11.0 | 67.1 | 12.5 | 58.1 | 29.2 | 10.5 | 616 |
| Sikkim | 93.5 | 1,889 | 16.5 | 45.1 | 8.7 | 45.9 | 27.7 | 7.4 | 1,766 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

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

| Background characteristics | Unsafe Sex with homosexual | Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners | Unsafe sex with sex worker | Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person | Infected mother to child | Transfusion of blood | Other | Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.1 | 56.4 | 16.9 | 28.4 | 15.5 | 61.8 | 16.6 | 1,207 |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 63.1 | 17.0 | 38.6 | 21.1 | 61.6 | 15.4 | 559 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 2.9 | 57.8 | 16.5 | 32.4 | 16.6 | 61.3 | 16.1 | 1,654 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 71.3 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 28.0 | 68.0 | 17.6 | 112 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 4.6 | 56.8 | 23.0 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 8.5 | 36 |
| Less than five years | 0.0 | 60.3 | 6.8 | 29.1 | 9.9 | 35.2 | 8.7 | 176 |
| 5-9 years | 1.9 | 54.5 | 15.4 | 29.5 | 13.0 | 59.4 | 14.9 | 1,024 |
| 10 or more years | 4.6 | 65.5 | 21.4 | 36.9 | 27.0 | 72.7 | 20.1 | 530 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 2.5 | 57.9 | 18.4 | 29.6 | 16.7 | 61.8 | 15.7 | 874 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (58.3) | (8.3) | (16.7) | (33.3) | (50.0) | (8.3) | 13 |
| Christian | 2.7 | 56.2 | 18.8 | 37.1 | 17.2 | 57.9 | 16.4 | 134 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 3.2 | 60.8 | 15.0 | 33.9 | 18.2 | 62.2 | 17.0 | 725 |
| Others | (0.0) | (29.4) | (17.6) | (29.4) | (5.9) | (76.5) | (11.8) | 20 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 0.0 | 57.1 | 21.7 | 27.8 | 10.1 | 54.3 | 19.9 | 92 |
| Scheduled tribes | 2.9 | 58.2 | 15.4 | 34.5 | 18.6 | 61.1 | 16.9 | 924 |
| Other backward classes | 3.0 | 61.3 | 18.3 | 28.0 | 16.0 | 62.9 | 13.7 | 703 |
| Others | 0.0 | 28.1 | 14.1 | 43.8 | 28.8 | 77.6 | 30.8 | 43 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 0.0 | 47.9 | 13.1 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 13.1 | 34 |
| Middle | 2.2 | 57.7 | 10.3 | 27.7 | 13.3 | 53.8 | 15.6 | 258 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 54.6 | 15.5 | 32.9 | 16.8 | 60.6 | 13.8 | 857 |
| Highest | 2.2 | 64.7 | 21.3 | 32.2 | 20.2 | 67.1 | 19.6 | 616 |
| Sikkim | 2.7 | 58.7 | 16.9 | 31.8 | 17.3 | 61.8 | 16.2 | 1,766 |

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

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

| Background characteristics | Shaking hands | Hugging | Kissing | Sharing cloths | Sharing food | Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS | Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 36.2 | 21.6 | 31.4 | 22.8 | 68.2 | 1,207 |
| 20-24 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 21.4 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 12.1 | 58.6 | 559 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 10.6 | 12.1 | 31.8 | 19.9 | 28.6 | 20.3 | 66.5 | 1,654 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.8 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 45.0 | 112 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 38.9 | 47.1 | 64.0 | 53.0 | 69.4 | 41.3 | 77.8 | 36 |
| Less than five years | 26.9 | 32.1 | 51.5 | 43.4 | 56.8 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 176 |
| 5-9 years | 10.0 | 11.2 | 34.8 | 20.7 | 29.9 | 21.8 | 70.6 | 1,024 |
| 10 or more years | 2.1 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 52.5 | 530 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 9.0 | 11.4 | 32.2 | 20.0 | 29.9 | 20.8 | 63.5 | 874 |
| Muslim | (7.7) | (15.4) | (53.8) | (23.1) | (7.7) | (15.4) | (38.5) | 13 |
| Christian | 16.3 | 15.6 | 35.1 | 26.1 | 31.3 | 25.3 | 76.3 | 134 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 10.1 | 10.7 | 29.5 | 16.2 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 65.6 | 725 |
| Others | (5.0) | (5.0) | (35.0) | (5.0) | (20.0) | (0.0) | (65.0) | 20 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 18.0 | 23.4 | 42.6 | 33.0 | 37.1 | 32.1 | 76.5 | 92 |
| Scheduled tribes | 10.8 | 11.9 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 26.9 | 18.1 | 66.9 | 924 |
| Other backward classes | 7.8 | 9.2 | 28.4 | 17.1 | 27.7 | 19.8 | 61.6 | 703 |
| Others | 9.6 | 9.6 | 47.0 | 23.9 | 19.1 | 14.3 | 62.4 | 43 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 23.4 | 35.1 | 49.8 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 29.4 | 76.6 | 34 |
| Middle | 16.6 | 19.8 | 42.3 | 28.3 | 39.1 | 29.0 | 74.0 | 258 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 11.3 | 31.5 | 18.5 | 28.9 | 20.1 | 68.5 | 857 |
| Highest | 5.7 | 6.7 | 25.9 | 13.3 | 19.5 | 13.7 | 56.2 | 616 |
| Sikkim | 9.9 | 11.4 | 31.5 | 18.8 | 27.6 | 19.4 | 65.1 | 1,766 |

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Abstain from sex | Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse | Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers | Avoid sex with person who inject drugs | Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS | Other | Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS** |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.4 | 34.8 | 42.7 | 51.4 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 1,207 |
| 20-24 | 10.8 | 41.3 | 55.0 | 58.9 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 559 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 10.2 | 36.2 | 45.6 | 52.8 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 1,654 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 48.0 | 62.0 | 67.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 112 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 21.5 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 36 |
| Less than five years | 13.9 | 17.8 | 27.5 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 176 |
| 5-9 years | 9.4 | 31.0 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 1,024 |
| 10 or more years | 9.3 | 51.3 | 60.0 | 78.3 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 530 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 10.4 | 36.6 | 47.8 | 52.6 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 874 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (54.5) | (30.8) | (46.2) | (0.0) | (9.1) | 13 |
| Christian | 7.3 | 32.9 | 46.3 | 51.0 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 134 |
| Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist | 10.2 | 38.2 | 45.5 | 55.9 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 725 |
| Others | (0.0) | (31.3) | (50.0) | (50.0) | (6.3) | (18.8) | 20 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 12.8 | 31.8 | 53.1 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 92 |
| Scheduled tribes | 9.7 | 37.1 | 43.4 | 54.6 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 924 |
| Other backward classes | 9.8 | 37.8 | 51.5 | 54.2 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 703 |
| Others | 7.8 | 33.2 | 25.5 | 60.3 | 3.1 | 33.7 | 43 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 16.7 | 16.7 | 35.3 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 34 |
| Middle | 10.8 | 29.4 | 34.7 | 39.7 | 1.7 | 16.1 | 258 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 31.7 | 44.5 | 53.2 | 1.9 | 11.3 | 857 |
| Highest | 9.2 | 47.1 | 55.1 | 62.4 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 616 |
| Sikkim | 9.9 | 37.0 | 46.6 | 53.8 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 1,766 |

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

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

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

| Background characteristics | Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS** | Number of women** | Health Facility | | | | | | | Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS ** |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Government | | | | Private | | | |
| | | | Hospital | CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre | RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC | Other public/NGO hospitals | Hospital | RTI/STI VCT/ICTC | Other private hospitals | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 52.0 | 1,207 | 96.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 624 |
| 20-24 | 64.2 | 559 | 97.3 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 13.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 358 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 56.2 | 1,654 | 96.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 12.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 927 |
| Urban | 50.5 | 112 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 55 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 38.8 | 36 | (92.9) | (7.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Less than five years | 46.3 | 176 | 95.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80 |
| 5-9 years | 51.2 | 1,024 | 97.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 522 |
| 10 or more years | 69.1 | 530 | 97.3 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 366 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 55.1 | 874 | 97.3 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 480 |
| Muslim | (61.5) | 13 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Christian | 60.8 | 134 | 97.6 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 55.6 | 725 | 96.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 401 |
| Others | (60.0) | 20 | (91.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 12 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 57.8 | 92 | 96.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 53 |
| Scheduled tribes | 55.6 | 924 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 511 |
| Other backward classes | 55.2 | 703 | 96.7 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 387 |
| Others | 63.7 | 43 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | 0 |
| Second | 47.1 | 34 | (100.0) | (6.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 16 |
| Middle | 42.7 | 258 | 94.5 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 110 |
| Fourth | 55.6 | 857 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 475 |
| Highest | 62.2 | 616 | 97.4 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 381 |
| Sikkim | 55.8 | 1,766 | 97.0 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 982 |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

| Background characteristics | Selected statements to test the level of awareness | | | | | | | | | | Number of women** |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| | It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test | | Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging | | When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed | | A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse | | A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods | | |
| | True | Don't know | True | Don't know | True | Don't know | True | Don't know | True | Don't know | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 64.5 | 12.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 21.7 | 57.0 | 30.0 | 44.7 | 34.0 | 53.3 | 1,301 |
| 20-24 | 70.4 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 33.8 | 43.2 | 34.9 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 44.4 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 66.2 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 25.3 | 53.3 | 32.0 | 41.6 | 36.1 | 50.1 | 1,770 |
| Urban | 68.2 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 27.9 | 43.1 | 24.3 | 59.3 | 34.2 | 57.0 | 119 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-literate ^a | 37.6 | 34.3 | 6.5 | 19.6 | 13.0 | 75.2 | 37.5 | 50.9 | 21.3 | 54.5 | 61 |
| Less than five years | 48.7 | 25.5 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 19.2 | 59.2 | 32.9 | 44.7 | 34.1 | 53.1 | 226 |
| 5-9 years | 65.3 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 22.6 | 56.0 | 30.0 | 43.9 | 34.4 | 53.5 | 1,071 |
| 10 or more years | 79.2 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 35.3 | 40.6 | 33.2 | 38.4 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 531 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 65.9 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 25.1 | 54.3 | 28.7 | 44.4 | 35.4 | 50.5 | 924 |
| Muslim | (85.7) | (0.0) | (14.3) | (7.1) | (21.4) | (28.6) | (21.4) | (50.0) | (35.7) | (35.7) | 14 |
| Christian | 57.6 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 26.2 | 53.4 | 31.4 | 43.3 | 34.2 | 53.5 | 137 |
| Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist | 68.3 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 26.0 | 50.5 | 35.3 | 40.5 | 36.6 | 50.4 | 793 |
| Others | (52.5) | (19.1) | (0.0) | (4.8) | (18.9) | (71.6) | (18.8) | (38.6) | (47.7) | (42.8) | 21 |
| Castes/tribes[#] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled castes | 56.5 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 31.4 | 50.5 | 36.6 | 45.3 | 39.2 | 45.7 | 97 |
| Scheduled tribes | 67.9 | 13.8 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 25.7 | 50.8 | 34.3 | 40.8 | 37.4 | 49.6 | 998 |
| Other backward classes | 65.1 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 24.5 | 55.4 | 28.1 | 44.3 | 33.1 | 52.8 | 743 |
| Others | 74.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 20.9 | 54.1 | 15.0 | 56.0 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 47 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Second | 57.4 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 15.0 | 70.0 | 37.3 | 44.9 | 47.4 | 42.5 | 40 |
| Middle | 57.2 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 21.7 | 59.2 | 29.5 | 44.5 | 31.4 | 57.2 | 287 |
| Fourth | 66.6 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 25.9 | 50.7 | 32.2 | 40.8 | 35.3 | 50.2 | 912 |
| Highest | 70.6 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 27.2 | 51.5 | 31.1 | 44.4 | 38.2 | 48.4 | 649 |
| Sikkim | 66.3 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 52.7 | 31.5 | 42.7 | 36.0 | 50.5 | 1,889 |

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

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

| District | Perceived family life education to be important | Having menstruation related problems during last three months | Knowledge of contraceptive pills | Knowledge of emergency contraception | Ever discussed about family planning with any one | Number of women** |
|---------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| North Sikkim | 91.2 | 20.3 | 97.3 | 40.4 | 55.4 | 554 |
| West Sikkim | 90.4 | 37.0 | 92.5 | 22.8 | 48.0 | 333 |
| South Sikkim | 94.3 | 16.9 | 95.5 | 24.9 | 41.6 | 510 |
| East Sikkim | 91.5 | 22.9 | 94.9 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 492 |
| Sikkim | 91.6 | 23.1 | 94.9 | 34.1 | 47.8 | 1,889 |

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

| TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| District | Average population covered by | |
| | Sub-Centre | PHC |
| North Sikkim | 1,526 | 7,084 |
| West Sikkim | 2,363 | 1,0416 |
| South Sikkim | 2,777 | 1,3319 |
| East Sikkim | 2,325 | 1,2137 |
| Sikkim | 2,322 | 11,482 |

PHC= Primary Health Centre.
No state level Community Health Centre (CHC) facility in Sikkim.

| TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| District | Villages having Sub-Centre within village | No. of villages | ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre | ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹ | Total number of Sub-Centres |
| North Sikkim | 45.7 | 46 | 92.9 | 45.5 | 14 |
| West Sikkim | 67.3 | 49 | 96.2 | 42.9 | 26 |
| South Sikkim | 46.9 | 49 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 22 |
| East Sikkim | 66.7 | 39 | 86.4 | 11.1 | 22 |
| Sikkim | 56.3 | 183 | 86.9 | 33.3 | 84 |

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

| TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| District | Number of Sub-Centres having | | | | | Total number of Sub-Centres |
| | Regular Electricity | Water | Toilet | Labor room | Labor room in current use ¹ | |
| North Sikkim | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 14 |
| West Sikkim | 14 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 23 |
| South Sikkim | 16 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 22 |
| East Sikkim | 12 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 16 |
| Sikkim (%) | 51 (68.0) | 56 (74.7) | 69 (92.0) | 63 (84.0) | 46 (73.0) | 75 (100.0) |

¹ Percentage calculated from Sub-Centres having labor room.

| TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| District | Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%) | Essential drugs ² (at least 60%) | Total number of Sub-Centres |
| North Sikkim | 14 | 9 | 14 |
| West Sikkim | 25 | 15 | 26 |
| South Sikkim | 22 | 11 | 22 |
| East Sikkim | 21 | 16 | 22 |
| Sikkim (%) | 82 (97.6) | 51 (60.7) | 84 (100.0) |

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

| TABLE 9.5: : NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| District | Citizen's Charter displayed | VHSC Facilitated* | Untied Fund Received | Total number of Sub-Centres |
| North Sikkim | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| West Sikkim | 10 | 19 | 25 | 26 |
| South Sikkim | 8 | 18 | 22 | 22 |
| East Sikkim | 13 | 15 | 21 | 22 |
| Sikkim (%) | 33 (39.3) | 66 (79.5) | 82 (97.6) | 84 (100.0) |

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

| TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, SIKKIM, 2007-08 | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| District | Human resources Status of PHCs | | | Total number of PHCs |
| | Medical officer | Lady Medical Officer | Pharmacist | |
| North Sikkim | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| West Sikkim | 7 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| South Sikkim | 6 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| East Sikkim | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Sikkim (%) | 23 (100.0) | 17 (73.9) | 3 (13.0) | 23 (100.0) |

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

| District | Number of PHCs having | | | | | Total number of PHCs |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Residential Quarter for MO | Functioning 24 hours basis | At least 4 beds | Regular power supply | Having functional vehicle | |
| North Sikkim | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| West Sikkim | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| South Sikkim | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| East Sikkim | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Sikkim (%) | 20 (87.0) | 22 (95.7) | 23 (100.0) | 18 (78.3) | 23 (100.0) | 23 (100.0) |

MO= Medical Officer.

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

| District | Number of PHCs having | | | | | | Total number of PHCs |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | New born care equipments | Functional OT | Cold chain equipments ¹ (at least 60 %) | Essential drugs ² (at least 60%) | Referral services for delivery* | Conducted at least 10 deliveries* | |
| North Sikkim | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| West Sikkim | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| South Sikkim | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| East Sikkim | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Sikkim (%) | 17 (73.9) | 23 (100.0) | 20 (87.0) | 16 (69.6) | 14 (63.6) | 4 (18.2) | 23 (100.0) |

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis. OT = Operation Theatre.

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

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

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

| District | Number of PHCs | | | | Total number of PHCs |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Citizen's Charter displayed | RKS constituted | Received untied fund | Utilized untied fund | |
| North Sikkim | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| West Sikkim | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| South Sikkim | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| East Sikkim | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Sikkim (%) | 11 (47.8) | 21 (91.3) | 19 (82.6) | 16 (69.6) | 23 (100.0) |

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

| Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2007-08 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| District | Estimate (R) | Sampling Error (SE) | Number of Cases | | Relative Error (%) | 95% Conf. Interval | |
| | | | Unweighted | Weighted | | R-1.96 SE | R+1.96 SE |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.706 | 0.018 | 1,085 | 1,085 | 2.569 | 0.670 | 0.742 |
| West Sikkim | 0.685 | 0.017 | 834 | 834 | 2.515 | 0.651 | 0.719 |
| South Sikkim | 0.697 | 0.018 | 1,254 | 1,251 | 2.597 | 0.661 | 0.733 |
| East Sikkim | 0.723 | 0.019 | 1,003 | 1,004 | 2.644 | 0.686 | 0.761 |
| Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.164 | 0.017 | 1,085 | 1,085 | 10.102 | 0.131 | 0.196 |
| West Sikkim | 0.152 | 0.014 | 834 | 834 | 9.132 | 0.125 | 0.180 |
| South Sikkim | 0.163 | 0.012 | 1,254 | 1,251 | 7.510 | 0.139 | 0.187 |
| East Sikkim | 0.155 | 0.017 | 1,003 | 1,004 | 11.253 | 0.121 | 0.189 |
| Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.470 | 0.029 | 392 | 396 | 6.081 | 0.414 | 0.526 |
| West Sikkim | 0.424 | 0.039 | 283 | 284 | 9.153 | 0.348 | 0.501 |
| South Sikkim | 0.478 | 0.029 | 427 | 428 | 6.177 | 0.419 | 0.536 |
| East Sikkim | 0.658 | 0.044 | 314 | 297 | 6.705 | 0.571 | 0.745 |
| Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.979 | 0.008 | 392 | 396 | 0.767 | 0.965 | 0.994 |
| West Sikkim | 0.949 | 0.014 | 283 | 284 | 1.477 | 0.921 | 0.976 |
| South Sikkim | 0.957 | 0.010 | 427 | 428 | 1.051 | 0.937 | 0.977 |
| East Sikkim | 0.968 | 0.010 | 314 | 297 | 1.013 | 0.949 | 0.988 |
| Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.759 | 0.028 | 392 | 396 | 3.731 | 0.704 | 0.815 |
| West Sikkim | 0.638 | 0.027 | 283 | 284 | 4.153 | 0.586 | 0.690 |
| South Sikkim | 0.760 | 0.022 | 427 | 428 | 2.901 | 0.716 | 0.803 |
| East Sikkim | 0.810 | 0.029 | 314 | 297 | 3.623 | 0.752 | 0.868 |
| Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.385 | 0.051 | 336 | 346 | 13.187 | 0.285 | 0.485 |
| West Sikkim | 0.478 | 0.044 | 237 | 239 | 9.308 | 0.390 | 0.566 |
| South Sikkim | 0.421 | 0.031 | 367 | 366 | 7.422 | 0.359 | 0.482 |
| East Sikkim | 0.345 | 0.054 | 248 | 232 | 15.502 | 0.240 | 0.451 |
| Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.990 | 0.010 | 119 | 124 | 0.991 | 0.971 | 1.010 |
| West Sikkim | 0.989 | 0.011 | 70 | 72 | 1.135 | 0.967 | 1.011 |
| South Sikkim | 0.976 | 0.014 | 134 | 134 | 1.394 | 0.949 | 1.003 |
| East Sikkim | 0.989 | 0.011 | 80 | 76 | 1.078 | 0.968 | 1.010 |
| Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-35 months) | | | | | | | |
| North Sikkim | 0.958 | 0.019 | 119 | 124 | 1.973 | 0.920 | 0.995 |
| West Sikkim | 0.953 | 0.026 | 70 | 72 | 2.680 | 0.902 | 1.003 |
| South Sikkim | 0.920 | 0.020 | 134 | 134 | 2.226 | 0.880 | 0.961 |
| East Sikkim | 0.888 | 0.035 | 80 | 76 | 3.984 | 0.818 | 0.958 |