

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

SIKKIM

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

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Vision: “To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection.”

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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Govt. of India
New Delhi-110 011

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ACRONYM

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

ACRONYM

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

Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from the field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Sikkim for all the 4 districts was conducted during July to December 2013, gathering information from 4,158 households and 3,161 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

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

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

selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

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

2.1. Sampling Weight

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Village Questionnaire:- This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security,

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

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of the human resources, , physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24X7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were also collected. In addition the additional information collected at the PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The Information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) included availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. The physical infrastructure of the CHC was such that there was water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also recorded in terms of the facility survey. It was from the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals that the status of the availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected. In addition to the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collated by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

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

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

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF SIKKIM

The basic demographic indicators of the state of Sikkim and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in the Census 2011 is enumerated as 610 (in thousands) and around 46 percent of the state's population is concentrated in East Sikkim district. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 12.9 percent. The sex ratio of the state is 889 females per 1000 males; it is the lowest (769) in North Sikkim and highest (941) in West Sikkim. The overall literacy rate is 81 percent and literacy rate is 87 percent for males and 76 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 160 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 4158 households with 93 percent response rate and 3161 ever married women in reproductive age between 15-49 years with 95 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 92 percent to 95 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 94 percent to 96 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

Number of villages surveyed in Sikkim is 131 and 32 villages per district are surveyed in most of the districts. Most villages (88%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 50 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 131 villages 89 percent have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 97 percent have JSY beneficiaries, but just 89 percent have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (99%) have Anganwadi Centre, 63 percent have access to any government health facility but just about 15 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 77 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

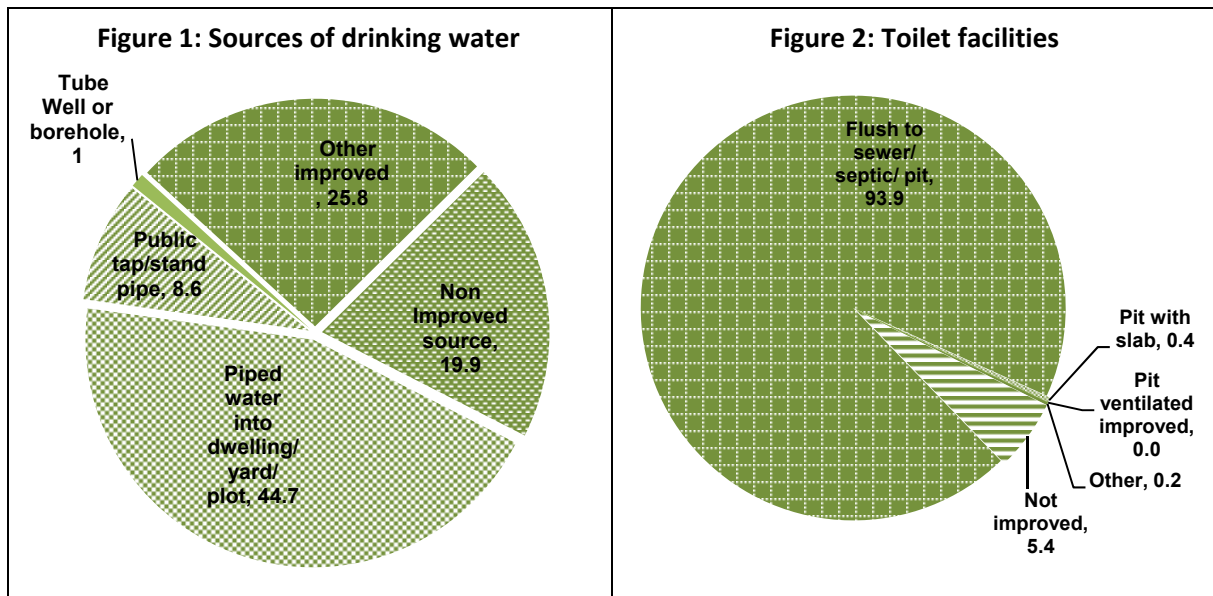
4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards the housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 41 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 25 percent in kachha house and 34 percent in semi-pucca house. As many as 98 percent of households have electricity connection, 50 percent of households use woods for cooking while 46 percent use LPG, 88 percent of households have mobile phone, 63 percent owned television, 0.4 percent owned bicycle while 2.3 percent owned motor cycle/scooter and only 11 percent owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 53 percent of households are using piped water for drinking and 1 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 5 percent of the total surveyed households and 94 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.3 while it is 4.4 in

rural and 3.9 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 6.3 percent of all surveyed households, 86 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 44 years. Hindus are majority among many households (53.8%), followed by 35.1 percent of households are Buddhist and a significant share 46.2 percent of the household heads are scheduled tribes (ST) and 17.6 percent of household heads are from the general caste.



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

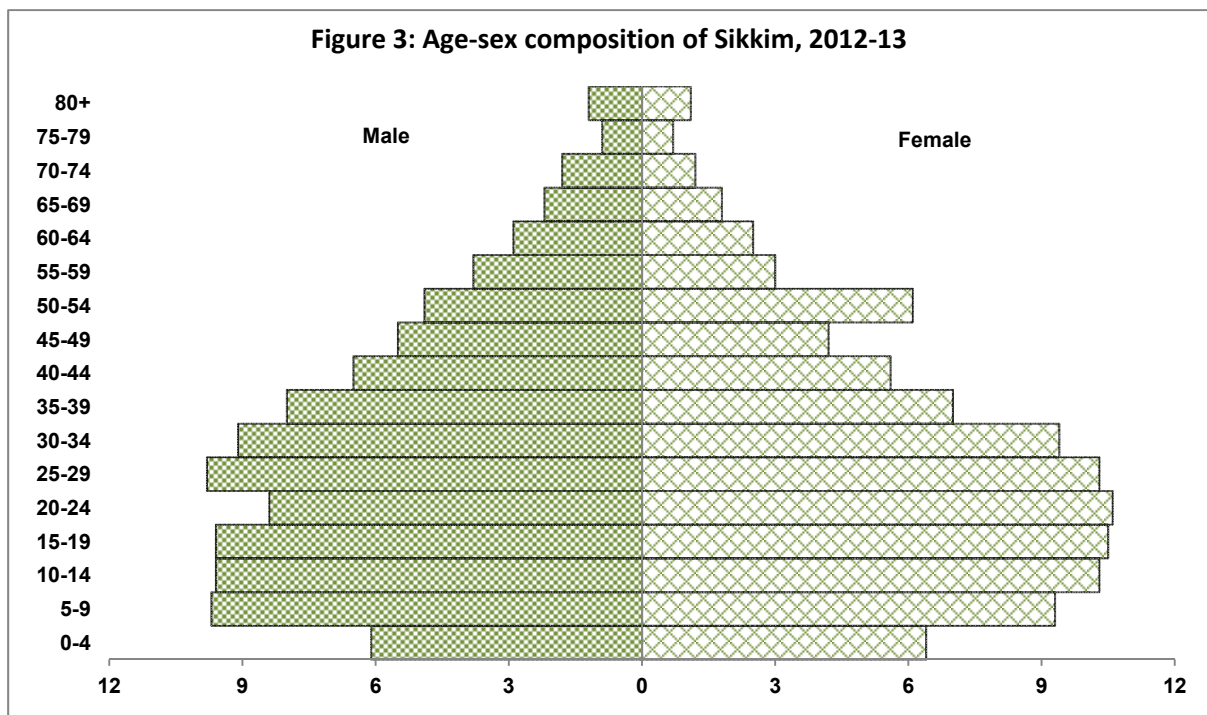
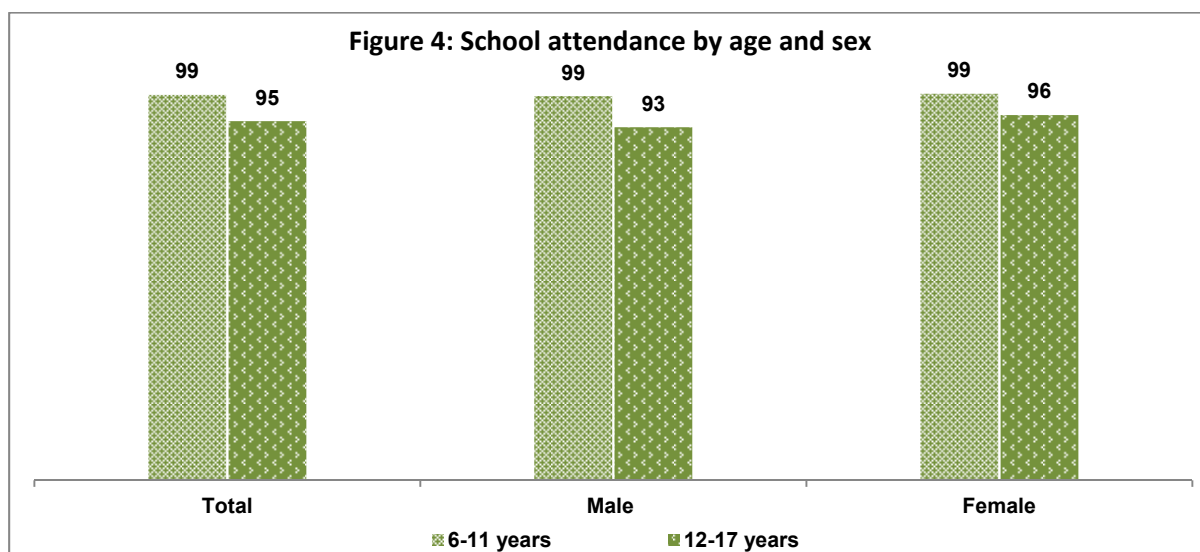


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/ separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 22.8 years while it is 24.6 years among boys. The mean age at marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Only 9 percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 18 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females from the age group of 7 years and older 1.6 percent are non-literate and the corresponding figure among males is also the same, i.e. 1.6 percent. It was observed that among females, 35 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 27 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 33 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate individuals are less in urban than in the rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 99 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 95 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years, but for 12-17 years school attendance among males is 93 percent as compared 96 percent among females.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 29.4 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of the residence background. In the rural population 30 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In the urban area, 27 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with their spouse before attaining at the age 18 years as reflected in Table 2.1. It was also observed that there were more non-literate women in rural areas (23%) than in the urban areas (18%), whereas non-literate husbands were less by 10 percentage points

compared to non-literate wives/women in the rural areas. Around 28 percent of women are non-literate whereas 27 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 31 percent. Nearly 40 percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more with a marginal difference between rural and urban settings. In case of less than 15 years of marital duration, the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (19%), 5-9 years (20%) and 10-14 years (21%) marital duration are almost uniform, with around 20 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 55 percent followed by 33 percent Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in urban area (66%) as compared to rural (51%). Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are higher (37%) in rural area as compared to the urban area (22%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards scheduled tribes (42%) followed by women belonging to backward classes (26%) and others (22%). The percent of women who belong to scheduled tribe group is higher (48%) in rural than in urban (27%).

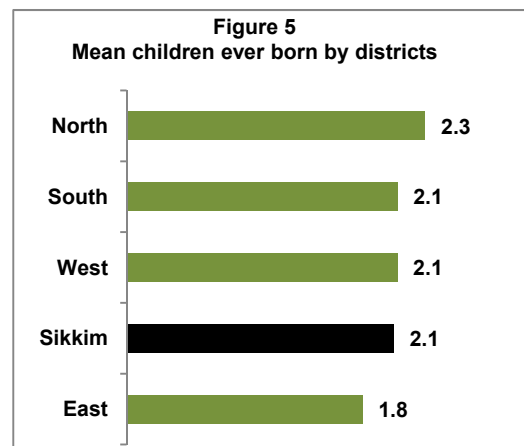


Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups 30-34 (17.3%) and 25-29 (15.9%) are relatively higher than the other age groups. Nearly one-fourth of rural women and one-fifth of urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. It was observed that at least 31.8 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 6.0 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling is lowest among Christian (8.7%). This proportion remains highest (14.7%) for women from Hindu religion. Similarly, the proportion of women educated beyond 11 years of schooling is also found to be dismal among schedule castes (7.4%) and scheduled tribes (12.2%) in state Sikkim.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births recorded from January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 78 percent births comes from rural area and the rest of 22 percent comprise from the urban area. Almost 33 percent of them belong to women in the age group of 20-24 followed by 32 percent from women in the age group 25-29 as enumerated in Table 2.3. The distribution of these births by religion shows that 52 percent belong to the Hindu community followed by 35 percent to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and rest belong to other religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the scheduled castes contribute maximum of 46 percent, followed by scheduled tribes (24%). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 47 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 74 percent and 50 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 years who are from rural area (49%), belonging to Muslim (50%), belonging to scheduled castes (51%), and among women 40-45 years or older women (90%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (49%), and those belonging (44%) to scheduled tribes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in two district of Sikkim, West Sikkim and South Sikkim (50% each) and the lowest in district East (41%). The proportion of first order birth has ranges from 49.2 in West district to 56.9 in East district.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.1 in rural area it is slightly higher (2.2) as compare to urban area (1.8), while it is 3.0 for non-literate and 1.4 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years was nearly three. The differential by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 1.9 children for 'other' cast and 2.4 children for scheduled castes. Similarly, differential by religion are not wide and ranges between 2.1 children for Buddhist to 2.6 for Muslim. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled castes, non-literate and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of women between 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.13. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled castes (0.21), scheduled tribes (0.18), and less than 5 years educated women (0.36) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).

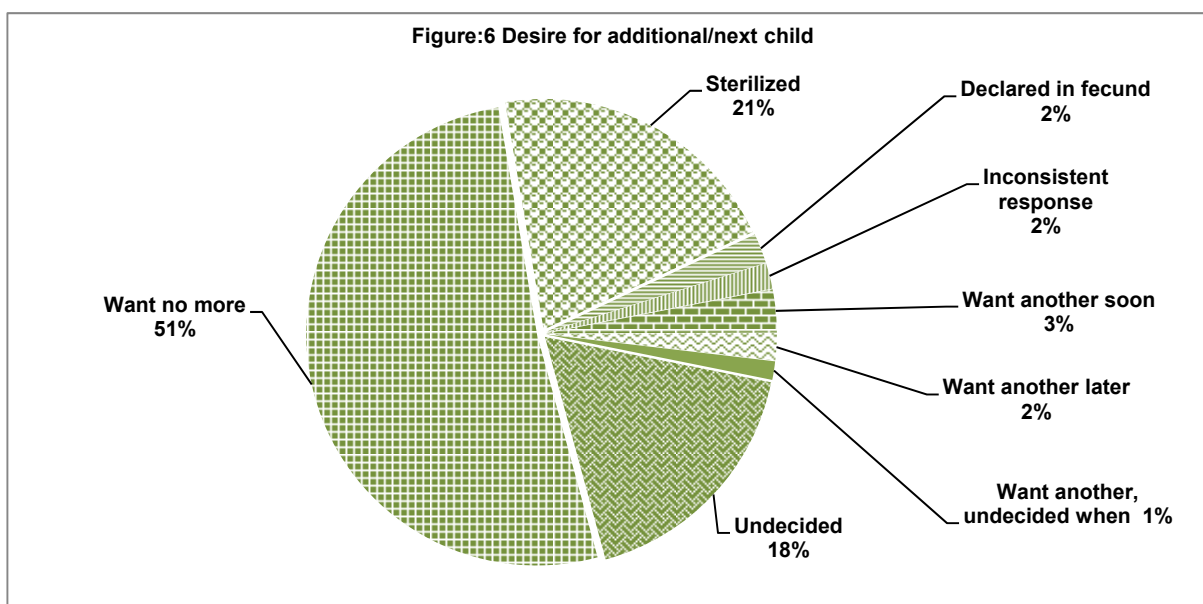
The mean children ever born to the ever-married women by district of Sikkim is shown in Figure 5, it varies from 2.3 children in the North Sikkim to that of 1.8 children in East Sikkim, while the state average is 2.1 children.

In Sikkim, most of the outcomes (99%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged between 15-49 years, turned to be live birth. Only 0.7 percent of the pregnancies outcomes were reported as spontaneous abortion. The percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion was 0.7 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, the age of the women and the sex composition of the children depict not much variation in terms of the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, the women having two sons only (1.5%) have relative high rate of induced abortion. Similarly, women aged 30-34 years have a relative higher induced abortion rate than their younger counterparts (Table 2.6). The percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 0.0 in district East to that of 1.1 percent in the district of North Sikkim. East Sikkim district shows 100 percent live births as a pregnancy outcome. As a result 98.3 percent of pregnancies since January 1, 2008, are reported as live births (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of the desire to have an additional child, and the timing to have preferred sex of the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. It was observed that among those with no living children, nearly twenty three percent of the women (22.6%) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 10.9 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, only two percent of them wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (26.1%) or do not wish more children (65.4%). In addition, not more than 1/2 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of the number of the living children. Fifty one percent of the currently married women wanted to not opt for more children, three percent desired additional child soon thereafter and, eighteen percent was undecided about having an additional child and 21 percent had undergone sterilization. One percent of currently women wanting to have an additional child, but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it. Among the currently married women having no living children but want an additional child, 58 percent reported that sex of the child did not matter, 26 percent said that it is up to God, while 12 and 4 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (34% with the preference of a male child and 15% preferring a female). With the increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 34 percent among the currently married women with one child to 100 percent among currently married women with four and more living children (Table 2.8). It is interesting to note that the percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of an additional child further increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).



6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

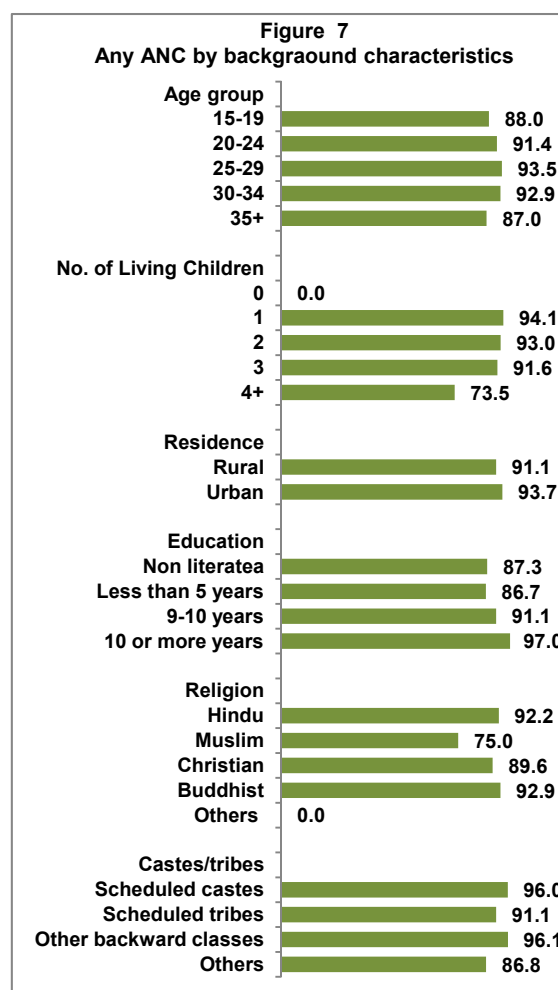
Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused more on ANC under the NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from the health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in the health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Sikkim 92 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth and in the last three years period preceding the survey. The utilization of the government health facility for ANC care was more than 93 percent as compared to 9 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

It was observed that any ANC coverage by the selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 87 percent as against 97 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There was only a marginal rural-urban gap of 2.6 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 93.7 percent among urban residents and 91.1 percent among rural residents. The women who had received ANC with one living child was 94 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children was 74 percent.

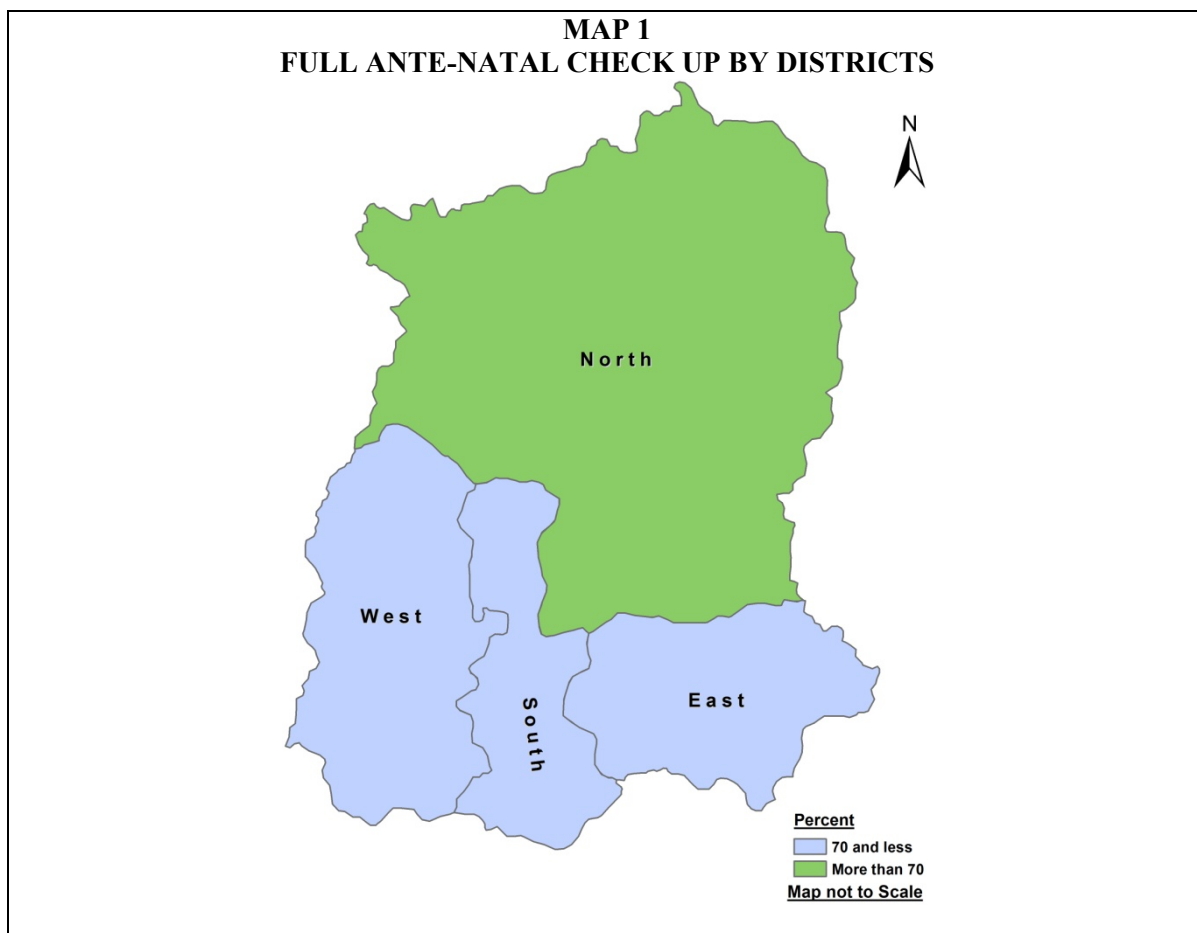
The coverage of any ANC was the highest in the districts of South Sikkim and East Sikkim with more than 94 percent which is nearly universal coverage, North Sikkim (91.1%) and lowest in the West Sikkim district (87.3%). Majority of women from North, West and South Sikkim district are availed ANC care from the government health facilities (98%) and only 8.8 percent received it from private health facility. The proportion of women



availing any ANC from the private health facility utilization was highest in the East Sikkim district which is the highest in the state (Table 3.2).

The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in East Sikkim District (82.3%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from private health facilities for ANC as compared to the government health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and Sonography/ultrasound test done are 90.0, 77.4, 82.1, 80.5, 84.9, 70.7 & 79.9 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Sikkim in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one children than four or more living children (86% and 47% respectively), having ten years of education (93%), in rural-urban residence (77% and 88%), and Buddhist religion (82%). The women from scheduled caste were the highest (87%) as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

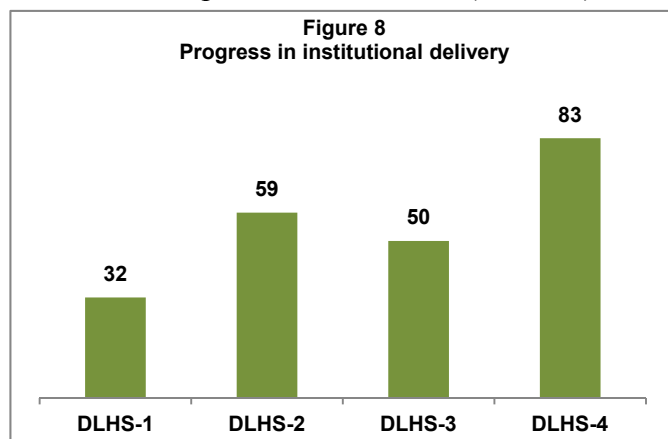


The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (85%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (67%) (Table 3.5 A). The women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living children (88%), having 10 years and above education (92%), urban residence (88%), Buddhist religion (88%), other backward caste (91%). Overall there was not much significant difference by nature of age group between 15-35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Sikkim is 70 percent. About 85

percent of the women had 2 TT+ injections against 75 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC was the highest in North Sikkim district (75.8%) and lowest was 64.9 percent in the East Sikkim District (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportion of women who had consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and also had received at least one TT injections was 74.8 percent and 91.3 percent respectively in Sikkim during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Sikkim, the institutional delivery increased from 32 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 59 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) but it was nine percentage point decreased in between DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 (2007-08) and substantially increased 33 percentage point (i.e. 83%) in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Sikkim is presented in figure 8. Around Eighty percent of the deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private

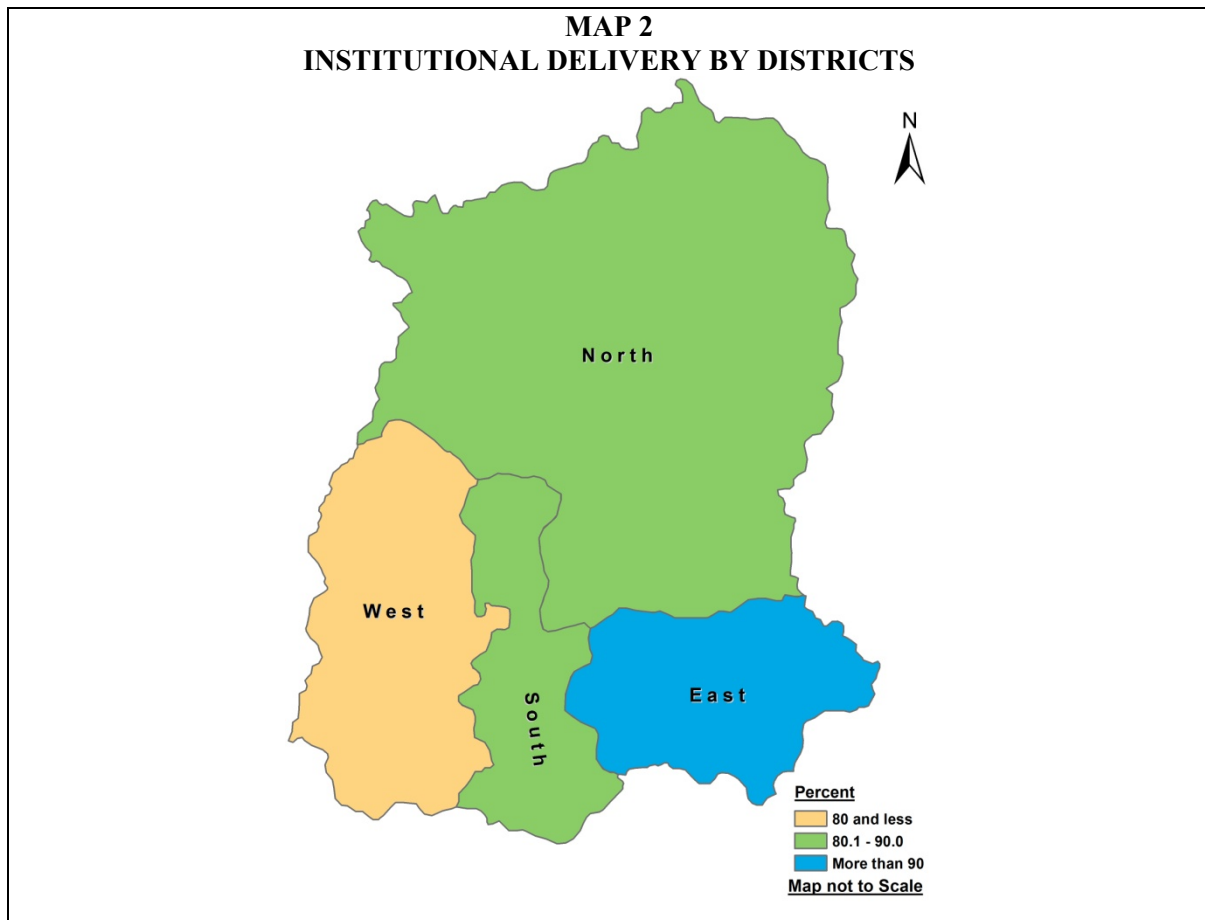


health facilities (Table 3.7). The proportion of the women having background of ten years or more education (95%) and having one living child (92%) were going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 92.9 percent in East Sikkim and 73.8 percent in West Sikkim (Table 3.9). Around 85 percent of the Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Sikkim. Out of the total of home delivery cases (16%) are assisted by skilled persons is only 2 percent in the state. The mean delivery cost in Sikkim ranges from a maximum of Rs.11,464 in West Sikkim and minimum is Rs.7097 in North Sikkim. In Sikkim out of the four districts, only one district are having the institutional delivery 90 percent and above and in remaining three districts the percentage varies from 78-85 percent of Institutional delivery which are not low. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in Map 2.

In Sikkim 4 percent of institutional delivery made use of the ambulance and 72 percent via jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.1,483. The use of ambulance and jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women from those coming from the background of having 3 children (2%), non-literate (3%), Buddhist (8.7%) and scheduled tribes (3%). The mean delivery cost is Rs.8,028 in government health facilities and Rs.17,421 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compares to that of government and private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for Institutional delivery had benefitted to 35 percent delivery cases and 15.6 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women

for institutional are those in the age group of 20-24 (42.9%), rural residence (42.6%), having one living children (39.4%), Buddhist (51.1%) and Schedule Tribe (48.4%).



6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-Delivery period

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Sikkim as much as 30 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding of the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of the 4 districts, in one districts women faced high pregnancy complication of 42.9 percent in South Sikkim district and remaining 3 districts faced complication ranging from 20 to 29 percent. The women who had faced pregnancy complication was highest in South Sikkim District (42.9%) and lowest in East Sikkim district (20.9%). Fifty percent of the women sought treatment who had complications during the pregnancy in Sikkim (Table 3.15).

Around 23 percent of women in Sikkim had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women ranged from still or live births in the last three years period preceding of the survey are mainly obstructed labour (27%), premature labour (45%), prolonged labour (34%), excessive bleeding (14%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (13%). The delivery complication was higher among those who had undergone by caesarean (26%) compared to that of normal delivery (23%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Sikkim, East Sikkim district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (32%) and is lowest in North Sikkim (10%) (Table 3.15).

The women in Sikkim have low post-delivery complications (13%). The major problem during post delivery period was high fever (34%), lower abdominal pain (40%) followed by excessive bleeding 31 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 49 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in West Sikkim (67%) and lowest in North Sikkim (35%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About seventy percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1).

More newborns to women of urban resident (74.6%) educated up to 10 or more years (80.8%) belonging to Buddhist/Neo Buddhist (74.6%) and other caste (76.1%) have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to their counterparts. In Sikkim women who had availed of newborn care from the government health facility constituted 84 percent as compared to 14.3 percent from private, at home 1.3 percent and others 0.5 percent. There was enormous variation in rural areas in utilization of the government health facilities (88.2%) and private health facilities (9.5%), even in urban area also found variation in utilization of government health facilities (68.7%) and private facilities (31.3%). Majority of the women of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes communities has check-up in government health facilities (88.3 & 84.7%) than the private health facilities (9.3 & 15.3%) even other backward classes and others used government health facility (73.6 & 85.4%) more than private health facilities (25.5 & 12.8%) (Table 4.1).

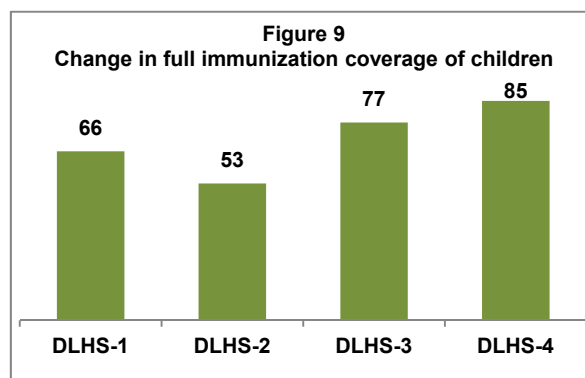
Majority (89%) of children under 3 years of age, (born after January 1, 2008) was fed with colostrums and there was not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). East district is the highest of children being fed with colostrums (95.1%) and lowest in the South districts (84.5%) (Table 4.5).

In the state of Sikkim about 60 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among the women in West Sikkim district is the least practiced of the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (56.8%) and most widely practiced in South (64.4%). However, 93 percent of women in Sikkim initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their child and there is no much variation among districts (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who had initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 60.1, 93 and 4.5 percent respectively.

The duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced was high among infant under 2 to 3 months old and is ranged from 53-73 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the aged 2 to 3 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and more than 6 percent of children under 24-35 months breast fed along with other fluid, semi solid and solid food (Table 4.3).

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

In Sikkim immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months was recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning to the mother in case the card was not shown. About Forty six percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 85 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Sikkim, the coverage of BCG and measles were 99 percent and 95 percent respectively. Only 0.4 percent of children have not received any immunization.

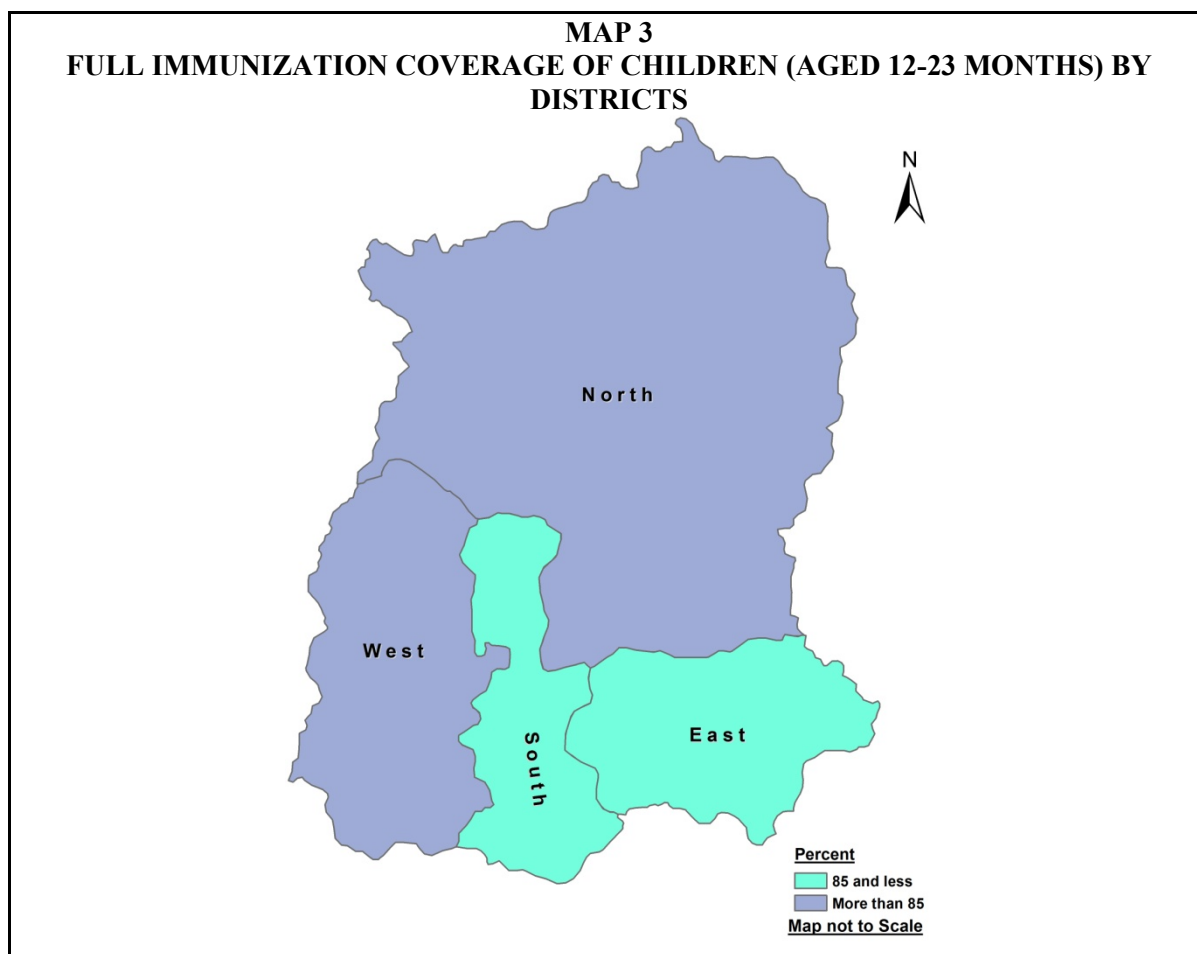


The highest coverage of full immunization in the districts of Sikkim was in West Sikkim district with 89 percent and lowest in East Sikkim district with 83 percent. All the four districts of Sikkim covered full immunization more than 80 percent (Table 4.7). The coverage of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio and Measles is high in all the Districts and not much variation regarding the coverage among all districts (Table 4.7). Higher proportion of children (95%) of non-literate women received full immunization. There is no much variation for coverage of full immunization according to background characteristics (Table 4.6). One significant feature in the of Sikkim was that full immunization with coverage of children aged between 12-23 months in rural areas (86.2%) and slightly higher than the urban areas (81.5%).

The coverage of full immunization increased to 77 percent in DLHS-3 and further increased by 85 percent in DLHS-4 as depicted in Figure 9. In regards to place of vaccination of children received it from Anganwadi Centre (6.2%), Sub-Health Centre (21.5%), Primary Health Centre (19.8%) and other government health facility (56.9%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.

Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A was 89.6 percent and received 3-5 doses was 16.6 percent in Sikkim (Table no. 4.9). In North Sikkim about 96 percent of children aged between 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in East Sikkim about 87 percent children of the same age had received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). There was not much variation in background characteristics of the children who had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A in Sikkim (Table 4.9).

Majority (96%) of children in Sikkim had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There was no differential between children living in urban and rural areas, having lower birth order, those belonging to other caste groups and mother's years of education (Table no. 4.9).



7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (87%) of women has knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and 59 percent of the women were aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The most common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (72%), salt and sugar solution (66%), plenty of fluids (28%), continue normal food (10%) and continue breastfeeding (6%) (Table 4.10). In Sikkim, 54 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 50 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (93%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea were treated in a government health facility (Table 4.11).

In Sikkim, 59 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 38 percent of women were aware of difficulty in breathing, 20 percent were aware pain in chest and productive cough, 13 percent were aware wheezing/whistling, 21 percent consider rapid breathing and 33 percent had knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

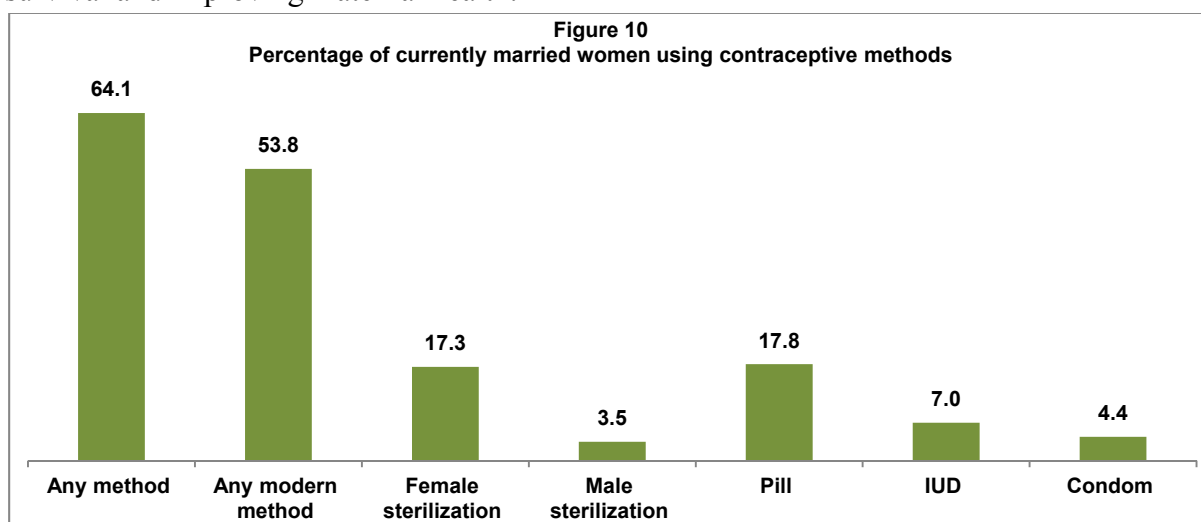
More than 5 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffering from ARI, 74 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (83%) of children had treatment at government health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 3.2 percent in East district to 9.0 percent in South district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is more than 80 percent in the district of West Sikkim and in remaining district treatment seeking are below 80 percent (Table 4.13).

Highest proportion about 7 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in South district had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 43.5 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhoea (Table 4.13). In East Sikkim district about 2.6 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhoea and 59.8 percent were sought treatment.

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself into a human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce the unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.



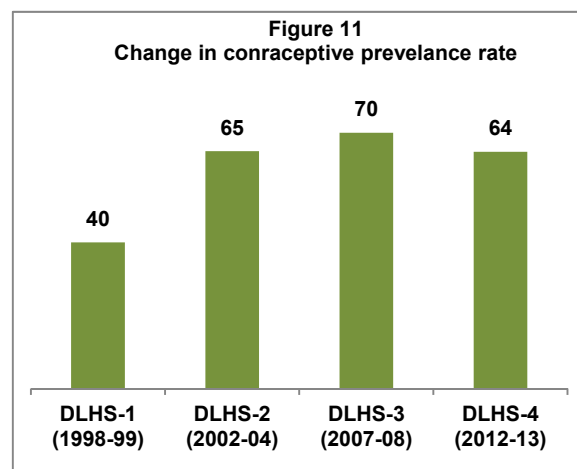
There is awareness to the extent of 88 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization known to only 65 percent and Condom/Nirodh known to only 67 percent of women. Around 86 percent of the women were aware of IUD, but the knowledge about Pills as high as around 90 percent. The knowledge of traditional method was known to around 61 percent of the women. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom was least known among women with only around 12 percent. The knowledge of emergency contraceptives was 27 percent. The female sterilization method was used by 17 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years. However, Oral Pills was the predominant method of contraceptive used by more than 28 percent of the women in Sikkim. The Condom/Nirodh was popular male oriented spacing or temporary method used by 8 percent of husbands of currently married women. Around 12 percent of the women used IUD. Among the currently married women the proportion of ever using any modern method was 63 percent, while 72 percent of women were ever used either modern or traditional methods. There was no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use which was respectively 66 percent and 53 percent. However, female sterilization among rural women was 17 percent and among urban women was 20 percent.

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 54 percent of them were using one or other modern method that is 18 percent pill and 17 percent female sterilization at the time of the survey. Use of Condom/Nirodh was only by 4 percent by the currently married women's husbands same as DLHS-3. The female sterilizations was more among urban women (20%) and non-literate (25%) women compared to that among rural women (17%) and women educated for at least 10 years (13%).

Female sterilization regardless of the family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Only 1 percent of women aged between 20-24 years, nearly 7 percent of women aged between 25-29 years and about 17 percent of women aged between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age of the women at the time sterilization was 29 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years was respectively 19, 28 and 46 percents respectively. The oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constituted 78 percent of the total pill users and 68 percent of condom users were continuing for longer periods than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was around 54 percent in Sikkim. The prevalence of female sterilization in all districts was more than 12 percent. In North and East districts of Sikkim CPR was 20 percent and in rest two districts west and south it is 13 percent and 15 percent respectively. The use of condom is the least in West district (3%) and highest in south district (6%).

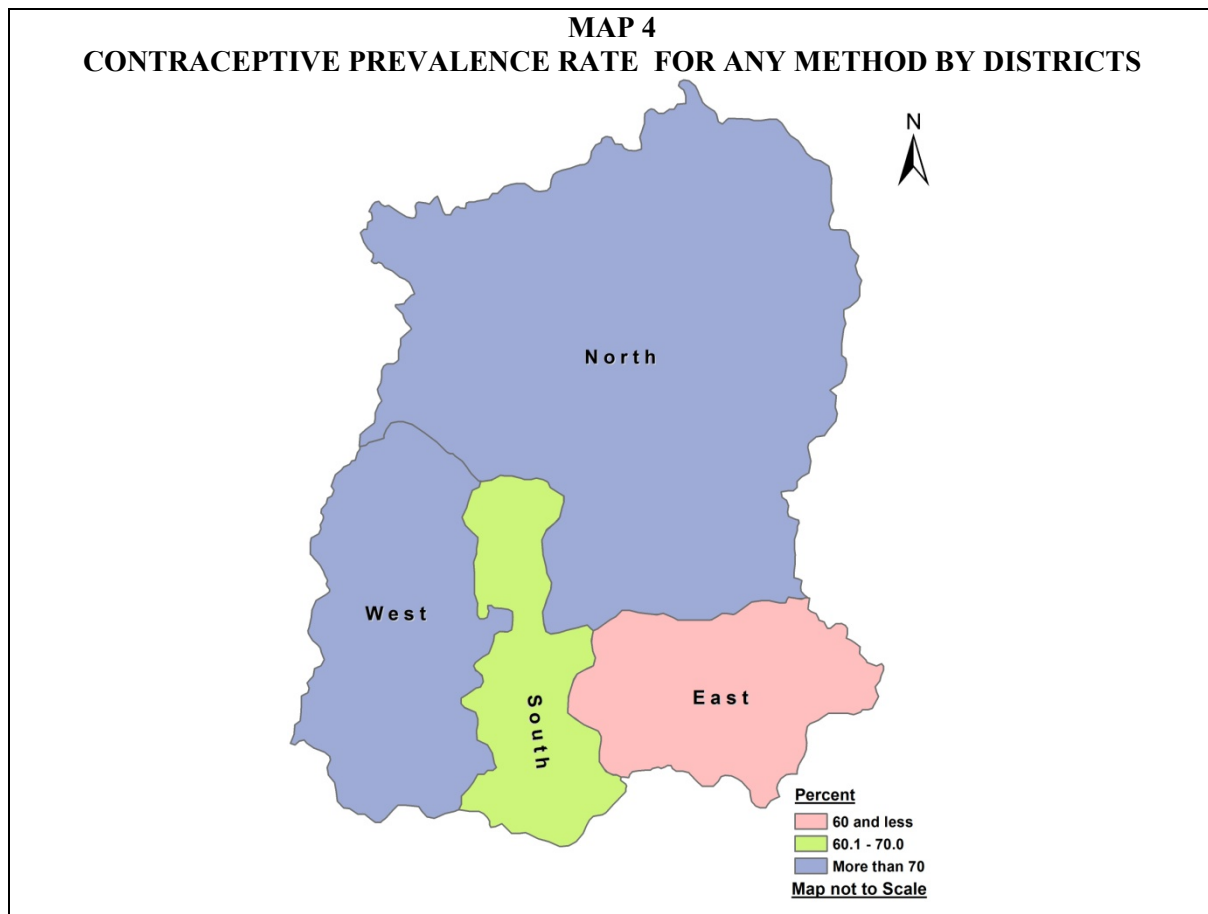
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 90 percent of sterilization has been done in the government health facility and 49 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Sikkim. Nearly 59 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 48 percent in East district and 65 percent in west district of Sikkim. As many as 83 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation was given at the time of discharge.



Nearly 15 percent of sterilized women, 28 and 17 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 5, 7 and 3 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect to their health leading to health issues. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited was related to fertility (25%) while 26 percent mentioned side effects and 49 percent for various other reasons. For the younger women in the aged bracket between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of contraception was primarily fertility related as also one of the reason for women with no or one living children.

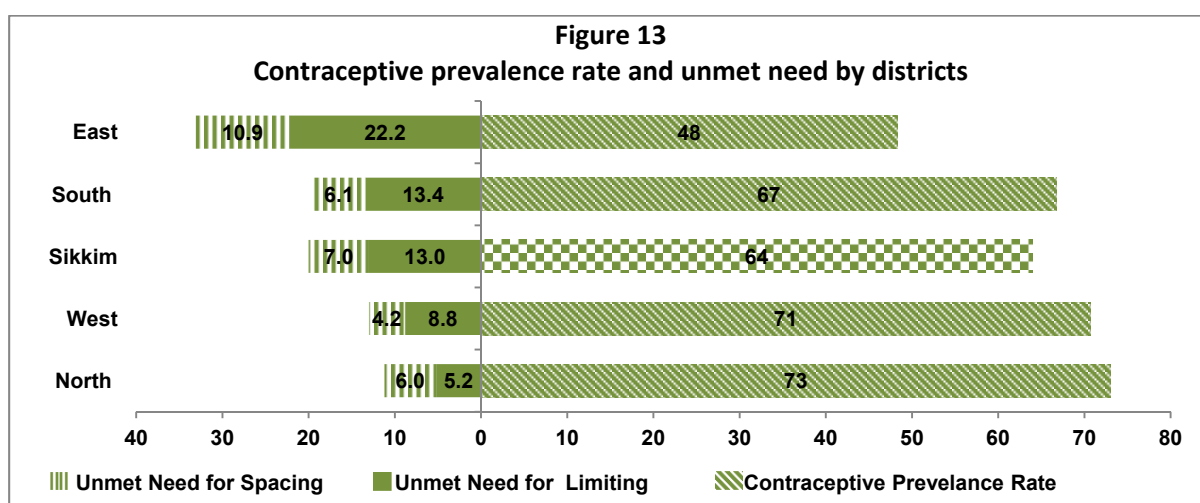
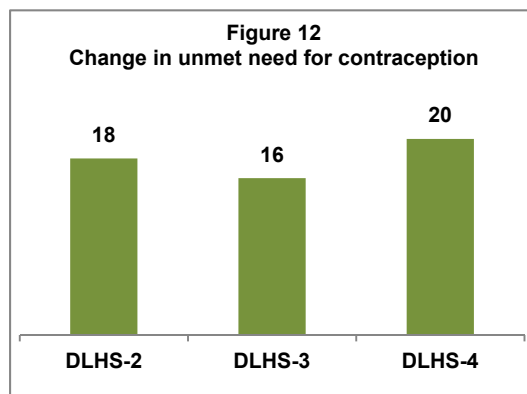
It was observed that about 4 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intended to adopt limiting method and 6 percent spacing method in future. Those who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months were still undecided about the timing constitute 33, 22 and 46 percents respectively.

The unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Sikkim 7 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing was 14 percent for women with one living child and 24, 15, 12 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 respectively. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting was about 13 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in East Sikkim (11%) and lowest is in West Sikkim (4%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in East Sikkim (22%) and lowest is in North Sikkim (5%).

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been decline by 2 percentages point from 18 percent in DLHS-2 to 16 percent in DLHS-3. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has marginally increased to 20 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.



9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 11 percent of women in Sikkim. The problems ranges

from painful and irregular period (43%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (8%), prolonged and scanty bleeding (4%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (5%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (13%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 12 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems more in Christian (13%) as compare to other religion.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Twenty percent of women in Sikkim had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was not much different in rural and urban area. Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate, women from Scheduled Castes and Muslim women. Awareness of RTI/STI increased with education of women. Thirty two percent women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Health personnel were the important source of information of RTI/STI (62%). About Forty two percent of women reported print media and Leaders/community meeting as source of knowledge of RTI/STI in Sikkim. The other sources of information through which women were aware of RTI/STI were from television (30%) cinema (21%) and radio (11%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differed by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was enquired from women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Almost twenty seven percent of women reported unsafe delivery, twenty nine percent women reported unsafe sex with persons who had multiple many partners, near about twenty two percent of women reported unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD Insertion, as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Fifteen percent women reported unsafe sex with sex workers as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 11 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and 6 percent of women have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (5%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (3%). About two third of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (71%) from government health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI vary from 15 percent in South Sikkim to 23 percent in East Sikkim. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 3 percent in East Sikkim to 11 percent in West Sikkim. More than half of the women in East and West Sikkim districts and more than Thirty eight percent women in North and South Sikkim had sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women age between 15-49 years. Around seventy three percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. The source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was via health personal (62%), TV (53%), leaders/community meetings (51%), print media (41%), cinema (24%), Radio (14%), school adult education programs (12%) and husband (11%) (Table 6.7). More than Fifty percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, and Forty one percent women stated that Transfusions of infected blood, Thirty five percent women's reported Sharing of Injection/Needles as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differed by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Forty nine percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. Around 36 percent of women were of the opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and 27 percent stated that having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDS were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 39 percent of the women. The other misconception was stepping on someone's urine/stool (16%), sharing food (15%), sharing clothes (13%), hugging and shaking hand (9 and 8% respectively).

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). About 42 percent of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Sixty two percent of women reported to the government hospital/dispensary and 9 percent reported to the private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Thirty percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. Among the women who had undergone a test, around 21 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Table no 6.13 shows district wise HIV/AIDS indicators, in all districts of Sikkim around 42 percent of the women who know the places where people can get tested for HIV /AIDS.

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal

habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, 2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with one percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

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

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

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

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience

difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

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

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

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (24,311 men and 33,252 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Sikkim

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 37 percent of adults in Sikkim use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest among men (48%), older persons aged 35 plus (over 40%), illiterates and people with less than 5 years of education (over 40%), urban residents (38%), and among schedule castes (44%), etc.

In Sikkim, the adults are using more of the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (31%) as compared to the smoking form (14%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (23%) as compared with females (5%), in urban areas (15%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults aged 35 and above (14-16%), and those with lesser education (14-16%), and also among the scheduled castes (16%).

In general, it is observed that in Sikkim use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also differs hugely and shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Sikkim. Of the 4 districts in the state, only in one district (North Sikkim) the smokeless tobacco use is

below 30 percent (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in East Sikkim (33%). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 11 percent in North Sikkim to 15 percent in West and South Sikkim.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Sikkim with 39 percent for oral or smokeless and 23 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (12% for smokeless and 8% for smoking), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Tobacco use is more common among men in urban areas (41% for smokeless and 28% for smoking) than rural males (39% for smokeless and 22% for smoking), although the urban-rural gap is not so wide. Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. Men aged 30 years and above (over 40%) are three to four times more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (12%). In case of smoking, highest proportion of smokers comes from the aged group of 25-29. Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in smokeless form is more likely to diminish among the men, whereas it does not seem to have much impact on smoking (Table 7.2).

In Sikkim, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are used widely by men (39% for smokeless and 23% for smoking). About 5 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 6 percent with guthka/paan masala, while 29 percent use other forms of tobacco. Use of paan with tobaccos among men is higher in urban areas (6%), while use of guthka/paan masala with tobacco is higher in rural areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of urban men (28%) use this form, higher by about 7 percent, than those in rural areas (21%). About 12 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Sikkim. The proportion of usual smokers is 11 percent in rural areas as compared with 13 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Sikkim (Table 7.1), a substantial proportion of adult women (more than one-fourth) reported using any kind of tobacco (27%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 5 percent smoke, a substantial proportion of them (24%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women was similar with men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form (Table 7.3). Only about 3 percent of women in urban areas smoke, compared with about 6 percent in rural areas. As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly to be over age 35 and those with less education. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 2 percent use it with betel nut or paan, while 20 percent use other forms of tobacco (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 3 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Sikkim

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (4,828 men and 5,477 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Sikkim, a substantial proportion of adults (35%) consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among males (45%), adults age above 35 (over 40%), in rural areas (37%), non-literates and people with lesser education (over 40%), and highest among scheduled tribe (41%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among illiterate, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslim (12%) and highest among Buddhist (43%).

In Sikkim, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that all the 4 districts have alcohol consumption of more than 30 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 33 percent in South and East Sikkim to about 40 percent in North Sikkim.

In Sikkim, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (45%), than among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in ages above 25 (around 50%), rural residents (46%), non-literates or with lesser education (50%), who follow Buddhism religion (53%) and scheduled tribes (51%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (7%). Around 12 percent men reported as being a usual drinker in Sikkim (Table 7.7).

A substantial proportion of adult females (26%) reported consuming alcohol in Sikkim (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females aged 35 years and above (over 30%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol were those from rural areas (28%), non-literate (38%), those who follow Buddhism (35%) and belonging to scheduled tribe (33%). In the state, about 5 percent adult women reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

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

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

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotors. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Sikkim about one percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (2%) compared to urban areas (0.5%). The prevalence of any injury (about 1% each) shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 5 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, about 9 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 11 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Sikkim, about 70 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of rural residents go for other treatments (72%) as compared with urban residents, while urban residents are more likely to be treated as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks (17%). There is not much variation in terms of treatment of any injury by sex in Sikkim.

In Sikkim, among the four disabilities, the prevalence of visual and hearing disability was a little higher (0.3% each) as compared to other disabilities. Reporting of visual disability was also found higher in males (0.3%) than females (0.2%), and in rural areas (0.3%) than in urban areas (0.1%). Mental and speech disabilities were the other two disabilities reported in Sikkim (0.1% & 0.2% respectively). The prevalence of all disabilities was higher in rural areas than urban areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

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

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Sikkim was around 10 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence show wide variation, with a much higher rate in the rural areas (11% against 7% in urban areas).

About 10 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Sikkim, and more of women (10%) than men (9%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) was reported by nearly 40 percent, followed by diarrhoea/dysentery (9%), acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) (9%), and fever with rash (6%). Interestingly, for most of the acute illnesses reported, more men suffered from most acute illnesses than women. Prevalence of acute illnesses was also found higher in rural areas, barring ARI and fever (other type of fever).

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, around 54 percent preferred treatment at government facility, mainly in a hospital (32%), followed by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) (12%). About 9 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a private facility, mainly in a dispensary/clinic (5%). About 29 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Sikkim, use of government health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (54%), and more or less equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Sikkim about 8 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). The prevalence of chronic illness was little higher among females (8%) than males (7%). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members was highest for diseases of respiratory system (14%), followed by diseases of gastrointestinal and cardiovascular system (around 11% each), central nervous system (9%) and musculoskeletal system (7%). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 38 percent.

In Sikkim, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to gastrointestinal system (12% as compared with 10% among females), skin diseases (3% against 2% among females) and ENT problems (2% against 1% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of cardiovascular system (12% compared to 10% among males), genitourinary system (4% against about 2% among males) and 'other' diseases (39% against about 37% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of

cardiovascular system (20%), and 'others' (41%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of central nervous system (9%), musculoskeletal system (8%), and gastrointestinal system (12%) was observed (Table 7.13).

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Sikkim, 74 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of the diagnosis or treatment. About 16 percent have no details of the diagnosis or treatment, and about 10 percent have not sought treatment at all. The proportion of sought treatment that had not details of treatment available was higher in urban areas (19%) than rural areas (14%) and the proportion of not seeking treatment was more in the rural areas (12%) as compared to urban areas (6%). More or less similar proportions of residents in both rural and urban areas have details of diagnosis or treatment available.

Interestingly, in Sikkim most people who had suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at the government facility (67%), even among rural residents (69%) and the proportion is 61 percent among urban residents. About 32 percent were treated at private facility (29% in rural areas and 39% in urban areas), while 0.8 percent reported being treated at home, and 0.6 percent sought other form of treatment. It was also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Sikkim, hypertension (22%) and diabetes (14%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart (6%) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (4%). Goiter accounts for about 2 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 3 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The result shows that more females suffered from hypertension (26% against 17% among males) and goiter (2% against 1%), while men are more suffered from diabetes (17% against 11% among females) and tuberculosis (5% against 2%).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons aged 60 years and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses was much higher. For instance, about 29 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 16 percent with diabetes, 8 percent with diseases related to heart, and about 7 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from diabetes (32% against 11% in rural areas), and stroke (4% as compared with about 2% in rural areas), whereas in rural areas higher prevalence was observed for diseases related to heart (9% against 5% in urban areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it was found that more females were diagnosed with hypertension (32% as compared with 26% among males) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (8% against 6%). More of male older persons were diagnosed with diabetes, diseases related to heart and TB (Table 7.15).

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

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

In Sikkim, about 3 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child’s full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)¹. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children.

Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for

¹ World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index-for-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 6322 children from Sikkim for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or she is considered to be severely stunted. In Sikkim 35 percent of children under age five were stunted and 14 percent were severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (42%) in children aged between 19-24 months, followed by those in aged 13-18 months (40%) and the lowest (11%) in children below aged 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children aged 19-24 months (24%), followed by among those aged 36 months and above (14%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not much pronounced as male children are relatively more likely to be stunted (36%) than female children (34%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. Children under age five living in rural areas (27%) and coming from schedule tribes and others families (36%) as more likely to be stunted than others. The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Sikkim. Stunting is the lowest in East Sikkim (26%) followed by West Sikkim (26%). While the prevalence of stunting is the highest in South Sikkim (41%). Severe stunting is the lowest in East Sikkim (12%) and West Sikkim (13%). On the other hand, North Sikkim portray (16%) the highest prevalence of sever stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 13 percent children in Sikkim are wasted and 6 percent are severely wasted.

Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a minimum 8 percent in children aged 36 months to the maximum 27 percentage in children in aged between 0-6 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (13%) than children living in urban areas (14%). Children from other backward caste are more likely to be wasted (18%) than the children in other caste groups Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 9 percent in North Sikkim to 19 percent in West Sikkim.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it is does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A

child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 24 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 5 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (27%) among children aged 36 months and above the lowest (13%) among children aged 0-6 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. Rural children are a little bit more likely to be underweight (24%) than the urban children (19%). Children from other backward castes (27%) are relatively more likely to be underweight than others. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 15 percent in East Sikkim to 25 percent in West Sikkim.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

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

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Sikkim were obtained for 3439 women aged between 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women aged 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 24, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Over half (59%) of the women age 15-49 have a normal BMI, 10 percent were undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 31 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (21%) than women in other age cohorts. There is no variation has been found to be undernourished by place of residence, where as urban women are 1.4 times as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (28% and 38% respectively).

Educational attainment does not show any consistent relationship with the proportion of underweight and overweight of women. Among women who are non literate, about three-tenth of them (29%) are overweight or obese. But the proportion of such women reduces to 36 percent among those completed 10 or more years of schooling. Women from schedule tribe households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are comparatively more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Sikkim. It ranges from the minimum of 8 percent in North Sikkim to 13 percent in South Sikkim. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in East Sikkim (36%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

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

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

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Almost four-fifth (83%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 16 percent of children have mild anaemia and 54 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Thirteen percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is comparatively higher among rural children (84%) than their urban counterparts (7%). The prevalence of any anaemia does not vary significantly by sex of the child. Of course, Other Backward caste children are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other caste- groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population aged 6-19 years (72%). The proportions of school going population aged between 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 20 and 44 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (79%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (63%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 79 percent among non literate to 61 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Scheduled tribes and other backward castes are also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

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

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population aged 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over six-tenths (58%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Sikkim. Adult women are approximate 1.5 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Unlike to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population portrays a uniform prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. The pattern shows an increasing prevalence of anaemia by age among adult men and women with increasing age among women in Sikkim. Rural adults (age 20 years and above) are marginally more likely to be anemic than their urban counterparts. Increasing years of schooling shows a linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia in case of men age 20 years and above. Scheduled caste and other backward castes portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implications for the food security scheme in the state.

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

It was observed from the table that around three-fourth (75%) of pregnant women in Sikkim are anemic. About one-fifth of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 47 percent have moderate anaemia and eight percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Sikkim who are younger in age (specifically aged 15-29 and aged 40-49), those living in rural areas, having less than 5 year of schooling and coming from SC/ST households are more likely to be anemic than their counterparts in respective sub categories.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetics

Diabetics has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetics Federation (IDF), diabetics poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetics or pre-diabetics (IDF 2011)³. The latest global figures on diabetics, released by the International Diabetics Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2013). In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

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

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 7 percent of men age 18 and above and 7.2 percent of women age 18 and above in Sikkim suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 9 percent of men and 7.3 percent of women age 18 and above in Sikkim are pre-diabetic. However, over four-fifth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetics increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men aged 60 and above are over 10 times more likely to suffer with diabetics as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above - 1.4 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 16 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). There is no variation has been found to be diabetic by place of residence. Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetics than those who have ever attended schools. The level of diabetics prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men in Hindu religion and women in Muslim religion are more likely to suffer from diabetics than the adult men and women who are Muslims and Christians.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 presented the variation in the prevalence of diabetics among adult men and women aged 18 years and above across different districts of Sikkim. Among districts, men in North Sikkim have the lowest prevalence of diabetics (5%). On the other hand, men in South Sikkim (10%) have relatively higher prevalence of diabetics among different districts of Sikkim. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetics among adult women in different districts of Sikkim.

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

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

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report

respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)⁴. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 15 percent of men and 13 percent of women aged 18 years and above in Sikkim are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 39 percent of men and 34 percent of women aged 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. There is no profound difference in the prevalence of pre-hypertension or hypertension across men and women living in urban and rural areas of Sikkim. The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Sikkim are not uniform. Among men aged 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension remains same with 15 to 16 percent but in case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in West and South Sikkim (34%) to the maximum in East Sikkim (45%).

In case of women aged 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in South Sikkim (10%) among the 4 districts of Sikkim. On the other hand, North and East Sikkim (14% each) is the districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women aged 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women aged 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern as observed in case of their male counterparts with the lowest proportion of women in South Sikkim (30%) and the highest proportion in North Sikkim (41%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

The use of salt in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodide (KIO₃). According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 99.5 percent of household in Sikkim and 78 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 14 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban household are less likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (74% and 80% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in East Sikkim (86%) to the minimum in North and South Sikkim (75%).

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

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

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

In DLHS-4 facility survey at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Sikkim, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 2,166, 11,099 and 9,500 respectively (Table 9.1). The RCH services of DLHS-4 sampled villages were catered by 76 Sub-Health Centres, 24 Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 01 Community Health Centre (CHC) in the state.

Out of the 76 Sub-Health Centres, 73 Sub-Health Centre are functioning in the government building, 78 percent have regular electricity, 97 percent have toilet facilities and 92 percent have regular water supply (Table 9.2). Ninety nine percent of these Sub-Health Centres are having labor rooms and out of this 96 percent are currently in use. Citizen's charters were displayed in 74 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). More than 97 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centres are facilitated by the Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and 97 percent have received untied funds. In Sikkim out of 76 Sub-Health Centres surveyed, 88 percent are having ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife) in positioned and in 24 percent of SHCs are having Additional ANM in positioned at the time of the survey. It was observed that maximum 94 percent of SHCs in East Sikkim and minimum 76 percent of SHCs in South Sikkim are having Male Health Workers (MHW) in position.

At the PHC level, all four districts of Sikkim have more than 60 percent of required Medical Officers (MOs) in sampled PHCs, around 53 percent are having Lady Medical Officers and 16 percent are having AYUSH Doctors (Table 9.5). Eighty three percent of the sampled PHCs are having regular power supply and 96 percent are having functional vehicles at the time of survey. All the 24 sampled PHCs are functioning 24x7 and having residential quarters for MO at the time of survey. About 96 percent of the PHCs catering to the sampled villages have at least four beds (Table 9.6). Around 96 percent of PHCs are having new born care services. Fifty percent of the sampled PHCs are having referral services for delivery and 13 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries one month before the survey (table 9.7).

All the 24 sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and 100 percent utilized (Table 9.8). Around 88 percent of the sampled PHCs in four districts of Sikkim have constituted the Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and 96 percent have displayed the Citizen's Charter.

In all the four districts in Sikkim only one Community Health Centre (CHC) exists in the South Sikkim district at the time of the survey (Table 9.9). Which have an Obstetric Gynecologist and an Anesthetist. This CHC has been designated as FRU, new born care

service is available, but there is no functional OT and Blood storage facility at the time of survey (Table 9.10).

All the four districts of Sikkim are having one District Hospital (DH) each at the time of the survey. Except North Sikkim all Districts Hospitals are having at least one Pediatrician. Out of four district hospitals only two district hospitals are having at least one Radiographer in position (West and South Sikkim districts). Ultrasound facility and three phase electricity connection was available in all the four District Hospitals, but the critical care area is available in three District Hospitals (North, South and East Sikkim). Suggestion and Complaint boxes are available in three District Hospitals namely North, West and South Sikkim.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Sikkim and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/District	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
North	43.7	10.7	+6.5	769	83.3	71.0	78.0
West	136.4	3.8	+10.7	941	83.5	70.9	77.4
South	146.9	14.4	+11.7	914	86.5	75.8	81.4
East	283.6	42.9	+15.7	872	88.5	78.5	83.9
Sikkim	610.6	25.0	+12.9	889	86.6	75.6	81.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011. ¹ 2001-2011. ² Female per 1,000 males.**TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN**

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

State/District	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
North	36	04	1,029	930	99	91.9	755	676	79	95.0
West	38	02	1,060	1,008	52	94.6	835	794	41	95.6
South	34	06	1,028	885	143	91.8	806	696	110	96.1
East	23	17	1,041	603	438	92.9	765	456	309	93.9
Sikkim	131	29	4,158	3,426	732	92.8	3,161	2,622	539	95.2

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	87.8	9.9	0.8	1.5	100.0
Middle school	68.7	16.0	9.2	6.1	100.0
Secondary school	54.2	19.8	15.3	10.7	100.0
Higher secondary school	32.1	16.0	16.8	35.1	100.0
College	19.8	2.3	4.6	73.3	100.0
Madarsa	0.0	2.1	4.3	93.6	100.0

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

TABLE 1.4 (a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹				More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km		
Sub-Health Centre	50.4	80.2	90.1	83.2	1.5	
Primary Health Centre	15.3	35.1	43.5	69.5	31.3	
Community Health Centre	0.8	71.8	74.0	78.6	21.4	
District/Govt. Hospital	6.1	21.4	25.2	30.5	72.5	
Government Dispensary	6.9	35.9	42.0	50.4	51.9	
Private Clinic	1.5	20.6	25.2	31.3	68.7	
Private Hospital	0.8	29.8	32.8	35.1	64.9	
AYUSH Health Facility ²	0.0	42.0	46.6	50.4	49.6	

¹ Including facilities within village. ² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy**TABLE 1.4 (B) PROGRAMMES BENEFICIARIES**

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	96.9	127
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	88.5	116
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	88.5	116
Total number of villages		131

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

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

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	1.1	4.1	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.2	0.0	4.8	2.5
Further education not necessary	3.4	0.0	1.9	5.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	13.3	9.6	11.8	8.3	13.2	9.9	23.2	6.4	14.3
Required for outside work	13.2	7.0	10.6	8.5	8.9	8.6	22.3	5.4	13.3
Not interested in studies	36.0	14.3	26.9	48.8	24.9	40.7	11.1	4.9	7.8
Cost too much	8.8	9.4	9.0	0.0	2.6	.9	25.7	15.4	20.3
Repeated failures	7.3	4.8	6.3	7.7	3.4	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.3
Got married	1.1	8.4	4.2	1.7	5.5	3.0	0.0	11.0	5.8
Others	15.9	42.4	27.0	18.4	38.3	25.2	11.1	46.0	29.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	77	51	128	60	32	92	17	19	36

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6 (a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percentage of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	98.1	97.5	99.7
Source of drinking water			
Improved source ¹	80.1	74.3	95.2
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation ²	94.6	93.6	97.1
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	45.9	29.3	88.7
Electricity	0.5	0.3	1.1
Kerosene	2.6	1.8	4.8
Wood	50.2	68.1	4.0
Others	0.1	0.0	0.2
Type of house		32.3	6.4
Kachha	25.1	42.1	11.8
Semi-pucca	33.6	25.2	81.4
Pucca	40.9		
Number of rooms		4.9	16.4
1	8.1	22.1	34.0
2	25.4	73.0	49.7
3+	66.5		
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	13.1	14.2	10.4
Television	75.6	70.2	89.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	7.8	4.1	17.3
Computer/ laptops with internet	7.8	3.6	18.4
Telephone only	2.6	1.4	5.6
Mobile only	88.0	85.8	93.4
Washing Machine	5.8	2.0	15.9
Refrigerator	79.6	12.6	40.5
Sewing machine	2.9	1.6	6.1
Watch/ clock	80.1	77.6	86.5
Bicycle	0.4	0.4	0.4
Motor cycle/ scooter	2.3	2.0	3.0
Car / Jeep/van	11.0	8.4	17.4
Tractor	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water pump/tube well	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart driven by animal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart driven by Machine	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other cart	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooler/AC	0.8	0.4	1.7
Number of households**	4,158	3,426	732

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 Includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, Other. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6 (b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
North	97.1	70.6	93.8	32.5	31.2	51.4
West	98.0	71.9	94.8	26.7	23.7	45.1
South	96.0	82.2	92.8	27.7	31.7	43.6
East	99.2	86.4	94.3	72.2	54.0	23.4
DLHS-4	98.1	80.1	94.6	45.9	40.9	37.2
DLHS-3	90.8	94.2	91.9	26.3	42.9	48.6

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

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	85.8	86.3	84.7
Female	14.2	13.7	15.3
Age			
< 30	12.2	10.7	15.8
30-44	38.1	36.5	42.2
45-59	30.9	30.6	31.8
60+	18.8	22.2	10.2
Median age	44.0	45.0	41.0
Religion			
Hindu	53.8	49.8	63.9
Muslim	1.6	0.2	5.4
Christian	8.6	9.6	6.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.1	39.5	23.8
Others	0.9	0.9	0.8
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	10.3	8.6	15.1
Scheduled Tribes	46.2	51.4	32.0
Other Backward Classes	25.9	25.2	27.9
Others	17.6	14.9	24.9
Number of usual members			
1	6.3	4.3	11.5
2	10.4	10.3	10.7
3	18.8	18.1	20.8
4	25.6	25.3	26.5
5	17.1	18.1	14.6
6	10.1	10.9	8.1
7	5.5	6.5	3.0
8	2.7	3.1	1.7
9+	3.3	3.4	3.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.4	3.9
Number of households**	4,158	3,426	732

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

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
1-4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	3.9	4.3
5-9	9.5	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.8	9.4
10-14	9.9	9.6	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.6	8.9	8.6	9.3
15-19	10.1	9.6	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.5	9.7	8.9	10.6
20-24	9.5	8.4	10.6	9.0	8.0	10.2	10.5	9.5	11.7
25-29	10.1	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.4	10.0	11.1	10.9	11.3
30-34	9.3	9.1	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.6	9.8	11.2
35-39	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	6.9	8.2	9.2	7.3
40-44	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.1
45-49	4.8	5.5	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.9	4.5
50-54	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.4	4.7	6.2	5.7	5.4	6.0
55-59	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.1	2.4
60-64	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
65-69	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
70-74	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
80+	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	17,978	9,037	8,936	15,104	7,566	7,533	2,874	1,471	1,403
Sex ratio at birth ¹	87.8	na	na	82.4	na	na	121.3	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	98.2	na	na	97.4	na	na	103.1	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).¹ Females per 1000 males. na Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION**

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

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,805
15-19	93.4	0.1	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,811
20-24	60.3	0.1	38.9	0.7	100.0	1,667
25-29	33.8	0.1	64.2	1.9	100.0	1,783
30-44	12.6	0.3	83.5	3.5	100.0	4,022
45-49	5.3	0.1	87.6	7.0	100.0	861
50-54	4.6	0.2	84.4	10.8	100.0	982
55-59	3.9	0.3	82.7	13.0	100.0	614
60+	4.3	0.1	62.3	33.2	100.0	1,532
Total	38.3	0.2	55.2	6.3	100.0	15,077
Male						
10-14	98.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	878
15-19	97.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	877
20-24	71.8	0.0	27.7	0.5	100.0	741
25-29	43.8	0.1	54.7	1.4	100.0	870
30-44	14.6	0.4	82.1	2.8	100.0	2,088
45-49	4.7	0.2	90.4	4.7	100.0	489
50-54	4.8	0.5	88.3	6.4	100.0	436
55-59	4.1	0.3	90.1	5.5	100.0	343
60+	4.1	0.2	72.3	23.2	100.0	849
Total	40.1	0.2	55.1	4.5	100.0	7,571
Female						
10-14	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	927
15-19	89.5	0.1	10.3	0.1	100.0	934
20-24	51.1	0.2	47.8	0.9	100.0	926
25-29	24.2	0.0	73.3	2.4	100.0	913
30-44	10.5	0.2	85.0	4.3	100.0	1,933
45-49	6.2	0.0	83.9	9.9	100.0	372
50-54	4.4	0.0	81.3	14.3	100.0	546
55-59	3.7	0.4	73.4	22.5	100.0	271
60+	4.5	0.0	49.9	45.6	100.0	682
Total	36.5	0.1	55.3	8.0	100.0	7,504

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

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

Place of residence/district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
North	24.6	22.9	18.3	5.0	30.3
West	24.2	22.9	16.9	9.1	41.8
South	25.1	22.2	18.6	12.3	39.8
East	24.3	23.7	11.9	8.2	32.9
Rural	24.4	22.8	18.9	9.1	37.4
Urban	25.1	23.2	3.5	4.9	30.4
DLHS-4	24.6	22.8	15.5	8.3	35.7
DLHS-3	24.9	21.5	21.1	16.0	30.6

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

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Sikkim, 2012-13.

	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	0.2	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,030
10-14	0.2	59.2	37.5	1.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,805
15-19	0.2	15.2	45.6	24.8	13.2	0.9	100.0	1,811
20-29	0.7	24.5	24.7	13.8	36.4	0.0	100.0	3,450
30-39	1.3	28.8	24.2	14.2	31.5	0.0	100.0	2,963
40-49	2.3	25.7	19.5	13.9	38.6	0.0	100.0	1,920
50+	4.7	23.1	7.8	5.9	58.5	0.0	100.0	3,128
Sex								
Male	1.6	36.6	23.1	11.6	26.8	0.2	100.0	8,103
Female	1.6	28.6	22.9	11.1	35.4	0.3	100.0	8,002
Religion								
Hindu	1.6	31.1	23.7	12.1	31.2	0.2	100.0	8,502
Muslim	2.0	45.0	15.8	7.7	28.1	1.3	100.0	217
Christian	1.8	37.5	25.8	9.0	25.8	0.1	100.0	1,445
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.6	33.3	21.6	11.1	32.1	0.2	100.0	5,819
Others	0.6	27.2	22.9	9.1	40.1	0.0	100.0	124
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.9	36.7	22.9	10.4	28.0	0.1	100.0	1,516
Scheduled Tribes	1.8	33.4	22.5	11.0	31.1	0.3	100.0	7,311
Other Backward Classes	1.3	29.8	23.9	12.2	32.5	0.3	100.0	4,092
Others	1.4	33.0	23.0	11.7	30.6	0.3	100.0	3,188
Total	1.6	32.7	23.0	11.4	31.0	0.3	100.0	16,107

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Sikkim, 2012-13.

	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	0.2	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	868
10-14	0.1	59.3	38.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,548
15-19	0.2	14.4	47.9	24.7	12.2	0.6	100.0	1,533
20-29	0.7	27.5	26.6	13.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	2,830
30-39	1.0	33.3	25.7	13.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	2,424
40-49	2.3	29.3	20.1	12.0	36.4	0.0	100.0	1,581
50+	4.5	23.7	6.7	3.7	61.3	0.0	100.0	2,726
Sex								
Male	1.6	39.5	23.9	10.7	24.0	0.1	100.0	6,769
Female	1.5	29.8	23.6	10.1	34.8	0.2	100.0	6,739
Religion								
Hindu	1.6	33.4	24.5	11.0	29.4	0.2	100.0	6,895
Muslim	0.0	62.9	4.6	5.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	18
Christian	1.9	39.8	26.1	8.0	24.2	0.1	100.0	1,306
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	35.1	22.2	10.3	30.8	0.2	100.0	5,191
Others	0.9	34.3	28.8	9.1	26.8	0.0	100.0	100
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.5	40.4	21.9	9.2	26.9	0.1	100.0	1,181
Scheduled Tribes	1.7	35.2	23.0	10.0	29.9	0.2	100.0	6,554
Other Backward Classes	1.3	31.6	24.8	11.9	30.2	0.2	100.0	3,375
Others	1.5	35.0	25.4	9.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	2,400
Total	1.6	34.7	23.8	10.4	29.4	0.1	100.0	13,510

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	162
10-14	0.4	59.1	34.5	2.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	257
15-19	0.3	17.5	38.9	25.0	16.4	1.9	100.0	278
20-29	0.6	17.0	20.1	13.7	48.5	0.0	100.0	620
30-39	2.1	18.2	20.7	15.9	43.0	0.0	100.0	539
40-49	2.3	16.9	18.1	18.6	44.1	0.0	100.0	339
50+	5.2	21.0	11.9	13.5	48.4	0.0	100.0	402
Sex*								
Male	1.4	28.9	21.0	14.1	34.0	0.5	100.0	1,334
Female	2.1	25.2	20.8	14.0	37.2	0.6	100.0	1,263
Religion								
Hindu	1.6	26.0	22.0	14.6	35.3	0.4	100.0	1,607
Muslim	2.1	44.2	16.3	7.8	28.2	1.4	100.0	199
Christian	1.4	26.3	24.5	14.0	33.9	0.0	100.0	139
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.1	25.6	19.3	14.9	37.4	0.6	100.0	628
Others	0.0	14.2	12.3	9.3	64.2	0.0	100.0	24
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.5	29.9	24.9	12.6	30.0	0.0	100.0	335
Scheduled Tribes	2.3	25.1	20.3	15.5	36.1	0.7	100.0	757
Other Backward Classes	1.4	25.4	21.6	12.7	38.5	0.4	100.0	717
Others	1.2	29.6	19.1	14.5	34.8	0.7	100.0	788
Total	1.8	27.1	20.9	14.1	35.6	0.5	100.0	2,597

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

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	75.9	98.4	99.2	99.5	98.3	99.2	99.3	98.6	99.2
11-13	77.2	95.9	98.3	98.5	97.0	98.1	99.6	94.9	98.5
14-17	77.4	88.2	93.0	92.2	87.6	91.1	96.6	88.6	94.6
6-11	75.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	97.8	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.4
12-17	77.7	90.2	94.5	94.1	90.7	93.4	97.5	89.9	95.6
Total	76.8	93.9	96.6	96.4	94.3	95.9	98.4	93.5	97.2
Religion									
Hindu	97.9	95.0	97.1	97.5	94.9	96.8	98.3	95.1	97.4
Muslim	100.0	87.0	87.5	100.0	85.0	85.4	100.0	89.0	89.7
Christian	97.5	100.0	97.7	96.2	100.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	99.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.1	96.4	96.9	95.7	100.0	96.4	98.3	93.1	97.5
Others	100.0	49.9	94.9	100.0	0.0	86.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	94.4	96.8	96.7	94.5	96.2	98.4	94.2	97.4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	98.4	94.4	97.3	99.4	89.8	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.5
Scheduled Tribes	97.3	95.8	97.1	96.2	98.7	96.5	98.3	93.4	97.6
Other Backward Classes	97.3	95.0	96.7	96.2	95.3	96.0	98.3	94.7	97.4
Others	98.3	92.8	96.2	97.4	92.5	95.5	99.1	93.2	96.9
Total	97.6	94.4	96.8	96.7	94.5	96.2	98.4	94.2	97.4

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Number of villages having facility*						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	
North	88.9	44.4	16.7	55.6	100.0	88.9	36
West	94.7	44.7	15.8	63.2	100.0	78.9	38
South	97.1	50.0	11.8	61.8	97.1	70.6	34
East	95.7	69.6	17.4	78.3	100.0	65.2	23
Sikkim	93.9	50.4	15.3	63.4	99.2	77.1	131

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

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

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate ¹	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	88.7	78.6	200
1 to 2 years	94.0	91.8	267
3-4 years	91.6	94.4	455
Sex of the children			
Male	93.1	91.9	557
Female	90.8	90.6	569
Place of residence			
Rural	92.0	91.2	975
Urban	91.8	91.0	151
Religion			
Hindu	91.7	93.3	566
Muslim	88.0	82.2	18
Christian	94.4	92.1	110
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.6	90.5	424
Others	--	--	08
Castes/Tribes[#]			
Scheduled Castes	91.0	94.3	539
Scheduled Tribes	90.4	89.5	245
Other Backward Classes	96.0	93.3	229
Others	91.5	91.4	
Total	91.9	91.2	1,126

Total number will not match because of missing cases. ¹ Out of those registered. -- Percentage not shown, because of less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

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

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
North	95.3	96.9	95.4	90.7	76.9	89.3	308
West	94.2	91.5	94.1	90.3	91.7	90.3	329
South	92.5	96.4	92.9	96.1	100.0	96.5	275
East	79.3	88.2	82.6	92.2	94.1	92.9	214
Sikkim	91.9	91.6	91.9	92.1	91.3	91.9	1,126

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMAN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	2.7	2.8	2.4
20-24	13.3	13.8	11.8
25-29	20.7	21.1	19.8
30-34	22.0	21.2	24.0
35-39	17.3	17.1	17.7
40-44	13.7	13.4	14.6
45-49	10.3	10.6	9.7
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	29.4	30.1	27.4
18 years & above	70.6	69.9	72.6
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	19.2	19.3	18.9
5-9 years	20.8	20.0	22.9
10-14 years	20.4	21.3	17.8
15 or more years	39.7	39.4	40.4
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	21.7	23.2	18.0
Less than 5 years	12.4	15.1	5.3
5-9 years	39.4	41.5	34.0
10 or more years	26.5	20.3	42.8
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	12.6	13.0	11.4
Less than 5 years	15.3	18.2	7.9
5-9 years	41.2	44.0	33.8
10 or more years	30.9	24.8	46.9
Religion			
Hindu	55.3	51.4	65.6
Muslim	1.7	0.1	5.9
Christian	9.0	10.2	6.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.3	37.5	22.2
Others	0.6	0.8	0.2
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	10.0	8.7	13.4
Scheduled Tribes	41.9	47.7	27.0
Other Backward Classes	25.8	24.9	28.3
Others	22.2	18.7	31.4
(DLHS-4)**	3,161	2,622	539
(DLHS-3)**	5,546	5,173	373

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

TABLE 2.2 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	9.4	0.0	27.5	44.9	11.2	6.9	100.0	87
20-24	9.2	0.2	29.9	33.2	14.0	13.4	100.0	425
25-29	11.8	0.8	32.6	26.8	12.0	15.9	100.0	661
30-34	16.4	0.5	27.9	23.3	14.6	17.3	100.0	683
35-39	25.2	0.6	26.5	25.2	11.9	10.7	100.0	544
40-44	34.2	0.6	18.9	19.7	13.7	13.0	100.0	430
45-49	44.3	1.0	22.9	12.1	11.7	8.0	100.0	331
Place of residence								
Rural	22.5	0.7	31.5	25.1	11.5	8.8	100.0	2,622
Urban	17.7	0.4	15.9	23.4	16.9	25.8	100.0	539
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	65.3	2.0	31.8	6.0	4.3	0.6	100.0	404
Less than 5 years	32.1	0.5	45.2	15.9	4.6	1.7	100.0	517
5-9 years	16.3	0.3	35.6	34.7	8.5	4.6	100.0	1,340
10 or more years	4.3	0.4	9.1	23.1	26.6	36.5	100.0	900
Religion								
Hindu	20.4	0.5	24.9	25.2	14.3	14.7	100.0	1,701
Muslim	39.1	3.1	25.2	15.1	8.2	9.4	100.0	36
Christian	19.5	1.2	38.5	23.0	9.1	8.7	100.0	300
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.9	0.5	27.9	24.4	12.2	13.1	100.0	1,103
Others	21.6	0.0	26.7	32.7	4.9	14.2	100.0	21
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	25.5	2.3	29.5	25.4	11.9	7.4	100.0	308
Scheduled Tribes	23.0	0.3	28.6	24.3	11.3	12.2	100.0	1,392
Other Backward Classes	18.2	0.6	25.2	24.8	15.2	16.2	100.0	802
Others	19.2	0.4	25.6	24.6	14.1	15.6	100.0	659
Sikkim								
	21.1	0.6	27.2	24.6	13.0	13.5	100.0	3,161

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

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

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	6.9	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	44
20-24	32.7	68.0	27.9	2.1	2.0	32.0	100.0	217
25-29	32.3	53.4	32.2	10.5	4.0	46.6	100.0	209
30-34	18.0	29.7	39.4	19.4	11.6	70.3	100.0	118
35-39	8.5	25.4	44.4	6.6	23.5	74.6	100.0	54
40-45	1.6	9.8	0.0	6.3	83.9	90.2	100.0	12
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Place of residence								
Rural	78.3	50.9	32.8	8.5	7.8	49.1	100.0	569
Urban	21.7	61.1	25.5	7.4	0.6	38.9	100.0	85
Education								
Non-literate ^a	14.3	26.5	30.2	14.8	28.5	73.5	100.0	98
Less than 5 years	13.8	50.4	27.5	12.8	9.4	49.6	100.0	92
5-9 years	42.2	52.5	35.4	7.6	4.4	47.5	100.0	285
10 or more years	29.7	68.2	27.6	3.8	0.4	31.8	100.0	179
Religion								
Hindu	52.0	52.3	32.0	9.4	6.3	47.7	100.0	329
Muslim	(2.9)	(50.2)	(12.4)	(16.9)	(20.6)	(49.8)	(100.0)	13
Christian	9.6	51.1	35.9	7.1	5.8	48.9	100.0	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.0	55.5	30.8	6.1	7.6	44.5	100.0	245
Others	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.3	48.7	32.8	8.3	10.1	51.3	100.0	60
Scheduled Tribes	45.5	55.9	31.1	6.3	6.8	44.1	100.0	312
Other Backward Classes	23.5	52.4	33.7	7.2	6.7	47.6	100.0	147
Others	21.6	50.3	28.2	13.3	8.1	49.7	100.0	135
Sikkim	100.0	53.2	31.3	8.2	7.4	46.8	100.0	654

^{###} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
-- Percentage not shown, because of less than 10 unweighted cases. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
North	26.8	55.0	26.8	8.3	9.9	45.4	100.0	174
West	29.2	49.2	34.2	7.8	8.7	50.1	100.0	191
South	24.8	49.3	36.0	9.7	5.0	50.1	100.0	163
East	19.3	56.9	30.1	7.3	5.7	41.2	100.0	126
Sikkim	100.0	53.2	31.3	8.2	7.4	46.8	100.0	654

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

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.61	0.28	0.34	87	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.01	0.52	0.49	425	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.56	0.79	0.77	661	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.03	1.02	1.01	683	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.51	1.30	1.21	544	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.88	1.46	1.42	430	2.88	1.46	1.42	430
45-49	3.13	1.69	1.44	331	3.13	1.69	1.44	331
Residence								
Rural	2.18	1.11	1.07	2,622	3.21	1.65	1.55	632
Urban	1.79	0.94	0.85	539	2.42	1.31	1.11	129
Education								
Non-literate ^a	3.00	1.53	1.47	710	3.64	1.82	1.82	313
Less than 5 years	2.47	1.26	1.21	424	3.44	1.91	1.54	98
5-9 years	1.87	0.98	0.90	1,267	2.66	1.47	1.19	191
10 or more years	1.42	0.72	0.70	760	2.05	1.06	0.99	159
Religion								
Hindu	2.00	1.03	0.97	1,701	2.84	1.48	1.36	409
Muslim	2.59	1.35	1.24	36	--	--	--	04
Christian	2.26	1.13	1.13	300	3.37	1.74	1.63	64
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.08	1.08	1.00	1,103	3.11	1.64	1.47	281
Others	2.38	0.99	1.39	21	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.21	1.08	1.14	308	3.29	1.75	1.54	70
Scheduled Tribes	2.14	1.11	1.03	1,392	3.07	1.62	1.44	349
Other Backward Classes	1.99	1.02	0.97	802	2.76	1.46	1.30	211
Others	1.97	1.02	0.95	659	2.99	1.46	1.54	131
Sikkim								
	2.07	1.06	1.01	3,161	2.99	1.56	1.43	761

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

^a Literate but not attended school are also included. -- Percentage not shown because less than 10 unweighted cases. na Not Applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Age group								
15-19	84	20.3	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
20-24	420	11.1	97.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	217
25-29	646	6.5	98.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	212
30-34	660	2.9	97.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	121
35-39	515	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
40-44	403	1.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
45-49	295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Place of resident								
Urban	2,506	5.9	97.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	575
Rural	517	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	483	5.9	98.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	161
One daughter only	388	3.3	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	168
One son & one daughter only	557	1.4	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	106
Two sons only	257	0.5	97.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	59
Three sons only	56	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	09
Three daughters only	47	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	07
Four and above	397	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	48
Woman's Education								
Non-literate ^a	662	3.5	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	95
Less than 5 years	403	5.8	98.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	95
5-9 years	1,222	5.5	97.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	100.0	289
10 or more years	736	6.2	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	342	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Less than 5 years	504	6.0	97.7	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	124
5-9 years	1,302	6.0	98.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	309
10 or more years	875	5.1	98.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	180
Religion								
Hindu	1,629	4.7	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	330
Muslim	36	3.8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Christian	291	5.4	94.1	1.6	2.9	1.4	100.0	67
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,047	6.6	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	246
Others	20	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	295	4.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Scheduled Tribes	1,321	5.9	97.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	100.0	316
Other Backward Classes	764	5.7	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	147
Others	643	(4.7)	98.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	100.0	136
Sikkim	3,023	5.4	98.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	659

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown because less than 10 unweighted cases. () Based on 10 -20 unweighted cases. na Not Applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
North	713	5.6	97.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	713
West	801	7.0	96.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	100.0	801
South	771	5.0	98.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	771
East	738	5.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	738
Sikkim	3,023	100.0	98.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	3,023

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	22.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
Want another later ²	10.9	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
Want another, undecided when Undecided	12.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Want no more	38.7	36.2	6.2	2.0	2.8	17.6
Sterilized ³	7.8	44.6	65.4	57.8	57.1	51.5
Declared in fecund	1.8	5.2	26.1	38.5	37.2	20.7
Inconsistent response	5.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.1
	0.6	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	288	871	999	468	397	3023
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	12.2	34.4	51.3	0.0	100.0	23.7
Girl	4.3	14.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	10.7
Doesn't matter	57.7	42.3	24.0	100.0	0.0	49.4
Up to God	25.8	8.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	16.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	126	114	11	01	01	253

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

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of women ^{**}
		Government health facility ²		Private health facility ³	Others ⁴	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	88.0	97.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	45
20-24	91.4	96.7	3.2	3.7	0.4	268
25-29	93.5	93.1	0.8	8.2	0.6	334
30-34	92.9	86.0	1.4	16.2	0.0	216
35+	87.0	90.1	3.2	10.7	1.7	117
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	94.1	92.2	1.3	9.1	0.2	471
2	93.0	89.3	2.4	11.8	0.6	327
3	91.6	100.0	2.0	3.3	0.0	96
4+	73.5	97.1	3.9	0.0	2.9	86
Residence						
Rural	91.1	97.2	2.5	4.3	0.4	840
Urban	93.7	77.0	0.0	23.0	0.8	140
Education						
Non-literate ^a	87.3	98.0	4.0	0.7	2.0	159
Less than 5 years	86.7	98.3	3.2	2.6	0.0	131
9-10 years	91.1	97.2	1.3	3.0	0.5	422
10 or more years	97.0	81.1	1.3	22.5	0.0	268
Religion						
Hindu	92.2	89.3	2.6	10.6	1.0	493
Muslim	(75.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	16
Christian	89.6	94.2	2.0	6.8	0.0	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.9	96.1	1.1	6.6	0.0	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	96.1	98.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	90
Scheduled Tribes	91.1	94.4	1.9	7.1	0.4	464
Other Backward Classes	96.1	87.2	1.6	14.4	0.0	221
Others	86.8	90.9	2.3	9.4	1.4	205
DLHS-4	91.8	92.3	1.9	8.8	0.5	980
DLHS-3	95.2	96.8	0.6	7.2	-	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. ² Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³ Includes private hospital/clinic. ⁴ Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

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

District/State	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up ^a				Number of Women ^{**}
		Government ¹ health facility		Private ² health facility	Others ³	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
North	91.1	97.5	3.4	4.3	0.4	255
West	87.3	97.5	2.0	5.5	0.4	278
South	94.4	97.5	2.9	3.3	0.0	248
East	94.3	82.3	0.0	17.1	1.1	199
DLHS-4	91.8	92.3	1.9	8.8	0.5	980
DLHS-3	95.2	96.8	0.6	7.2	--	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. ¹ Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ² Includes Private hospital/clinic. ³ Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. ** Unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

TABLE 3.3 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	85.8	81.7	83.8	78.0	80.1	72.5	73.9	45
20-24	89.6	74.8	81.7	80.1	85.1	72.5	79.9	268
25-29	91.9	80.3	85.8	83.6	86.5	75.5	82.9	334
30-34	92.0	77.5	80.9	81.4	88.0	66.7	82.4	216
35+	83.7	73.5	74.4	72.3	75.9	60.2	69.0	117
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	92.7	79.1	85.1	83.6	88.9	74.3	85.8	471
2	91.1	78.8	83.2	81.2	86.1	70.9	81.0	327
3	91.6	81.2	81.4	83.4	85.1	72.2	75.5	96
4+	68.1	58.0	61.5	56.7	56.6	47.9	46.5	86
Residence								
Rural	89.3	76.5	82.4	79.6	84.3	71.0	77.3	840
Urban	92.2	80.4	81.1	83.4	86.7	70.0	88.2	140
Education								
Non-literate ^a	83.8	70.9	74.6	68.6	75.9	63.0	61.5	153
Less than five years	85.2	76.5	80.9	77.4	79.5	67.3	71.8	553
5-9 years	88.7	76.1	80.1	81.1	84.1	70.9	79.4	111
10 or more years	97.0	83.0	89.3	87.1	92.7	75.9	93.3	157
Religion								
Hindu	90.2	78.3	80.2	79.3	85.1	70.4	79.4	493
Muslim	(75.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	(62.5)	(75.0)	16
Christian	87.7	67.0	78.9	77.9	80.5	64.0	75.9	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.3	79.2	86.2	83.8	86.3	73.6	82.1	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	95.2	81.7	85.7	85.3	88.6	72.8	87.2	90
Scheduled Tribes	89.0	76.8	81.3	79.9	84.8	71.3	77.3	464
Other Backward Classes	94.9	83.2	86.4	83.5	87.8	69.5	85.7	221
Others	84.8	70.8	77.8	76.7	80.4	70.0	75.8	205
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	90.0	77.4	82.1	80.5	84.9	70.7	79.9	980
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	84.9	24.7	83.7	61.0	69.0	84.3	37.5	1,416

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

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	68.3	75.2	70.4	85.1	80.0	66.5	68.3	45
20-24	67.6	69.7	64.0	72.7	70.3	67.7	65.0	268
25-29	68.2	69.5	58.2	75.7	72.4	72.0	65.3	334
30-34	64.8	65.2	57.0	74.5	66.8	67.8	60.7	216
35+	56.7	57.6	54.4	72.9	64.8	65.3	58.2	117
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	66.6	68.4	60.0	73.5	68.1	66.7	60.2	471
2	64.6	65.8	57.2	75.0	70.8	70.2	65.7	327
3	70.7	75.0	64.0	83.9	80.9	76.0	72.5	96
4+	60.8	57.7	62.1	69.0	65.5	68.5	63.9	86
Residence								
Rural	70.0	71.2	65.3	76.8	73.6	71.9	67.9	840
Urban	53.2	55.6	41.6	68.0	58.8	59.4	49.7	140
Education								
Non-literate ^a	59.8	59.9	60.3	71.6	69.5	70.0	59.9	153
Less than 5 years	74.8	78.8	63.4	81.9	80.7	70.6	65.0	553
5-9 years	66.0	66.2	59.2	73.8	68.9	69.8	65.3	111
10 or more year	65.3	68.2	58.3	74.5	67.7	66.6	62.2	157
Religion								
Hindu	60.2	63.3	54.6	73.1	67.5	65.9	59.4	493
Muslim	(75.0)	(75.0)	(66.7)	(83.3)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(83.3)	16
Christian	69.8	65.8	58.8	66.5	65.6	70.9	69.3	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.3	73.1	66.8	78.3	73.4	71.3	66.6	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	59.3	57.9	57.4	65.2	60.5	63.8	65.7	90
Scheduled Tribes	70.1	71.1	62.1	77.9	73.4	71.6	64.5	464
Other Backward Classes	63.4	63.1	61.1	73.0	65.4	67.5	63.6	221
Others	62.9	69.0	53.4	74.1	72.6	66.9	60.1	205
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	65.9	67.4	59.6	74.7	70.0	68.9	63.5	980
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	84.4	81.5	84.7	78.8	81.2	77.4	81.7	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	13.9	0.0	5.5	80.6	68.0	14.1	5.8	45
20-24	9.3	1.3	4.7	84.7	64.5	22.3	2.4	268
25-29	9.2	0.2	3.8	86.8	72.2	14.1	5.8	334
30-34	7.5	1.2	5.6	85.6	71.6	14.0	6.4	216
35+	15.1	1.3	4.9	78.7	61.8	20.0	2.6	117
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	7.1	0.5	4.1	88.3	71.7	16.0	5.3	471
2	8.7	1.4	4.3	85.6	71.2	15.2	4.7	327
3	9.7	0.0	6.0	84.3	60.4	26.3	3.6	96
4+	29.6	2.0	7.3	61.1	48.8	19.5	2.0	86
Residence								
Rural	10.2	1.1	4.9	83.7	65.1	20.0	4.8	840
Urban	8.5	0.0	3.7	87.8	79.6	7.4	4.1	140
Education								
Non-literate ^a	14.4	1.6	8.4	75.7	56.8	26.4	2.4	153
Less than 5 years	15.6	0.0	4.4	79.9	58.2	22.6	3.0	553
5-9 years	9.8	1.5	4.5	84.3	69.2	15.6	4.7	111
10 or more year	5.0	0.0	3.1	91.9	77.9	11.8	6.5	157
Religion								
Hindu	9.9	1.0	5.7	83.3	66.0	17.5	6.7	493
Muslim	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(68.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16
Christian	12.1	0.9	4.5	82.5	74.4	11.8	1.8	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.9	0.7	3.3	88.1	70.4	18.9	2.6	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.0	3.6	3.0	89.4	74.3	16.4	5.3	90
Scheduled Tribes	10.9	0.6	3.7	84.8	68.2	18.0	3.6	464
Other Backward Classes	4.6	0.5	4.4	90.5	74.8	12.7	6.3	221
Others	15.4	0.8	7.4	76.4	60.1	19.8	4.8	205
DLHS-4								
	9.8	0.9	4.6	84.7	68.5	17.0	4.7	980
DLHS-3								
	6.9	3.8	18.0	71.3	49.5	42.9	3.0	1,416

Note: Percentage may not add to 100 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets /syrup equivalent			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	12.0	6.2	81.8	0.0	65.0	61.2	45
20-24	9.0	7.2	83.9	0.0	76.1	72.1	268
25-29	6.8	6.1	87.1	0.5	77.5	72.4	334
30-34	7.1	6.9	85.9	0.0	76.4	71.2	216
35+	15.1	7.0	77.9	0.0	65.2	62.5	117
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	5.9	2.3	91.8	0.3	79.9	75.4	471
2	7.6	9.4	83.0	0.0	74.3	70.1	327
3	8.4	12.5	79.1	0.0	68.9	62.5	96
4+	29.6	14.6	55.8	0.0	54.5	50.4	86
Residence							
Rural	9.2	7.4	83.4	0.0	73.6	69.1	840
Urban	7.0	4.4	88.5	0.7	78.6	74.1	140
Education							
Non literate ^a	14.4	13.7	71.9	0.0	65.3	60.2	153
Less than 5 years	14.0	7.2	78.8	0.0	72.4	67.7	553
5-9 years	9.1	6.1	84.8	0.4	75.9	71.9	111
10 or more years	3.0	3.6	93.4	0.0	79.2	74.4	157
Religion							
Hindu	8.5	6.9	84.6	0.3	73.6	68.5	493
Muslim	(25.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(56.3)	(56.3)	16
Christian	11.3	5.4	83.3	0.0	76.1	70.7	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.1	7.1	85.8	0.0	77.5	74.0	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.9	10.5	84.7	0.0	78.8	75.8	90
Scheduled Tribes	9.3	6.1	84.5	0.4	74.4	70.1	464
Other Backward Classes	3.9	5.6	90.5	0.0	79.2	75.4	221
Others	14.0	7.5	78.5	0.0	69.3	63.0	205
DLHS-4	8.7	6.7	84.6	0.2	74.8	70.3	980
DLHS-3	4.6	11.9	82.7	5.9	26.6	28.0	1,416

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

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one Tetanus Toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full antenatal check-up ²	Any complications	Number of Women**
North	70.3	86.9	91.1	79.3	75.8	25.3	255
West	56.1	82.5	87.0	71.8	69.6	28.3	278
South	70.1	86.4	93.6	72.4	68.0	42.9	248
East	74.8	81.0	93.8	73.9	64.9	20.9	199
DLHS-4	68.5	84.7	91.3	74.8	70.3	29.8	980
DLHS-3	49.5	71.3	95.4	26.6	28.0	71.8	1,416

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

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	73.1	8.6	81.6	16.5	2.2	83.9	45
20-24	78.1	6.7	84.8	14.0	2.6	87.4	268
25-29	72.7	11.2	83.9	15.6	1.4	85.3	334
30-34	64.3	17.6	81.9	16.5	2.5	84.3	216
35+	64.9	12.1	77.0	21.4	2.9	79.9	117
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	78.8	13.5	92.3	6.6	0.4	92.7	471
2	68.7	12.9	81.6	17.1	3.2	84.7	327
3	59.8	3.8	63.6	35.5	3.9	67.5	96
4+	52.2	1.8	53.9	44.9	6.7	60.6	86
Residence							
Rural	74.5	5.7	80.2	18.5	2.4	82.6	840
Urban	60.9	29.9	90.8	8.5	1.5	92.3	140
Education							
Non literate ^a	56.1	2.3	58.4	39.2	4.2	62.5	153
Less than 5 years	68.2	2.9	71.1	28.2	2.9	74.0	553
5-9 years	80.1	6.3	86.4	12.7	2.4	88.7	111
10 or more years	68.3	26.7	95.0	3.9	0.7	95.7	157
Religion							
Hindu	65.7	14.9	80.7	18.4	2.3	83.0	493
Muslim	(68.8)	(12.5)	(81.3)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(81.3)	16
Christian	81.0	9.6	90.7	9.3	0.0	90.7	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.2	6.4	83.5	15.0	2.8	86.3	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	67.1	11.6	78.7	21.3	3.6	82.3	90
Scheduled Tribes	74.3	7.1	81.4	17.2	2.4	83.9	464
Other Backward Classes	64.6	21.3	85.9	12.5	0.4	86.3	221
Others	74.1	9.6	83.7	15.7	3.0	86.6	171
DLHS-4							
	71.3	11.4	82.7	16.1	2.3	85.0	980
DLHS-3							
	-	-	49.5	48.5	7.2	56.7	1,416

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

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Skilled Birth Attendant. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^b		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/car	Others ¹	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group										
15-19	8.0	65.8	7.8	29.0	0.0	45	1,450	7,789	5,500	21
20-24	4.4	71.3	9.0	42.9	21.9	268	1,558	7,463	11,167	123
25-29	3.1	76.3	4.8	42.4	20.0	334	1,503	7,817	18,294	147
30-34	5.1	69.8	7.0	24.8	11.9	216	1,318	8,927	19,614	98
35+	4.2	68.2	4.7	16.1	6.6	117	1,494	8,805	17,500	43
No. of living children										
0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	0
1	4.7	82.3	5.5	39.4	22.6	471	1,662	9,116	17,118	238
2	4.5	70.1	6.9	34.4	23.0	327	1,401	6,772	16,744	133
3	2.0	50.9	10.6	20.8	8.3	96	833	7,000	28,000	36
4+	3.0	44.1	6.9	14.9	4.5	86	885	6,424	0	25
Residence										
Rural	2.9	70.5	7.0	42.6	17.7	840	1,512	8,281	20,615	359
Urban	8.5	77.1	5.2	13.5	0.0	140	1,097	6,232	14,227	73
Education										
Non-literate ^a	2.7	45.1	10.6	32.4	11.5	153	946	4,887	15,500	47
Less than 5	6.0	58.0	7.1	39.6	14.6	553	1,233	6,841	8,500	46
5-9 years	4.2	76.4	5.8	42.6	17.2	111	1,488	7,651	11,400	196
10 or more years	4.4	85.7	5.3	24.9	30.6	157	1,670	10,540	19,576	143
Religion										
Hindu	4.4	71.0	5.3	26.6	12.4	493	1,531	8,114	16,984	220
Muslim	(6.3)	(62.5)	(12.5)	(23.1)	(0.0)	16	810	6,833	3,000	7
Christian	9.2	66.3	15.3	22.8	0.0	99	1,084	6,749	19,000	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.5	75.8	5.4	51.1	24.9	365	1,551	8,295	21,667	152
others	--	--	--	--	--	7	3,500	11,667	3,500	4
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	4.2	62.6	11.9	43.3	8.9	90	1,458	6,776	14,500	44
Scheduled Tribes	2.7	73.1	5.9	48.4	19.0	464	1,585	8,021	16,429	188
Other backward classes	3.3	74.9	7.7	22.7	16.0	221	1,389	8,419	20,700	109
Others	8.4	70.7	4.6	18.7	10.5	171	1,405	8,203	14,575	91
DLHS-4	4.2	72.0	6.5	35.0	15.6	980	1,483	8,028	17,421	432
DLHS-3	2.4	90.2	7.4	26.2	16.2	1416	380	1,542	8,683	716

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. ^b Percentage women who got JSY assistance. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA ² Delivery	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
North	81.8	17.0	3.5	85.3	7,097	255
West	73.8	24.0	2.2	76.1	11,464	278
South	81.4	17.7	2.0	83.4	9,190	248
East	92.9	6.7	1.1	94.0	8,684	199
DLHS-4	82.7	16.1	2.2	85.0	9,159	980
DLHS-3	49.5	48.5	7.2	56.7	-	1,416

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

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons ^b									Number of women**
	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Knowledge	Other	
Age group										
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
20-24	4.0	10.2	44.4	0.0	2.3	7.5	2.7	21.7	7.2	38
25-29	0.0	18.4	53.8	1.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	8.9	9.8	55
30-34	0.0	7.9	61.7	7.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	37
35+	6.9	13.1	43.0	13.4	3.3	6.7	0.0	10.9	2.7	29
No. of living children										
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	0.0	10.7	60.3	2.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.8	11.5	33
2	0.0	13.1	44.9	1.5	1.5	18.4	1.8	14.3	4.5	58
3	0.0	18.1	43.6	5.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	20.1	4.9	36
4+	8.7	7.6	58.1	9.2	2.3	4.6	0.0	7.7	1.9	39
Residence										
Rural	0.0	14.1	48.6	5.0	1.2	9.9	0.7	14.3	6.1	155
Urban	(18.2)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	11
Education										
Non-literate ^a	5.5	11.6	45.3	8.7	0.0	7.6	1.7	12.7	7.0	65
Less than 5 years	0.0	22.5	48.1	5.1	2.4	7.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	36
5-9 years	0.0	9.1	58.5	0.0	1.7	10.9	0.0	13.3	6.5	54
10 or more years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(9.1)	11
Religion										
Hindu	1.9	11.6	48.5	4.6	1.9	8.6	1.1	16.3	5.6	95
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	15.1	50.7	5.2	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.7	4.7	59
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	0.0	8.3	47.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	26.7	8.1	19
Scheduled Tribes	0.0	14.0	52.1	4.5	1.1	10.0	1.3	10.3	6.6	83
Other Backward Classes	5.1	9.6	56.6	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	12.8	3.4	31
Others	5.3	13.2	45.1	5.0	2.5	12.7	0.0	13.5	2.6	33
DLHS-4	2.1	12.4	50.8	4.4	1.1	9.9	0.6	13.4	5.3	166
DLHS-3	2.0	12.4	50.5	36.0	1.1	8.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	NA

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate 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'. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. NA Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	23.5	42.6	16.6	41.3	15.1	8.2	19.0	45
20-24	26.3	47.1	16.8	41.0	21.9	9.1	11.3	268
25-29	21.3	44.0	13.7	27.3	32.5	9.2	14.7	334
30-34	22.7	47.3	16.8	28.2	35.6	10.7	12.1	216
35+	23.0	38.8	3.4	37.7	15.4	3.1	10.2	117
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	25.0	43.3	11.9	34.1	28.6	8.4	10.0	471
2	20.6	52.2	14.3	30.2	25.0	10.7	16.7	327
3	22.8	33.0	31.3	41.4	29.7	8.2	14.6	96
4+	24.1	43.4	8.7	33.6	22.3	4.2	14.0	86
Residence								
Rural	22.7	42.4	15.1	34.3	25.3	11.7	12.3	840
Urban	25.2	52.4	11.3	31.3	32.3	0.0	14.1	140
Number of ANC Visits								
No visit	27.4	34.2	3.2	30.6	44.7	6.9	0.0	95
1	37.5	76.6	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
2	34.7	82.0	17.1	15.8	5.5	0.0	6.3	47
3+	22.0	42.7	15.7	35.7	26.9	9.8	15.4	828
Delivery								
Normal	22.7	44.0	14.2	36.4	27.6	6.7	13.3	828
Caesarean	26.1	48.9	14.1	21.3	24.6	17.2	10.3	151
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	25.4	45.8	14.2	34.7	27.3	9.5	12.1	713
Private facility	21.0	48.0	10.8	32.9	18.8	4.2	16.2	89
Home	15.4	40.7	15.2	22.1	36.7	8.1	15.9	166
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
DLHS-4	23.2	45.0	14.2	33.5	27.1	8.7	12.7	980
DLHS-3	73.2	39.4	24.5	50.1	73.6	4.6	11.5	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 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	22.9	18.1	44.4	0.0	33.6	45
20-24	13.7	26.9	33.9	20.5	45.9	268
25-29	14.1	29.9	44.3	26.9	22.8	334
30-34	9.3	41.3	45.3	15.1	29.1	216
35+	12.2	63.9	29.7	0.0	19.2	117
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	12.5	26.7	37.2	20.7	29.3	471
2	12.1	39.2	36.1	16.7	37.8	327
3	15.6	33.4	50.0	28.2	29.0	96
4+	17.5	48.9	50.7	0.0	19.2	86
Residence						
Rural	13.3	32.7	39.4	20.0	30.5	840
Urban	12.3	37.7	41.4	11.0	31.4	140
Delivery						
Normal	13.1	30.9	37.3	19.2	32.5	828
Caesarean	12.1	44.4	56.9	13.0	23.6	151
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	1
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	15.2	35.5	37.5	17.2	30.7	713
Private facility	3.3	52.3	21.4	26.3	0.0	89
Home	11.4	20.0	57.7	20.8	37.0	166
Others	--	--	--	--	--	3
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	--	--	--	--	--	7
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	0.0	--	--	--	--	21
Dai	--	--	--	--	--	7
Relatives/Friends	10.1	19.9	48.9	28.6	44.0	136
None	--	--	--	--	--	8
DLHS-4	13.1	33.8	39.8	18.0	30.7	980
DLHS-3	47.4	13.9	27.2	12.9	19.6	1,416

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

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	77.5	10.5	83.1	89.5	45
20-24	74.6	26.5	77.4	84.2	268
25-29	73.5	17.8	75.9	79.6	334
30-34	69.9	14.3	72.1	75.6	216
35+	71.6	20.2	74.4	77.9	117
No. of living children					
0	--	--	--	--	0
1	84.3	19.1	85.6	88.1	471
2	66.0	16.4	70.5	77.4	327
3	60.0	24.1	61.0	67.5	96
4+	49.7	18.6	54.9	59.9	86
Residence					
Rural	70.2	19.2	73.7	78.7	840
Urban	81.7	17.9	81.7	84.7	140
Education					
Non literate ^a	51.2	16.0	56.5	63.5	153
Less than 5 years	65.1	17.5	67.7	78.7	553
5-9 years	73.6	24.3	77.3	80.4	111
10 or more years	86.4	16.2	86.4	89.0	157
Religion					
Hindu	71.7	22.0	74.6	79.1	493
Muslim	(75.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(87.5)	16
Christian	76.1	9.5	78.0	80.8	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.5	17.0	76.4	81.2	365
Others	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	66.8	21.5	70.8	73.8	90
Scheduled Tribes	73.0	20.1	76.5	80.9	464
Other Backward Classes	72.6	15.5	74.3	78.6	221
Others	75.6	18.4	77.2	82.8	205
DLHS-4	72.9	19.1	75.6	80.2	980
DLHS-3	44.2	-	49.3	-	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attended school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	23.4	49.6	23.5	22.9	61.9	45
20-24	33.8	50.1	26.3	13.7	60.8	268
25-29	32.2	59.1	21.3	14.1	47.9	334
30-34	24.8	48.8	22.7	9.3	27.5	216
35+	25.8	39.5	23.0	12.2	53.8	117
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	33.4	55.3	25.0	12.5	57.8	471
2	25.0	52.6	20.6	12.1	56.7	327
3	27.0	58.9	22.8	15.6	24.2	96
4+	31.3	23.3	24.1	17.5	29.0	86
Residence						
Rural	29.5	51.0	22.7	13.3	48.6	840
Urban	30.9	55.2	25.2	12.3	49.1	140
Education						
Non-literate ^a	25.7	37.6	21.8	16.8	39.6	153
Less than five years	28.6	61.4	23.7	16.6	58.8	553
5-9 years	29.7	46.3	23.2	13.2	43.5	111
10 or more years	32.6	61.6	23.9	9.5	63.3	157
Religion						
Hindu	30.0	50.4	22.7	13.8	39.8	493
Muslim	(31.3)	(60.0)	(12.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	16
Christian	34.3	53.5	34.3	17.8	66.3	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.3	53.0	21.6	10.7	57.2	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	30.4	47.7	17.9	8.2	35.0	90
Scheduled Tribes	27.6	53.5	23.6	13.8	53.0	464
Other Backward Classes	30.2	47.7	21.2	10.8	45.9	221
Others	33.8	55.2	26.9	15.9	47.7	205
DLHS-4	29.8	52.0	23.3	13.1	48.7	980
DLHS-3	71.8	45.7	73.2	47.4	30.9	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
North	25.3	51.9	10.2	9.9	35.1	255
West	28.3	67.5	20.9	13.2	67.0	278
South	42.9	40.7	31.4	18.1	44.9	248
East	20.9	48.9	32.0	11.2	43.6	199
DLHS-4	29.8	52.0	23.3	13.1	48.7	980
DLHS-3	71.8	45.7	73.2	47.4	30.9	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	34.6	28.8	22.7	23.0	23.1	36.6	44.4	45
20-24	34.5	41.2	20.9	28.8	19.6	44.1	41.9	268
25-29	35.1	36.6	20.2	25.5	24.8	43.1	40.7	334
30-34	31.8	38.8	19.6	25.3	20.5	38.8	34.4	216
35+	28.8	35.4	14.1	23.5	14.6	36.6	33.5	117
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1	34.4	36.4	19.4	26.1	22.8	40.4	39.2	471
2	32.1	39.6	21.6	25.4	21.5	43.5	39.3	327
3	38.7	42.8	19.2	27.0	19.5	47.2	43.0	96
4+	26.5	33.2	13.8	26.2	11.8	30.8	31.7	86
Residence								
Rural	36.2	40.9	22.3	26.7	23.4	43.1	41.5	840
Urban	24.5	27.9	10.8	23.8	13.6	35.5	30.4	140
Education								
Non literate ^a	26.2	35.7	14.4	20.9	13.8	36.1	27.6	153
Less than 5 years	32.2	34.3	16.2	25.3	20.0	35.8	41.1	553
9-10 years	33.5	37.6	21.4	26.5	21.3	40.9	39.6	111
10 or more years	37.4	40.7	21.3	28.1	25.1	46.9	42.9	157
Religion								
Hindu	30.5	35.3	18.3	23.1	19.3	39.1	34.5	493
Muslim	(25.0)	(18.8)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(6.3)	(31.3)	(56.3)	16
Christian	27.1	31.0	19.3	21.9	18.5	33.5	30.5	99
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.7	44.4	21.3	30.8	25.1	47.4	46.5	365
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	20.2	26.7	14.8	21.4	21.1	28.5	29.6	90
Scheduled Tribes	36.5	43.1	20.3	28.2	24.3	44.3	43.0	464
Other Backward Classes	36.7	40.8	27.2	28.8	23.8	40.0	36.9	221
Others	29.0	28.5	12.2	20.4	11.7	41.8	36.6	205
DLHS-4								
	33.4	37.8	19.6	26.0	21.1	41.3	38.9	980
DLHS-3								
	41.3	39.2	33.7	34.5	33.3	52.5	51.4	1,416

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴					Total	Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others			
Age group									
15-19	74.0	42	76.1	18.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	31	
20-24	74.2	199	86.9	10.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	148	
25-29	67.6	201	86.5	12.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	135	
30-34	63.3	116	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	74	
35-39	72.8	49	79.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	35	
40-44	52.9	12	--	--	--	--	--	6	
45-49	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	
Residence									
Rural	68.1	539	88.2	9.5	1.6	0.6	100.0	368	
Urban	74.6	80	68.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	
Mother's education									
Non-literate ³	54.3	89	93.1	4.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	47	
Less than 5 years	58.8	88	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	52	
5-9 years	69.8	270	87.2	10.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	190	
10 or more years	80.8	172	73.3	26.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	140	
Religion									
Hindu	66.8	313	80.8	17.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	208	
Muslim	(66.7)	12	--	--	--	--	--	8	
Christian	64.7	61	82.4	15.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	39	
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	74.6	230	89.1	8.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	171	
Others	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	66.3	57	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	
Scheduled Tribes	70.2	288	88.3	9.3	1.4	1.0	100.0	205	
Other Backward Classes	63.3	143	73.6	25.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	88	
Others	76.1	131	85.4	12.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	99	
DLHS-4									
	69.5	619	84.0	14.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	429	
DLHS-3									
	44.5	1135	90.9	8.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	499	

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

³ Literate but did not attend school are also included. 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-health 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 ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴ Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01-01-2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	85.5	53.8	90.3	7.3	43
20-24	90.0	66.2	93.4	4.0	206
25-29	88.2	60.2	92.3	5.8	204
30-34	88.1	58.9	94.8	1.5	118
35-39	91.4	44.5	92.9	7.1	50
40-44	(66.7)	(58.3)	(91.7)	(0.0)	12
45-49	na	na	na	na	na
Residence					
Rural	88.8	60.7	92.8	4.5	553
Urban	87.3	58.2	93.9	4.8	80
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	90.2	66.1	97.8	0.0	91
Less than 5 years	86.9	65.5	95.9	2.1	90
5-9 years	89.2	59.0	90.9	5.7	279
10 or more years	87.4	56.6	92.5	6.0	173
Religion					
Hindu	87.6	62.8	93.3	4.8	317
Muslim	(91.7)	(75.0)	(91.7)	(8.3)	12
Christian	88.9	51.9	92.6	1.5	65
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	89.4	57.6	92.8	4.7	236
Others	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	87.4	62.5	96.9	3.1	57
Scheduled Tribes	90.9	58.0	92.8	4.3	299
Other Backward Classes	90.5	55.0	93.5	4.7	143
Others	81.8	69.1	91.3	5.5	134
DLHS-4					
	88.5	60.1	93.0	4.5	633
DLHS-3					
	74.5	63.6	93.5	6.5	1,135

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na Not Applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food		
<2	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
2-3	73.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	28
4-5	39.4	15.5	11.9	0.0	11.9	35
6-8	32.1	33.4	42.5	10.4	42.5	52
9-11	15.5	53.3	60.3	28.1	63.0	59
12-17	11.4	55.8	68.1	50.8	68.9	108
18-23	10.0	61.3	73.0	62.6	76.1	120
24-35	6.4	64.6	72.1	61.1	74.8	207
6-9	29.8	39.0	43.6	12.5	43.6	71
6-35 ²	11.7	57.8	67.2	50.6	69.3	546

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

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

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01-01-2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	(72.7)	11
20-24	59.1	25
25-29	55.0	30
30-34	--	8
35-39	--	6
40-44	na	0
45-49	na	0
Residence		
Rural	60.5	72
Urban	--	8
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	--	8
Less than 5 years	(27.3)	11
5-9 years	69.1	38
10 or more years	60.8	23
Religion		
Hindu	54.8	45
Muslim	--	1
Christian	--	7
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	67.4	26
Others	--	1
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	(58.3)	12
Scheduled Tribes	58.5	35
Other Backward Classes	(66.7)	18
Others	(60.0)	15
DLHS-4	59.2	80
DLHS-3	40.3	145

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
North	92.3	62.7	91.8	5.8	165
West	84.6	56.8	92.3	3.2	190
South	84.5	64.4	93.6	4.4	156
East	95.1	57.5	94.3	4.8	122
DLHS-4	88.5	60.1	93.0	4.5	633
DLHS-3	74.5	63.6	93.5	6.5	1,135

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

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

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN													
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Sikkim, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	99.0	99.1	98.6	96.9	10.5	98.5	95.9	90.8	95.6	86.2	0.5	43.7	196
Urban	100.0	96.4	96.4	92.3	8.6	96.6	93.0	88.9	92.5	81.5	0.0	56.2	27
Sex of child													
Male	98.3	97.5	96.7	96.7	13.0	99.2	94.9	91.3	94.2	86.4	0.8	44.0	101
Female	100.0	99.4	99.4	95.3	7.7	97.2	95.7	89.6	95.6	84.2	0.0	48.2	122
Birth order													
1	98.6	97.9	97.9	97.0	8.7	98.0	93.5	88.7	93.5	82.9	0.7	43.8	118
2	100.0	98.9	97.6	93.2	10.2	97.2	96.0	88.0	97.5	85.2	0.0	46.4	68
3	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	87.5	0.0	58.3	22
4+	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(17.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(48.0)	15
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	100.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	20.2	97.5	94.8	94.8	97.5	94.8	0.0	40.2	31
Less than 5 years	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	15.8	93.7	90.5	90.5	94.7	87.9	2.8	42.5	32
5-9 years	99.2	100.0	99.2	97.3	8.6	100.0	97.4	91.0	93.0	83.1	0.0	44.5	105
10 or more years	100.0	97.2	97.2	92.4	4.6	97.4	94.6	87.0	97.0	82.3	0.0	54.4	55
Religion													
Hindu	100.0	98.5	98.5	97.7	7.9	100.0	96.0	92.7	96.8	88.7	0.0	47.2	108
Muslim	--	--	--	--	34.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Christian	95.8	100.0	100.0	85.4	4.4	100.0	100.0	90.5	87.4	72.8	0.0	55.2	21
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	99.0	98.0	97.0	95.8	12.6	94.8	92.8	86.2	95.8	83.8	1.0	44.4	87
Others	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	19.1	100.0	100.0	94.6	86.1	75.8	0.0	49.3	18
Scheduled Tribes	99.1	98.4	98.4	94.5	13.5	95.8	94.9	87.6	96.5	84.7	0.9	41.9	105
Other Backward Classes	100.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	6.7	100.0	93.4	91.9	96.9	88.8	0.0	49.6	52
Others	98.3	100.0	98.3	98.3	4.0	100.0	96.3	92.8	93.2	85.9	0.0	50.5	48
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	99.2	98.5	98.2	96.0	10.1	98.1	95.3	90.4	95.0	85.2	0.4	46.3	223
DLHS-3	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

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008. DLHS-3 fact sheet figure based on women aged 15-44 years.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and vaccine against measles. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

ABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
North	45.2	98.3	96.9	87.6	95.2	85.9	1.7	96.1	57
West	34.7	100.0	96.7	94.5	97.2	88.5	0.0	95.1	70
South	57.9	98.3	94.3	92.3	91.0	83.4	0.0	88.5	54
East	46.5	100.0	97.7	85.8	97.5	83.3	0.0	86.6	42
DLHS-4	46.3	99.2	96.0	90.4	95.0	85.2	0.4	92.1 [#]	223
DLHS-3	66.3	98.5	88.1	85.5	92.3	76.8	0.5	90.6	403

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008. DLHS-3 fact sheet figure based on women aged 15-44 years.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Percentage in fact sheet age group of children is 9-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION**

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**	
	Government health sector					Private health sector ¹		Others
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Others			
Residence								
Rural	7.8	26.9	23.8	53.1	2.5	0.2	528	
Urban	0.0	1.3	5.1	70.9	24.0	0.0	77	
Sex of the child								
Male	6.4	22.6	17.3	57.6	7.9	0.0	296	
Female	5.9	20.3	22.2	56.2	6.2	0.3	309	
Birth order								
1	4.7	21.1	21.4	56.6	7.9	0.0	315	
2	6.6	20.9	20.6	56.1	8.0	0.0	198	
3	8.6	24.9	13.9	57.2	3.9	1.8	50	
4+	13.0	22.5	11.2	62.3	0.0	0.0	42	
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	9.1	28.1	16.7	54.2	1.3	0.0	83	
Less than 5 years	9.8	25.3	21.2	52.1	0.0	1.1	87	
5-9 years	5.1	25.9	18.8	60.4	3.0	0.0	265	
10 or more years	4.8	10.6	22.0	54.9	18.6	0.0	169	
Religion								
Hindu	5.7	15.7	17.9	59.0	10.0	0.3	304	
Muslim	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11	
Christian	3.1	19.5	18.2	61.2	5.8	0.0	59	
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	8.3	31.5	24.7	49.7	3.2	0.0	228	
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.0	24.5	14.5	65.6	0.0	0.0	55	
Scheduled Tribes	8.4	27.0	22.5	53.1	4.6	0.0	285	
Other Backward Classes	4.5	14.9	15.2	57.2	16.9	0.0	137	
Others	6.1	16.0	21.4	60.6	4.5	0.7	128	
DLHS-4	6.2	21.5	19.8	56.9	7.1	0.2	605	
DLHS-3	NA	47.6	18.0	43.9	1.4	1.4	1,124	

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

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{##}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	86.4	8.2	97.2	281
24-35 months	94.1	27.2	94.2	206
Residence				
Rural	90.8	18.0	96.1	427
Urban	85.4	11.0	95.2	60
Sex of the child				
Male	90.2	18.4	97.9	239
Female	89.1	14.8	93.9	248
Birth order				
1	88.8	18.8	95.4	252
2	91.3	14.8	96.0	164
3	88.9	18.1	97.8	40
4+	88.5	6.5	97.4	31
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	84.8	12.5	96.1	70
Less than 5 years	95.8	20.9	97.1	66
5-9 years	91.0	15.1	95.4	218
10 or more years	87.2	18.9	96.1	132
Religion				
Hindu	88.4	18.9	95.6	236
Muslim	--	--	--	9
Christian	84.1	11.6	90.9	50
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	93.8	15.1	97.4	190
Others	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	90.6	18.7	97.7	39
Scheduled Tribes	94.2	15.2	95.9	233
Other Backward Classes	84.9	17.6	94.7	115
Others	85.0	17.9	96.6	100
DLHS-4	89.8	16.6	95.9	487
DLHS-3	86.8	19.3	92.3	793

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

^a Literate but not attend school are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases, percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ^{##} Children aged 9-35 months. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
Age group								
15-19	55.0	44.6	35.5	5.0	7.2	10.5	14.1	84
20-24	78.0	64.2	56.5	9.1	8.4	22.3	10.0	420
25-29	86.6	72.8	66.3	7.2	6.2	25.7	13.5	646
30-34	91.2	78.5	66.3	10.7	7.9	32.7	15.0	660
35-39	91.6	74.5	70.2	9.9	3.5	30.0	19.7	515
40-44	90.3	72.7	70.0	10.0	6.0	29.7	18.2	403
45-49	89.0	67.2	70.3	12.3	4.7	28.6	14.6	295
Residence								
Rural	85.9	69.1	64.1	7.9	5.6	26.2	15.6	2,506
Urban	90.5	78.9	69.9	13.6	8.0	32.5	14.0	517
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	81.2	60.2	56.9	4.0	2.6	18.8	14.8	662
Less than 5 years	85.9	66.9	61.1	6.4	3.7	20.5	18.0	403
5-9 years	87.4	72.4	66.7	8.8	5.6	28.8	16.2	1,222
10 or more years	92.2	82.4	73.3	16.3	11.3	37.2	12.6	736
Religion								
Hindu	87.3	71.7	67.3	10.3	6.2	28.3	15.2	1,629
Muslim	77.4	66.6	45.1	7.9	7.0	22.8	20.1	36
Christian	88.3	72.9	66.4	6.5	7.7	27.4	10.0	291
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	87.2	72.2	64.0	9.2	5.8	28.0	16.2	1,047
Others	86.3	67.5	62.2	4.6	9.1	14.1	18.7	20
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	88.5	70.1	68.0	7.2	5.1	30.5	15.2	295
Scheduled Tribes	85.9	71.2	62.8	9.0	5.8	27.2	15.7	1,321
Other Backward Classes	86.6	72.6	70.6	13.3	8.1	31.0	13.6	764
Others	89.7	72.9	64.4	7.2	5.5	24.7	15.9	643
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	87.2	71.8	65.7	9.5	6.3	27.9	15.2	3,023
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	92.7	47.9	57.1	1.8	1.3	8.3	50.2	4,399

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

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

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice /treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	7.0	359	51.3	43.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	24
25-29	5.2	337	(60.0)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
30-34	3.9	211	--	--	--	--	--	8
35-39	2.0	87	50.0	0.0	--	--	--	2
40-49	0.0	31	--	--	--	--	--	0
Residence								
Rural	4.2	890	57.6	47.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	38
Urban	8.3	135	(45.5)	(54.5)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	11
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	2.7	171	18.9	0.0	--	--	--	5
Less than 5 years	8.3	142	(75.0)	(75.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
5-9 years	4.6	457	(50.0)	(44.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
10 or more years	5.8	254	(57.1)	(50.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	14
Religion								
Hindu	3.4	515	(44.4)	(44.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Muslim	(11.8)	17	--	--	--	--	--	2
Christian	3.8	99	--	--	--	--	--	4
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	7.0	386	56.4	51.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	24
Others	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.3	100	--	--	--	--	--	4
Schedule Tribes	5.5	490	52.7	41.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	25
Other Backward Classes	3.4	222	--	--	--	--	--	8
Others	6.4	213	(50.0)	(75.0)	(88.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	12
DLHS-4	5.1	1,025	53.7	49.7	93.1	6.9	0.0	49
DLHS-3	13.9	1,644	47.8	40.0	85.7	13.2	1.1	91

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

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

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)													
Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice /treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government Health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	18.6	84	12.5	7.1	3.3	4.3	9.2	1.8	0.0	-	-	-	48
20-24	45.5	420	29.1	13.9	10.1	15.9	25.9	6.5	69.8	93.5	6.5	0.0	311
25-29	53.1	646	33.0	15.9	10.7	18.6	31.4	6.3	65.5	74.4	25.6	0.0	337
30-34	65.1	660	42.0	22.3	15.4	22.4	33.0	4.8	100.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	211
35-39	64.5	515	41.5	25.0	13.5	22.1	37.7	3.1	100.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	87
40-44	69.5	403	45.4	21.7	15.9	21.8	39.6	0.0	--	--	--	--	29
45-49	66.4	295	43.4	28.3	12.2	26.8	35.5	0.0	--	--	--	--	2
Residence													
Rural	56.5	2,506	35.4	20.1	13.2	20.1	31.4	5.2	69.6	87.4	12.6	0.0	890
Urban	66.3	517	44.8	20.8	11.7	21.4	37.2	6.0	88.1	70.9	14.6	0.0	135
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	51.5	662	33.1	15.2	8.9	13.8	28.6	2.7	76.7	72.1	27.9	0.0	171
Less than 5 years	52.4	403	33.3	19.1	10.4	18.5	26.3	9.7	72.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	142
5-9 years	59.2	1,222	37.1	20.6	13.0	22.5	31.2	5.7	65.8	83.9	16.1	0.0	457
10 or more years	68.6	735	45.5	24.6	16.6	23.8	42.1	4.4	92.6	69.2	15.4	0.0	254
Religion													
Hindu	62.1	1,629	39.6	21.4	14.4	21.8	34.4	5.4	78.6	72.5	19.8	0.0	515
Muslim	35.2	29	24.6	2.9	5.7	15.3	15.4	(6.2)	--	--	--	--	17
Christian	57.8	1,047	34.9	20.3	11.6	23.6	25.2	9.0	78.2	86.3	13.7	0.0	99
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	55.9	20	37.2	19.4	10.7	17.8	33.3	4.4	61.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	386
Others	72.0	295	29.5	28.2	9.6	24.1	53.6	--	--	--	--	--	8
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	59.6	295	37.3	23.6	9.1	26.2	23.6	0.9	0.0	--	--	--	100
Scheduled Tribes	56.2	1,321	36.4	18.6	11.1	17.2	33.4	4.1	61.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	490
Other Backward Classes	63.6	764	41.6	22.3	15.7	21.6	36.5	9.6	87.7	68.1	23.0	0.0	222
Others	59.7	515	37.2	19.8	14.1	22.9	32.4	5.8	(72.7)	(87.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	213
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	59.2	3,023	38.0	20.3	12.8	20.5	33.0	5.4	74.1	82.6	13.2	0.0	1,025
DLHS-3													
DLHS-3	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

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008, ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

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

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

District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	
North	65.9	4.5	46.6	4.2	64.7	283
West	63.7	4.3	53.8	4.6	86.0	300
South	68.4	7.1	43.5	9.0	69.4	256
East	84.2	2.6	59.8	3.2	66.8	186
DLHS-4	71.8	5.1	49.7	5.4	74.1	1,025
DLHS-3	47.9	13.9	40.0	11.7	55.5	1,645

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

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.8
Any modern method ¹	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	94.4
Female sterilization	87.8	88.3	86.7	87.8	88.3	86.3
Male sterilization	65.3	66.1	63.5	65.1	66.1	62.5
Intra uterine device	85.7	87.9	79.8	85.6	87.9	79.6
Pill	89.4	90.1	87.6	89.5	90.3	87.5
Emergency contraceptive pill	26.8	24.4	32.9	27.2	24.8	33.4
Injectables	64.5	65.0	63.4	64.8	65.5	63.0
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	67.1	66.8	67.8	67.4	67.5	67.2
Female condom	11.6	11.0	13.1	11.5	11.0	12.7
Rhythm method	25.1	26.1	22.3	25.2	26.4	22.1
Withdrawal method	35.3	37.6	29.4	35.6	38.0	29.3
Contraceptive herbs	16.9	18.3	13.2	17.6	18.5	13.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method	15.4	16.9	11.5	15.6	17.1	11.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Number of women**	3,161	2,622	539	3,023	2,506	517

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	99.5	99.1	63.3	82.5	86.3	89.4	27.1	66.2	70.6	9.8	24.7	38.0	0.0	504
25-29	100.0	99.6	67.7	87.8	86.1	90.7	29.0	67.3	71.2	14.2	27.3	39.8	0.1	646
30-34	99.9	99.6	63.6	87.7	86.0	91.4	28.9	64.5	68.6	13.2	24.1	33.0	0.3	660
35-39	99.6	99.6	65.9	91.2	85.4	89.4	25.3	69.1	65.6	10.2	23.6	33.0	0.0	515
40-49	99.5	99.3	64.7	88.9	84.2	86.9	25.3	58.9	61.8	9.6	26.0	34.3	0.1	698
No. of living children														
0	98.8	98.8	61.8	81.0	80.6	85.0	27.3	54.7	64.7	11.4	16.2	31.3	0.0	288
1	99.9	99.5	67.0	85.4	86.9	91.2	34.4	67.6	69.8	14.3	28.7	38.5	0.1	871
2	99.7	99.5	65.0	90.6	86.3	89.9	27.0	67.9	70.9	12.4	24.9	34.0	0.1	999
3	99.8	99.8	67.9	90.0	86.1	91.0	22.4	62.0	66.5	8.7	25.0	36.3	0.3	468
4+	99.8	99.5	59.7	88.1	83.7	86.4	16.6	61.9	55.8	6.1	25.4	35.5	0.2	397
Residence														
Rural	99.7	99.5	66.1	88.3	87.9	90.3	24.8	65.5	67.5	11.0	26.4	38.0	0.1	2,506
Urban	99.8	99.4	62.5	86.3	79.6	87.5	33.4	63.0	67.2	12.7	22.1	29.3	0.2	517
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.1	99.0	63.2	87.1	85.4	86.2	16.4	53.9	51.9	6.3	20.9	31.5	0.2	662
Less than five years	99.8	99.6	64.6	86.5	85.4	90.0	21.7	62.7	67.2	8.9	22.7	34.4	0.2	870
5-9 years	100.0	99.6	65.1	87.4	85.8	90.7	29.9	70.8	72.6	10.8	28.4	40.6	0.1	755
10 or more years	99.8	99.7	67.1	89.9	85.7	90.5	38.8	70.2	75.1	18.9	28.2	35.3	0.0	736
Religion														
Hindu	99.7	99.5	65.2	86.6	84.4	90.2	28.9	63.9	66.6	12.3	24.7	34.3	0.1	1,629
Muslim	100.0	100.0	56.5	83.8	79.4	83.3	15.7	61.0	59.4	4.9	21.4	30.3	0.0	36
Christian	99.3	98.2	64.1	87.2	82.4	87.2	24.3	59.1	66.5	11.1	24.1	36.4	0.3	291
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.8	99.8	65.9	89.9	88.7	89.5	26.0	68.4	69.3	10.8	26.5	37.6	0.1	1,047
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(55.0)	(95.0)	(85.0)	(85.0)	(10.0)	(55.0)	(70.0)	(5.0)	(35.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	100.0	100.0	75.7	87.9	88.6	91.0	29.9	64.4	70.9	18.3	23.3	33.7	0.0	295
Scheduled Tribes	99.8	99.7	64.8	89.9	87.1	90.1	24.6	65.8	67.9	10.3	24.9	35.3	0.1	1,321
Other Backward Classes	99.4	99.1	66.8	85.9	84.0	88.0	31.0	66.0	66.1	12.3	25.1	35.2	0.1	764
Others	99.8	99.4	58.8	85.8	83.2	89.5	26.3	61.9	66.5	9.7	26.8	37.3	0.3	643
DLHS-4														
DLHS-4	99.7	99.5	65.1	87.8	85.6	89.5	27.2	64.8	67.4	11.5	25.2	35.6	0.1	3,023
DLHS-3														
DLHS-3	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

IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 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, 2012-13.														
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	99.7	99.7	68.0	92.7	94.8	93.8	19.7	77.6	70.9	8.8	27.5	41.1	0.1	713
West	99.9	99.9	67.3	90.1	94.1	93.5	23.3	68.3	73.6	9.6	33.8	51.1	0.1	801
South	99.5	99.0	68.5	81.7	85.2	87.9	31.3	60.4	67.8	10.6	26.3	39.7	0.1	771
East	99.7	99.4	57.8	87.7	71.4	84.0	30.6	54.5	57.0	16.3	14.5	13.0	0.1	738
DLHS-4	99.7	99.5	65.1	87.8	85.6	89.5	27.2	64.8	67.4	11.5	25.2	35.6	0.1	3,023
DLHS-3	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

IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 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, 2012-13.														
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	47.1	34.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	16.8	0.0	5.2	9.0	0.0	1.1	14	0.0	84
20 - 24	64.0	54.2	0.6	0.8	11.6	32.2	1.5	7.5	9.5	0.2	0.7	14.8	0.0	420
25 - 29	72.3	62.3	2.8	7.0	13.1	34.4	0.9	8.2	10.0	0.4	2.2	14.2	0.0	646
30 - 34	75.6	65.3	4.3	16.8	13.7	29.2	1.3	7.8	6.7	0.4	2.8	12.8	0.2	660
35 - 39	77.8	68.4	5.3	26.1	12.3	26.1	0.9	6.0	7.6	0.0	2.3	11.2	0.0	515
40 - 44	73.8	66.2	5.2	31.9	12.2	21.5	0.4	4.5	4.5	0.0	2.0	10.5	0.2	403
45 - 49	70.4	62.2	4.2	33.6	8.6	21.5	0.5	3.5	4.9	0.3	1.7	14.9	0.0	295
No. of living children														
0	31.4	22.6	1.2	0.6	2.1	9.5	1.4	0.6	10.6	0.3	0.9	12.3	0.0	288
1	68.1	55.9	1.6	3.6	11.5	31.5	1.2	7.6	9.8	0.2	2.2	15.2	0.0	871
2	79.0	70.2	3.7	22.7	15.4	30.0	0.7	6.7	7.4	0.3	2.2	13	0.0	999
3	83.5	76.7	6.6	31.9	13.7	27.6	0.8	8.4	5.3	0.0	1.9	9.3	0.3	468
4+	81.9	72.8	6.5	30.7	10.8	30.0	0.6	6.6	2.9	0.3	2.3	13	0.2	397
Residence														
Rural	76.0	66.4	4.4	16.5	13.8	31.0	0.7	7.6	7.0	0.2	2.0	13.1	0.0	2,506
Urban	62.2	52.9	1.5	19.5	7.7	20.3	1.5	4.2	9.0	0.2	2.0	13.0	0.2	517
Education														
Non-literate ^a	78.6	70.5	5.9	24.8	12.2	28.5	0.6	6.6	2.5	0.3	1.8	10.5	0.2	662
Less than five years	74.1	67.0	5.6	17.9	13.3	33.7	0.5	7.4	5.9	0.3	0.8	11.3	0.1	870
5-9 years	76.0	65.4	2.9	15.5	14.5	29.8	1.3	7.9	10.3	0.1	2.0	16.9	0.0	755
10 or more years	61.6	49.4	0.5	12.6	8.7	20.5	1.4	4.6	10.5	0.2	3.4	13.3	0.0	736
Religion														
Hindu	69.5	58.4	3.7	16.7	10.3	26.4	0.9	5.1	7.2	0.2	2.6	14.1	0.1	1,629
Muslim	60.7	51.7	0.0	12.7	10.5	23.1	0.0	6.4	13.7	0.0	3.1	12.4	0.0	36
Christian	76.9	65.9	4.8	19.2	13.6	30.7	0.6	6.1	7.3	0.4	1.6	13.4	0.0	291
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.0	69.6	3.4	18.3	14.7	30.2	1.1	9.3	7.8	0.2	1.2	11.0	0.0	1,047
Others	(75.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	70.8	59.0	4.1	18.2	6.4	27.0	1.1	5.4	7.4	0.6	2.0	14.7	0.0	295
Scheduled Tribes	74.9	68.6	3.3	18.1	15.8	31.1	0.9	8.3	7.3	0.2	0.9	10.5	0.0	1,321
Other Backward Classes	67.7	56.8	4.1	18.4	9.2	22.4	0.9	4.1	6.9	0.0	2.7	13.0	0.1	764
Others	72.7	59.8	3.5	14.3	11.1	29.2	0.9	6.8	8.7	0.4	3.3	16.9	0.2	643
DLHS-4														
DLHS-4	72.2	62.6	3.6	17.3	12.1	28.1	0.9	6.6	7.5	0.2	2.0	13.0	0.1	3,023
DLHS-3	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

IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS											
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	39.8	29.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	15.6	5.7	0.0	8.9	1.0	84
20 - 24	55.2	45.5	0.6	0.8	8.2	24.3	6.6	0.7	9.0	0.0	420
25 - 29	63.3	52.0	2.8	7.0	8.2	23.9	5.5	0.9	9.5	0.8	646
30 - 34	67.9	56.3	4.2	16.8	8.6	18.1	4.1	1.4	10.0	0.2	660
35 - 39	70.5	60.2	5.3	26.1	7.0	14.8	3.9	1.5	8.8	0.0	515
40 - 44	68.0	58.7	4.7	31.9	5.2	11.3	3.1	1.5	7.6	0.2	403
45 - 49	60.3	51.9	4.2	33.6	2.2	9.0	1.9	1.1	7.3	0.0	295
No. of living children											
No children	24.6	16.6									
1 child			1.2	0.6	0.3	5.5	8.2	0.0	7.7	0.3	288
1 son	58.9	45.8	2.7	4.9	7.9	19.4	5.6	1.2	11.0	0.8	483
No son	57.5	44.7	0.2	1.8	7.2	26.7	5.6	0.9	11.6	0.4	388
2 children											
1 or more sons	72.3	62.7	3.5	23.6	9.3	19.2	3.9	1.2	8.3	0.0	814
No sons	66.5	53.9	2.8	19.0	6.3	16.1	5.3	1.9	10.7	0.0	185
3 children											
1 or more sons	76.8	69.7	7.1	32.7	7.5	14.8	2.4	1.1	5.6	0.4	421
No sons	76.8	68.0	1.9	24.2	11.4	15.0	7.6	2.2	6.6	0.0	47
4+ children											
1 or more sons	75.0	64.8	6.0	31.5	5.4	17.1	1.1	1.6	8.4	0.2	378
No sons	70.8	50.5	(15.8)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(15.8)	(0.0)	19
Residence											
Rural	67.3	56.8	4.4	16.5	8.2	19.6	3.7	1.2	9.2	0.1	2506
Urban	55.8	45.9	1.3	19.5	4.0	12.8	6.1	1.0	8.3	0.7	517
Education											
Non-literate ^a	70.1	61.5	5.8	24.8	7.3	17.5	1.7	1.6	6.6	0.4	662
Less than five years	67.5	59.4	5.6	17.9	7.8	20.5	3.2	0.4	7.5	0.2	870
5-9 years	66.5	53.9	2.7	15.5	6.9	19.2	5.6	0.8	11.5	0.3	755
10 or more years	53.8	41.7	0.4	12.6	6.0	13.8	6.7	1.9	9.8	0.3	736
Religion											
Hindu	61.7	50.2	3.6	16.7	6.2	16.6	4.4	1.5	9.7	0.2	1629
Muslim	57.6	44.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	19.4	10.0	3.1	9.7	0.0	36
Christian	65.9	54.4	4.8	19.2	5.9	16.8	4.0	0.6	9.7	1.1	291
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.2	60.2	3.3	18.3	8.9	20.1	4.2	0.7	7.2	0.1	1047
Others	(60.0)	(45.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	20

Contd ...

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	59.9	49.2	3.8	18.2	3.5	15.7	4.1	0.3	10.4	0.0	295
Scheduled Tribes	67.8	59.7	3.2	18.1	9.3	20.3	3.9	0.5	7.4	0.2	1,321
Other Backward Classes	58.9	48.2	4.1	18.4	5.3	13.0	4.5	1.6	8.8	0.3	764
Others	65.1	51.1	3.3	14.3	6.2	19.3	5.3	2.2	11.2	0.6	643
DLHS-4	64.1	53.7	3.5	17.3	7.0	17.8	4.4	1.2	8.9	0.3	3,023
DLHS-3	69.8	59.8	5.3	23.2	6.7	17.1	3.9	7.5	2.4	---	4,176

IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom/Nirodh	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	04	(53.3)	15	---	04
20 - 24	2.4	38.0	35.6	16.9	35	67.1	105	48.6	26
25 - 29	5.1	11.6	29.4	40.3	59	79.4	161	71.5	34
30 - 34	12.3	9.6	26.3	47.2	59	80.0	125	77.4	26
35 - 39	0.0	5.2	36.2	56.4	38	80.9	80	(80.0)	20
40 - 44	4.0	0.0	16.4	76.2	22	96.2	49	(63.6)	11
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	08	81.7	28	---	06
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	01	(68.8)	16	55.0	21
1	6.4	20.1	29.9	34.8	70	75.0	204	71.1	48
2	7.1	11.1	26.6	50.2	94	77.3	196	71.5	39
3	2.4	11.6	29.6	51.7	38	85.5	76	(71.4)	14
4+	4.4	4.3	21.4	61.2	22	85.0	71	---	05
Residence									
Rural	5.9	14.2	26.3	45.9	204	77.1	496	67.6	95
Urban	5.4	9.2	37.1	48.4	21	83.2	67	67.6	32
Education									
Non-literate ^a	9.3	3.6	31.0	48.5	48	85.4	122	(54.5)	11
Less than five years	2.7	16.3	28.2	44.9	72	75.0	182	59.7	30
5-9 years	8.4	19.9	23.8	43.1	57	75.5	151	65.2	40
10 or more years	3.6	12.0	29.3	49.6	48	80.2	108	76.7	46
Religion									
Hindu	7.6	9.2	33.3	43.2	110	78.0	286	74.1	69
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---	08	---	04
Christian	(5.6)	(38.9)	(11.1)	(38.9)	18	75.9	52	(30.0)	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.0	12.2	22.7	54.4	93	78.9	216	67.2	43
Others	---	---	---	---	04	---	01	---	01
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(18.2)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(36.4)	11	71.2	49	(66.7)	12
Scheduled Tribes	3.7	11.0	27.4	52.0	128	78.5	276	68.0	50
Other Backward Classes	4.3	20.6	18.3	46.5	44	85.8	104	71.7	33
Others	10.4	14.0	34.4	36.7	42	75.0	134	63.7	32
DLHS-4	5.8	13.4	28.0	46.3	225	78.4	563	67.6	127
DLHS-3	---	---	---	---	278	79.3	722	62.6	164

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.0	7.4	11.1	33.3	40.7	7.4	100.0	33.3	27
2-3	0.0	11.4	37.1	31.4	11.4	8.6	100.0	30.5	35
4-5	1.1	14.8	30.7	29.5	13.6	10.2	100.0	30.4	88
6-7	7.1	34.7	23.5	22.4	7.1	5.1	100.0	27.4	98
8-9	1.5	22.1	35.3	27.9	11.8	1.5	100.0	28.8	68
10+	5.6	27.9	39.4	23.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	26.4	269
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
1	6.7	28.9	33.3	17.8	8.9	4.4	100.0	27.1	45
2	4.6	28.7	26.1	25.7	10.3	4.6	100.0	28.2	261
3	3.5	24.0	40.9	22.2	2.9	6.4	100.0	27.7	171
4+	1.4	8.4	31.5	33.6	17.5	7.7	100.0	31.1	143
Residence									
Rural	4.0	22.5	32.2	25.2	10.2	5.8	100.0	28.6	519
Urban	2.8	24.3	29.9	29.0	8.4	5.6	100.0	28.7	107
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.1	20.1	28.9	28.4	14.4	5.2	100.0	29.1	194
Less than five years	4.5	28.6	36.2	20.1	6.5	4.0	100.0	27.3	199
5-9 years	4.4	23.5	32.4	24.3	10.3	5.1	100.0	28.5	136
10 or more years	3.1	15.5	27.8	35.1	7.2	11.3	100.0	30.4	97
Religion									
Hindu	3.4	25.1	31.0	25.7	8.8	6.0	100.0	28.5	319
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	04
Christian	7.1	21.4	28.6	22.9	10.0	10.0	100.0	28.8	70
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.5	19.5	33.3	27.7	11.7	4.3	100.0	28.9	231
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	02
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	7.8	25.0	23.4	31.3	7.8	4.7	100.0	28.1	64
Scheduled Tribes	3.2	20.2	33.3	25.2	12.1	6.0	100.0	29.0	282
Other Backward Classes	4.2	23.2	31.5	27.4	8.9	4.8	100.0	28.4	168
Others	2.7	27.7	33.0	22.3	7.1	7.1	100.0	28.2	112
DLHS-4	3.8	22.8	31.8	25.9	9.9	5.8	100.0	28.6	626
DLHS-3	2.2	21.9	39.6	26.1	8.2	2.0	100.0	28.2	1,189

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
 --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**	
				IUD	Pill						
North	73.5	65.2	1.5	20.5	8.3	22.4	3.8	1.1	7.1	0.1	713
West	70.7	55.6	3.0	12.8	10.9	21.1	3.1	1.1	13.8	0.1	801
South	67.5	53.0	7.4	15.1	5.3	17.6	5.6	1.6	12.6	0.2	771
East	49.4	46.3	3.3	20.1	5.2	12.7	4.1	0.9	2.0	0.2	738
DLHS-4	64.1	53.7	3.5	17.3	7.0	17.8	4.4	1.2	8.9	0.3	3,023
DLHS-3	69.8	59.8	5.3	23.2	6.7	17.1	3.9	7.5	2.4	0.0	4,176

IUD = Intra Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	45.1	46.1	8.8	100.0	27	---	---	---	---	00
20 - 24	49.4	47.7	2.9	100.0	189	---	---	---	---	06
25 - 29	53.7	39.7	6.5	100.0	287	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	63
30 - 34	44.2	48.2	7.7	100.0	241	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	137
35 - 39	43.3	51.9	4.8	100.0	155	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	160
40 - 44	46.8	50.4	2.8	100.0	92	85.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	149
45 - 49	63.4	36.6	0.0	100.0	45	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	111
No. of living children										
0	48.5	43.0	8.4	100.0	40	---	---	---	---	06
1	44.5	50.1	5.4	100.0	364	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	45
2	49.7	45.5	4.8	100.0	367	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	261
3	46.7	46.5	6.8	100.0	153	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	171
4+	64.1	32.6	3.3	100.0	112	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	143
Residence										
Rural	56.6	38.7	4.7	100.0	905	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	519
Urban	21.0	71.3	7.6	100.0	131	77.6	22.4	0.0	100.0	107
Education										
Non-literate ^a	56.4	36.6	7.0	100.0	211	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	194
Less than five years	55.6	39.9	4.5	100.0	325	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	199
5-9 years	47.7	48.7	3.7	100.0	280	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	136
10 or more years	35.4	57.8	6.8	100.0	220	73.5	26.5	0.0	100.0	97
Religion										
Hindu	45.7	49.2	5.1	100.0	509	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	319
Muslim	(23.1)	(76.9)	(0.0)	100.0	13	---	---	---	---	04
Christian	59.0	30.9	10.1	100.0	92	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	70
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.3	42.9	4.8	100.0	415	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	231
Others	---	---	---	---	07	---	---	---	---	02
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	45.1	45.8	9.1	100.0	82	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	64
Scheduled Tribes	54.6	40.6	4.8	100.0	525	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	282
Other Backward Classes	40.6	53.9	5.5	100.0	203	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	168
Others	45.9	49.5	4.6	100.0	226	77.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	112
DLHS-4	48.8	45.9	5.3	100.0	1,036	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	626
DLHS-3	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.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. ² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. ³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. ⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. ⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. ⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility. ⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total (100%)	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
North	63.7	90.2	8.8	1.0	100.0	155
West	64.6	84.1	8.5	7.3	100.0	126
South	61.3	87.9	9.3	2.8	100.0	172
East	48.0	68.7	30.1	1.2	100.0	173
DLHS-4	58.9	83.4	13.6	2.9	100.0	626
DLHS-3	79.7	95.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	1,189

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	14.5	27.5	17.1
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.9	7.2	3.4
Number of current users**	511	225	563
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	37.0	(20.0)	(45.0)
Body ache/ backache	60.5	(40.0)	(35.0)
Abdominal pain	58.4	(60.0)	(20.0)
Weight gain	8.0	(13.3)	---
Dizziness	8.0	(6.7)	(5.0)
Nausea/vomiting	4.6	---	(20.0)
Fever	0.0	(6.7)	---
Breast tenderness	0.0	---	---
Irregular periods	18.2	(26.7)	(15.0)
Excessive bleeding	0.0	(20.0)	(5.0)
Spotting	0.0	---	---
Amenorrhoea	0.0	---	---
Cramps	8.0	---	---
Decreased libido	0.0	(6.7)	---
Rashes/allergy	6.0	---	---
Infection	0.0	(6.7)	---
Others	10.8	---	(5.0)
Number of users with side effects**	25	15	18
Percentage of women received treatment	52.0	60.0	55.0
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	87.8	---	(45.5)
Private health facility	12.2	---	(10.0)
Other	0.0	---	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	13	09	11

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

TABLE 5.11 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	07
20 - 24	36.1	25.8	38.1	42
25 - 29	34.7	31.3	34.0	62
30 - 34	23.4	28.3	48.3	57
35 - 39	17.1	32.4	50.5	39
40 - 44	9.7	21.6	68.6	25
45 - 49	10.8	10.0	79.2	25
No. of living children				
0	55.2	12.3	32.5	25
1	31.0	29.0	40.0	88
2	15.8	30.5	53.7	84
3	9.3	21.5	69.2	31
4+	27.8	19.0	53.2	29
Residence				
Rural	28.9	23.9	47.2	216
Urban	15.9	31.8	52.3	41
Education				
Non-literate ^a	23.3	24.6	52.1	54
Less than five years	33.4	26.5	40.1	60
5-9 years	28.9	23.5	47.6	74
10 or more years	16.9	29.3	53.7	69
Religion				
Hindu	24.8	25.1	50.0	131
Muslim	---	---	---	01
Christian	19.0	34.2	46.8	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.2	25.8	46.0	87
Others	---	---	---	03
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	22.5	17.4	60.0	29
Scheduled Tribes	28.8	25.9	45.3	101
Other Backward Classes	20.1	28.7	51.2	69
Others	27.6	27.5	44.8	58
DLHS-4				
	25.4	26.0	48.6	257
DLHS-3				
	42.2	24.3	33.5	664

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	23.1	0.0	49.1	0.0	50.9	33
20 - 24	13.5	4.2	36.4	13.6	49.9	142
25 - 29	8.7	6.1	27.2	35.1	37.7	190
30 - 34	5.5	5.2	32.2	25.0	42.8	195
35 - 39	1.7	3.6	14.6	22.4	62.9	134
40 - 44	1.4	0.7	21.7	0.0	78.3	118
45 - 49	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	115
No. of living children						
0	6.5	3.6	4.3	26.2	69.4	153
1	8.7	2.3	31.5	18.3	50.2	309
2	5.3	5.6	47.2	25.5	27.3	260
3	2.5	3.1	36.8	12.9	50.3	108
4+	3.7	4.0	50.8	20.7	28.5	97
Residence						
Rural	7.7	4.5	36.8	24.0	39.2	707
Urban	3.5	2.3	21.0	14.9	64.1	220
Education						
Non-literate ^a	5.0	4.8	56.0	11.6	32.4	182
Less than five years	7.7	1.9	36.7	22.6	40.7	243
5-9 years	7.9	2.5	44.9	21.0	34.2	213
10 or more years	4.6	5.1	14.4	26.0	59.6	289
Religion						
Hindu	5.9	3.2	33.1	25.1	41.8	554
Christian	6.8	4.5	26.5	16.7	56.7	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.1	4.6	34.6	17.6	47.8	269
Others	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	9.2	3.8	49.6	40.4	9.9	108
Scheduled Tribes	6.4	4.0	33.2	16.2	50.6	353
Other Backward Classes	5.6	4.3	29.0	24.8	46.2	268
Others	5.1	2.4	25.0	13.0	62.0	198
DLHS-4	6.2	3.7	32.8	21.7	45.5	927
DLHS-3	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.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 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, 2012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	38.9	42.0	33.6
Number of Non-users**	927	707	220
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	51.0	54.4	41.0
Number of traditional method users**	312	264	48
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	15.8	17.5	12.5
Male sterilization	6.3	7.1	4.6
IUD	25.9	29.6	18.8
Pill(Daily/weekly)	19.0	18.2	20.6
Injectables	6.2	6.6	5.3
Condom/ <i>Nimrod</i>	6.9	7.0	6.7
Female condom	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	0.5	0.4	0.9
Withdrawal	3.6	3.8	3.2
Others	1.0	0.9	1.2

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

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

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

Percent distribution of currently married women 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, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	06
20 - 24	17.4	22.2	60.4	41
25 - 29	13.4	27.2	59.4	67
30 - 34	16.8	18.5	64.7	76
35 - 39	8.2	26.8	65.0	56
40 - 44	13.3	15.7	71.0	40
45 - 49	28.4	19.3	52.3	26
No. of living children				
0	4.5	61.0	34.4	22
1	17.5	18.5	63.9	110
2	12.6	21.6	65.8	105
3	16.5	10.6	73.0	34
4+	20.5	26.8	52.7	41
Residence				
Rural	15.4	20.9	63.7	264
Urban	14.8	28.2	57.0	48
Education				
Non-literate ^a	21.5	19.8	58.7	58
Less than five years	14.5	28.5	57.0	70
5-9 years	13.1	22.4	64.5	91
10 or more years	14.3	20.6	65.0	93
Religion				
Hindu	17.5	24.0	58.5	190
Christian	10.6	23.4	66.0	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.4	16.7	70.0	83
Others	---	---	---	07
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	10.4	50.0	39.5	31
Scheduled Tribes	19.7	18.2	62.2	105
Other Backward Classes	14.6	24.9	60.5	90
Others	13.0	16.0	70.9	86
DLHS-4	15.3	22.7	62.0	312
DLHS-3	7.5	5.5	86.9	412

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

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	24.3	11.0	35.3	84
20 - 24	15.2	8.9	24.1	420
25 - 29	11.8	11.3	23.1	646
30 - 34	6.3	13.5	19.8	660
35 - 39	2.1	16.3	18.5	515
40 - 44	2.0	14.9	16.9	403
45 - 49	0.3	13.9	14.2	295
Number of living children				
0	30.4	4.2	34.6	288
1	13.6	14.3	27.9	871
2	1.7	15.9	17.7	999
3	0.3	12.0	12.3	468
4+	0.0	10.1	10.1	397
Residence				
Rural	6.3	10.8	17.1	2,506
Urban	9.0	19.1	28.1	517
Education				
Non-literate ^a	3.4	10.1	13.5	662
Less than five years	6.1	13.0	19.1	870
5-9 years	5.4	13.3	18.7	755
10 or more years	12.5	15.5	27.9	736
Religion				
Hindu	7.1	14.4	21.5	1,629
Muslim	11.5	9.2	20.7	36
Christian	6.4	16.6	23.0	291
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.9	10.4	17.3	1,047
Others	6.1	11.1	17.2	20
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	6.3	22.5	28.8	295
Scheduled Tribes	6.5	11.2	17.7	1,321
Other Backward Classes	8.1	14.8	22.9	764
Others	7.2	10.8	18.0	643
DLHS-4				
	7.1	13.1	20.2	3,023
DLHS-3				
	2.7	13.5	16.2	4,176

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

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

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
North	6.0	5.2	11.3	713
West	4.2	8.8	13.0	801
South	6.1	13.4	19.5	771
East	10.9	22.2	33.1	738
DLHS-4				
	7.1	13.1	20.2	3,023
DLHS-3				
	2.7	13.5	16.2	4,176

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND
AWARENESS**

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Intermenstrual bleeding	Blood clots /excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	7.6	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
20-24	13.9	378	11.3	38.6	8.2	42.1	24.7	3.5	4.9	3.6	52
25-29	9.8	615	8.9	43.0	1.6	38.8	10.1	4.0	0.0	7.8	61
30-34	12.0	660	5.4	51.1	10.9	50.1	6.9	3.3	0.0	5.4	87
35-39	10.9	525	1.4	42.6	7.5	38.7	14.6	4.9	0.0	2.6	60
40-44	9.3	397	4.4	38.8	10.5	46.5	14.3	3.5	2.3	7.3	39
45-49	12.0	254	5.4	31.2	15.2	42.9	12.8	3.0	3.0	0.0	31
Place of residence											
Rural	12.3	2,398	6.3	41.6	8.0	44.4	13.2	3.5	1.7	6.2	293
Urban	8.2	494	5.2	49.7	9.4	38.2	12.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	42
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below 18 years	12.8	825	5.1	42.0	9.5	41.2	8.7	4.0	2.4	12.2	110
18 years & above	10.4	1,944	6.5	42.6	7.8	44.9	15.3	3.3	0.8	1.6	212
Marital duration*											
0-4	9.8	490	6.3	42.3	7.0	48.4	23.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	48
5-9	10.4	587	10.1	40.3	10.1	36.1	14.4	3.0	0.0	4.4	61
10-14	12.7	610	6.9	47.8	4.7	45.6	7.2	6.8	2.2	8.5	84
15+	11.3	1,083	3.4	40.1	10.3	44.2	12.2	2.5	1.4	4.9	129
Education											
Non-literate ^a	10.5	622	12.3	45.6	9.6	39.0	9.9	2.8	1.3	4.2	71
Less than 5 yrs	14.0	379	1.6	61.2	7.4	32.8	16.2	1.9	0.0	5.1	51
5-9 years	12.0	1,182	7.3	31.8	8.9	48.4	12.2	2.6	1.9	6.6	147
10 or more years	9.0	709	1.1	51.3	6.5	43.4	15.5	7.8	1.2	2.5	66
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	9.7	361	5.3	54.4	9.2	36.7	5.2	11.7	4.8	8.0	38
Less than 5 yrs	10.6	461	9.4	43.7	12.1	44.3	9.8	4.0	1.9	5.8	50
5-9 years	13.1	1,226	6.1	38.7	9.4	45.0	12.1	1.7	0.6	5.2	162
10 or more years	9.4	844	4.6	46.8	3.9	41.6	19.5	3.8	1.0	3.0	85
Religion											
Hindu	11.0	1,564	4.7	42.4	7.5	43.9	12.8	4.8	1.9	4.5	184
Muslim	10.0	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Christian	13.0	279	5.4	46.2	2.6	40.9	4.9	7.1	2.6	12.8	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.8	998	7.1	44.5	11.5	43.4	17.1	0.9	0.0	3.5	108
Others	(16.7)	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03

Contd...

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - <i>Continued</i>											
Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	9.2	287	2.9	54.0	9.9	45.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	28
Scheduled Tribes	10.2	1,265	6.8	40.0	9.8	46.7	14.7	3.7	0.7	3.8	132
Other Backward Classes	13.3	736	3.3	43.5	8.6	40.3	16.2	6.5	2.6	5.4	103
Others	11.3	604	9.8	44.2	4.8	39.9	8.5	1.2	1.2	7.0	72
DLHS-4	11.1	2,892	6.1	43.2	8.3	43.1	13.0	3.7	1.3	5.0	335
DLHS-3	23.3	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. * Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.											

TABLE 6.2 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	14.5	87	(7.7)	(38.5)	(7.7)	(15.4)	(53.8)	(7.7)	(46.2)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
20-24	17.2	425	8.1	21.0	15.2	29.0	66.2	7.5	39.3	8.1	1.1	0.0	74
25-29	18.1	661	12.1	34.6	23.6	38.7	59.7	3.4	39.0	4.7	1.9	0.0	121
30-34	23.4	683	9.7	31.7	24.1	39.7	66.1	4.2	35.0	5.5	3.1	0.4	158
35-39	20.1	544	10.2	25.9	15.6	37.8	67.6	6.9	48.9	3.1	3.3	0.8	114
40-44	17.2	430	13.5	33.1	22.3	36.5	57.0	4.5	42.5	8.1	2.5	0.0	76
45-49	24.9	331	12.9	31.5	25.7	44.7	50.9	1.9	45.3	6.8	2.3	0.0	79
Residence													
Rural	19.9	2,622	10.0	22.1	17.2	37.4	70.8	3.3	36.7	5.9	2.4	0.3	525
Urban	20.3	539	13.1	51.6	31.4	38.6	39.3	8.3	52.0	5.3	2.6	0.0	110
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	16.6	898	10.4	22.6	12.7	28.5	62.9	3.3	41.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	153
18 years & above	21.7	2,131	10.9	33.0	23.7	40.6	61.3	5.4	40.9	5.7	3.2	0.3	460
Marital duration*													
0-4	19.3	580	13.0	39.0	24.5	39.3	57.2	7.2	43.1	6.0	0.7	0.0	110
5-9	21.6	626	9.4	30.2	23.7	32.1	60.7	3.5	36.8	5.7	2.4	0.0	133
10-14	21.4	628	8.9	23.8	19.9	40.2	70.4	4.9	36.4	4.8	4.5	1.2	135
15+	19.2	1,197	11.6	30.2	18.4	39.0	59.6	4.5	45.1	6.7	2.4	0.0	236
Education													
Non-literate ^a	10.9	710	8.6	17.3	4.9	35.2	58.1	4.0	37.4	8.0	0.0	0.9	78
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	424	3.7	19.9	6.2	26.1	70.9	1.8	44.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	48
5-9 years	19.7	1,267	7.9	28.1	18.7	33.1	66.4	3.0	40.0	4.6	2.5	0.0	259
10 or more years	31.9	760	15.4	38.0	30.5	44.6	57.2	6.9	42.3	6.8	3.5	0.3	250
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	8.5	404	10.8	21.5	7.5	34.5	54.8	0.0	40.3	5.9	3.0	0.0	36
Less than 5 years	13.4	517	11.8	27.8	15.6	23.4	72.1	1.4	34.3	4.4	0.0	1.0	69
5-9 years	20.2	1,340	5.9	23.8	13.4	37.6	68.4	4.1	40.1	5.2	1.6	0.0	276
10 or more years	27.6	900	15.5	38.5	31.8	41.7	54.0	6.7	43.5	6.6	3.8	0.3	254
Religion													
Hindu	20.0	1,701	12.7	33.2	22.0	39.9	60.2	6.2	43.0	4.9	3.3	0.4	345
Muslim	13.8	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	14.5	300	2.2	24.7	20.6	29.9	65.8	2.0	29.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	42
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.8	1,103	10.1	27.0	20.7	36.2	64.2	3.2	39.8	6.3	1.8	0.0	239
Others	19.1	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04

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TABLE 6.2 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	18.2	308	4.4	19.8	10.5	44.6	64.6	1.5	45.4	3.0	1.4	0.0	58
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	1,392	9.5	25.1	20.6	34.5	68.3	2.8	40.9	6.6	2.9	0.0	280
Other Backward Classes	21.5	802	16.3	37.8	26.7	33.6	61.5	5.5	37.8	3.8	2.4	0.9	174
Others	18.8	659	9.1	35.9	19.5	35.9	48.1	9.0	43.5	7.8	2.1	0.0	123
DLHS-4	20.0	3,161	10.9	30.4	21.2	41.7	61.9	4.7	41.0	5.7	2.5	0.2	635
DLHS-3	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

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Excluding missing cases.⁵ Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	14.5	44.2	20.5	28.8	8.8	41.8	15.6	0.0	87
20-24	17.2	17.6	10.5	7.9	14.0	23.5	11.9	5.8	425
25-29	18.1	30.9	24.8	15.1	16.1	33.2	17.6	3.9	661
30-34	23.4	31.2	27.2	23.5	23.8	31.2	20.6	3.9	683
35-39	20.1	23.3	21.6	26.3	17.4	27.4	7.2	4.1	544
40-44	17.2	27.5	24.5	30.3	19.3	34.0	16.0	4.5	430
45-49	24.9	19.7	17.1	12.7	15.8	19.7	13.3	5.5	331
Residence									
Rural	19.9	23.0	18.5	16.6	13.7	28.7	13.3	5.6	2,622
Urban	20.3	35.7	31.3	29.2	30.0	30.2	19.9	1.1	539
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	16.6	23.8	17.6	16.2	14.7	30.7	14.8	6.6	898
18 years & above	21.7	27.2	23.4	21.5	19.8	29.0	15.0	3.8	2,131
Marital duration*									
0-4									
5-9	19.3	33.7	22.6	20.3	19.5	31.8	19.9	2.4	580
10-14	21.6	24.3	22.4	18.2	19.1	25.8	14.7	3.2	626
15+	21.4	27.3	21.0	19.1	21.6	36.6	17.0	6.7	628
	19.2	23.5	21.9	22.0	16.0	26.1	11.5	5.0	1,197
Education									
Non-literate ^a	10.9	8.4	9.1	11.6	6.8	16.1	5.6	4.9	78
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	15.3	10.5	7.5	9.1	22.1	15.0	9.9	48
5-9 years	19.7	16.9	11.7	10.4	10.8	28.8	12.3	3.3	259
10 or more years	31.9	42.3	37.3	33.5	29.9	36.2	20.4	4.2	250
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	8.5	13.9	14.4	13.3	9.1	16.1	10.0	5.3	36
Less than 5 years	13.4	16.9	10.4	12.1	13.0	26.1	17.3	4.1	69
5-9 years	20.2	14.8	12.3	9.3	10.3	25.9	11.4	5.1	276
10 or more years	27.6	41.9	35.4	33.5	28.4	36.2	18.9	3.5	254
Religion									
Hindu	20.0	29.6	25.6	22.0	19.4	26.1	15.3	3.5	345
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	14.5	26.1	11.8	17.2	15.4	27.5	12.3	4.3	42
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.8	22.8	18.4	18.3	17.5	32.4	16.1	5.8	239
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	18.2	15.1	12.6	3.1	10.9	47.9	14.3	4.7	308
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	23.9	18.4	18.3	17.8	20.2	13.6	6.3	1,392
Other Backward Classes	21.5	34.4	29.7	29.9	19.5	33.1	16.0	2.0	802
Others	18.8	26.4	23.8	18.2	20.8	0.0	17.4	3.4	659
DLHS-4									
DLHS-4	20.0	26.5	22.1	20.1	18.3	29.1	15.1	4.3	3,161
DLHS-3									
DLHS-3	28.2	15.7	9.7	6.6	6.7	73.1	16.5	17.4	1,237

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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	7.7	8.7	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	87
20-24	6.9	12.7	6.5	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.1	0.4	425
25-29	6.8	10.8	4.7	1.4	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	661
30-34	7.2	11.7	5.0	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	683
35-39	5.1	11.0	4.3	1.4	2.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	544
40-44	5.2	8.3	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	430
45-49	4.0	7.4	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	331
Residence	6.7	10.9	5.0	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	2,622
Rural	4.5	9.6	3.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	539
Urban										
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years										
18 years & above	8.1	11.2	5.1	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	3,161
	5.2	10.4	4.2	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	898
Marital duration*										
0-4										
5-9	5.4	10.2	5.7	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	2,131
10-14	6.2	11.7	4.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	580
15+	6.9	11.3	4.6	2.0	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	626
	5.8	10.1	3.9	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	628
Education										
Non-literate ^a	6.6	9.2	96.5	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	710
Less than 5 yrs	5.9	10.0	95.6	4.4	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	424
5-9 years	6.6	11.0	95.4	4.6	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	1267
10 or more years	5.1	10.4	94.8	5.2	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	760
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	4.7	9.3	97.5	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	404
Less than 5 years	7.0	6.6	97.3	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	517
5-9 years	6.2	11.6	94.9	5.1	2.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	1,340
10 or more years	6.1	11.0	94.6	5.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	900
Religion										
Hindu	5.9	10.5	95.1	4.9	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	1,701
Muslim	6.4	15.2	97.3	2.7	6.4	5.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	36
Christian	9.4	15.5	93.0	7.0	3.9	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.3	300
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.2	8.4	96.9	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1,103
Others	18.4	14.7	89.7	10.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — <i>Continued</i>										
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	6.3	10.5	4.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	308
Scheduled Tribes	5.2	9.2	3.8	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	1,392
Other Backward Classes	7.8	12.1	5.8	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	802
Others	5.8	11.1	4.3	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.2	659
DLHS-4	6.1	10.7	4.5	1.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	3,161
DLHS-3	10.5	21.2	5.7	1.8	6.2	0.9	0.5	4.1	0.8	4,399
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. * Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ² Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.										

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

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

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	--	--	10	--	--	--	03
20-24	70.1	42.6	68	56.1	43.9	0.0	22
25-29	73.6	36.4	99	58.2	38.4	3.4	24
30-34	66.5	54.1	103	69.8	30.2	0.0	41
35-39	57.9	51.4	81	84.9	15.1	0.0	32
40-44	51.0	40.6	49	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	15
45-49	49.5	50.7	33	--	--	--	09
Residence							
Rural	59.7	40.9	375	72.5	26.6	0.9	116
Urban	77.2	60.5	68	69.0	31.0	0.0	30
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	68.6	49.9	146	79.4	20.6	0.0	49
18 years & above	64.6	44.9	280	66.6	32.5	0.9	94
Marital duration*							
0-4	72.7	41.0	77	55.8	40.6	3.7	25
5-9	67.6	45.1	92	62.6	37.4	0.0	28
10-14	60.1	41.2	93	60.0	40.0	0.0	29
15+	64.2	52.8	165	85.7	14.3	0.0	61
Education							
Non-literate ^a	43.4	42.4	93	93.6	6.4	0.0	26
Less than 5 yrs	65.5	44.8	57	(94.4)	(5.6)	(0.0)	18
5-9 years	67.9	41.8	192	70.2	28.3	1.5	59
10 or more years	72.5	54.9	99	52.3	47.7	0.0	43
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	38.2	26.9	49	--	--	--	09
Less than 5 years	55.7	46.2	56	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	15
5-9 years	67.3	43.8	204	76.2	23.8	0.0	69
10 or more years	71.1	54.8	132	58.9	39.6	1.4	53
Religion							
Hindu	65.0	54.6	236	68.5	31.5	0.0	96
Muslim	--	--	06	--	--	--	02
Christian	71.2	37.9	61	(87.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.4	32.4	132	69.3	27.7	3.0	31
Others	--	--	06	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	49.6	44.1	45	(92.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	14
Scheduled Tribes	60.3	34.1	171	69.6	28.3	2.1	43
Other Backward Classes	63.0	51.8	131	65.0	35.0	0.0	49
Others	77.6	57.6	96	72.6	27.4	0.0	40
DLHS-4	64.1	45.9	443	71.3	28.1	0.6	146
DLHS-3	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'.

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

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
North	19.3	4.8	6.9	755	37.6	52
West	22.2	10.8	12.3	835	51.4	103
South	15.2	6.0	16.8	806	38.6	136
East	23.1	3.4	6.1	765	50.0	48
DLHS-4	20.0	6.1	10.7	3,161	45.9	339
DLHS-3	28.2	10.5	21.2	4,399	32.7	1,123

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. ² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS													
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	61.8	87	8.0	42.9	25.4	35.5	51.7	3.3	64.8	8.4	0.0	1.8	54
20-24	75.4	425	13.1	51.4	18.5	38.8	66.9	10.2	57.0	10.7	2.1	2.8	320
25-29	73.7	661	13.7	56.0	22.0	42.9	63.1	12.4	53.8	10.0	0.5	2.7	482
30-34	76.8	683	14.4	51.2	26.8	42.9	65.5	12.4	46.7	12.2	0.7	2.2	518
35-39	72.7	544	15.7	54.5	23.5	38.0	56.8	14.0	45.9	11.4	1.1	2.8	387
40-44	69.3	430	13.0	57.0	27.5	40.4	60.8	11.6	49.9	8.2	1.8	1.7	288
45-49	64.6	331	13.4	49.8	22.0	40.9	59.1	9.1	53.7	9.1	1.6	1.3	212
Residence													
Rural	69.6	2,622	12.8	45.0	18.0	41.3	71.3	9.1	47.8	12.7	1.0	2.6	1,828
Urban	80.2	539	16.2	71.9	36.6	39.6	41.5	17.7	58.1	5.5	1.5	1.7	433
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	66.7	898	14.5	51.9	16.4	35.6	63.3	9.8	51.2	11.7	0.6	2.5	2,261
18 years & above	75.3	2,131	13.7	53.9	26.5	42.7	61.7	12.8	50.0	10.2	1.4	2.4	600
Marital duration*													
0-4	75.5	580	13.5	52.4	27.3	43.4	60.7	13.1	58.4	9.4	1.3	2.2	1574
5-9	75.0	626	13.5	54.4	21.8	42.5	64.1	10.4	50.3	10.3	1.5	2.9	437
10-14	76.0	628	13.7	52.1	22.8	41.3	65.0	11.9	47.3	12.0	1.3	3.1	461
15+	68.6	1,197	14.4	54.2	23.9	38.2	60.0	12.5	48.0	10.6	0.9	1.8	471
Education													
Non-literate ³	48.3	710	16.4	39.4	9.9	29.9	57.6	6.6	46.3	8.4	0.6	1.2	335
Less than 5 yrs	57.9	424	10.1	39.3	12.1	35.6	72.9	7.3	44.5	14.2	2.0	2.4	247
5-9 years	77.5	1,267	13.3	51.0	16.7	42.1	68.4	10.6	48.3	11.1	0.7	3.4	983
10 or more years	91.9	760	14.1	58.5	35.9	46.3	62.5	14.5	57.3	11.8	1.4	1.4	696
Husband's education													
Non-literate ³	51.6	404	15.9	40.4	14.4	31.3	59.1	4.8	48.1	7.2	1.0	1.9	208
Less than 5 years	58.3	517	15.7	40.5	10.0	38.8	70.6	6.0	45.2	13.7	1.0	1.3	299
5-9 years	72.7	1,340	11.1	48.6	17.5	39.9	67.2	10.9	48.8	10.7	0.9	3.3	969
10 or more years	88.0	900	15.4	58.7	31.5	45.4	63.1	14.1	54.9	12.0	1.3	1.7	785
Religion													
Hindu	73.0	1,701	13.9	52.9	22.8	39.0	63.1	13.8	52.6	10.2	0.9	2.5	1,221
Muslim	54.8	36	(0.0)	(80.0)	(15.0)	(45.0)	(60.0)	(5.0)	(60.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Christian	73.8	300	13.2	43.2	13.6	33.6	69.5	10.5	48.6	10.5	1.8	3.2	220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.5	1,103	13.7	48.0	20.9	45.5	68.1	6.5	47.5	13.5	1.1	2.0	786
Others	68.4	21	(14.3)	(21.4)	(14.3)	(50.0)	(71.4)	(7.1)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14

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TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— 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	74.2	308	11.2	60.9	17.9	37.1	54.1	19.1	61.4	7.5	1.5	1.0	222
Scheduled Tribes	71.7	1,392	13.6	48.8	23.5	44.5	66.8	7.2	47.3	13.0	1.0	2.4	990
Other Backward Classes	76.5	802	16.6	56.4	24.2	37.7	62.5	11.9	52.3	7.6	0.7	3.0	604
Others	68.9	659	12.0	54.3	26.4	39.3	56.6	16.8	51.3	11.0	1.8	1.9	445
DLHS-4	72.8	3,161	13.9	53.2	23.7	40.8	62.2	11.7	51.0	10.5	1.1	2.3	2,261
DLHS-3	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

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as								Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	Other	
Age group									
15-19	14.7	45.3	21.0	28.4	22.4	39.2	30.8	0.0	54
20-24	19.0	52.5	26.2	25.3	23.8	40.8	33.1	0.0	320
25-29	20.5	47.4	24.3	26.0	28.0	45.2	40.4	0.3	482
30-34	27.2	52.5	28.7	26.6	30.0	45.0	35.6	0.2	518
35-39	24.6	54.1	25.9	26.2	25.9	37.0	33.3	0.5	387
40-44	27.9	49.4	23.4	18.2	26.9	36.2	32.9	0.8	288
45-49	19.8	43.2	21.0	21.1	24.2	35.6	29.0	0.4	212
Residence									
Rural	18.8	47.9	24.0	24.8	25.6	41.7	34.8	0.5	1,828
Urban	33.5	55.6	28.5	24.4	29.8	39.2	34.8	0.0	433
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	18.8	48.0	23.8	23.7	19.2	36.1	27.8	0.6	600
18 years & above	24.8	51.3	25.9	24.9	29.6	42.8	37.3	0.3	1,574
Marital duration*									
0-4	23.9	54.2	30.3	29.6	31.3	46.3	42.8	0.0	437
5-9	22.7	49.8	22.8	24.7	26.0	42.4	35.1	0.4	461
10-14	21.5	53.0	25.5	26.5	26.1	43.4	33.8	0.4	471
15+	24.0	47.3	24.0	21.2	25.3	36.1	30.7	0.5	806
Education									
Non-literate ^a	14.4	31.5	18.2	12.8	13.3	18.8	13.3	0.2	335
Less than 5 yrs	19.7	40.1	16.5	19.5	20.1	33.1	29.5	0.0	247
5-9 years	18.1	50.2	22.5	21.5	22.3	39.5	30.2	0.4	983
10 or more years	34.7	61.5	34.7	35.3	40.5	54.6	51.4	0.4	696
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	17.2	38.7	23.0	13.6	9.5	16.5	17.8	0.4	208
Less than 5 years	16.7	38.9	17.4	20.4	17.8	31.7	26.9	0.6	299
5-9 years	20.0	47.3	22.1	20.4	22.7	40.3	32.9	0.2	969
10 or more years	30.5	60.1	32.1	33.5	38.7	50.5	43.6	0.4	785
Religion									
Hindu	23.3	53.0	27.5	24.6	28.8	41.3	34.6	0.3	1,221
Muslim	(15.0)	(25.0)	(5.0)	(20.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	20
Christian	24.2	45.3	23.3	33.1	25.8	33.2	35.0	0.4	220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.8	49.0	23.3	23.0	24.8	43.5	36.4	0.5	786
Others	(7.1)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(35.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	21.4	53.9	24.4	20.9	21.4	35.4	35.7	0.8	222
Scheduled Tribes	22.5	49.6	22.8	22.4	26.5	42.8	36.3	0.4	990
Other Backward Classes	27.4	49.3	29.5	29.4	28.7	37.9	33.9	0.1	604
Others	20.5	51.1	25.5	24.9	28.1	43.8	32.7	0.3	445
DLHS-4									
DLHS-4	23.3	50.3	25.4	24.7	26.9	40.9	34.8	0.3	2,261
DLHS-3									
DLHS-3	3.2	63.6	15.2	34.9	8.0	42.8	NA	15.5	3,456

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	21.2	24.5	4.8	42.2	8.9	54
20-24	33.2	28.5	5.1	44.4	5.5	320
25-29	35.4	21.4	9.7	49.8	10.4	482
30-34	37.3	28.8	9.0	52.2	9.1	518
35-39	41.5	28.6	6.1	47.0	7.1	387
40-44	34.1	29.1	6.2	50.7	5.4	288
45-49	31.0	23.0	8.0	43.7	5.6	212
Residence						
Rural	31.8	25.9	7.2	46.7	7.8	1,828
Urban	44.5	28.0	8.5	52.6	7.7	433
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	30.8	23.3	6.9	43.2	5.0	600
18 years & above	37.7	27.8	7.8	50.6	8.7	1,574
Marital duration*						
0-4	38.3	28.6	10.3	52.7	11.5	437
5-9	34.3	26.0	6.2	47.4	8.2	461
10-14	37.9	27.1	8.0	46.7	7.2	471
15+	34.2	25.8	6.6	48.4	5.7	806
Education						
Non-literate ^a	22.0	14.9	3.6	27.0	2.6	335
Less than 5 yrs	23.1	22.8	5.3	40.8	3.6	247
5-9 years	33.0	24.1	4.8	42.9	6.1	983
10 or more years	48.7	35.7	13.5	67.1	13.2	696
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	27.3	18.7	3.6	26.1	2.9	208
Less than 5 years	25.8	17.8	3.9	36.1	5.5	299
5-9 years	31.9	23.8	6.0	43.5	5.5	969
10 or more years	45.1	34.4	11.5	63.5	12.1	785
Religion						
Hindu	37.8	28.0	9.1	49.2	7.9	1,221
Muslim	(15.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	20
Christian	37.3	20.4	4.6	48.5	6.6	220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.1	26.8	6.1	48.3	8.1	786
Others	(7.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(28.6)	(0.0)	14
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	38.7	19.7	5.9	50.0	5.0	222
Scheduled Tribes	34.3	26.8	5.3	48.4	7.9	990
Other Backward Classes	39.2	28.1	11.8	45.9	9.4	604
Others	32.4	27.5	7.3	51.3	6.7	445
DLHS-4						
DLHS-4	35.7	26.6	7.6	48.5	7.7	2,261
DLHS-3	37.2	NA	NA	33.5	3.3	NA

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. ² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	16.5	18.7	28.9	34.3	26.4	48.9	54
20-24	9.9	10.4	15.6	17.6	18.6	44.5	320
25-29	7.2	8.3	11.0	12.0	14.9	39.4	482
30-34	7.3	7.5	11.7	13.6	16.5	34.7	518
35-39	8.5	8.7	13.5	13.7	15.2	40.5	387
40-44	6.4	9.5	11.8	14.5	15.7	36.6	288
45-49	7.2	9.5	10.4	16.4	16.4	35.4	212
Residence							
Rural	10.2	11.2	15.9	17.8	19.2	41.8	1,828
Urban	2.8	3.9	5.5	7.7	9.9	31.5	433
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	9.1	10.6	14.2	17.4	19.8	45.2	600
18 years & above	7.6	8.3	12.2	13.4	14.7	36.0	1,574
Marital duration*							
0-4	8.5	7.8	12.3	14.6	15.2	37.8	437
5-9	8.1	9.8	13.3	13.2	15.4	39.4	461
10-14	7.3	7.8	13.9	14.9	18.2	39.8	471
15+	8.2	9.8	12.2	15.0	15.9	37.5	806
Education							
Non-literate ^a	14.1	17.6	19.9	26.5	28.9	44.3	335
Less than 5 years	11.7	16.6	18.3	20.2	20.6	46.7	247
5-9 years	8.6	8.9	14.5	16.4	17.9	41.8	983
10 or more years	3.4	3.1	5.7	5.8	7.7	30.0	696
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	12.7	15.9	17.6	24.3	24.5	43.8	208
Less than 5 years	11.9	13.1	18.8	22.2	23.2	45.3	299
5-9 years	8.5	9.6	14.2	15.9	18.1	42.4	969
10 or more years	4.8	5.3	8.0	8.5	10.1	31.1	785
Religion							
Hindu	6.7	7.9	11.5	14.1	15.5	35.9	1,221
Muslim	(10.0)	(10.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(40.0)	20
Christian	6.9	8.5	13.0	12.5	14.7	41.1	220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.0	10.8	14.6	16.2	18.2	42.8	786
Others	(14.3)	(7.1)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(14.3)	(28.6)	14
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	6.6	8.8	10.5	14.4	16.4	44.5	222
Scheduled Tribes	8.6	10.4	13.3	14.9	16.9	40.2	990
Other Backward Classes	8.4	8.9	14.5	16.0	16.9	38.8	604
Others	6.8	6.4	10.3	12.6	14.5	32.7	445
DLHS-4							
DLHS-4	7.9	9.0	12.7	14.7	16.3	38.7	2,261
DLHS-3							
DLHS-3	14.1	16.4	29.0	35.1	26.7	65.3	3,456

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS						Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/CTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	
Age Group									
15-19	41.3	54	65.4	10.8	7.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	22
20-24	46.8	320	64.5	6.1	19.0	0.0	9.5	0.9	142
25-29	44.9	482	64.3	7.3	18.3	1.5	6.4	0.0	210
30-34	39.4	518	58.6	5.5	18.1	0.4	14.3	0.7	205
35-39	44.3	387	65.1	7.4	17.3	0.0	6.3	1.5	164
40-44	35.9	288	53.6	6.2	20.0	0.0	13.6	1.6	96
45-49	35.2	212	63.6	8.9	21.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	73
Residence									
Rural	37.7	1,828	64.4	9.4	18.0	0.4	5.9	0.1	695
Urban	50.5	433	57.9	2.4	18.9	0.4	14.8	2.3	217
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	35.5	600	67.6	9.4	14.3	0.0	6.6	1.3	206
18 years & above	44.1	1,574	60.6	6.1	19.7	0.6	9.3	0.9	674
Marital Duration*									
0-4	52.6	437	62.5	5.4	19.7	1.0	8.7	0.6	227
5-9	45.1	461	63.3	5.5	18.0	0.4	9.5	1.5	198
10-14	39.4	471	63.5	8.2	16.2	0.4	9.6	0.0	181
15+	35.6	806	60.1	8.2	19.0	0.0	7.9	1.5	276
Education									
Non-literate ^a	16.4	335	83.1	3.9	1.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	53
Less than 5 yrs	25.8	247	66.9	15.8	13.4	1.6	2.3	0.0	62
5-9 years	39.8	983	65.3	10.5	12.9	0.0	8.1	1.0	389
10 or more years	59.4	696	56.0	2.9	25.5	0.7	10.9	1.1	408
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	24.5	208	72.9	4.5	5.3	0.0	15.4	0.0	51
Less than 5 years	24.8	299	64.2	13.0	15.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	74
5-9 years	37.2	969	69.2	10.1	13.0	0.3	5.1	1.1	355
10 or more years	56.1	785	55.2	3.8	24.0	0.6	12.3	1.0	432
Religion									
Hindu	43.5	1,221	60.0	6.2	20.4	0.6	10.2	0.5	514
Muslim	(25.0)	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	37.1	220	64.0	14.8	13.9	1.0	3.1	0.0	79
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.4	786	64.7	5.8	16.2	0.0	8.8	2.1	310
Others	(28.6)	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	43.9	222	66.2	13.4	8.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	93
Scheduled Tribes	38.8	990	64.9	6.9	16.4	0.0	7.2	2.0	377
Other Backward Classes	43.8	604	56.9	3.5	26.6	1.0	9.1	0.7	255
Others	43.1	445	61.3	7.8	15.7	0.7	13.3	0.0	187
DLHS-4	41.6	2,261	62.0	6.8	18.3	0.4	9.2	0.9	912
DLHS-3	45.7	3,456	80.8	4.7	1.6	0.6	10.7	0.8	1,579

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

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. CHC= Community Health Centre. PHC= Primary Health Centre. VCTC/ICTC=voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	47.7	54	55.7	44.3	28
20-24	46.0	320	32.1	67.9	144
25-29	41.7	482	20.8	79.2	199
30-34	29.6	518	9.6	90.4	149
35-39	23.6	387	14.5	85.5	86
40-44	10.9	288	18.5	81.5	28
45-49	(9.0)	212	11.1	88.9	19
Residence					
Rural	27.0	1,828	22.8	77.2	497
Urban	35.5	433	16.9	83.1	156
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	24.5	600	13.4	86.6	145
18 years & above	32.0	1,574	23.3	76.7	493
Marital duration*					
0-4	50.7	437	39.2	60.8	224
5-9	43.1	461	14.0	86.0	195
10-14	25.2	471	11.3	88.7	114
15+	14.2	806	9.2	90.8	106
Education					
Non-literate ^a	13.8	335	24.1	75.9	48
Less than 5 yrs	17.7	247	23.9	76.1	43
5-9 years	28.9	983	19.1	80.9	284
10 or more years	40.8	696	21.0	79.0	278
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	16.2	208	20.4	79.6	32
Less than 5 years	22.3	299	25.1	74.9	69
5-9 years	28.4	969	19.7	80.3	270
10 or more years	36.5	785	20.5	79.5	282
Religion					
Hindu	30.1	1,221	20.3	79.7	355
Muslim	(15.0)	20	--	--	03
Christian	31.2	220	27.3	72.7	66
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.9	786	18.9	81.1	226
Others	(21.4)	14	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	32.2	222	22.3	77.7	67
Scheduled Tribes	29.3	990	18.1	81.9	288
Other Backward Classes	31.7	604	18.0	82.0	184
Others	26.2	445	29.3	70.7	114
DLHS-4					
	29.6	2,261	20.6	79.4	653
DLHS-3					
	5.3	3,456	44.8	55.2	184

* Excluding missing cases. -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
North	65.5	34.1	22.0	37.1	35.4	22.2
West	67.4	25.0	19.5	32.3	24.0	21.8
South	70.9	29.5	27.5	37.5	27.9	24.1
East	82.2	46.7	31.0	51.9	28.1	17.5
DLHS-4						
	72.8	35.7	26.9	41.6	29.6	20.6
DLHS-3						
	78.6	37.2	8.0	45.7	5.3	44.8

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background Characteristics	Personal habits			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
Age group				
15-24	20.1	8.9	14.2	2,378
25-29	36.6	17.9	37.5	1,373
30-34	38.5	13.6	38.4	1,310
35-39	44.5	15.5	42.4	1,109
40-44	44.3	16.0	47.6	876
45-49	46.3	14.8	45.5	764
50+	41.8	14.1	40.6	2,543
Sex				
Male	47.9	23.4	45.3	4,828
Female	26.5	5.2	26.0	5,477
Residence				
Rural	36.2	13.3	36.6	8,694
Urban	37.5	15.0	30.5	1,659
Education				
Non-literate ^a	42.4	14.3	41.2	2,483
Less than 5 years	44.5	16.2	42.6	1,700
5-9 years	34.0	13.1	32.0	3,697
10 or more years	30.0	12.5	29.2	2,473
Religion				
Hindu	39.3	15.2	33.3	5,433
Muslim	30.7	13.9	11.9	115
Christian	25.8	9.8	19.5	955
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.2	12.4	43.1	3,758
Others	43.3	14.2	24.1	87
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	43.6	15.8	38.1	963
Scheduled Tribes	35.6	12.6	41.3	4,680
Other Backward Classes	35.9	13.5	27.6	2,612
Others	36.2	15.4	30.1	2,098
DLHS-4	36.6	13.7	35.1	10,353*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ¹ Including smoking. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age group				
15-19	12.1	7.9	7.2	546
20-24	33.9	31.0	36.2	468
25-29	39.2	36.9	55.4	576
30-34	41.7	26.7	51.2	583
35-39	47.2	25.7	53.2	537
40-44	47.1	28.4	58.3	422
45+	44.1	18.1	48.6	1,696
Residence				
Rural	38.9	21.6	46.3	4,048
Urban	40.5	28.4	42.4	780
Education				
Non-literate ^a	43.3	21.5	49.0	803
Less than 5 years	46.7	25.2	50.4	955
5-9 years	38.6	23.3	43.6	1,836
10 or more years	32.7	23.3	42.0	1,234
Religion				
Hindu	42.1	25.5	45.0	2,560
Muslim	43.1	22.9	19.3	65
Christian	29.9	16.8	25.6	434
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.6	21.7	53.0	1,711
Others	44.6	20.8	32.7	54
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	45.1	27.8	49.7	454
Scheduled Tribes	37.3	21.6	51.0	2,124
Other Backward Classes	39.1	23.0	38.1	1,226
Others	40.7	25.3	41.2	1,024
DLHS-4	39.3	23.4	45.3	4,828*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included.* Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age group				
15-19	5.8	0.6	2.4	641
20-24	16.4	1.8	14.5	711
25-29	21.6	4.0	24.5	791
30-34	26.8	3.2	28.3	718
35-39	30.3	5.7	32.0	564
40-44	30.5	4.4	37.5	449
45+	28.8	10.1	34.7	1,603
Residence				
Rural	23.5	5.9	28.1	4,605
Urban	23.7	3.1	19.9	872
Education				
Non-literate ^a	31.4	10.8	37.5	1,671
Less than 5 years	29.8	4.7	32.4	738
5-9 years	19.5	3.0	20.5	1,847
10 or more years	16.5	1.7	16.4	1,221
Religion				
Hindu	24.9	5.8	22.7	2,845
Muslim	6.4	2.1	2.2	50
Christian	15.4	4.1	14.7	518
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.3	4.8	35.0	2,030
Others	22.9	0.0	5.7	33
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	31.1	4.8	27.5	499
Scheduled Tribes	24.3	5.2	33.2	2,532
Other Backward Classes	22.1	5.0	18.3	1,378
Others	20.3	5.7	19.2	1,068
DLHS-4	23.6	5.2	26.0	5,477*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS**

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

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
North	27.3	10.5	39.9	2,522
West	32.5	15.0	37.3	2,768
South	30.6	15.3	32.6	2,632
East	32.9	13.2	32.6	2,431
DLHS-4	30.9	13.7	35.1	10,353

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of chewing tobacco, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	1.9	1.0	1.7	4.8	6.2	5.1	3.3
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.9	1.5	1.8	5.9	4.6	5.5	3.6
Other forms of tobacco	19.7	21.2	20.1	28.2	29.7	28.6	24.1
Non-user	76.1	75.9	76.0	60.8	59.1	60.4	68.7
Not known	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
DLHS-4	23.5	23.7	23.6	38.9	40.5	39.3	30.9

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of smoking, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	3.4	1.2	2.8	11.2	12.7	11.6	6.9
Occasional smoker	2.6	1.9	2.4	10.4	15.6	11.7	6.8
Ex-smoker	7.5	4.5	6.7	16.2	13.7	15.5	10.8
Non smoker	86.1	92.2	87.7	61.8	57.5	60.7	75.0
Not known	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
DLHS-4	5.9	3.1	5.2	21.6	28.4	23.4	13.7

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	5.3	2.5	4.6	12.2	9.5	11.5	7.8
Occasional drinker	22.8	17.4	21.4	34.2	33.0	33.9	27.3
Ex-drinker	7.1	4.0	6.3	12.8	10.8	12.3	9.1
Non drinker	64.4	75.7	67.3	40.5	46.3	42.0	55.4
Not known	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
DLHS-4	28.1	19.9	26.0	46.3	42.4	45.3	35.1

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	1.4	1.6	(0.7)
Female	1.3	1.6	(0.3)
Total	1.3	1.6	(0.5)
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	8.9	9.8	6.4
Female	10.3	11.3	7.3
Total	9.6	10.5	6.9
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	6.9	6.9	6.7
Female	8.1	7.8	9.2
Total	7.5	7.3	7.9

¹ During last one year, ² During last fifteen days. () Percentage based on 10-20 unweighted cases.**TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Visual Disability	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hearing Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Speech Disability	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of persons**	9037	8936	17973	7566	7533	15099	1471	1403	2874

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

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	4.6	6.3	5.2	3.6	6.1	4.5	8.5	(5.6)	6.9
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	8.9	7.6	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.9	10.2	(0.0)	6.9
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	3.5	5.0	3.4	(11.1)	5.7
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	11.4	11.1	11.3	10.0	10.4	10.1	16.9	(16.7)	17.2
Other treatment*	69.6	70.1	69.9	71.9	70.4	71.5	61.0	(66.7)	63.2
Number of persons**	291	148	439	254	130	384	37	18	55

*Out patient/traditional healer/at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded. () Percentage based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea/ Dysentery	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.7	6.8	7.7
Acute respiratory tract infection	8.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	7.1	7.9	9.3	13.0	11.2
Jaundice with fever	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.6
Malaria	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.0	4.9	4.5
Fever of short duration with rashes	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.3	10.7	11.1	10.9
Reproductive tract infection	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other type of fever	40.4	39.5	39.9	40.6	39.5	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.4
Other	29.7	33.4	31.7	30.9	36.1	33.7	25.3	21.0	23.1
Number of persons**	834	955	1789	740	853	1593	94	102	196

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

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub-Health Centre	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.7	7.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary health centre	9.8	13.3	11.7	11.9	16.0	14.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Community Health centre	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	3.3	3.8	3.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispensary/ clinic	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hospital	34.7	29.9	32.1	32.3	25.7	28.7	43.7	49.4	46.6
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	4.4	5.1	4.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	9.3	15.2	12.3
Hospital	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.8	3.3	9.3	4.4	6.8
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO/ trust hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other*	29.4	28.6	28.9	30.6	30.6	30.6	24.5	17.7	21.0
Number of persons**	824	947	1,771	730	848	1,578	94	99	193

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

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic illness									
Disease of respiratory system	14.5	14.1	14.3	12.5	12.3	12.4	21.0	19.1	19.9
Disease of cardiovascular system	10.0	11.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	6.4	13.2	10.2
Disease of central nervous system	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.1	10.1	9.2	8.9	5.4	6.9
Disease of musculoskeletal system	7.7	6.9	7.2	8.8	8.0	8.3	4.5	3.9	4.2
Disease of gastrointestinal system	12.1	10.2	11.1	13.1	11.1	12.0	9.6	7.8	8.6
Disease of genitourinary system	2.1	3.5	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.2	0.6	2.9	1.9
Skin disease	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.3	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.2
Goitre	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elephantiasis	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6
Eye problem	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.2	1.5	2.2
ENT problem	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.0	1.4
Mouth and dental problem	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.8
Other	36.7	38.7	37.8	35.2	37.4	36.5	40.8	41.2	41.0
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	75.0	73.2	74.1	74.8	72.9	73.8	75.0	74.1	74.5
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	16.0	15.6	15.8	15.2	13.7	14.4	18.1	20.3	19.4
Not at all	9.0	11.2	10.2	9.9	13.5	11.8	6.9	5.6	6.2
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	64.8	67.9	66.5	68.6	69.0	68.8	55.4	65.2	60.9
At private health facility	33.6	30.7	32.0	29.2	29.0	29.1	44.6	34.8	39.1
At home	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	16.5	11.1	13.6	13.0	9.6	11.2	26.9	15.2	20.3
Hypertension	16.8	26.1	21.8	17.0	23.1	20.2	16.0	33.8	26.0
Disease related to heart*	6.3	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.0	6.5	3.8	4.5	4.2
Epilepsy	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.1
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	5.1	4.5
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.3
Tuberculosis	4.8	2.0	3.3	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.5	2.3
Leprosy	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.1

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

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabeties	16.6	14.9	15.8	10.6	11.9	11.2	39.5	25.0	32.4
Hypertension	26.0	31.8	28.6	31.2	26.3	28.8	7.9	50.0	28.4
Disease related to heart*	9.4	7.1	8.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	10.5	0.0	5.4
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	6.1	7.8	6.8	5.0	8.5	6.5	7.9	5.6	6.8
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.1	5.3	0.0	2.7
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cataract	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stroke	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.5	2.4	7.9	0.0	4.1

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

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**	
	Rural	Urban	Total		
Age					
15-19		06	00	06	1,811
20-34		14	02	16	5,080
35-44		05	00	05	2,392
45-59		05	01	06	2,457
60+		09	01	10	1,532
Education					
Non-literate ^a		09	01	10	4,859
Less than 5 years		13	00	13	3,696
5-9 years		10	03	13	5,830
10 or more years		08	01	09	3,593
Religion					
Hindu		16	02	18	9,453
Muslim		00	00	00	249
Christian		01	00	01	1,646
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist		22	03	25	6,485
Others		01	00	01	137
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes		04	00	04	1,696
Scheduled Tribes		21	03	24	8,186
Other Backward Classes		06	01	07	4,500
Others		09	01	10	3,596
DLHS-4		40	05	45	17,978

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN													
Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.													
Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z- score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z- score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z- score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	8.9	11.1	88.9	19.1	8.8	26.5	73.5	7.4	2.5	12.5	87.5	13.9	60
7-12	11.1	22.2	77.8	18.4	12.9	24.3	75.7	3.3	2.5	19.0	81.0	14.0	108
13-18	13.3	40.0	60.0	7.0	9.6	15.1	84.9	3.2	6.5	16.9	83.1	4.4	99
19-24	24.0	41.7	58.3	10.6	5.3	10.7	89.3	3.2	3.6	22.6	77.4	6.4	104
25-35	12.3	32.1	67.9	13.9	7.7	14.9	85.1	3.6	6.9	25.5	74.5	4.4	220
36 and above	13.9	39.7	60.3	9.0	3.5	8.3	91.7	2.3	5.8	26.7	73.3	3.5	423
Sex of child													
Male	13.8	34.0	66.0	12.7	9.8	15.4	84.6	3.0	6.1	24.5	75.5	5.6	510
Female	14.2	36.1	63.9	10.3	3.2	10.9	89.1	3.2	4.7	22.8	77.2	5.6	504
Place of residence													
Rural	13.7	36.2	63.8	11.8	6.0	12.9	87.1	3.1	5.5	24.3	75.7	5.9	883
Urban	16.0	26.9	73.1	9.9	9.1	14.1	85.9	2.9	4.6	19.3	80.7	3.6	131
Religion													
Hindu	12.6	32.8	67.2	10.7	7.9	15.3	84.7	2.7	5.3	22.4	77.6	5.7	498
Muslim	15.4	23.1	76.9	1.9	9.1	9.1	90.9	1.9	0.0	18.2	81.8	1.8	13
Christian	15.4	36.3	63.7	9.0	2.5	7.6	92.4	3.1	3.4	24.1	75.9	5.1	101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.2	38.0	62.0	13.4	5.3	11.9	88.1	3.6	6.0	25.1	74.9	5.5	395
Others	20.0	20.0	80.0	21.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	1.8	16.7	33.3	66.7	17.7	7
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	13.4	30.9	69.1	9.7	6.0	10.7	89.3	1.9	4.3	18.3	81.7	8.0	104
Scheduled Tribes	13.3	36.7	63.3	13.4	5.9	12.1	87.9	3.6	4.8	23.5	76.5	6.0	494
Other Backward Classes	13.5	31.4	68.6	8.5	9.3	17.9	82.1	3.2	7.3	27.2	72.8	4.3	203
Others	16.2	36.5	63.5	10.9	5.2	12.3	87.7	2.6	5.8	23.7	76.3	4.6	213
Sikkim	14.0	35.0	65.0	11.6	6.4	13.1	86.9	3.1	5.4	23.6	76.4	5.6	1,014

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

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
North	15.4	36.4	63.6	14.4	5.2	9.4	90.6	4.2	3.3	23.1	76.9	7.0	281
West	12.8	34.4	65.6	9.5	9.5	18.6	81.4	2.7	7.1	25.1	74.9	5.1	298
South	15.2	40.8	59.2	9.8	5.3	12.3	87.7	2.5	5.9	29.4	70.6	4.8	251
East	11.9	26.2	73.8	12.7	4.7	10.9	89.1	2.7	5.6	14.6	85.4	5.3	184
Sikkim	14.0	35.0	65.0	11.6	6.4	13.1	86.9	3.1	5.4	23.6	76.4	5.6	1,014

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

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²										Total number of women**
	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Thin				Overweight/Obese				
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)		
Age											
15-19	149.0	22.7	71.2	20.6	12.2	8.1	8.1	7.0	1.1	510	
20-29	150.4	23.5	63.3	12.6	8.3	4.2	24.1	18.8	5.0	1,189	
30-39	150.5	24.4	55.1	6.2	4.3	1.8	38.7	29.7	8.8	1,074	
40-49	150.0	26.1	48.5	5.3	3.6	1.4	46.2	31.8	14.3	666	
Place of residence											
Rural	149.8	24.0	61.8	10.5	6.7	3.5	27.7	21.6	5.9	2,856	
Urban	151.7	25.0	51.9	10.0	6.7	3.3	38.1	26.5	11.2	583	
Education											
Non-literate ^a	148.8	24.2	60.7	10.4	7.7	2.6	28.9	21.3	7.5	601	
Less than 5 years	148.5	24.1	60.4	9.9	5.8	4.1	29.7	22.1	7.6	500	
5-9 years	149.9	24.2	61.2	10.8	7.0	3.5	28.0	21.0	7.0	1,424	
10 or more years	152.2	24.2	54.5	10.0	6.2	3.6	35.5	27.1	7.9	914	
Religion											
Hindu	150.2	24.0	59.7	12.8	8.5	4.2	27.5	20.5	6.9	1,807	
Muslim	144.8	32.9	30.3	13.6	8.0	5.7	56.0	21.3	32.0	36	
Christian	148.9	23.7	62.1	7.9	3.6	4.0	30.0	23.6	6.5	325	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	150.4	24.4	58.3	7.1	4.7	2.0	34.7	27.1	7.5	1,248	
Others	150.6	22.0	78.9	12.9	4.7	8.2	8.2	3.7	0.0	23	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	148.9	27.1	53.0	13.1	8.7	4.2	33.9	24.2	9.7	325	
Scheduled Tribes	150.2	24.2	59.4	8.0	4.9	2.7	32.6	25.2	7.2	1,577	
Other Backward Classes	150.2	23.7	59.0	13.6	8.7	4.7	27.3	20.3	6.8	839	
Others	150.7	23.4	61.1	10.3	7.1	3.2	28.6	20.9	7.4	698	
Sikkim	150.1	24.2	59.1	10.4	6.7	3.5	30.6	23.0	7.4	3,439	

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

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²										Total number of Women**
	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Thin				Overweight/Obese				
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)		
North	150.0	24.6	57.7	8.2	5.0	2.9	34.1	25.5	8.4	871	
West	149.7	23.3	65.3	11.0	7.1	3.9	23.7	19.0	4.6	923	
South	149.6	23.5	62.6	13.3	8.3	4.4	24.1	19.1	4.8	828	
East	151.4	25.3	54.3	9.2	6.4	2.7	36.4	26.4	9.8	817	
Sikkim	150.1	24.2	59.1	10.4	6.7	3.5	30.6	23.0	7.4	3,439	

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children (aged 6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	16.3	52.7	12.9	81.9	405
Female	16.3	54.4	13.2	84.0	398
Place of residence					
Rural	15.5	57.3	11.6	84.4	704
Urban	19.6	39.0	18.7	77.2	99
Religion					
Hindu	17.0	51.4	12.9	81.3	396
Muslim	(20.6)	(55.1)	(9.8)	(85.5)	13
Christian	17.5	48.3	14.2	79.9	81
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.3	57.2	13.3	85.8	306
Others	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	13.6	61.1	6.7	81.4	80
Scheduled Tribes	18.1	53.2	13.5	84.9	397
Other Backward Classes	13.6	56.3	15.7	85.7	164
Others	16.3	48.0	12.3	76.7	162
Sikkim	16.3	53.5	13.0	82.9	803

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

() based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
6-10	19.9	51.9	6.7	78.5	1,230
11-14	22.7	40.8	9.2	72.8	942
15-16	19.1	36.3	9.0	64.4	480
17-19	18.0	37.4	7.8	63.2	638
Sex					
Male	19.7	39.3	6.1	65.0	1,587
Female	20.7	47.5	9.8	78.0	1,703
Residence					
Rural	21.9	46.0	6.7	74.6	2,780
Urban	15.4	36.5	11.5	63.4	510
Education					
Non-literate ^a	18.6	52.9	6.9	78.5	377
Less than 5 years	20.2	48.1	7.3	75.6	1,164
5-9 years	20.8	39.5	8.8	69.1	1,470
10 or more years	19.1	33.6	7.8	60.5	279
Religion					
Hindu	19.3	42.2	8.9	70.4	1,770
Muslim	25.5	35.1	4.6	65.2	72
Christian	22.7	43.5	7.6	73.8	350
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.5	46.3	7.1	73.9	1,066
Others	16.0	63.6	2.7	82.3	32
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	17.8	44.8	8.0	70.6	328
Scheduled Tribes	21.7	44.8	7.0	73.5	1,438
Other Backward Classes	18.5	43.7	11.4	73.7	827
Others	20.4	40.6	5.9	66.8	697
Sikkim	20.2	43.6	8.0	71.7	3,290

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

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE												
Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2012-13.												
Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20-29	15.4	21.4	3.5	40.2	19.2	43.0	7.9	70.0	17.6	34.0	6.0	57.6
30- 39	16.8	23.6	2.6	43.1	17.4	43.5	8.8	69.7	17.1	34.2	5.9	57.2
40-49	14.4	23.7	3.9	42.0	20.6	41.1	9.0	70.7	17.4	32.3	6.4	56.1
50+	18.5	28.1	5.5	52.1	22.1	37.3	6.3	65.7	20.3	32.6	5.9	58.7
Residence												
Rural	17.3	25.5	3.7	46.5	20.5	44.3	7.1	71.9	19.0	35.5	5.5	60.0
Urban	14.3	21.2	4.4	39.9	17.2	32.6	10.3	60.2	15.8	27.1	7.5	50.4
Education												
Non-literate ^a	17.8	32.5	6.2	56.6	20.3	42.1	7.5	69.8	19.5	38.9	7.1	65.5
Less than 5 years	17.6	25.5	4.0	47.1	20.8	42.3	8.6	71.7	19.0	32.8	5.9	57.7
5-9 years	15.9	23.1	3.2	42.3	20.0	41.5	7.2	68.7	17.9	32.1	5.2	55.2
10 or more years	15.6	20.1	3.3	38.9	17.8	39.8	9.0	66.6	16.6	29.7	6.1	52.4
Religion												
Hindu	15.8	25.0	4.2	45.0	18.8	43.0	8.0	69.8	17.3	34.4	6.2	57.9
Muslim	18.3	15.2	0.0	33.5	30.1	31.4	4.9	66.4	23.5	22.3	2.1	47.9
Christian	17.6	22.0	2.4	42.0	19.9	43.5	8.3	71.7	18.8	33.8	5.7	58.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.4	23.9	4.1	45.4	20.6	38.9	7.8	67.3	19.1	32.0	6.1	57.2
Others	14.5	40.2	3.3	57.9	16.6	36.5	6.5	59.7	15.2	39.0	4.3	58.5
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	17.4	29.9	4.5	51.9	16.7	45.0	8.2	69.9	17.1	37.7	6.4	61.2
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	24.5	3.5	44.5	19.4	40.0	7.6	67.0	18.1	33.0	5.8	56.8
Other Backward Classes	17.2	25.7	5.8	48.6	18.7	44.6	9.8	73.1	18.0	35.5	7.9	61.4
Others	15.3	20.5	2.2	38.0	22.7	38.7	6.2	67.7	19.0	29.6	4.2	52.8
Sikkim	16.5	24.4	3.9	44.8	19.7	41.4	7.9	69.0	18.2	33.4	6.0	57.5

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

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

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

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
North	86.5	13.0	73.3	4.8	56.5	3.6
West	83.8	5.4	70.4	2.8	56.0	3.0
South	83.2	21.4	83.9	15.0	71.7	11.7
East	79.3	14.4	62.5	8.2	49.6	5.5
Sikkim	82.9	13.0	71.7	8.0	57.5	6.0

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	33.4	41.5	10.7	85.6	41
20-29	18.0	44.2	8.8	71.0	284
30-39	19.0	55.7	5.4	80.2	84
40-49	12.9	77.2	0.0	90.1	8
Residence					
Rural	18.9	49.7	8.9	77.5	364
Urban	22.8	36.0	5.5	64.3	53
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	9.1	68.1	1.8	79.1	52
Less than 5 years	20.7	53.4	6.9	81.0	78
5-9 years	20.8	41.0	7.9	69.7	185
10 or more years	21.9	42.8	12.2	76.8	102
Religion					
Hindu	20.1	44.8	7.6	72.5	204
Muslim	36.5	47.0	0.0	83.5	6
Christian	6.7	55.9	8.9	71.5	43
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.4	47.7	9.3	78.4	162
Others	51.4	0.0	0.0	51.4	2
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	18.1	47.4	10.6	76.1	32
Scheduled Tribes	19.6	50.3	6.5	76.5	197
Other Backward Classes	13.4	50.7	9.9	74.0	96
Others	26.9	36.1	8.6	71.5	92
Sikkim	19.7	46.8	8.2	74.7	417

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

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	94.9	3.6	1.5	1,229
30 - 39	86.5	8.8	4.7	1,102
40 - 49	81.9	9.5	8.6	810
50 - 59	73.1	12.9	14.1	609
60 +	70.9	14.0	15.1	678
Residence				
Rural	83.0	10.0	7.0	3,712
Urban	86.8	5.1	8.1	716
Education				
Non-literate ^a	79.8	10.6	9.6	784
Less than 5 years	81.2	11.1	7.8	920
5-9 years	85.0	8.2	6.8	1,565
10 or more years	87.0	6.8	6.2	1,159
Religion				
Hindu	83.7	8.5	7.7	2,335
Muslim	89.9	4.2	5.9	57
Christian	80.6	11.8	7.7	397
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.4	8.9	6.7	1,589
Others	94.1	1.5	4.4	50
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	82.9	9.0	8.1	417
Scheduled Tribes	84.5	8.8	6.7	1,957
Other Backward Classes	81.9	9.1	9.0	1,114
Others	85.8	8.1	6.1	940
Sikkim	84.0	8.7	7.3	4,428

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

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

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
North	86.8	8.2	5.0	1,095
West	82.2	9.9	7.9	1,189
South	80.0	11.5	8.5	1,111
East	85.7	7.1	7.2	1,033
Sikkim	84.0	8.7	7.3	4,428

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Sikkim, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	92.9	5.7	1.4	1,708
30 - 39	87.6	7.5	4.9	1,272
40 - 49	80.5	9.8	9.7	805
50 - 59	74.1	11.1	14.9	666
60 +	68.2	15.5	16.3	564
Residence				
Rural	83.2	9.8	7.1	4,227
Urban	88.2	5.1	6.8	788
Education				
Non-literate ^a	76.9	11.3	11.7	1,652
Less than 5 years	82.8	9.6	7.6	707
5-9 years	88.2	7.4	4.4	1,533
10 or more years	90.3	6.0	3.7	1,123
Religion				
Hindu	83.9	7.8	8.3	2,594
Muslim	83.1	4.6	12.3	46
Christian	83.9	7.2	8.9	471
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.2	10.3	4.5	1,874
Others	93.3	3.0	3.7	30
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	84.8	6.1	9.1	452
Scheduled Tribes	85.5	9.3	5.2	2,336
Other Backward Classes	81.9	8.9	9.1	1,254
Others	85.0	7.8	7.2	973
Sikkim	84.4	8.6	7.0	5,015

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases**TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES**

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
North	85.5	9.8	4.7	1,240
West	84.2	9.0	6.8	1,331
South	79.4	10.7	9.8	1,246
East	86.8	6.4	6.8	1,198
Sikkim	84.4	8.6	7.0	5,015

** Unweighted cases

Table 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

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

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured*	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18-29	61.3	15.7	17.3	4.3	1.2	0.3	1,243	1,249
30 - 39	46.6	16.3	23.5	9.3	2.9	1.3	1,111	1,120
40 - 49	38.3	16.4	24.9	12.0	4.7	3.7	815	819
50 - 59	34.7	13.6	26.6	14.8	6.3	4.0	613	616
60 +	32.6	12.6	23.8	15.6	10.3	5.1	681	683
Residence								
Rural	46.6	15.4	21.9	9.6	4.0	2.5	3,741	3,757
Urban	43.1	14.8	23.9	11.2	5.1	1.9	722	730
Education								
Non-literate ^a	41.4	14.5	23.0	12.0	5.9	3.2	791	794
Less than 5 years	44.6	14.1	23.7	9.9	3.7	4.0	926	930
5-9 years	49.4	15.0	20.1	9.8	3.9	1.8	1,575	1,582
10 or more years	44.4	16.8	24.0	9.2	4.1	1.4	1,171	1,181
Religion								
Hindu	49.8	14.6	20.5	9.6	3.7	1.9	2,355	2,367
Muslim	55.2	7.9	27.9	5.3	3.6	0.0	58	58
Christian	45.7	14.7	21.1	10.0	5.6	2.8	399	402
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.2	16.8	25.6	11.2	5.0	3.3	1,598	1,606
Others	53.2	16.4	23.2	4.2	3.0	0.0	53	54
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	46.3	15.4	20.9	13.1	4.0	0.4	421	427
Scheduled Tribes	40.8	15.6	24.6	10.7	5.4	2.9	1,974	1,982
Other Backward Classes	50.8	15.4	20.4	8.0	3.2	2.3	1,124	1,130
Others	48.6	14.5	21.3	9.7	3.5	2.4	944	948
Sikkim	45.7	15.3	22.4	10.0	4.3	2.4	4,463	4,487

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

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

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured*	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
North	41.3	16.0	25.2	10.0	3.5	4.0	1,098	1,102
West	50.9	15.4	18.9	8.6	4.0	2.3	1,193	1,193
South	51.0	14.8	20.5	8.5	3.2	1.9	1,132	1,144
East	40.0	15.1	24.9	12.5	6.1	1.4	1,040	1,048
Sikkim	45.7	15.3	22.4	10.0	4.3	2.4	4,463	4,487

** unweighted cases

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

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

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

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18-29	73.8	11.2	11.8	2.1	0.8	0.4	1,734	1,741
30 - 39	54.1	13.3	18.7	8.1	3.3	2.4	1,280	1,282
40 - 49	40.3	13.6	22.4	11.1	7.0	5.6	813	814
50 - 59	31.2	14.4	24.8	14.8	8.9	6.0	667	668
60 +	29.6	11.6	27.7	12.9	10.0	8.2	567	570
Residence								
Rural	53.8	12.6	17.3	8.1	4.6	3.6	4,263	4,274
Urban	51.6	12.5	22.5	7.2	3.8	2.4	798	801
Education								
Non-literate ^a	38.7	13.0	23.8	12.2	6.7	5.7	1,661	1,667
Less than 5 years	50.3	12.6	19.7	7.4	4.9	5.1	713	714
5-9 years	60.9	12.6	15.5	6.4	2.7	1.9	1,545	1,547
10 or more years	63.8	12.1	15.4	4.3	3.5	1.0	1,142	1,147
Religion								
Hindu	57.6	12.2	17.6	7.0	3.8	1.8	2,618	2,625
Muslim	55.8	16.1	17.7	5.2	0.0	5.3	46	46
Christian	53.8	14.2	16.8	6.2	4.5	4.6	475	478
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.7	12.7	20.4	9.6	5.6	4.9	1,891	1,895
Others	51.3	10.1	32.4	3.1	0.0	3.1	31	31
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	51.9	13.5	19.5	6.6	4.8	3.7	456	457
Scheduled Tribes	48.5	13.2	19.5	8.8	5.5	4.5	2,350	2,356
Other Backward Classes	58.9	11.3	16.7	7.2	4.1	1.9	1,267	1,273
Others	57.3	12.5	18.6	7.1	2.3	2.2	988	989
Sikkim	53.2	12.6	18.6	7.8	4.4	3.3	5,061	5,075

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

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

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Sikkim, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measure**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
North	45.9	13.5	21.0	9.0	5.2	5.4	1,245	1,246
West	56.2	12.4	17.5	7.3	3.8	2.9	1,345	1,348
South	60.4	10.2	15.1	6.6	5.0	2.8	1,267	1,272
East	50.8	14.4	19.2	9.0	4.2	2.6	1,204	1,209
Sikkim	53.2	12.6	18.6	7.8	4.4	3.3	5,061	5,075

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

Background characteristics	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	17.2	24.6	58.0	0.2	482
30 - 44	6.9	13.3	79.3	0.6	1,560
45 - 59	5.4	13.6	80.7	0.3	1,281
60 +	4.5	10.8	83.9	0.8	835
Residence					
Rural	5.7	14.2	79.6	0.4	3,426
Urban	11.0	14.6	73.7	0.7	732
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate ^a	5.6	12.8	81.2	0.3	991
Less than 5 years	4.5	13.7	81.3	0.5	901
5-9 years	5.8	15.8	78.2	0.2	1,354
10 or more years	12.7	14.0	72.2	1.1	912
Religion					
Hindu	7.4	14.2	77.8	0.6	2,178
Muslim	10.3	5.9	83.8	--	47
Christian	5.6	13.1	80.2	1.1	373
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.2	15.2	77.3	0.3	1,533
Others	10.7	10.7	78.6	--	27
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	7.5	15.8	75.9	0.7	389
Scheduled Tribes	7.4	14.2	77.9	0.4	1,918
Other Backward Classes	5.9	12.5	80.9	0.7	1,021
Others	8.3	15.8	75.6	0.3	830
Sikkim	7.2	14.3	78.0	0.5	4,158

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

Table 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

District	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
North	9.2	15.9	74.8	0.0	1,029
West	5.7	15.2	78.9	0.2	1,060
South	8.0	17.1	74.9	0.0	1,028
East	3.8	8.8	85.8	1.6	1,041
Sikkim	7.2	14.3	78.0	0.5	4,158

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

HEALTH FACILITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
North	1,228	6,703	NA
West	2,418	16,369	NA
South	2,544	12,435	9,500
East	2,322	8,015	NA
Sikkim	2,166	11,099	9,500

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

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

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres				Labor room in current use ¹	Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water [#]	Toilet	Labor room			
North	66.7	86.7	86.7	93.3	100.0	15	17
West	76.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	21	22
South	85.7	81.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	21	21
East	81.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16	16
Sikkim	78.1	91.8	97.3	98.6	95.8	73	76

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. ¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHNSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
North	47.1	100.0	94.1	17
West	81.8	100.0	100.0	22
South	90.5	90.5	95.2	21
East	68.8	100.0	100.0	16
Sikkim	73.7	97.4	97.4	76

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

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

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
North	94.1	82.4	31.3	17
West	90.9	90.9	35.0	22
South	76.2	76.2	6.3	21
East	93.8	93.8	20.0	16
Sikkim	88.2	85.5	23.9	76

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

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

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer*	AYUSH Doctor*	Pharmacist	
North	60.0	33.3	0.0	NA	05
West	85.7	50.0	14.3	NA	07
South	60.0	66.7	20.0	NA	05
East	71.4	60.0	14.3	NA	07
Sikkim	70.8	52.9	12.5	NA	24

* Out of total medical officer. NA-Not Available

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
North	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	05
West	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	85.7	07
South	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	05
East	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	07
Sikkim	100.0	100.0	95.8	83.3	95.8	24

MO= Medical Officer.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	05
West	85.7	100.0	28.6	07
South	100.0	60.0	0.0	05
East	100.0	28.6	14.3	07
Sikkim	95.8	50.0	12.5	24

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
North	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	05
West	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	07
South	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	05
East	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	07
Sikkim	95.8	87.5	100.0	100.0	24

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
North	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South	01	NA	01	NA	01
East	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	01	NA	01	NA	01

NA- Not Available

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
North	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South	NA	01	01	NA	01
East	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	01	01	NA	01

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
North	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South	01	01	01	01	01
East	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	01	01	01	01	01

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

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

District	Number of DHs having:						Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area		
North	00	00	NA	01	01	01	01	01
West	01	01	NA	01	01	00	01	01
South	01	01	NA	01	01	01	01	01
East	01	00	NA	01	01	01	00	01
Sikkim	03	02	NA	04	04	03	03	04

NA Not available.

APPENDIX - A

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APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN SIKKIM

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APPENDIX - C

AGENCY DEVELOPED FOR CAPI SOFTWARE

Tech Mahindra Limited	Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081, Andhra Pradesh (Now Telangana) India
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APPENDIX - D

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APPENDIX - I

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX-J

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

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

APPENDIX - K

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

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SIKKIM



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