

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Assam



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



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 37,836 households from Assam during 2007-08. From these households, 30,243 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 9,286 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

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

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Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households and women is further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} psu in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

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

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

sample in the state.

These households' weights are computed separately for rural and urban areas. Considering sample and census currently married women aged 15-49 years and unmarried women aged 15-24 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

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

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

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

Village Questionnaire

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

Facility Survey Questionnaires

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

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 37,836 households, 30,243 ever-married women and 9,286 unmarried women in Assam. The response rates are 95.6, 93.9 and 87.2 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The lowest response rates for households are in Kamrup (90.5 percent), for ever-married women is in Golaghat (84.8

percent) and for unmarried women is in Nagaon and Haikandi (77.9 percent) (Table 1.1). As far as the demographic indicators of Assam are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio was 932 females per 1,000 males and except in Kamrup and North Cochar Hills, all other districts have sex ratio more than 900. Sex ratio is lowest in North Cachar Hills 883 females per 1,000 males and highest in Goalpara 955 females per 1,000 males (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards to accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 46.7 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 92.8 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Assam, 8.1 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village and 10.3 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC). One noticeable feature of Assam villages is that only 7.1 percent of them have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Assam only one out of 10 of the rural population are treated by doctors and it varies from 2.0 percent in Chirang to 24 percent in Karimgange. There were no doctors in the sampled villages of Bongaigaon and Barpeta districts. More than ninety percent of the villages (92.3 percent) in Assam have an Anganwadi worker. It is worth noting that around 90 percent of villages have ASHA in positions (Table 2.12).

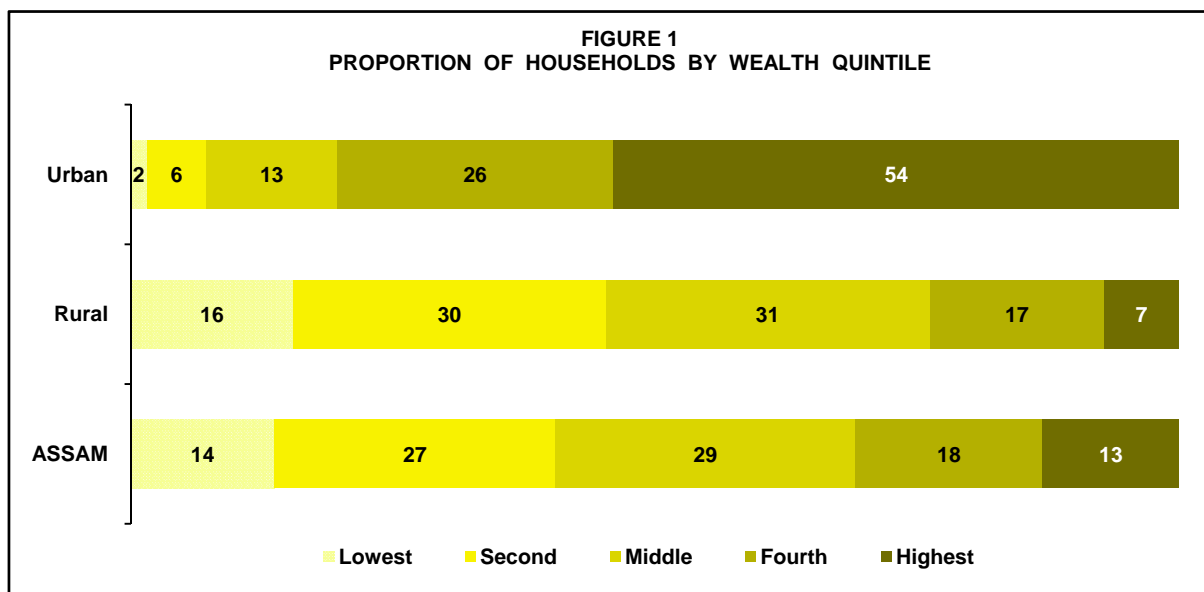
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 1,89,517 persons (Table 2.1) from 37,836 households (Table 2.8) in Assam covering all the twenty-seven districts of which 87.5 percent are in rural areas and the remaining (12.5 percent) in urban areas. In Assam, 69.4 percent of household heads are Hindus, 25.6 percent are Muslims and 4.6 percent are Christians. About 9.1 percent of household heads are females. The average household size in the state is 5 persons and there is marginal difference in rural and urban areas (0.5 percent point). Thirteen percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 29.5 percent belongs to scheduled tribes, 25.8 percent belongs to other backward classes. The median age of household head is 45 years (Table 2.7).

Only 37.1 percent households in Assam have electricity connection, 74.9 percent households have improved source of water, 24.0 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 15.1 percent of households use LPG for cooking, only 5.5 of the houses are pucca houses and 72.2 percent households have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). For the state of Assam, 22 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from a low of 8.9 percent in North Cachar Hills to a high of 33 percent in Chirang (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Assam 13.7 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 12.9 percent households are in the highest wealth quintile. In rural areas about half (45.8 percent) of the households are in the lowest or in the second wealth quintile and in urban areas more than three-fourths of the households (80.4 percent) are in the highest wealth quintile, as shown in Fig. 1.

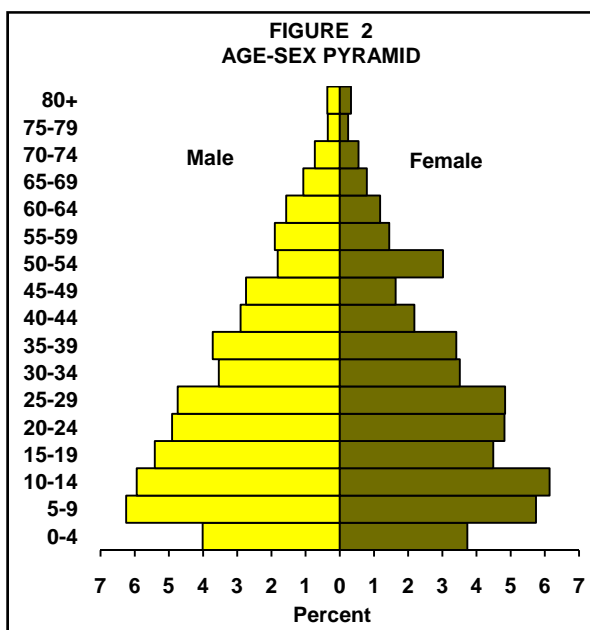


Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Assam is 924 females per 1000 males. The age-sex pyramid (Fig.2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with a shrinking base of 31.9 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 4.5 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years.

The remaining 63.7 percent of the population is in the 15-64 years age group. There are more children (32.6 percent) in rural areas than urban areas (25.6 percent) (Table 2.1).

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Assam are 26.9 years and 20.8 years respectively. In Assam 11 percent boys and 20.8 percent girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage. In Assam boys getting married below legal age at marriage is lowest in Darrang (3.9 percent) and girls getting married below legal age is lowest in Kamrup (7.5 percent) and highest for boys in Sonitpur (17.4 percent) and for girls in Dhubri (36.9 percent) (Table 2.3).



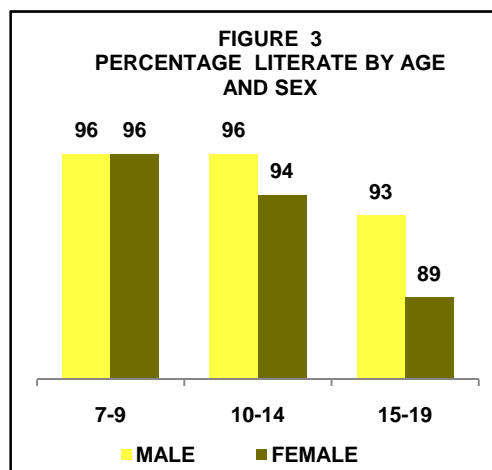
Literacy by Age and Sex

Twenty-two percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 28.5 percent for females and 16 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the age groups 7-9 years. There is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 1.5 and 3.1 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Fig. 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 21.2 percent stated that cost too much followed by 20.7 percent who cited that they were required for household work as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On

the other hand, 19.3 percent of boys cited they were required for outside work, followed by 17.9 percent who stated they were required for household work.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is less than 18 years for 35.3 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (36.2 percent) than in urban areas (15.9 percent). The proportions of husbands who are non-literate are lesser than that of women. One-third of women in Assam is illiterate (33.8 percent) and 17 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 26.1 percent. More than one-third of the ever married women (39.4 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 20.0 percent in each category (Table 3.1).



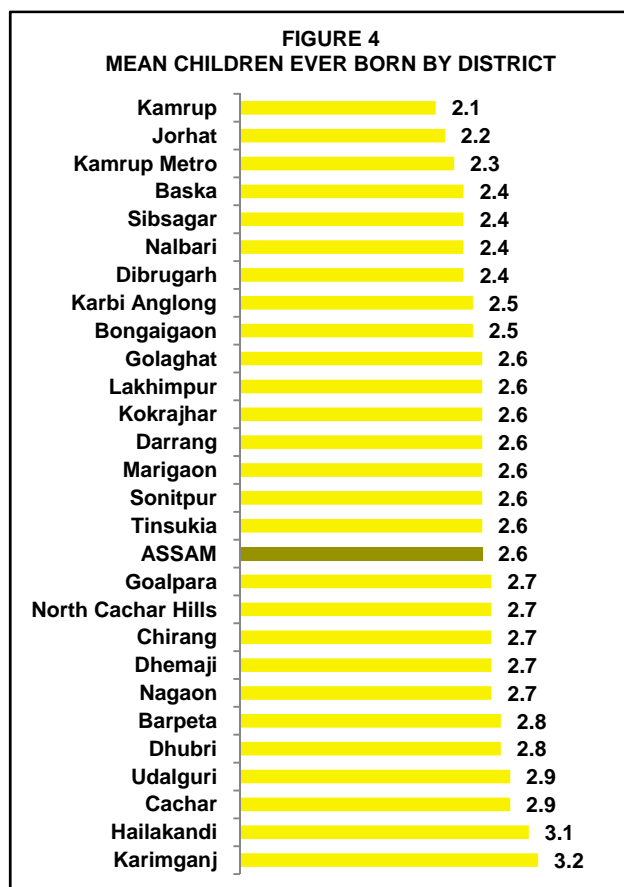
In Assam, 12.7 and 26.4 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 14.3 and 29.3 percent while in urban areas these are 1.4 and 5.2 percent respectively. Thirteen percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 7.8 percent in rural areas and 54.5 percent in urban areas (Table 3.1).

Mean Children Ever Born By Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.6 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.4 for non-literate and 1.7 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 3.8.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Fig.4 and it varies from 3.2 children in Karimgunj district to 2.1 children in Kamrup, while the state average is 2.6 children.

Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 35.7 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding



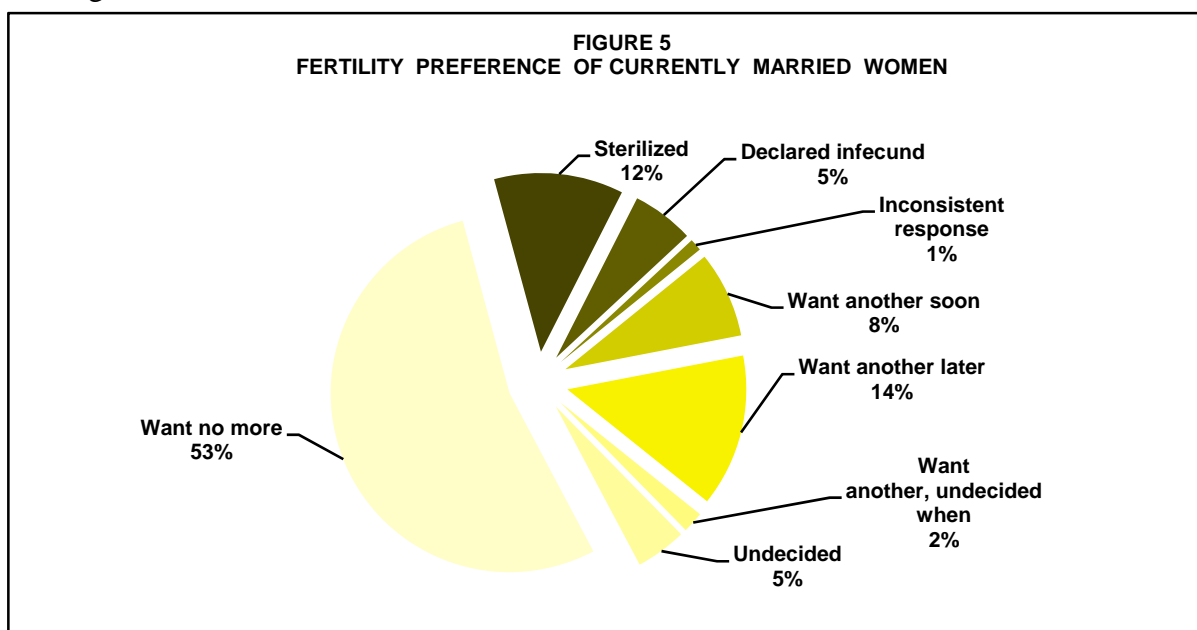
figures were 52 and 41.2 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (52.0 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (54.2 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (32.0 percent), and among older women between 30-39 years of age (66.2 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (14.7 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (13.1 percent), those belonging to other castes (41.1 percent) and younger women of 15-24 years (2.3, 14.9 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in Karimgunj district (49.5 percent) and lowest in Karbi Anglong district (11.1 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Assam, most of the outcomes (90.2 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 4.6 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and it varies from 2 percent in Bongaigaon to 10 percent in Cachar district (Table 3.7).

Fertility Intension and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, more than one-third of women (38.1 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 31.1 percent want a child, 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 11.8 and 40 percent respectively. Fourteen and two-third of the percent currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. More than half (53.6 percent) of currently married women want no more children, 7.8 percent want a child soon, 4.6 percent is undecided and 11.7 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 39.3 percent reported that sex of the child is up to god, 38.8 percent say it does not matter while 18.4 and 3.5 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 38.3 percent among currently married women with one child to 53.9 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.7).

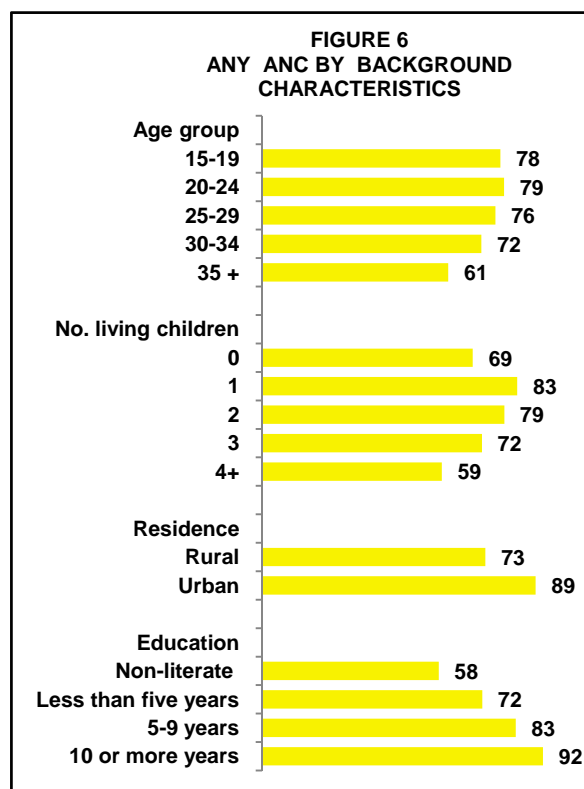
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

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

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Assam 74.3 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (83.5 percent) had received the service from a government health facility (Table 4.1).

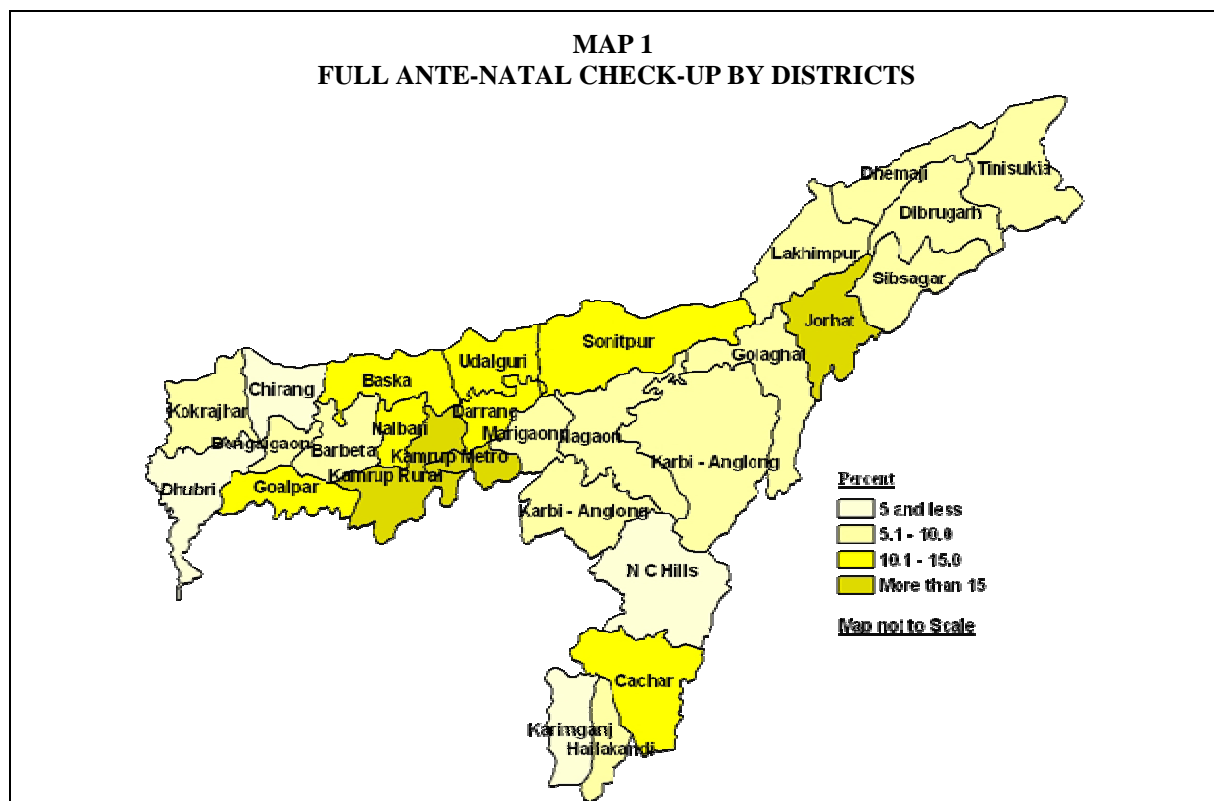
Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Fig.6. In Assam, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 83 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 57.6 percent among non-literate as against 100 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 91.6 percent among lowest wealth index as against 95.8 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is rural-urban gap of 16.4 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 89.2 percent among urban residents and 72.8 percent among rural residents.



The coverage of any ANC is highest in Kamrup (90.4 percent), followed by Bongaigaon, Udalgiri, Marigaon, Nagaon, Darrang, Barpeta, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Golaghat and North Cochar hills (70.8 to 89.2 percent) and lowest in Dubri district (47.7 percent). In all districts of Assam, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in Baska district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (98.4 percent) while Haikandi district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (38.9 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 45 percent (Table 4.5A) and 39.1 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Sixty-eight percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas 8.5 percent of the women received full ANC in Assam (Table 4.5B). The proportion of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 38.5 percent and 68.3 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. Kamrup district tops the districts percentage of women received full ANC, antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy, three or more antenatal care visits and at least one tetanus toxoid injection (20.6, 59.9, 69.1 and 87.7 percent respectively) (Table 4.6). The proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in North Cachar Hills district (2.7 percent). Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy and three or more antenatal care visits is lowest (20.6 and 22.1 percent respectively). Women in Kokrajhar district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (63.9 percent) and Karimganj (23.8 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. District-wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.



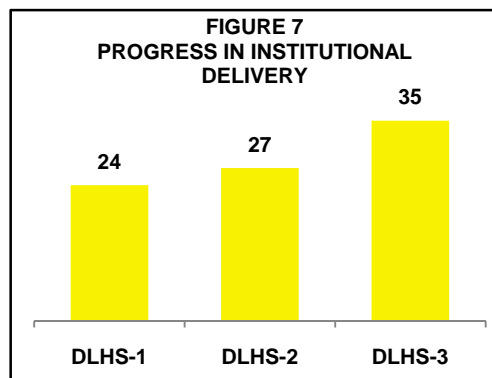
Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 42.4 percent had an abdominal examination, 47.5 percent had their weight measured, and 36.1 percent had their blood pressure checked. Urine and blood test were conducted for 33.7 and 28.9 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a

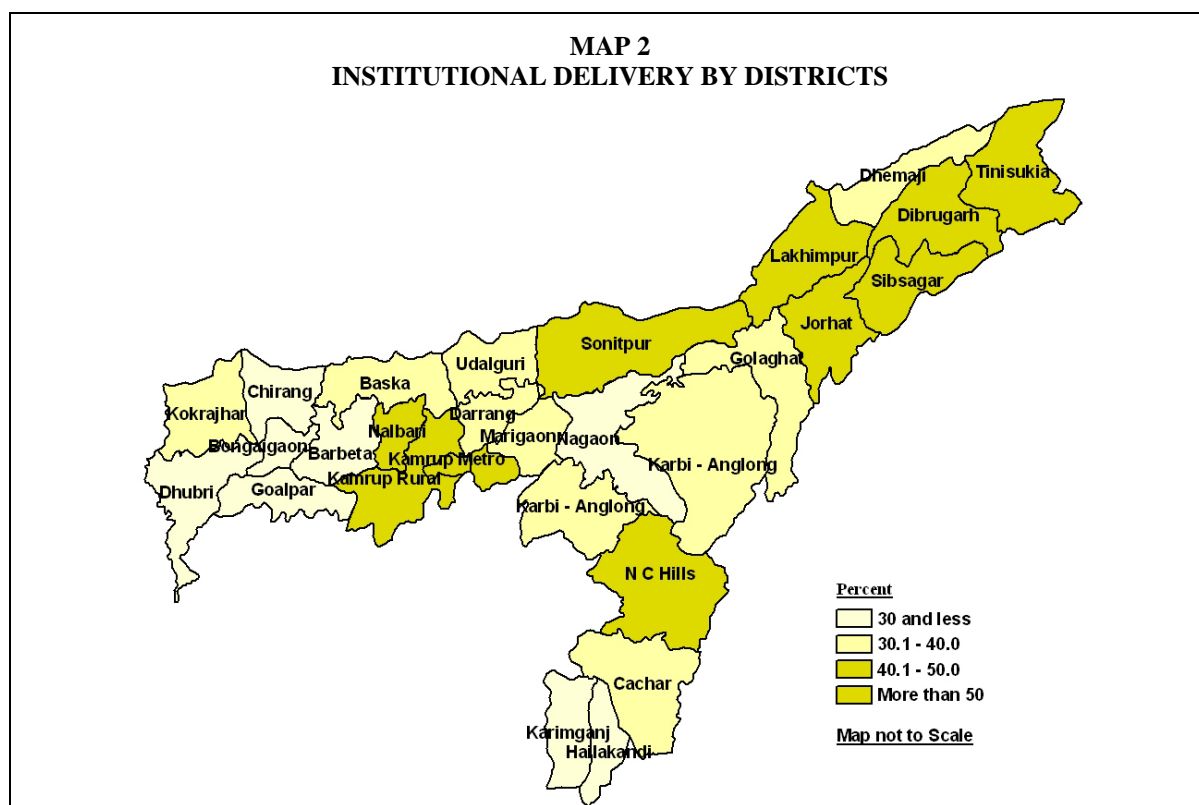
whole, only 9 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (29.8 percent) compared to rural areas (6.9 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (42.0 percent), women with 10 or more years of schooling (25.9 percent), and women belonging to other caste category (8.8 percent) (Table 4.3).

Institutional Delivery

In Assam, the institutional delivery improved progressively from 23.8 percent in DLHS-1 and 26.8 percent in DLHS-2 to 35.1 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Fig. 7.



About more than one-third of deliveries (35.1 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either in public or private institutions (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 15.9 percent in Dhubri district to 65.4 percent in Kamrup (Table 4.9). District-wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2



In Assam, 40 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing districts in terms of safe delivery are Dibrugarh (52.9 percent), Jorhat (54.4 percent), Sibsaagar (57.4), Kamrup Metro (62.5 percent) and 70.8 percent in Kamrup (Table 4.9). For 63.8 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were

not necessary (35.0 percent), no time to go to health facility (29.2 percent), and cost too much (18.0 percent) (Table 4.10).

In Assam, 25.1 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.2,243/-) as compared to private health facility (Rs.10,126/-). Almost half of the women (49.6 percent) who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.601/- (Table 4.8).

Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either did not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Assam, as much as 60.2 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 34.6 percent in Karbi Anglong (38.2 percent) to 83.7 percent in Karimganj district (Table 4.6). Forty-five percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Assam (Table 4.15).

About two-third of the women (67.8 percent) in Assam had faced at least one delivery complication. The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labor (55.8), premature labor (54.9 Percent), prolonged labor (28.9 percent) and excessive bleeding (15.6 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in rural areas (67.9 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (66.4 percent) (Table 4.11). Delivery complications vary from a low of 49.9 percent in Sonitpur to a high of 90.6 percent in Karimganj district (Table 4.15).

Two-fifth of women (42.8) in Assam had post-delivery complications. The major types of post delivery complication are lower abdominal pain (60.6 percent), high fever (44.9 percent) and excessive bleeding (23.5 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, near half of them (46.3 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. Nearly one-third of newborns (30.4 percent) during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborn to women of urban residents, newborn to women educated up to 10 or more years, belonging to other backward classes and newborn to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about three-fourth (74.3 percent) received from a government health facility and 19.4 percent received from private facility (Table 5.1).

Eighty-seven of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004, were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts with almost 86 percent of children being fed with colostrum in all 21 districts while in remaining districts it is in the range of 36.6, 57.4 and 64.9 percent in North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Karimganj respectively (Table 5.5).

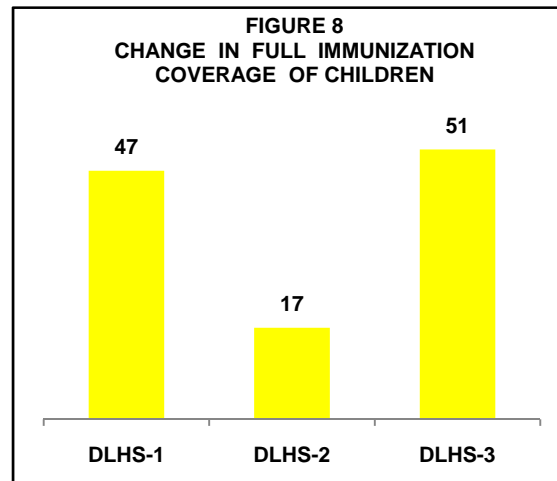
Less than two-third of women (64.9 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Hailakandi district (17.0 percent) and most widely practiced in Baska (88.8 percent). Ninety-three percent of women initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 68.7 percent in Hailakand to 100.0 percent in Darrang (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 92.7 and 7.3 percent respectively.

Seventy-seven percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Assam is very short with only 5.1 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 5.8 months, 7.1 months and 9.2 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving children below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 60.1 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from immunization card or by asking the women in case the card was not shown. For 59 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Fifty-one percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. Only 11.3 percent of children have not received any kind of immunization at all (Table 5.6).

The coverage of full immunization dropped by 30 percentage points from 46.7 percent in DLHS-1 to 17.2 percent in DLHS-2. However, there is a rapid increase of thirty-four percentage point from 17.2 percent in DLHS-2 to 50.7 percent in DLHS-3, as depicted in Fig. 8.



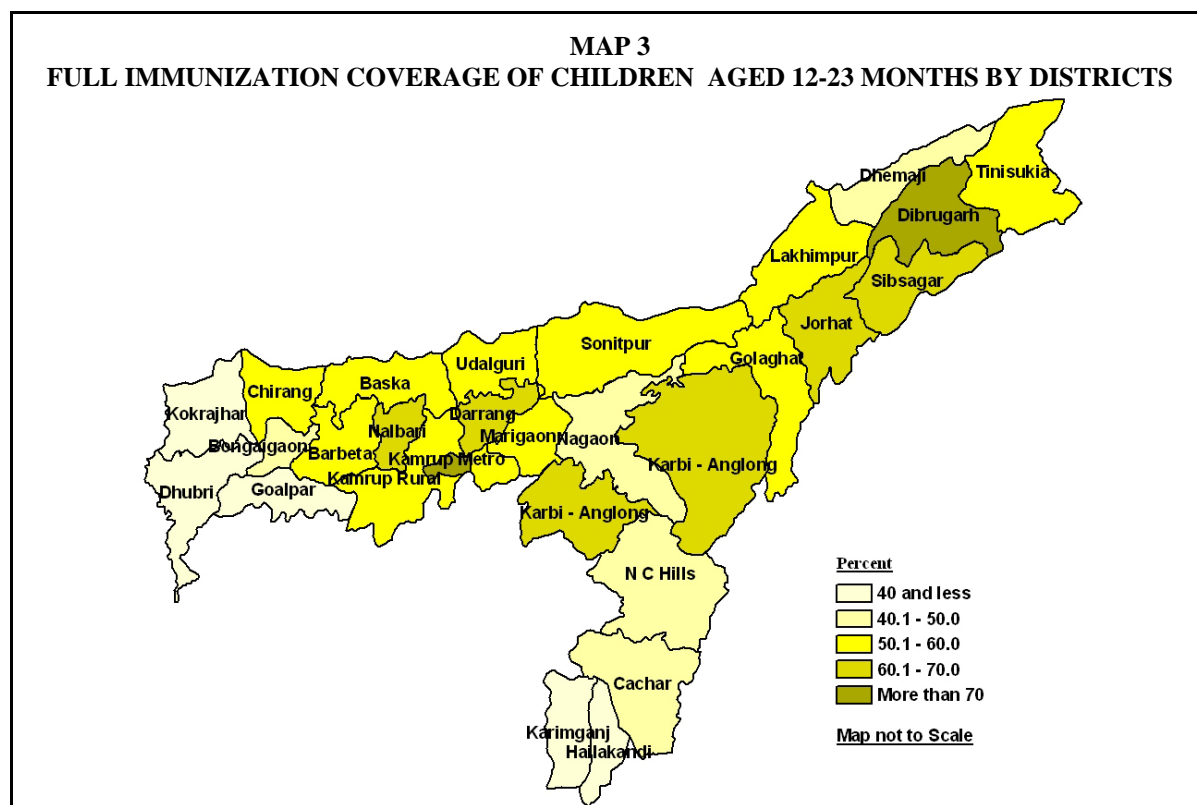
Full immunization coverage would have been well above 50 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 78.7 to 60.3 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 85.2 to 64.8 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage

is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 5 percentage points. Girls (50.3 percent) are slightly less likely than boys (51 percent) to be fully vaccinated.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Two-fifths of children whose mothers are illiterate and forty-five percent of children in the lowest wealth index are fully vaccinated

compared with 66.2 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years of schooling and 68.8 percent of children from households in the middle wealth index (Table 5.6).

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



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 26 percent in Dhubri to 88 percent in Dibrugarh district. Kamrup Metro (77.1 percent) and Nalbari (69.2 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 70 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Kokrajhar (35.3 percent) and Hailkandi (36.9 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated, much below the state average of 50.7 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in most of the districts of Assam is above 80 percent except in Kokrajhar (66.8 percent). All children in Dibrugarh, Sonipat, Sibsagar, Kamrup and Nalbari district have received BCG vaccination. The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Dubri district (41.8 percent) and highest in Didrugarh district (94.2 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT is the lowest in Dubri district (39.1 percent) while the coverage of third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in Hailakandi district (47.8 percent).

As regards the place of immunization, twenty-nine percent received vaccination from government hospital/dispensary/UHC/UHP/UFWC/CHC/rural hospital/mobile clinic/*anganwadi* or ICDS centre/pulse polio centre/ ayush hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre. Sub-centre (49.4 percent) and primary health centre (PHC) (19.1 percent) are sought as a place for vaccination of children (Table 5.8).

In Assam, 49.9 and 16.5 percent of children between ages 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of vitamin A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children

whose mother's education is 10 or more years (65.0 percent), children from rich households (76.9 percent), children from other caste groups (45.7 percent), and children at first birth order (56.7 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vit.-A than children of non-literate mothers (41.0 percent), children from poorest households (45.0 percent), scheduled caste children (50.8 percent), and children of four or more birth order (37.4 percent).

In seven districts of Assam, namely Karimganj (21.9 percent), Hailkandi (22.3 percent), Cachar (26.4 percent), Dibrugarh (34.5 percent), Goalpara (38.4 percent), Bongaigaon and North Cachar Hills (49.7 percent each), the coverage of Vit.-A, is below the state average of 49.8 percent. In Baska, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nalbari, Kamrup and Karbi Anglong, the coverage of Vit.-A, is above 70 percent (Table 5.7).

Only Sixteen percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Assam. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from rich households are more likely to receive Hep.-B injection than children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from poorest households (Table 5.9).

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

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

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Assam, a sizable percentage (50.0 and 80.5 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. Only eleven percent of women are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Fifty-eight percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought treatment while thirty-five percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Forty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea sought treatment from private health facility and 45.9 percent sought treatment from a government health facility (Table 5.11).

About two-fifths of women (40.1 percent) are aware of danger signs of ARI in Assam. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 21 to 71 percent. Seventy percent of women are aware of pain in chest and productive cough, difficulty in breathing, (44.4 percent), wheezing/whistling (24.6 percent) and rapid breathing (21.4 percent) (Table 5.12).

Twelve percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Sixty-six percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a private (51.5 percent) or government health facility (43.5 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from one percent in Nagaon to 9.3 percent in Karimganj district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who received treatment is lowest in Nagaon

(0.0 percent) and highest in Sonitpur district (82.4 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 1.9 percent in Darrang to 21.7 percent in Karimganj district. Children suffering from ARI or fever who sought advice/treatment ranges from 50.0 percent in North Cachar Hills to 94.1 percent in Baska.

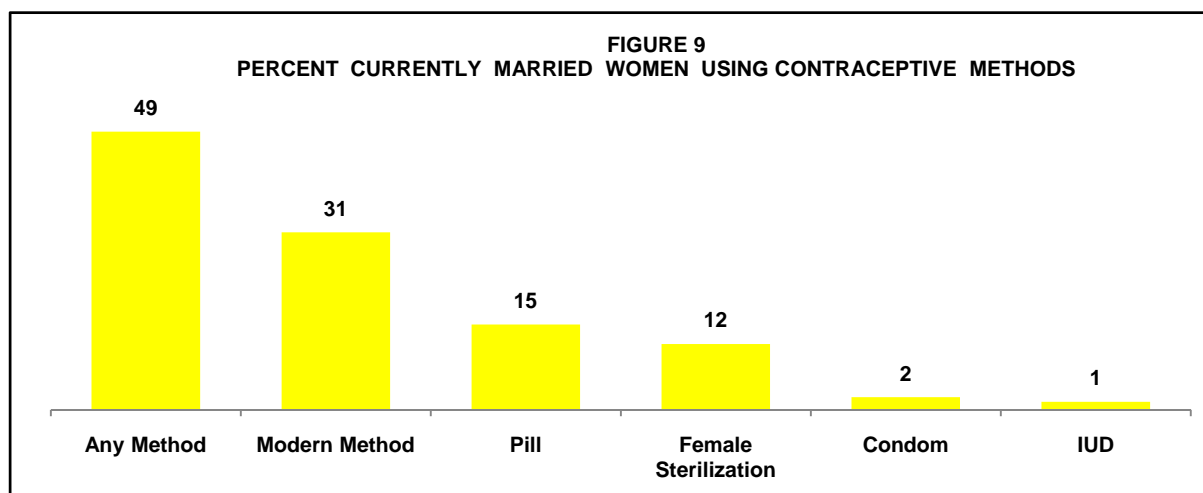
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Assam (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Assam. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 92 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (11.1 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Assam (Table 6.3).

Two-thirds of currently married women in Assam had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 45 percent and 48.2 percent had ever used traditional method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 11.5 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/nirodh is ever used by only 6.6 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 29.8 and 3.2 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 7.3 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 66.6 percent and urban 73.9 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is marginally higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Fig. 9) that 48.6 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method (31 percent), mostly female sterilization (11.5 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by less than three percent of currently married women's husbands. Four in five women between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).

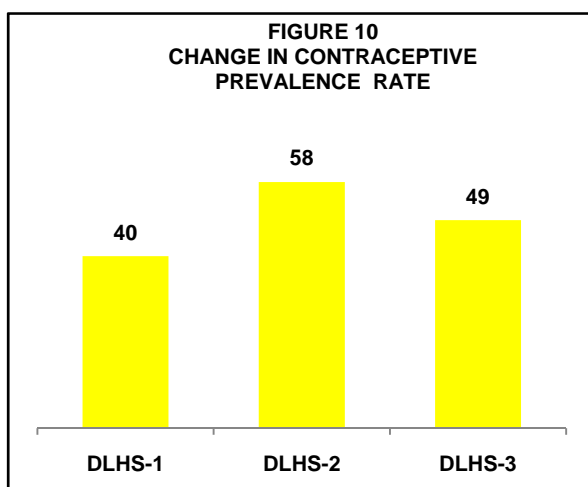


Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Thirteen percent of women between 30-34 years, 17.8 percent of women between 35-39 years and 21 percent of women between 40-44 years have been found to have undergone sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A).

Mean age of women at sterilization is 28 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 29.1, 38.8 and 32.1 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 81.9 percent of the total users and 71.9 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 40.2 percent in DLHS-1, it improved from 57.5 percent in DLHS-2. But it decreased slightly high by 8.9 percent points from 57.5 percent during DLHS-2 to 48.6 percent in DLHS-3 (Fig.10).

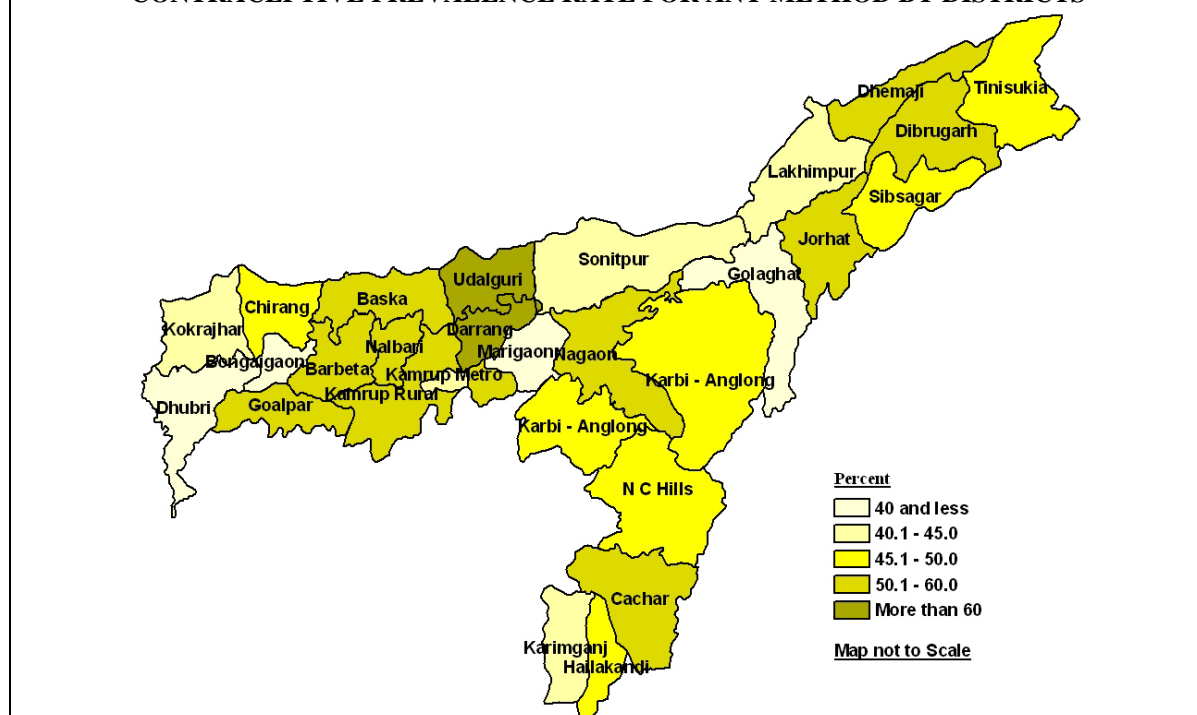


The prevalence of female sterilization in Dubri district (2.2 percent) is much below the state average of 11.5 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in Tinsukia district (32.9 percent). In Assam, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively high, with more than two percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in Nalbari, Baska and Darrang district (29.8, 24.3 and 21.4 percent respectively). Condom use is highest in Hailakand district with 4.9 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Golaghat district (26.8 percent) and is the highest in Darrang (61.9 percent). CPR for any method is less than 35 percent in Dhubri, Marigaon, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar and Lakhimpur district. While in Cachar, Goalpara, Jorhat, Nagaon, Nalbari and Darrang, CPR for any method is ranging from 51 percent to 62 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted in Map 4.

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 77.5 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 26.9 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Forty-one percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 26.8 percent in Kokrajhar to 63.5 percent in Nagaon district (Table 6.9).

In Assam, 40.5 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 84 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

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

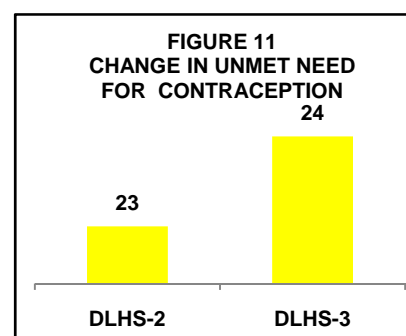


In Assam 11.1, 23.7 and 9.1 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 12.4, 11.7 and 14.2 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by sterilized women are abdominal pain (55.6 percent), weakness/inability to work (43.3 percent) followed by dizziness (33.8 percent) and body ache/backache (32.1 percent) as shown in the Table 6.10.

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main cited reason is related to fertility (64.6 percent), while 13.1 percent mentioned side-effects and 22.3 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 20-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Four percent of non-user currently married women aged 15-49 years intend to adopt limiting and 3.9 percent spacing method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 41.6 percent want to use it within 12 months and 16.8 percent want to use it after 12 months. However, two-fifth of women (41.6 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

In Assam, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 23.6 percent, slightly lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (22.5 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 (23.6 percent) has little increased by 0.6 percentage points as shown in the Fig. 11. The unmet need for limiting is 18.2 percent and the unmet need for spacing 5.4 percent (Table 6.15).

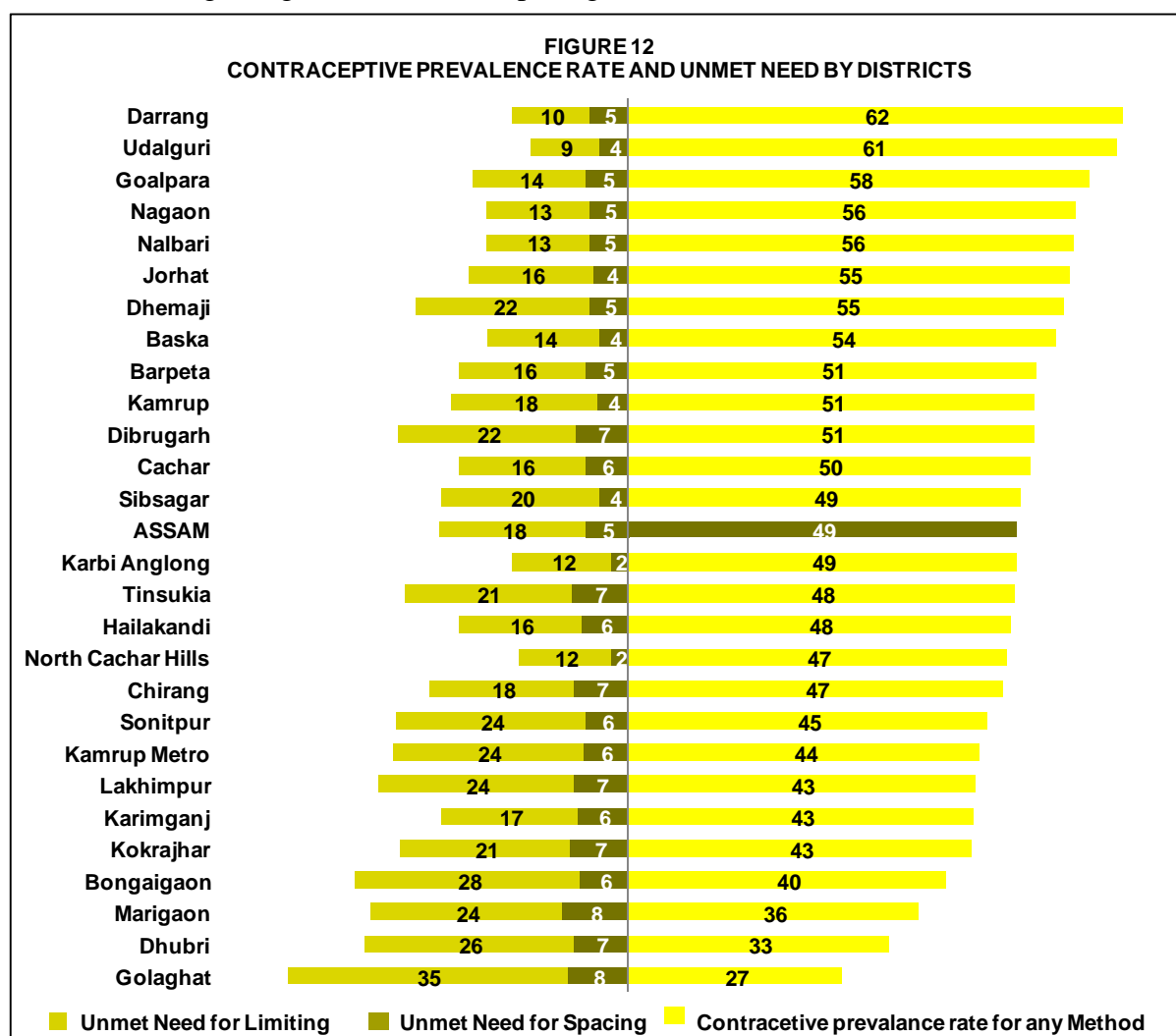


Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 18.9 percent for women belonging to scheduled caste, 19.6 percent among age group 15-19 years, 5.6 percent for rural women, 4.5 percent for women with one living child and 5.9 percent for women in the lowest wealth index (Table 6.15).

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 18.2 percent in the state; it is the highest, 35 percent in Golaghat district, and lowest in Udalguri district (8.5 percent) (Table 6.16). Fig. 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 42.6 percent in Golaghat, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Udalguri district (12.1 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 2.2 percent in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills district each to a high of 8.4 percent in Marigaon district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12. Similar to the state pattern, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.

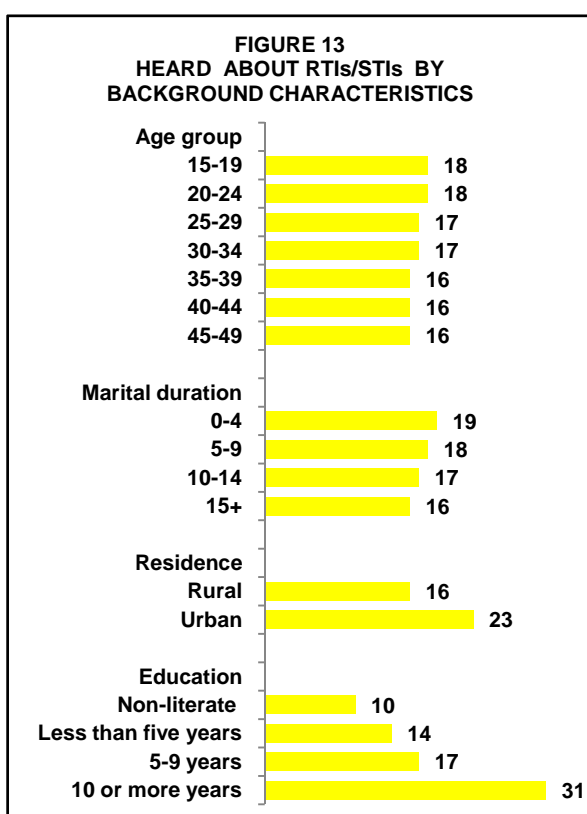


REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

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

Among ever married women between 15-49 years, 21 percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems; largely painful periods (52.1 percent) followed by irregular periods (36.9 percent), scanty bleeding (13.9 percent) and prolonged bleeding (9.7 percent) invariant of the background of the women (Table 7.1). Less than one-fifth of ever married women (16.8 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (23.2 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (31.4 percent), women married to more educated husbands (25.8 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (28.1 percent) compared to rural women (15.9 percent), non-literate women (9.9 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (10.5 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (11.5 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Fig. 13.



In Assam relatives/friends are the major source of RTIs/STIs information (70.1 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are television (23.6 percent), radio (22.3 percent), print media and health personnel (14.6 percent each), from other sources (5.2 percent), leaders/community meetings (5 percent). Only one percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education program (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 50.6, 43.9, 37.5, 21.7, 17.6, 16.8 and 4.0 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe delivery, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and other respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Twenty-seven percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 14.4 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 9.7, 7.2 and 2.4 percent of women have pain in lower abdomen not related to period, itching or irritation over vulva, and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). More than three-fourth of women (77.1 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having

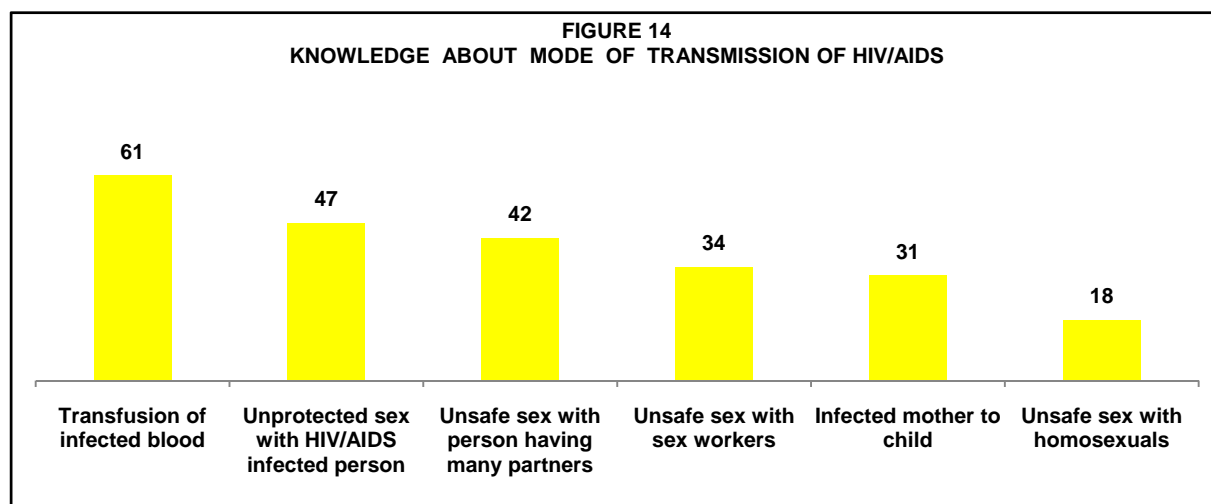
RTIs/STIs symptoms; about one-third of women (35.3 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (53.3 percent) or private doctors (31.1 percent) (Table 7.5).

Karbi Anglong and Haikandi are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 3.8 and 67.6 percent heard of it. The three districts where the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 50.0 percent are Karimganj, Cachar, and Hailakandi. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Karbi Anglong district (7.1 percent) and the highest in Barpeta district (31.2 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is least in North Cachar Hills district (14.5 percent) and is the highest in Golaghat district (41.9 percent). Only 22.3 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Chirang while 57.9 percent of women in Karbi Anglong district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Fifty-four percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Assam are Radio (59.2 percent), and TV (57.6 percent). Forty-four percent of women have heard about it from their Relatives/friends, 27.8 percent from print media, 13.1 percent from health personnel, 11.1 percent from cinema and 7.8 percent of women have heard it from their husbands. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, leaders/community meetings (4.9 percent) and school and adult education programme (1.6 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are transfusion of infected blood (60.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (46.8 percent), unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (42.4 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (33.7 percent), mother to child (31.2 percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (18.0 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Fig.14. Less than thirty percent of women in Chirang district have heard about HIV/AIDS (27.6 percent) while in Kamrup, 79.2 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, only 31.2 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. Nalbari, Sibsagar, Chirang and Karbi Anglong are the districts where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 40.0 percent. Only 3.7 percent of women in Hailakandi district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risk of getting infected through blood constitute 35.6 percent, avoid sex with homosexual (33.0 percent), using condom correctly in each sexual act (29.0 percent), abstain from sex (27.0 percent) and avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS (21.2 percent) (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Dhubri district (17.6 percent) and highest in Sibsagar (49.4 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 25.9 percent of them. This misconception is more among young women aged 15-19, rural, among less educated women and women in the second wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by stepping on others urine/stool, sharing food, sharing clothes, hugging and shaking hand, are 21.8, 20.5, 16.4, 11.7 and 9.2 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, about one-third of ever married women (36.2 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested (Table 7.11). More than half of the women in Bongaigaon and North Cachar Hills district know the place for testing and only 22.5 percent of women in Dhubri are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than seventy percent of women (71.9 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/ dispensary followed by 15.7 percent reporting private hospital/clinic as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Less than one percent of ever married women have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 53.5 percent have done it during the last one year period and 46.5 percent one or more years ago (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLINESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 2.7 and 2 percent respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years. Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 56.6 percent of ever married women reported to have experience of problems in conceiving for the first time, 17.6 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 9.4 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). All the districts in Assam where the infertility problem among ever married women is less than 5 percent have either primary or secondary infertility problem (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 1.6 percent of them are childless. Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1.5 and 1.3 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively (Table 7.15).

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 74 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 76.3 percent for primary sterility and 70.5 percent for secondary sterility. Treatment seeking behavior varies by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem (Table 7.16). Over four-fifths of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in Bongaigaon, Darrang, Chirang, Kamrup, Nalbari and North Cachar Hills. Twenty-one percent of women in Assam have menstruation related problems ranging from 15.1 percent in Goalpara to 29.3 percent in Barpeta district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

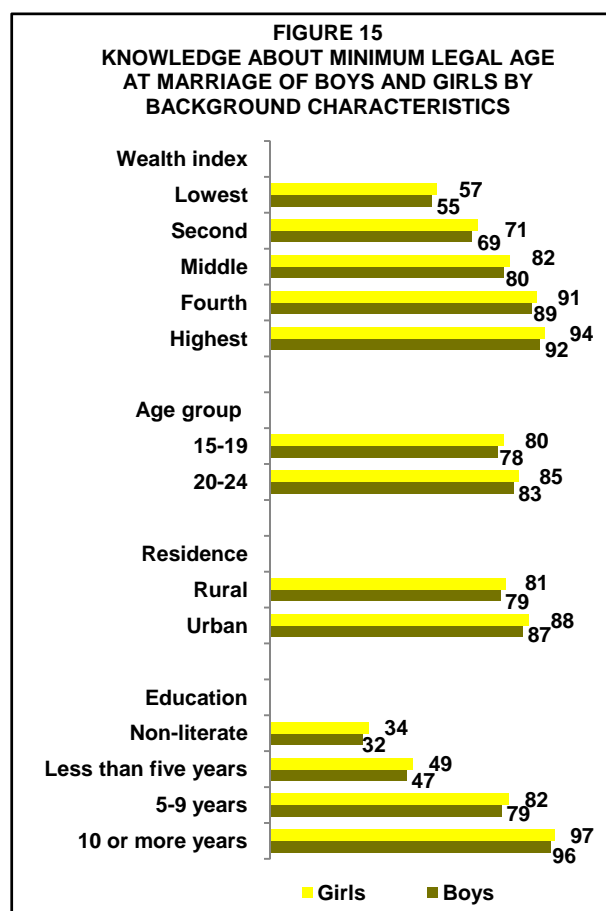
The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning,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

In all 9,286 unmarried women were interviewed in Assam, of which 62.9 percent were in age between 15-19 years and the remaining were between 20-24 years. In rural areas, unmarried women in the later age group is 36.3 percent as against 41.7 percent in urban areas. About three-fifths of the unmarried women (38.3 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 56.5 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Sixty-eight percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more than 2 times less likely to be aware of Family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.2). Little less than two-fifth (37.9 percent) of women was of the opinion that family life education should be given by aged 12-14 years. About 37.8 percent of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education after reaching eighth standard while 33.3 percent felt it is important to introduce by 10 or above standards (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 81.8 percent of unmarried women felt that parents should provide them family life education, while 52.8 of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide family life education and 41 percent of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by brother or sister or sister in law (Table 8.3). Nineteen percent of the women said that it should be provided by friends and partner. Only 8.1 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts are ideal sources to provide such education.

More than one-fourth of the unmarried women (27.8 percent) in Assam had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (84.4 percent), followed by other sources (15.6 percent) and 8.0 percent had received Family Life Education from a youth club (Table 8.4).



It has been observed that around 81.8 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Eleven

percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 88.4 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (96.8 percent).

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

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. About one-fourth of unmarried women age 15-24 (28.3 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Eighty-three percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while 19.7 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of no period, frequent of short periods and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Ninety percent unmarried women used clothes while 16.0 percent used sanitary napkins, another 5.2 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraception is an integral component of Family Life Education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. Around one-third (32.0 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 79 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, three-fourth of women had knowledge of pills, 60 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while more than one-fourth of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that eighteen percent of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 29.3 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 61.1 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about half of them (47.7 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 25.8 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, more than eighty percent of women (84.1 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 22.2 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law, 13.0 percent had discussed with parents, 3.4 percent discussed with health care provider and 2.7 percent had discussed with teacher or at school or college (Table 8.10).

Fourteen percent of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Assam, Friends or relatives (52.5 percent) are the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular source of RTIs/STIs information is T.V (36.2 percent), Radio (30.5 percent), print media (30.2percent), and other adult education program or school teacher (9.5 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over two-fifth of unmarried women (45.8 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 43.7 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker, similarly 33.1 percent says that it can be transmitted through unsafe delivery, 29.1 percent say unsafe sex with homosexual, 27 percent say unsafe abortion. Another 13.5 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion and others (4.7 percent) (Table 8.12).

Less than three-fourths (72.3 percent) of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Sixty-five percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from T.V., 61.3 percent heard from radio, 51.7 percent unmarried women heard from Print media, 17 percent heard from cinema. Six percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel. Sixty-eight percent of unmarried women said that transfusion of blood, 49.1 percent said that unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons, 44.9 percent said that unsafe sex with persons who have many partners. One-third of women said that it can be transmitted from HIV/AIDS infected mother to child, by unsafe sex with sex worker (21.5 percent) (Table 8.14). Twenty percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with homosexual.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Seven to 24.3 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, kissing, sharing cloths, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Around half of unmarried women felt that it can be done by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (49.3 percent) or by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (34.1 percent) (Table 8.16). Thirty-one percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse, twenty-nine percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex, while twenty-seven percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). Two-fifth of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (94.7 percent), private hospitals (14.0 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (8.8 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (2.8 to 2.7 percent).

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

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSUs were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The

average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Assam are 4,864; 1,11,408 and 1,26,456 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 1,166 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services to these sampled villages were provided by 714 Sub-Centres, 195 PHCs and 83 CHCs.

About half of sampled villages (46.7 percent) have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 72.7 percent in Karbi Anglong district & 14.9 percent in Dhemaji (Table 9.2). Around 96.1 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 90.0 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In 50.6 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM, residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Assam, more than 60.0 percent of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter, in Dhubri, Barpeta, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh and North Cachar Hills whereas no ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter in Nalbari and Kamrup Metro districts. Out of the 377 Sub-Centres in government building, 22 percent (83 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 98 (26.0 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 40 (40.8 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 289 (76.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 79.8 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 646 (90.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Assam are adequately equipped. In all the 27 districts of Assam, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 52 percent in Karbi Anglong to 100 percent in Barpeta, Dibrugarh, North Cachar Hills and Kamrup Metro district each. 517 (72.4 percent) of the total 714 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 283 (39.6 percent) of the sampled 714 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 88.2 and 83.8 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Kamrup, (1 PHC), there are PHCs serving 13-15 sampled villages in the all districts of Assam (Table 9.6). There is Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in all the sampled PHCs except Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Hailakandi and Chirang. There are LMOs in position in 45 (23.1 percent) of the 195 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 178 (91.3 percent) of the 195 sampled PHCs. Hundred and thirteen PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (58.0 percent) and 97.4 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Only 177 (90.8 percent) of the 195 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO (Table 9.7). About two-third (65.6 percent) of the sampled PHCs is functioning on a 24 hour basis. Sixty-four percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centres, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. 112 sampled PHCs (57.4 percent) have regular power supply but only 155 (79.5 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 43.1 percent of the sampled PHCs, 72.3 percent have functional OTs and 84.4 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

One hundred thirty nine (71.3 percent) of the 195 total sampled PHCs in Assam have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 78 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. In all districts of Assam, PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month, whereas no sampled PHCs in Kamrup districts have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 86.7 percent of the sampled PHCs (169 of the 195 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 135 (69.2 percent) of the sampled 195 PHCs and Citizen's Charter was displayed in 138 (70.8 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC in Marigaon, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills, Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi, Chirang, Baska and Udalgiri which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist in position (Table 9.10). The proportion of sampled CHCs which have a Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Health Manager are 10.8, 20.5 and 9.6 percent respectively. In Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur, Jorhat and Kamrup Metro districts the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11). For the state as a whole, 9 (10.0 percent) of the sampled 83 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 32.5 percent of the sampled CHCs in Assam are designated as FRUs. Out of the 83 sampled CHCs, 20 (24.1 percent), 24 (88.9 percent) and 43 (51.8 percent) have functional OTs, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 83 CHCs, 69 (83.1 percent) of them have utilized untied funds (Table 9.12). In 65 (78.3 percent) of sampled CHCs, Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been constituted and 95.4 percent of Rogi Kalyan Samitis are monitored regularly.

**RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC
INDICATORS**

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED**Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Assam, 2007-08**

State/district	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Assam	37,836	33,121	4715	95.6	30,243	26,628	3,615	93.9	9,286	8,028	1,258	87.2
Kokrajhar	1,312	1,180	132	97.2	1,093	987	106	95.4	287	254	33	95.4
Dhubri	1,532	1,353	179	92.9	1,235	1,096	139	86.7	268	245	23	81.5
Goalpara	1,611	1,485	126	97.6	1,154	1,072	82	93.2	270	250	20	86.5
Bongaigaon	1,573	1,298	275	95.3	1,250	1,046	204	91.0	298	222	76	86.4
Barpeta	1,587	1,438	149	96.2	1,374	1,256	118	88.7	273	224	49	78.9
Kamrup	995	311	684	90.5	772	268	504	90.0	269	70	199	81.5
Nalbari	1,330	1,281	49	98.5	1,127	1,085	42	95.4	394	382	12	90.6
Darrang	1,299	1,204	95	96.2	936	860	76	89.6	215	204	11	84.7
Marigaon	1,563	1,506	57	94.7	1,235	1,184	51	90.1	321	309	12	83.6
Nagaon	1,571	1,400	171	95.9	1,220	1,090	130	89.2	367	318	49	77.9
Sonitpur	1,295	1,150	145	95.9	987	877	110	91.4	289	251	38	82.1
Lakhimpur	1,313	1,210	103	97.3	1,164	1,083	81	92.9	324	299	25	85.0
Dhemaji	1,591	1,494	97	96.4	1,332	1,253	79	93.0	410	385	25	92.6
Tinsukia	1,305	1,050	255	96.7	1,056	851	205	91.8	345	286	59	90.6
Dibrugarh	1,279	1,042	237	94.7	1,026	849	177	90.0	324	281	43	86.9
Sibsagar	1,306	1,176	130	96.7	1,072	966	106	90.8	366	319	47	85.7
Jorhat	1,320	1,089	231	97.8	1,048	895	153	97.5	334	284	50	94.6
Golaghat	1,011	934	77	91.9	806	740	66	84.8	291	267	24	82.7
Karbi Anglong	1,599	1,416	183	96.9	1,189	1,039	150	92.2	643	581	62	92.4
North Cachar Hills	1,563	1,048	515	94.7	1,139	741	398	90.4	519	326	193	84.7
Cachar	1,520	1,316	204	92.1	1,266	1,091	175	87.7	403	350	53	80.3
Karimganj	1,541	1,423	118	93.4	1,391	1,288	103	88.6	382	349	33	80.1
Hailakandi	1,563	1,439	124	94.7	1,334	1,233	101	91.7	339	306	33	77.9
Chirang	1625	1625	0	98.5	1231	1231	0	96.1	477	477	0	93.7
Baska	1322	1322	0	97.9	1093	1093	0	95.6	392	392	0	92.2
Kamrup Metro	1015	714	301	92.3	749	546	203	87.3	235	165	70	75.1
Udalguri	1295	1217	78	95.9	964	908	56	90.9	251	232	19	73.8

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORSBasic demographic indicators of Assam and its districts¹, Census 2001, India

State/district	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Assam	26,655	12.9	18.9	932	71.3	54.6	63.3
Kokrajhar	930	6.8	15.1	945	50.7	34.9	43.0
Dhubri	1,634	11.7	23.4	944	45.4	33.8	39.8
Goalpara	822	8.2	23.1	955	53.1	41.6	47.5
Bongaigaon	906	12.2	12.2	945	56.9	42.0	49.6
Barpeta	1,642	7.6	18.5	941	54.0	39.2	46.8
Kamrup	2,515	35.8	25.8	894	70.7	58.1	64.7
Nalbari	1,138	2.4	12.0	937	66.3	50.0	58.4
Darrang	1,504	4.9	15.8	943	53.3	38.6	46.2
Marigaon	776	4.9	21.3	945	53.9	42.5	48.4
Nagaon	2,315	12.0	22.3	939	56.5	45.4	51.1
Sonitpur	1,678	8.8	17.8	942	57.2	44.0	50.6
Lakhimpur	889	7.3	18.3	952	65.5	50.5	58.2
Dhemaji	569	6.9	18.9	936	62.9	46.7	55.1
Tinsukia	1,150	19.5	19.5	909	61.2	44.8	53.4
Dibrugarh	1,172	18.8	12.4	923	68.6	53.2	61.2
Sibsagar	1,053	9.2	16	926	71.2	58.6	65.2
Jorhat	1,009	12.2	15.8	903	56.9	42.0	49.6
Golaghat	946	8.4	14.2	929	66.8	52.8	60.1
Karbi Anglong	812	11.4	22.6	922	56.3	39.7	48.3
North Cachar Hills	186	31.2	23.5	883	64.7	49.6	57.6
Cachar	1,442	14	18.7	945	64.9	50.6	58.0
Karimganj	1,004	7.3	21.4	944	61.5	49.6	55.7
Hailakandi	543	8.4	20.9	933	56.1	41.8	49.2
Chirang*							
Baska*							
Kamrup Metro*							
Udalguri*							

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

¹ 1991-2001.² Females per 1,000 Males.

* Newly created districts.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.1
1-4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.8	5.1	4.6
5-9	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.3	9.1	9.1	9.2
10-14	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.3	11.6	13.0	10.4	10.0	10.7
15-19	9.9	10.4	9.4	9.9	10.5	9.3	9.8	9.7	10.0
20-24	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	10.8
25-29	9.6	9.1	10.1	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.5
30-34	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.3
35-39	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	8.1	7.6	8.6
40-44	5.1	5.6	4.5	4.9	5.4	4.4	6.3	6.8	5.7
45-49	4.4	5.3	3.4	4.2	5.1	3.2	5.7	6.7	4.6
50-54	4.8	3.5	6.3	4.8	3.3	6.3	5.3	4.6	6.0
55-59	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0
60-64	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
65-69	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
70-74	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
75-79	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Below 15	31.9	31.1	32.4	32.6	31.8	33.3	25.6	25.6	25.6
Number of Persons**	1,89,517	98,493	91,024	1,67,731	87,192	80,539	1,786	11,301	10,485
Sex ratio ¹	924	na	na	924	na	na	928	na	na

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

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 Males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/divorced/separated		
Total						
10-14	97.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,888
15-19	90.1	9.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	18,763
20-24	64.8	34.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	18,428
25-29	39.4	59.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	18,154
30-44	9.9	86.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	36,492
45-59	1.7	86.3	0.1	11.9	100.0	23,807
60+	1.0	63.3	0.2	35.5	100.0	13,593
Total	41.0	52.7	0.1	6.2	100.0	1,52,125
Male						
10-14	97.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,259
15-19	97.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,253
20-24	86.0	13.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	9,298
25-29	56.8	42.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	8,987
30-44	13.8	84.5	0.1	1.6	100.0	19,256
45-59	1.5	93.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	12,248
60+	0.9	85.4	0.1	13.6	100.0	7,744
Total	46.8	50.6	0.1	2.6	100.0	79,045
Female						
10-14	97.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,629
15-19	81.4	18.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,510
20-24	43.4	55.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	9,130
25-29	22.3	76.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	9,167
30-44	5.5	88.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	17,236
45-59	1.9	78.3	0.2	19.6	100.0	11,559
60+	1.1	34.1	0.2	64.5	100.0	5,849
Total	34.8	55.0	0.1	10.1	100.0	73,080
** Unweighted cases.						

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Assam, 2007-08

District	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Kokrajhar	25.8	20.1	15.1	26.5	50.6
Dhubri	26.0	19.1	15.5	37.1	48.8
Goalpara	26.1	20.2	16.7	27.0	35.9
Bongaigaon	25.8	19.8	12.3	28.4	37.4
Barpeta	26.8	19.8	14.6	34.0	53.6
Kamrup	27.7	23.2	9.1	7.5	31.7
Nalbari	29.5	22.1	6.9	13.6	31.0
Darrang	28.6	20.9	3.9	25.0	34.5
Marigaon	26.2	19.9	13.2	27.2	37.3
Nagaon	27.0	20.4	8.6	26.0	43.4
Sonitpur	25.9	21.4	17.4	15.2	37.1
Lakhimpur	25.8	21.0	16.4	19.2	42.4
Dhemaji	25.7	20.6	13.0	18.4	44.2
Tinsukia	25.8	21.5	9.3	16.0	40.4
Dibrugarh	26.4	21.2	12.6	14.3	35.4
Sibsagar	27.1	21.7	7.6	16.5	32.4
Jorhat	27.9	21.5	7.9	15.8	34.0
Golaghat	26.6	21.6	9.4	14.3	42.3
Karbi Anglong	27.0	21.5	8.5	8.0	46.3
North Cachar Hills	26.3	21.5	6.2	12.5	24.3
Cachar	27.9	21.2	12.4	17.7	34.1
Karimganj	27.6	19.6	12.4	27.3	45.3
Hailakandi	27.7	19.7	9.5	30.1	40.8
Chirang	26.7	20.5	7.5	19.5	33.5
Baska	27.4	20.9	5.6	15.9	44.1
Kamrup Metro	27.3	22.8	11.4	8.8	39.4
Udalguri	27.5	21.1	8.2	19.7	43.1
Rural	26.7	20.5	11.5	22.2	40.5
Urban	28.5	23.3	6.6	7.7	34.0
Assam	26.9	20.8	11.0	20.8	39.9

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

Age	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	4.3	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	12,991
10-14	5.3	53.0	42.7	4.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	22,888
15-19	8.7	15.6	29.9	41.7	12.7	0.1	100.0	18,763
20-29	15.3	16.8	19.9	37.0	26.2	0.2	100.0	36,582
30-39	26.0	22.3	19.3	35.2	23.0	0.2	100.0	26,862
40-49	33.3	30.5	19.8	31.5	17.9	0.4	100.0	17,930
50+	49.5	44.6	19.9	24.1	10.7	0.6	100.0	29,100
Total	22.0	35.9	23.1	26.3	14.5	0.2	100.0	1,65,116
Male								
7-9	4.3	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,798
10-14	4.5	55.3	41.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,259
15-19	6.9	16.4	30.8	40.9	11.7	0.2	100.0	10,253
20-29	10.2	16.1	19.4	36.2	28.1	0.2	100.0	18,285
30-39	17.9	20.1	18.1	34.0	27.7	0.2	100.0	13,756
40-49	26.2	28.0	18.7	31.3	21.6	0.3	100.0	10,702
50+	34.4	39.6	19.9	26.6	13.4	0.5	100.0	14,790
Total	16.0	34.5	22.3	26.5	16.5	0.2	100.0	85,843
Female								
7-9	4.4	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,193
10-14	6.0	50.8	44.3	4.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,629
15-19	10.8	14.6	28.8	42.6	13.9	0.1	100.0	8,510
20-29	20.3	17.6	20.4	37.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	18,297
30-39	34.6	25.2	20.8	36.9	16.8	0.2	100.0	13,106
40-49	43.9	35.2	21.9	31.8	10.6	0.5	100.0	7,228
50+	65.2	54.5	19.9	19.3	5.5	0.8	100.0	14,310
Total	28.5	37.7	24.2	25.9	11.9	0.2	100.0	79,273

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TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—Continued

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
7-9	4.4	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,826
10-14	5.5	53.9	42.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	20,611
15-19	9.3	16.5	30.8	41.3	11.2	0.1	100.0	16,630
20-29	16.4	18.1	21.0	37.8	22.9	0.2	100.0	32,119
30-39	28.4	24.0	20.3	35.7	19.8	0.2	100.0	23,416
40-49	37.0	34.0	20.8	30.5	14.2	0.4	100.0	15,336
50+	53.0	49.4	20.7	22.5	6.8	0.6	100.0	25,590
Total	23.6	38.0	23.8	25.9	12.0	0.2	100.0	1,45,528
Male								
7-9	4.4	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,174
10-14	4.7	56.4	40.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,110
15-19	7.5	17.3	31.7	40.3	10.4	0.2	100.0	9,160
20-29	11.1	17.3	20.3	37.2	24.9	0.2	100.0	16,043
30-39	19.4	21.4	19.0	34.8	24.6	0.2	100.0	12,079
40-49	29.1	31.1	19.8	30.9	17.8	0.4	100.0	9,178
50+	37.4	44.0	21.1	25.6	8.8	0.5	100.0	12,959
Total	17.3	36.5	22.9	26.4	13.9	0.2	100.0	75,703
Female								
7-9	4.5	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,652
10-14	6.2	51.5	43.8	4.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,501
15-19	11.6	15.5	29.7	42.5	12.3	0.1	100.0	7,470
20-29	21.8	19.0	21.6	38.5	20.7	0.1	100.0	16,076
30-39	37.8	27.6	22.0	37.0	13.2	0.3	100.0	11,337
40-49	48.7	40.2	22.9	29.6	6.8	0.5	100.0	6,158
50+	69.1	60.5	19.7	16.1	2.7	0.9	100.0	12,631
Total	30.5	40.0	24.9	25.3	9.6	0.2	100.0	69,825

Contd....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION—Continued

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

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	3.0	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,165
10-14	3.5	44.5	49.2	5.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,277
15-19	3.9	8.9	23.1	44.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	2,133
20-29	6.8	8.4	12.9	31.4	47.3	0.1	100.0	4,463
30-39	10.4	12.8	13.7	32.7	40.5	0.2	100.0	3,446
40-49	11.5	15.3	15.4	35.5	33.6	0.3	100.0	2,594
50+	23.8	23.3	16.5	31.4	28.4	0.4	100.0	3,510
Total	10.2	22.6	18.8	28.6	29.8	0.2	100.0	19,588
Male								
7-9	2.5	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	624
10-14	2.8	45.4	49.0	5.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,149
15-19	2.7	8.9	23.5	45.5	22.0	0.1	100.0	1,093
20-29	4.0	8.2	13.3	29.4	49.0	0.2	100.0	2,242
30-39	7.0	11.6	12.2	28.9	47.1	0.2	100.0	1,677
40-49	8.4	13.9	13.6	32.8	39.6	0.1	100.0	1,524
50+	13.1	17.0	13.8	31.7	37.1	0.4	100.0	1,831
Total	6.4	21.2	17.7	27.3	33.6	0.2	100.0	10,140
Female								
7-9	3.4	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	541
10-14	4.2	43.6	49.4	6.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,128
15-19	5.1	8.8	22.7	43.8	24.7	0.0	100.0	1,040
20-29	9.7	8.6	12.4	33.5	45.4	0.1	100.0	2,221
30-39	13.5	14.0	15.3	36.7	33.8	0.2	100.0	1,769
40-49	16.0	17.6	18.1	39.6	24.2	0.5	100.0	1,070
50+	35.5	32.7	20.6	30.9	15.4	0.4	100.0	1,679
Total	14.2	24.3	20.0	30.0	25.5	0.2	100.0	9,448
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Percentage of household population (aged less than 18 years) attending school/college , Assam, 2007-08									
Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.7	99.1	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.6	98.8	99.3	98.8
11-13	92.4	94.8	92.6	92.3	94.8	92.5	92.5	94.9	92.7
14-17	75.2	84.3	76.2	74.9	84.3	75.9	75.6	84.3	76.6
6-11	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.2	98.5	98.3	98.5	99.2	98.6
12-17	81.5	87.9	82.2	80.8	88.0	81.6	82.2	87.8	82.8
Total	91.1	93.6	91.3	90.7	93.5	91.0	91.4	93.7	91.7

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL							
Percent distribution of household population aged less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Assam, 2007-08							
Reason	Total		Rural		Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
School too far	2.7	4.1	2.6	4.2	3.6	1.9	
Transport not available	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	
Further education not necessary	6.8	5.4	6.8	5.2	7.1	7.1	
Required for household work	17.9	20.7	18.2	21.1	13.9	16.0	
Required for work on family/business	4.8	1.8	4.8	1.9	4.4	1.2	
Required for outside work	19.3	9.9	18.9	9.4	24.5	16.0	
Cost too much	16.3	21.2	16.8	21.6	10.1	17.4	
No proper school	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Not safe to send girls	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	
For taking care of siblings	3.9	4.7	3.7	4.8	6.6	3.0	
Not interested in studies	16.6	10.8	16.5	10.6	17.1	12.4	
Repeated failures	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	3.9	10.0	
Got married	0.3	7.1	0.3	7.2	0.0	5.8	
Others	5.0	6.2	4.7	6.1	7.7	8.2	
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of persons**	2,311	1,977	2,138	1,823	173	154	

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head and household size by residence, Assam, 2007-08			
Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.9	91.2	89.3
Female	9.1	8.8	10.7
Age (years)			
< 30	9.8	9.9	8.7
30-44	37.6	37.8	36.8
45-59	33.1	32.5	37.0
60+	19.5	19.8	17.4
Median age	45.0	45.0	45.0
Religion			
Hindu	69.4	67.6	82.2
Muslim	25.6	27.1	14.8
Christian	4.6	4.9	2.4
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.2	0.2	0.1
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	12.7	12.0	17.3
Scheduled Tribes	29.5	31.6	14.1
Other backward classes	25.8	26.1	24.1
Others	32.0	30.3	44.5
Number of usual members			
1	2.2	2.0	4.2
2	6.1	6.0	7.3
3	12.8	12.3	16.2
4	22.7	22.2	26.6
5	22.4	22.6	21.6
6	15.1	15.6	11.5
7	8.3	8.7	5.4
8	4.6	4.8	2.7
9+	5.7	5.8	4.5
Total percent	100	100	100
Mean household size	5.0	5.1	4.6
Number of households**	37,836	33,121	4,715
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS			
Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Assam 2007-08			
Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	37.1	30.3	85.0
Source of drinking water			
Improved source			
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	4.6	1.9	23.1
Public tap/standpipe	5.0	4.4	9.1
Tube Well or bore well or hand pump	59.6	61.2	48.3
Other improved	2.5	5.4	3.0
Non Improved source			
	25.1	27.1	11.6
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation			
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	24.0	20.2	50.0
Pit with slab	13.1	11.3	25.6
Pit ventilated improved	1.5	1.5	1.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3
Not improved			
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	4.7	4.4	6.6
Pit without slab	25.1	27.1	10.6
Dry toilet	1.4	1.5	1.1
No toilet/open space	30.1	33.8	4.1
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	15.1	8.2	63.7
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.5
Kerosene	0.6	0.2	3.1
Wood	80.8	88.0	30.1
Others	3.3	3.4	2.6
Type of house			
Kachha	71.2	76.5	34.0
Semi - pucca	23.3	20.4	43.2
Pucca	5.5	3.0	22.8
Number of rooms			
1	8.8	8.6	10.0
2	19.0	19.4	15.9
3+	72.2	72.0	74.1
Household assets			
Fan	30.3	23.7	76.4
Radio/transistor	33.1	33.1	32.7
Sewing machine	8.0	5.8	23.5
Television	29.1	23.3	70.4
Telephone	29.4	24.2	65.7
Bicycle	64.0	65.4	54.1
Motor cycle/ scooter	9.4	7.3	24.3
Car / Jeep	2.1	1.1	9.3
Tractor	0.4	0.5	0.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	13.7	15.5	1.5
Second	26.8	29.8	5.7
Middle	28.6	30.9	12.5
Fourth	17.9	16.7	26.3
Highest	13.0	7.1	54.1
Number of households**	37,836	33,121	4,715
**Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

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

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in pucca house	Having BPL Card
Kokrajhar	34.1	80.7	40.6	12.7	4.1	27.8
Dhubri	22.0	88.4	49.3	8.5	5.8	22.4
Goalpara	29.8	63.6	65.3	7.2	3.4	17.7
Bongaigaon	32.0	66.9	62.1	19.3	5.4	21.5
Barpeta	28.1	92.4	73.9	15.2	2.6	27.1
Kamrup	77.6	90.3	92.2	62.7	23.3	10.0
Nalbari	42.0	96.9	68.4	20.2	7.0	29.4
Darrang	23.3	93.8	58.4	8.0	2.7	27.2
Marigaon	33.2	96.1	68.5	12.8	6.5	21.4
Nagaon	39.9	83.6	75.6	16.6	5.2	23.7
Sonitpur	39.3	48.2	68.6	19.0	5.5	19.3
Lakhimpur	26.2	61.8	63.3	12.7	5.9	26.3
Dhemaji	20.2	82.3	51.4	8.9	2.9	18.9
Tinsukia	40.8	93.7	82.5	16.1	4.5	12.0
Dibrugarh	41.8	96.6	82.2	21.2	8.0	16.2
Sibsagar	48.3	82.2	79.8	19.8	7.0	21.4
Jorhat	48.8	74.5	70.6	27.1	8.9	11.5
Golaghat	27.2	91.2	77.0	9.1	7.1	31.6
Karbi Anglong	63.1	78.0	83.0	16.7	5.4	10.7
North Cachar Hills	75.2	49.8	95.9	26.5	3.9	8.9
Cachar	36.7	48.1	87.3	12.0	7.3	24.7
Karimganj	26.8	50.5	85.6	8.9	4.5	27.1
Hailakandi	32.2	40.9	96.5	6.5	3.2	25.5
Chirang	13.6	71.4	29.2	5.2	1.3	33.1
Baska	30.9	90.0	60.3	6.2	2.9	26.7
Kamrup Metro	61.1	72.7	80.4	38.0	14.8	19.3
Udalguri	30.8	65.1	56.6	5.3	2.8	23.8
Assam	37.1	74.9	69.9	15.1	5.5	22.0

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

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

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY						
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Assam, 2007-08						
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total	percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	93.2	5.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	
Middle school	53.3	39.5	4.7	2.5	100.0	
Secondary school	25.1	49.1	16.5	9.3	100.0	
Higher secondary school	7.4	39.3	31.2	22.1	100.0	
College	2.4	24.4	31.5	41.7	100.0	
Madarasa	7.9	47.3	16.8	28.0	100.0	
Number of villages**	1,166					
Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table based on unweighted cases.						

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Assam, 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre	46.7	83.2	92.8	97.5	2.5
Primary Health Centre	10.3	29.3	43.8	68.3	31.7
Community Health Centre	6.9	19.0	25.9	45.5	54.5
District/Govt. Hospital	4.8	10.5	13.5	24.3	75.7
Government Dispensary	8.1	26.8	36.0	54.9	45.1
Private Clinic	7.1	25.7	36.9	59.2	40.8
Private Hospital	4.2	14.2	18.8	33.6	66.4
AYUSH Health Facility	9.8	34.5	39.0	52.7	47.3
¹ including facilities within village.					

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

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

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Centre	PHC	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	
Kokrajhar	88.9	44.4	15.6	62.2	6.7	77.8	73.3	60.0	8.9	6.7	45
Dhubri	88.6	59.1	4.5	59.1	6.8	77.3	93.2	86.4	13.6	2.3	44
Goalpara	89.1	43.5	0.0	50.0	8.7	82.6	97.8	95.7	4.3	8.7	46
Bongaigaon	90.2	29.3	14.6	70.7	0.0	82.9	92.7	85.4	7.3	2.4	41
Barpeta	97.8	51.1	6.7	53.3	0.0	80.0	93.3	86.7	13.3	17.8	45
Kamrup	100.0	60.0	6.7	73.3	6.7	86.7	100.0	93.3	6.7	6.7	15
Nalbari	97.9	60.4	12.5	75.0	6.3	95.8	100.0	100.0	8.3	4.2	48
Darrang	93.5	47.8	2.2	52.2	6.5	91.3	100.0	97.8	13.0	8.7	46
Marigaon	97.9	41.7	2.1	54.2	8.3	91.7	93.8	93.8	4.2	4.2	48
Nagaon	100.0	56.8	9.1	70.5	4.5	86.4	97.7	95.5	11.4	4.5	44
Sonitpur	95.5	47.7	2.3	52.3	4.5	93.2	86.4	93.2	20.5	4.5	44
Lakhimpur	97.8	56.5	19.6	67.4	10.9	93.5	89.1	84.8	28.3	10.9	46
Dhemaji	97.9	14.9	4.3	19.1	17.0	93.6	97.9	70.2	10.6	17.0	47
Tinsukia	90.0	40.0	5.0	52.5	5.0	82.5	90.0	60.0	22.5	15.0	40
Dibrugarh	87.5	47.5	5.0	52.5	7.5	77.5	87.5	90.0	10.0	12.5	40
Sibsagar	100.0	51.1	8.9	55.6	4.4	91.1	93.3	91.1	33.3	17.8	45
Jorhat	100.0	36.6	4.9	41.5	4.9	90.2	97.6	92.7	12.2	22.0	41
Golaghat	93.5	54.3	21.7	65.2	10.9	93.5	87.0	76.1	10.9	8.7	46
Karbi Anglong	88.6	72.7	63.6	88.6	11.4	81.8	88.6	88.6	0.0	2.3	44
North Cachar Hills	88.2	29.4	5.9	35.3	2.9	73.5	58.8	97.1	0.0	0.0	34
Cachar	93.0	44.2	0.0	44.2	20.9	81.4	93.0	72.1	7.0	14.0	43
Karimganj	97.8	43.5	6.5	89.1	23.9	87.0	91.3	56.5	4.3	15.2	46
Hailakandi	95.7	58.7	0.0	63.0	13.0	93.5	97.8	82.6	8.7	15.2	46
Chirang	94.0	38.0	10.0	42.0	2.0	62.0	92.0	88.0	6.0	0.0	50
Baska	98.0	56.0	18.0	70.0	12.0	94.0	98.0	98.0	2.0	4.0	50
Kamrup Metro	88.6	48.6	17.1	54.3	8.6	82.9	97.1	85.7	5.7	5.7	35
Udalguri	95.7	31.9	8.5	34.0	10.6	93.6	100.0	97.9	19.1	6.4	47
Assam	94.3	46.7	10.3	57.1	8.5	86.0	92.3	85.8	11.0	8.8	1,166

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

¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.

VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

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

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge**									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/ books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ <i>mela</i>	Group meeting/ Programmes	Doctor/ANM/ AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	86.8	31.4	35.2	14.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	70.9	69.1	0.5	26,265
Institutional delivery	56.6	31.6	33.5	13.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	67.2	66.7	0.5	17,112
Breastfeeding	82.8	29.7	34.4	14.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	58.3	72.9	1.4	25,071
Immunization	95.9	32.5	37.3	20.2	0.4	0.3	3.0	76.7	66.0	0.9	28,989
Family planning	80.0	37.3	41.6	19.3	0.6	0.4	2.8	56.5	67.0	0.7	24,188
Personal hygiene	77.7	31.9	35.8	16.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	47.2	72.9	1.9	23,507
Sanitation/safe drinking water	90.0	33.1	39.2	16.6	0.4	0.4	3.5	51.4	69.3	1.6	27,237
Prevention of sex selection	30.2	59.1	42.8	23.8	0.4	0.4	2.2	41.6	48.5	0.5	9,115
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	58.4	43.2	43.1	26.7	0.8	1.1	3.2	47.2	58.9	0.7	22,076
Leprosy eradication	35.7	51.5	46.5	36.4	1.2	1.7	4.2	38.5	49.5	0.6	13,463
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	90.4	34.6	43.8	24.2	0.8	1.3	3.7	60.2	63.8	0.8	34,204
Prevention of sex selection	28.7	60.6	45.7	30.9	1.0	0.9	2.9	40.8	44.3	0.5	10,865

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	4.8	5.1	2.6
20-24	15.5	16.0	11.3
25-29	21.3	21.5	20.0
30-34	18.9	18.8	19.8
35-39	18.5	18.2	20.7
40-44	12.1	11.9	14.0
45-49	8.9	8.5	11.5
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	35.3	36.2	28.6
18 years & above	64.7	63.8	71.4
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	19.9	20.2	18.0
5-9 years	20.9	21.2	19.2
10-14 years	19.7	19.7	20.3
15 or more years	39.4	39.0	42.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	33.8	36.2	15.9
Less than 5 years	14.0	14.6	9.5
5-9 years	35.1	35.1	35.4
10 or more years	17.1	14.1	39.2
Non-literate ^{a†}	32.1	34.3	14.9
10 or more years [†]	18.0	15.1	40.2
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	23.6	25.5	9.5
Less than 5 years	15.8	16.7	9.4
5-9 years	33.7	34.1	31.0
10 or more years	26.1	23.0	49.3
Religion			
Hindu	68.6	66.9	81.5
Muslim	26.9	28.4	15.7
Christian	4.1	4.4	2.2
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	0.2	0.2	0.1
Others	0.2	0.2	0.5
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	10.9	10.3	14.8
Scheduled Tribes	24.2	25.9	11.3
Other backward classes	21.9	22.1	19.7
Others	43.1	41.6	54.2
Wealth index			
Lowest	12.7	14.3	1.4
Second	26.4	29.3	5.2
Middle	28.5	30.7	12.1
Fourth	18.9	17.9	26.7
Highest	13.4	7.8	54.5
Number of women (15-49)**	30,243	26,628	3,615
Number of women (15-44)**	26,308	23,241	3,067
**Unweighted cases.			
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	30.4	1.0	13.9	27.1	22.8	3.9	100.0	1,460
20-24	28.5	1.0	11.7	20.9	27.6	9.2	100.0	4,684
25-29	30.6	0.9	10.7	15.3	29.7	11.6	100.0	6,449
30-34	35.7	1.2	11.0	14.1	25.5	11.2	100.0	5,704
35-39	41.3	1.7	11.5	13.6	21.9	8.4	100.0	5,606
40-44	47.3	1.9	13.3	12.1	17.7	5.6	100.0	3,663
45-49	46.8	1.7	12.4	12.4	17.3	5.5	100.0	2,677
Place of residence								
Rural	39.3	1.4	12.0	15.7	23.1	6.9	100.0	26,628
Urban	17.1	0.8	9.2	14.5	32.5	24.4	100.0	3,615
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	75.1	2.7	8.8	6.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	7,115
Less than 5 years	52.1	1.8	20.3	14.7	8.2	0.7	100.0	4,773
5-9 years	26.7	1.0	16.0	25.0	27.1	2.8	100.0	10,201
10 or more years	5.0	0.2	3.4	11.7	49.1	30.0	100.0	7,877
Religion								
Hindu	31.7	1.1	11.3	15.3	28.4	10.9	100.0	20,704
Muslim	49.1	1.8	12.4	15.7	14.8	4.6	100.0	8,178
Christian	39.2	1.6	13.8	18.6	17.3	4.8	100.0	1,245
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	43.1	0.0	16.4	18.8	19.8	1.9	100.0	53
Others	35.9	1.5	12.6	6.5	24.3	8.9	100.0	103
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	39.0	1.1	12.9	16.6	22.7	6.2	100.0	3,297
Scheduled Tribes	40.2	1.4	12.0	15.2	22.7	5.8	100.0	7,287
Other backward classes	26.8	0.9	11.2	14.9	32.4	13.1	100.0	6,617
Others	39.1	1.5	11.4	15.8	21.4	9.3	100.0	13,042
Wealth index								
Lowest	70.7	2.0	10.3	8.0	6.5	0.9	100.0	3,844
Second	54.4	1.7	14.4	14.6	11.8	1.4	100.0	7,993
Middle	33.6	1.4	13.9	20.2	25.3	3.9	100.0	8,637
Fourth	16.6	0.9	10.9	18.6	39.4	12.0	100.0	5,738
Highest	4.3	0.3	4.1	10.5	41.9	38.0	100.0	4,030
Assam	36.7	1.3	11.7	15.5	24.3	8.9	100.0	30,243

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

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

Background characteristics	Distributi on of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	5.8	82.0	15.3	1.8	0.5	18.2	100.0	654
20-24	30.2	53.9	30.8	10.5	4.4	44.2	100.0	2,932
25-29	35.5	29.9	29.8	20.8	19.2	68.5	100.0	3,063
30-34	18.1	19.7	20.7	17.3	42.2	79.3	100.0	1,505
35-39	8.6	14.1	12.8	13.7	59.2	87.2	100.0	685
40-44	1.9	10.8	10.0	9.9	69.4	89.0	100.0	141
45-49	na	15.7	1.9	4.1	78.3	na	100.0	51
Place of residence								
Rural	91.3	37.4	25.3	14.9	22.0	63.0	100.0	8,261
Urban	8.7	46.5	30.8	12.3	10.1	53.3	100.0	770
Education								
Non-literate ^a	34.8	26.6	21.1	16.7	35.3	74.1	100.0	3,181
Less than 5 years	13.3	34.2	24.5	17.0	24.2	65.8	100.0	1,158
5-9 years	36.0	43.8	28.8	14.1	13.0	56.8	100.0	3,273
10 or more years	15.9	54.7	30.3	9.7	5.0	45.2	100.0	1,419
Religion								
Hindu	59.7	42.3	28.0	14.1	15.2	57.8	100.0	5,354
Muslim	35.9	31.4	22.5	15.7	30.3	69.4	100.0	3,274
Christian	4.0	38.3	24.4	14.9	22.4	63.0	100.0	368
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	0.1	(23.1)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(61.5)	73.3	100.0	13
Others	0.3	(37.5)	(31.3)	(6.3)	(25.0)	59.4	100.0	16
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	11.4	35.2	25.8	16.4	22.1	63.6	100.0	1,028
Scheduled Tribes	21.6	40.7	27.0	14.5	17.5	59.6	100.0	1,934
Other backward classes	18.8	46.2	28.8	12.2	12.7	54.5	100.0	1,723
Others	48.1	34.7	24.1	15.4	25.7	66.0	100.0	4,346
Wealth index								
Lowest	18.7	24.1	21.5	17.7	36.5	75.8	100.0	1,716
Second	30.2	33.1	24.3	15.9	26.3	67.0	100.0	2,781
Middle	27.5	42.9	26.8	14.8	15.3	58.9	100.0	2,477
Fourth	15.5	49.0	30.0	11.5	9.4	51.3	100.0	1,362
Highest	8.1	55.7	31.0	8.2	4.9	44.8	100.0	694
Assam								
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12,305	38.2	25.8	14.7	21.0	62.2	100.0	9,031

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

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

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Kokrajhar	41.5	23.1	11.6	23.5	346
Dhubri	41.7	22.5	13.7	21.0	393
Goalpara	40.3	23.0	16.5	20.2	366
Bongaigaon	38.9	25.5	15.1	20.4	419
Barpeta	35.9	28.0	16.6	19.3	445
Kamrup	43.1	37.5	15.5	3.8	139
Nalbari	49.4	26.4	13.8	10.4	281
Darrang	40.1	27.4	16.3	16.3	233
Marigaon	44.4	26.5	9.8	19.3	332
Nagaon	28.6	26.2	17.8	26.9	334
Sonitpur	33.0	27.1	14.4	25.6	305
Lakhimpur	45.1	25.9	15.0	12.9	392
Dhemaji	39.6	27.4	13.7	19.2	480
Tinsukia	31.4	27.5	17.9	22.9	342
Dibrugarh	42.7	26.0	15.7	14.9	326
Sibsagar	38.4	34.7	10.9	15.3	295
Jorhat	46.5	28.6	10.0	14.9	277
Golaghat	46.9	25.0	11.1	16.0	226
Karbi Anglong	59.9	28.1	5.6	5.5	124
North Cachar Hills	54.7	18.2	14.0	11.7	180
Cachar	30.1	24.4	18.6	26.8	546
Karimganj	28.0	22.3	14.8	34.7	730
Hailakandi	29.1	23.8	18.7	28.5	590
Chirang	37.7	24.0	13.7	24.4	332
Baska	45.5	35.5	11.5	7.5	198
Kamrup Metro	53.0	23.2	10.9	12.9	153
Udalguri	37.5	21.3	18.2	22.5	247
Assam	38.2	25.8	14.7	21.0	9,031

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN**Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Assam, 2007-08**

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.54	0.28	0.26	1,460	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.26	0.68	0.58	4,684	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.13	1.13	1.00	6,449	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.84	1.49	1.34	5,704	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.33	1.79	1.55	5,606	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.77	2.02	1.75	3,663	3.77	2.02	1.75	3,663	3.84
45-49	4.05	2.16	1.89	2,677	4.05	2.16	1.89	2,677	na
Residence									
Rural	2.70	1.44	1.26	26,628	4.04	2.17	1.88	5,428	4.00
Urban	2.22	1.19	1.03	3,615	2.98	1.58	1.41	912	2.91
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.44	1.83	1.62	10,191	4.48	2.38	2.09	2,823	4.53
Less than 5 years	2.94	1.60	1.34	4,236	4.10	2.21	1.90	1,044	4.06
5-9 years	2.23	1.19	1.04	10,651	3.40	1.85	1.56	1,721	3.33
10 or more years	1.67	0.88	0.79	5,165	2.49	1.30	1.18	752	2.31
Religion									
Hindu	2.46	1.31	1.15	20,704	3.54	1.90	1.65	4,618	3.45
Muslim	3.10	1.65	1.45	8,178	4.97	2.66	2.31	1,407	5.06
Christian	2.76	1.50	1.26	1,245	4.20	2.25	1.95	277	4.28
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	3.02	1.65	1.37	53	(3.61)	(1.94)	(1.67)	18	3.32
Others	2.42	1.27	1.15	63	(3.20)	(1.45)	(1.75)	20	3.89
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	2.71	1.43	1.28	3,297	3.83	2.02	1.81	723	3.73
Scheduled Tribes	2.61	1.40	1.21	7,287	3.89	2.09	1.80	1,521	3.75
Other backward classes	2.34	1.24	1.10	6,617	3.43	1.85	1.59	1,459	3.39
Others	2.80	1.49	1.31	13,042	4.15	2.22	1.93	2,637	4.17
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.22	1.70	1.53	3,844	4.60	2.46	2.14	612	4.74
Second	2.92	1.55	1.37	7,993	4.36	2.31	2.05	1,540	4.48
Middle	2.63	1.42	1.21	8,637	4.04	2.19	1.85	1,784	3.90
Fourth	2.35	1.26	1.10	5,738	3.70	1.98	1.72	1,309	3.56
Highest	1.98	1.04	0.93	4,030	2.81	1.49	1.31	1,095	2.64
Assam	2.64	1.41	1.24	30,243	3.89	2.08	1.81	6,340	3.84

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

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

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	38.1	11.8	3.1	1.4	0.5	7.8
Want another later ²	31.1	40.0	7.2	2.6	1.1	13.8
Want another, undecided when	5.2	4.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.9
Undecided	13.1	7.2	3.3	2.1	1.9	4.6
Want no more	3.7	28.2	67.4	66.6	72.0	53.6
Sterilized ³	0.2	1.9	13.8	21.0	14.7	11.7
Declared infecund	5.1	3.8	3.4	5.8	9.6	5.6
Inconsistent response	3.6	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	3,249	5,396	7,623	5,976	6,268	28,512
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	3.5	28.3	78.7	86.5	88.1	60.4
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	3,207	5,225	6,319	4,286	4,408	23,445
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	18.4	38.3	52.7	66.4	53.9	34.4
Girl	3.5	28.7	22.1	16.9	15.2	18.1
Doesn't matter	38.8	13.8	10.6	8.4	12.5	22.1
Up to God	39.3	19.2	14.5	8.4	18.4	25.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	2,525	3,173	922	274	112	7,006
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Want next birth within 2 years.						
² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
³ Includes both female and male sterilization.						
⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.						
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.						

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

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

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	87.8	3.1	2.5	6.6	100.0	734
20-24	91.3	1.8	2.7	4.2	100.0	3,186
25-29	90.1	1.4	4.1	4.4	100.0	3,380
30-34	89.3	1.1	4.3	5.4	100.0	1,658
35-39	90.8	1.5	3.9	3.8	100.0	750
40-44	86.4	2.5	4.4	6.8	100.0	163
	96.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	51
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	91.0	1.2	3.0	4.8	100.0	1,675
One daughter only	90.9	1.8	3.7	3.6	100.0	1,473
One son, one daughter only	92.5	0.5	5.0	2.0	100.0	1,526
Two sons only	92.8	0.9	3.7	2.5	100.0	743
Three sons only	93.9	1.7	2.7	1.7	100.0	182
Three daughters only	95.5	0.4	1.4	2.7	100.0	224
Four and above	94.3	0.8	2.5	2.3	100.0	1,859
Woman's education						
Non-literate ^a	92.1	1.6	1.9	4.5	100.0	3,422
Less than 5 years	90.1	1.9	2.9	5.2	100.0	1,275
5-9 years	89.1	1.8	4.8	4.3	100.0	3,645
10 or more years	88.8	1.1	4.8	5.3	100.0	1,580
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	92.2	1.2	1.8	4.9	100.0	2,507
Less than 5 years	90.6	1.9	3.1	4.4	100.0	1,669
5-9 years	89.9	1.8	3.7	4.5	100.0	3,341
10 or more years	88.2	1.5	5.6	4.6	100.0	2,337
Religion						
Hindu	89.1	1.4	4.6	4.8	100.0	5,949
Muslim	91.7	1.9	1.9	4.5	100.0	3,546
Christian	92.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	100.0	389
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Others	(94.1)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	87.7	2.3	4.4	5.5	100.0	1,158
Scheduled Tribes	90.2	1.5	4.6	3.7	100.0	2,123
Other backward classes	89.6	1.1	5.0	4.3	100.0	1,906
Others	91.1	1.7	2.3	4.9	100.0	4,735
Wealth index						
Lowest	93.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	100.0	1,818
Second	90.1	1.8	2.9	5.1	100.0	3,050
Middle	89.5	1.8	3.8	4.9	100.0	2,745
Fourth	88.5	1.4	5.2	4.9	100.0	1,534
Highest	89.4	1.5	4.9	4.3	100.0	774
Assam	90.2	1.6	3.5	4.6	100.0	9,922

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

¹ 393 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICT						
Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by districts, Assam, 2007-08						
District	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Kokrajhar	95.8	1.1	1.2	2.0	100.0	359
Dhubri	97.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	401
Goalpara	85.5	0.7	6.9	7.0	100.0	422
Bongaigaon	95.0	1.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	436
Barpeta	92.5	0.9	3.3	3.3	100.0	482
Kamrup	95.0	0.5	3.1	1.4	100.0	147
Nalbari	95.7	0.4	0.8	3.2	100.0	292
Darrang	87.9	0.0	4.5	7.5	100.0	264
Marigaon	94.9	1.2	0.8	3.0	100.0	350
Nagaon	93.5	1.2	2.1	3.2	100.0	351
Sonitpur	95.3	0.5	0.7	3.5	100.0	315
Lakhimpur	90.8	1.1	4.3	3.8	100.0	427
Dhemaji	87.7	1.0	10.0	1.3	100.0	540
Tinsukia	89.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	100.0	379
Dibrugarh	92.5	1.7	2.6	3.1	100.0	349
Sibsagar	88.2	1.3	3.4	7.1	100.0	328
Jorhat	81.8	0.8	13.3	4.1	100.0	336
Golaghat	95.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	236
Karbi Anglong	85.0	0.7	6.8	7.6	100.0	145
North Cachar Hills	87.2	4.0	2.6	6.2	100.0	206
Cachar	84.0	3.4	2.6	10.0	100.0	643
Karimganj	88.3	3.2	3.3	5.2	100.0	820
Hailakandi	86.1	2.2	3.3	8.3	100.0	678
Chirang	93.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	100.0	351
Baska	94.6	2.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	208
Kamrup Metro	94.4	1.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	163
Udalguri	82.8	0.1	8.1	9.0	100.0	294
Assam	90.2	1.6	3.5	4.6	100.0	9,922

** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women**
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	77.7	5.5	1.0	0.7	611
20-24	78.9	26.3	4.6	2.6	2,899
25-29	76.1	29.4	5.8	2.6	3,467
30-34	71.5	14.6	3.6	1.3	1,838
35 +	60.7	7.7	1.9	0.7	1,160
No. of living children					
0	68.7	88.7	13.7	9.0	51
1	83.2	82.6	19.2	6.5	3,177
2	79.0	83.9	17.0	7.1	2,778
3	71.7	83.1	14.7	10.2	1,652
4+	58.6	85.0	13.9	9.5	2,317
Residence					
Rural	72.8	75.8	13.2	7.2	9,028
Urban	89.2	7.7	3.7	0.7	947
Education					
Non-literate ^a	57.6	22.4	2.3	2.8	3,354
Less than five years	71.8	10.8	1.3	1.1	1,269
5-9 years	82.7	35.0	6.5	2.8	3,642
10 or more years	91.6	15.4	6.8	1.1	1,710
Religion					
Hindu	79.3	54.7	10.3	4.8	6,150
Muslim	66.6	25.7	6.1	2.6	3,395
Christian	63.3	2.7	0.3	0.4	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	*	4
Others	72.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	36
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	79.8	10.1	1.8	1.0	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	69.7	18.0	1.4	2.1	2,199
Other backward classes	81.9	17.9	3.8	1.2	1,973
Others	72.1	37.4	9.8	3.5	4,687
Wealth index					
Lowest	57.6	12.2	1.0	1.3	1,764
Second	66.4	23.2	2.7	2.1	2,913
Middle	77.3	24.8	3.6	2.6	2,756
Fourth	89.9	16.1	4.4	1.2	1,619
Highest	95.8	7.2	5.1	0.7	922
Assam (15-49)	74.3	83.5	16.8	7.8	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	74.8	83.5	16.9	7.8	9,901

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

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

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

^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC.

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

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

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT					
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Assam, 2007-08					
District	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up ^a			Number of Women**
		Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services	
Kokrajhar	47.8	94.8	4.3	1.9	419
Dhubri	47.7	86.2	13.0	1.3	469
Goalpara	67.3	93.9	6.1	0.0	367
Bongaigaon	70.8	81.8	14.4	3.2	454
Barpeta	75.9	86.8	13.3	1.3	477
Kamrup	90.4	62.3	34.5	3.2	175
Nalbari	81.4	87.1	13.7	6.8	343
Darrang	79.3	92.8	4.9	2.0	260
Marigaon	71.3	89.7	5.7	2.9	399
Nagaon	72.6	82.1	17.3	1.5	365
Sonitpur	82.6	73.9	13.2	13.5	326
Lakhimpur	63.5	91.4	9.2	6.7	432
Dhemaji	65.1	89.7	8.2	1.9	508
Tinsukia	72.7	70.0	15.7	20.1	360
Dibrugarh	85.5	67.0	15.7	20.4	368
Sibsagar	79.3	71.6	25.9	1.5	355
Jorhat	88.4	80.2	20.0	1.2	302
Golaghat	72.5	82.0	20.2	4.4	275
Karbi Anglong	65.9	97.8	2.9	21.7	192
North Cachar Hills	72.9	97.1	2.8	3.4	238
Cachar	86.5	85.8	32.4	8.2	551
Karimganj	83.7	62.1	36.8	18.8	662
Hailakandi	89.2	89.0	38.9	12.4	572
Chirang	60.3	91.6	6.7	13.4	398
Baska	82.3	98.4	3.1	7.3	249
Kamrup Metro	81.8	73.9	22.6	2.3	194
Udalguri	79.7	90.0	4.7	4.4	265
Assam (15-49)	74.3	83.5	16.8	7.8	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	74.8	83.5	16.9	7.8	9,901

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

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

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	45.5	13.4	37.4	25.4	31.5	43.3	11.6	8.4	611
20-24	48.9	16.3	37.9	31.0	36.1	44.1	11.6	8.2	2,899
25-29	50.7	17.8	36.4	29.8	34.6	42.9	11.1	9.5	3,467
30-34	48.2	16.1	37.3	30.5	34.6	42.0	12.3	10.4	1,838
35+	34.8	11.4	28.0	20.0	24.6	35.4	9.9	7.9	1,160
No. of living children									
0	37.6	13.9	39.9	31.1	34.9	31.5	11.6	13.7	51
1	60.1	21.9	46.3	41.1	46.4	50.8	16.0	14.4	3,177
2	52.0	18.1	40.9	31.4	37.6	46.6	11.9	9.8	2,778
3	41.9	12.8	29.3	21.9	25.9	39.7	9.0	5.9	1,652
4+	29.3	7.9	21.1	14.2	17.2	27.2	6.2	2.9	2,317
Residence									
Rural	44.9	14.1	33.1	25.6	30.5	40.0	10.0	6.9	9,028
Urban	73.5	34.6	64.6	61.1	64.6	63.6	24.5	29.8	947
Education									
Non- literate ^a	31.7	8.5	19.2	13.9	17.0	26.4	5.3	2.4	3,354
Less than five years	38.7	12.3	26.1	18.4	23.5	34.8	9.5	4.4	1,269
5-9 years	53.4	17.1	42.4	32.5	39.0	48.5	12.0	8.9	3,642
10 or more years	73.1	31.3	63.4	58.6	62.8	65.7	23.5	25.9	1,710
Religion									
Hindu	55.7	20.0	40.9	35.9	40.4	47.8	13.5	11.6	6,150
Muslim	33.5	9.3	28.0	16.5	22.0	32.9	7.8	4.7	3,395
Christian	40.0	10.9	29.1	25.5	28.5	35.1	10.2	6.3	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	47.8	19.0	36.1	30.8	37.8	48.1	2.7	5.4	36
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	49.1	16.3	36.7	29.4	32.9	44.9	10.5	7.6	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	48.5	14.7	30.8	26.7	31.5	39.6	9.9	6.4	2,199
Backward Classes	59.0	22.6	45.1	39.5	44.3	51.3	15.7	13.3	1,973
Others	41.9	13.8	34.7	25.3	30.4	39.0	10.5	8.8	4,687
Wealth index									
Lowest	28.8	7.6	18.3	12.7	15.2	25.8	4.7	1.7	1,764
Second	35.6	9.4	24.9	16.8	21.6	32.3	7.0	3.3	2,913
Middle	49.3	14.8	34.5	25.2	32.3	43.5	10.2	5.7	2,756
Fourth	66.6	24.2	56.4	48.9	53.6	58.4	16.8	14.4	1,619
Highest	82.7	42.7	74.9	74.3	77.1	73.0	32.3	42.0	922
Assam (15-49)	47.5	16.0	36.1	28.9	33.7	42.2	11.4	9.0	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	47.8	16.1	36.2	29.0	33.8	42.4	11.4	9.1	9,901

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

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

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	38.7	29.7	33.8	19.9	19.4	33.2	41.9	611
20-24	44.3	30.9	36.5	20.8	21.7	34.8	42.8	2,899
25-29	43.3	32.4	36.8	20.6	22.1	34.9	41.0	3,467
30-34	44.3	31.8	36.8	22.6	24.2	37.1	41.8	1,838
35+	42.7	30.0	36.2	19.8	23.8	34.6	38.3	1,160
No. of living children								
0	34.3	25.8	38.0	17.9	11.3	24.9	25.1	51
1	46.8	35.2	40.1	24.1	23.7	37.9	46.4	3,177
2	45.5	33.7	38.4	23.3	25.1	36.4	43.0	2,778
3	40.0	27.2	33.7	17.8	20.6	34.8	37.8	1,652
4+	36.8	24.3	28.7	13.4	17.1	28.3	33.0	2,317
Residence								
Rural	42.0	29.6	34.9	19.8	21.6	33.9	40.6	9,028
Urban	55.1	45.9	48.3	29.8	28.3	44.9	49.0	947
Education								
Non-literate ^a	33.0	21.4	26.4	11.7	13.5	24.9	31.7	3,354
Less than 5 years	38.6	27.1	31.9	15.8	19.0	31.2	36.4	1,269
5-9 years	46.1	32.7	37.5	22.4	23.6	36.6	43.8	3,642
10 or more year	54.0	44.0	49.4	32.3	32.7	47.2	52.1	1,710
Religion								
Hindu	45.9	34.3	39.9	23.6	25.1	36.4	44.3	6,150
Muslim	38.0	25.1	28.9	14.8	16.3	32.0	35.7	3,395
Christian	43.8	31.2	35.5	21.8	19.8	38.5	38.0	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	49.6	32.2	44.6	34.9	43.4	30.9	47.4	36
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	43.0	29.6	36.6	20.3	22.4	35.8	40.8	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	41.2	30.0	35.7	20.1	21.6	31.5	43.6	2,199
Other backward classes	49.4	37.3	42.9	26.6	27.1	39.3	45.1	1,973
Others	41.7	29.8	33.6	18.6	20.4	34.6	39.0	4,687
Wealth index								
Lowest	31.5	20.5	26.2	11.6	13.8	25.1	32.2	1,764
Second	37.0	23.4	29.4	15.1	16.9	29.4	36.5	2,913
Middle	41.9	29.4	33.4	19.0	21.3	33.2	42.1	2,756
Fourth	51.1	40.2	45.0	27.8	28.2	41.9	46.0	1,619
Highest	62.3	52.2	57.2	37.7	37.0	52.8	54.5	922
Assam	43.4	31.4	36.4	20.9	22.3	35.1	41.5	9,975

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	0	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	23.3	6.1	22.6	48.0	35.9	36.3	4.2	611
20-24	22.2	6.5	24.8	46.5	41.0	34.2	2.6	2,899
25-29	24.8	5.6	22.8	46.8	40.5	31.5	3.0	3,467
30-34	29.7	4.1	21.4	44.8	39.8	27.9	2.7	1,838
35+	40.7	4.9	19.5	34.8	31.1	26.4	2.3	1,160
No. of living children								
0	35.2	5.9	32.1	26.8	27.4	39.4	0.0	51
1	17.9	4.6	21.5	56.0	49.2	30.9	2.2	3,177
2	22.1	5.9	22.2	49.8	43.6	31.4	2.7	2,778
3	29.0	6.1	26.5	38.4	34.7	32.6	3.3	1,652
4+	42.3	6.0	22.3	29.4	23.4	30.6	3.6	2,317
Residence								
Rural	28.1	5.6	23.6	42.7	37.0	31.9	2.9	9,028
Urban	13.0	5.0	14.4	67.7	59.8	25.9	2.3	947
Education								
Non literate ^a	43.5	6.4	21.6	28.5	23.4	29.8	3.3	3,354
Less than 5 years	28.7	6.2	27.1	37.9	34.4	34.5	2.6	1,269
5-9 years	18.4	5.6	25.2	50.8	43.7	34.5	3.1	3,642
10 or more years	10.0	3.3	16.4	70.3	63.8	25.2	1.6	1,710
Religion								
Hindu	21.9	5.3	22.5	50.3	43.7	31.6	2.7	6,150
Muslim	34.0	6.0	23.5	36.4	31.6	31.1	3.3	3,395
Christian	39.2	6.6	19.0	35.1	30.9	29.5	1.8	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	27.4	0.0	23.6	49.0	48.8	23.8	0.0	36
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	21.0	6.0	23.4	49.6	40.7	34.1	3.9	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	31.9	6.1	23.5	38.6	34.8	31.6	1.6	2,199
Other backward classes	19.5	5.0	22.0	53.5	46.5	30.9	3.0	1,973
Others	28.7	5.4	22.5	43.4	37.6	30.7	3.1	4,687
Wealth index								
Lowest	42.8	6.7	22.1	28.4	22.3	30.5	3.6	1,764
Second	34.8	6.0	25.6	33.6	30.3	31.7	3.3	2,913
Middle	23.7	6.1	24.4	45.8	38.8	34.4	2.8	2,756
Fourth	11.2	4.0	21.6	63.2	55.0	31.8	2.1	1,619
Highest	6.4	3.0	11.7	78.9	72.2	21.5	1.2	922
Assam (15-49)	26.7	5.5	22.7	45.0	39.1	31.3	2.8	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	26.4	5.6	22.9	45.2	39.4	31.4	2.9	9,901

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	26.1	8.0	65.3	19.3	11.7	7.3	611
20-24	26.9	7.6	64.7	13.5	15.6	8.6	2,899
25-29	29.5	7.1	62.8	11.4	16.2	9.1	3,467
30-34	33.2	5.8	60.2	11.5	17.2	9.4	1,838
35+	44.5	6.7	48.0	12.8	12.3	6.1	1,160
No. of living children							
0	43.5	11.9	44.6	23.7	9.1	3.3	51
1	22.4	6.1	70.7	11.1	20.9	13.0	3,177
2	26.8	7.5	64.6	11.8	16.6	8.7	2,778
3	33.3	8.1	58.1	13.7	13.3	6.5	1,652
4+	45.6	6.8	47.1	14.8	8.6	3.8	2,317
Residence							
Rural	32.6	6.7	60.1	13.0	14.3	7.7	9,028
Urban	15.2	9.6	73.4	9.5	26.9	16.9	947
Education							
Non literate ^a	47.0	7.0	45.5	12.6	8.6	3.6	3,354
Less than 5 years	33.1	6.9	59.5	14.7	11.9	5.2	1,269
5-9 years	23.1	7.0	69.1	13.9	16.5	8.8	3,642
10 or more years	14.5	6.9	77.2	8.5	29.4	20.1	1,710
Religion							
Hindu	27.2	6.7	65.1	10.5	18.4	10.3	6,150
Muslim	36.2	7.5	56.0	16.7	10.4	5.6	3,395
Christian	43.7	7.8	46.8	12.8	12.8	6.4	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	34.6	2.6	60.0	5.7	21.5	3.5	36
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	24.4	6.8	68.3	13.1	16.7	10.6	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	38.4	7.0	53.0	9.9	13.4	6.2	2,199
Other backward classes	25.0	6.4	68.0	9.6	19.8	10.8	1,973
Others	31.5	7.3	60.7	15.1	14.4	8.2	4,687
Wealth index							
Lowest	47.5	6.8	45.3	13.4	7.7	3.2	1,764
Second	38.9	6.5	54.1	13.7	10.4	4.5	2,913
Middle	28.5	7.3	63.6	14.0	14.6	7.6	2,756
Fourth	15.6	7.1	76.1	10.7	23.2	14.6	1,619
Highest	8.5	7.8	82.1	7.4	35.6	23.7	922
Assam (15-49)	31.0	7.0	61.3	12.7	15.5	8.5	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	30.7	7.0	61.5	12.7	15.5	7.9	9,901

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Assam, 2007-08

District	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Kokrajhar	22.7	27.2	38.2	63.9	7.3	56.5	419
Dhubri	20.6	20.7	40.0	59.3	4.1	56.7	469
Goalpara	42.0	33.5	65.0	47.8	10.9	61.7	367
Bongaigaon	36.5	35.2	69.6	39.5	6.0	43.5	454
Barpeta	43.0	49.3	74.6	36.7	9.7	53.9	477
Kamrup	59.9	69.7	87.7	34.5	20.6	49.9	175
Nalbari	45.0	49.9	77.2	36.5	11.1	38.2	343
Darrang	45.8	44.2	77.9	41.7	14.7	64.5	260
Marigaon	32.3	43.9	63.0	40.3	7.8	59.8	399
Nagaon	42.8	51.2	70.3	40.6	8.6	61.5	365
Sonitpur	42.8	49.7	80.8	36.0	12.4	46.5	326
Lakhimpur	25.0	37.3	52.2	49.0	6.5	60.5	432
Dhemaji	28.1	29.9	46.7	44.4	5.1	65.4	508
Tinsukia	47.4	55.3	66.9	36.5	7.6	69.5	360
Dibrugarh	53.6	58.4	80.0	25.4	8.1	61.6	368
Sibsagar	48.9	60.6	75.8	29.9	5.8	56.5	355
Jorhat	53.6	56.0	87.6	37.9	17.7	60.5	302
Golaghat	37.0	42.2	56.7	42.8	8.8	71.5	275
Karbi Anglong	31.5	46.4	62.1	44.7	6.9	34.6	192
North Cachar Hills	48.3	35.7	61.6	33.2	2.7	65.6	238
Cachar	41.2	51.9	84.8	28.3	11.7	81.6	551
Karimganj	38.0	45.6	81.1	23.8	4.8	83.7	662
Hailakandi	43.8	55.1	87.2	24.6	8.3	82.9	572
Chirang	28.9	33.9	56.4	48.0	5.0	43.3	398
Baska	43.4	51.8	69.7	36.5	11.7	40.6	249
Kamrup Metro	50.6	60.8	75.6	39.3	15.7	51.9	194
Udalguri	46.9	53.6	77.0	33.5	10.3	64.0	265
Assam (15-49)	39.1	45.0	68.3	38.5	8.5	60.2	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	39.4	45.2	68.5	36.9	7.9	60.2	9,901

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

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

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	37.4	61.4	3.1	40.5	611
20-24	37.9	60.8	5.1	43.0	2,899
25-29	35.4	63.4	5.3	40.7	3,467
30-34	35.7	63.2	4.7	40.4	1,838
35+	24.7	74.3	4.3	29.0	1,160
No. of living children					
0	47.2	50.8	1.6	48.8	51
1	52.4	46.4	5.1	57.5	3,177
2	36.9	61.9	5.3	42.2	2,778
3	25.5	73.3	5.5	31.0	1,652
4+	15.7	83.3	3.7	19.4	2,317
Residence					
Rural	31.8	67.1	4.9	36.7	9,028
Urban	66.7	31.4	4.6	71.3	947
Education					
Non literate ^a	18.5	80.4	3.7	22.2	3,354
Less than 5 years	25.0	74.2	3.7	28.7	1,269
5-9 years	40.7	58.1	5.6	46.3	3,642
10 or more years	63.3	35.2	6.3	69.6	1,710
Religion					
Hindu	44.4	54.4	5.4	49.8	6,150
Muslim	18.9	80.1	3.8	22.7	3,395
Christian	28.2	70.4	4.8	33.0	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	4
Others	36.9	63.1	8.4	45.3	36
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	36.2	62.8	5.1	41.3	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	34.4	64.3	5.6	40.0	2,199
Other backward classes	50.5	48.0	5.5	56.0	1,973
Others	28.6	70.4	4.2	32.8	4,687
Wealth index					
Lowest	16.6	82.5	3.4	20.0	1,764
Second	22.4	76.5	4.5	26.9	2,913
Middle	33.4	65.5	5.9	39.3	2,756
Fourth	56.4	42.5	5.2	61.6	1,619
Highest	78.2	19.4	5.4	83.6	922
Assam (15-49)	35.1	63.8	4.8	39.9	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	35.3	63.6	5.6	40.9	9,901

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

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	46.8	0.3	52.9	487	1,517	6,840	27.8	237
20-24	48.5	0.9	50.6	507	2,100	8,690	28.3	1,098
25-29	51.4	0.8	47.8	557	2,329	11,068	24.7	1,236
30-34	49.8	1.6	48.6	890	2,698	10,528	23.9	656
35+	47.9	1.7	50.3	605	2,204	9,520	14.8	287
No. of living children								
0	(56.5)	(0.0)	(43.5)	(567)	(3,334)	(11,000)	(23.3)	24
1	53.6	1.2	45.2	600	2,586	11,054	34.8	1,684
2	49.8	1.3	48.9	683	2,181	9,930	25.7	1,018
3	42.6	0.0	57.4	493	1,525	7,098	20.1	422
4+	38.4	0.8	60.8	496	1,673	7,788	13.6	366
Residence								
Rural	50.4	0.8	48.8	619	2,159	9,608	25.2	2,895
Urban	45.8	2.1	52.1	510	2,758	11,320	23.6	619
Education								
Non literate ^a	36.8	1.0	62.2	430	1,500	5,452	16.3	619
Less than 5	42.8	0.7	56.5	587	1,673	9,162	20.9	318
5-9 years	48.5	0.6	50.9	564	2,084	8,743	31.5	1,489
10 or more years	60.4	1.8	37.9	748	3,328	11,572	32.6	1,088
Religion								
Hindu	51.2	0.9	47.9	650	2,350	10,288	30.9	2,747
Muslim	42.3	1.4	56.3	428	1,927	10,393	16.0	642
Christian	48.7	1.9	49.4	387	1,629	3,857	18.8	111
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Others	(75.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(513)	(1,801)	(1,500)	(24.0)	13
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	48.5	0.4	51.0	660	2,537	10,192	26.8	407
Scheduled Tribes	47.7	0.7	51.7	548	1,879	8,759	27.1	760
Other backward classes	52.3	1.2	46.5	702	2,516	9,516	36.2	1,008
Others	49.0	1.3	49.7	534	2,164	10,823	19.3	1,339
Wealth index								
Lowest	39.6	0.3	60.0	485	1,085	9,381	15.3	299
Second	40.5	0.4	59.1	514	1,756	4,977	21.3	655
Middle	45.1	0.9	54.0	523	2,068	7,010	29.4	926
Fourth	52.4	1.0	46.7	745	2,711	9,838	35.1	913
Highest	64.1	2.2	33.6	644	3,394	11,879	28.3	721
Assam (15-49)	49.6	1.0	49.4	601	2,243	10,126	25.1	3,514
Assam (15-44)[†]	49.7	1.1	49.3	602	2,246	10,126	25.2	3,467

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

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

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women**
Kokrajhar	32.6	66.5	4.8	37.4	419
Dhubri	15.8	82.1	2.8	18.6	469
Goalpara	28.2	71.2	6.2	34.4	367
Bongaigaon	29.9	69.2	2.4	32.3	454
Barpeta	28.8	68.7	6.9	35.7	477
Kamrup	65.5	34.1	5.4	70.9	175
Nalbari	52.0	46.5	5.2	57.2	343
Darrang	38.4	61.8	2.6	41.0	260
Marigaon	30.7	68.4	6.9	37.6	399
Nagaon	29.8	67.7	4.0	33.8	365
Sonitpur	42.2	54.3	1.2	43.4	326
Lakhimpur	41.3	57.4	7.2	48.5	432
Dhemaji	31.6	68.0	8.2	39.8	508
Tinsukia	43.4	55.6	1.7	45.1	360
Dibrugarh	49.9	46.2	2.9	52.8	368
Sibsagar	52.2	46.5	4.5	56.7	355
Jorhat	47.4	51.0	6.8	54.2	302
Golaghat	39.4	59.9	8.2	47.6	275
Karbi Anglong	37.6	59.8	7.0	44.6	192
North Cachar Hills	40.8	57.5	4.4	45.2	238
Cachar	32.2	66.8	4.2	36.4	551
Karimganj	22.4	77.4	5.1	27.5	662
Hailakandi	22.5	75.7	4.0	26.5	572
Chirang	29.3	70.0	4.5	33.8	398
Baska	38.3	61.3	4.5	42.8	249
Kamrup Metro	56.3	41.1	5.7	62.0	194
Udalguri	32.8	65.2	7.0	39.8	265
Assam (15-49)	35.1	63.8	4.8	39.9	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	35.3	63.6	5.6	40.9	9,901

Note: Percent distribution of institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, because the places of delivery are on the way to the institute, working place and other place.

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

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

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

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of Knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	17.4	6.2	12.9	25.8	34.6	4.7	11.4	9.2	6.9	1.6	383
20-24	15.6	6.1	9.6	30.8	35.1	4.8	12.1	8.5	6.1	1.4	1,797
25-29	17.5	7.6	10.1	30.6	34.7	4.4	11.6	7.4	4.9	1.5	2,232
30-34	19.0	7.4	9.8	28.2	35.5	4.5	12.9	7.7	6.1	1.2	1,189
35+	22.7	8.0	11.6	25.0	34.9	6.0	10.1	6.9	8.0	1.1	883
No. of living children											
0	10.6	3.3	0.0	10.4	34.4	0.0	2.7	20.9	13.9	3.6	29
1	15.8	7.3	10.3	32.0	33.7	4.3	13.1	8.6	5.7	0.7	1,513
2	15.4	6.8	9.6	32.8	34.3	4.1	12.6	6.5	4.6	1.3	1,749
3	19.1	6.9	9.7	30.0	34.1	4.8	10.8	7.9	6.1	2.0	1,230
4+	21.2	7.4	11.3	23.5	37.1	5.7	10.8	8.1	7.2	1.4	1,963
Residence											
Rural	18.5	7.1	10.6	29.2	34.9	4.7	11.5	7.8	5.9	1.3	6,170
Urban	7.1	7.4	2.6	28.7	37.5	5.2	17.8	7.1	6.9	2.2	314
Education											
Non literate ^a	21.5	7.9	11.3	26.5	34.7	5.1	10.8	8.1	8.4	1.1	2,749
Less than 5 years	18.7	7.1	10.9	26.8	36.2	4.7	12.2	8.1	5.1	1.5	964
5-9 years	15.9	6.5	9.3	31.3	34.4	4.5	12.1	7.7	4.3	1.7	2,157
10 or more years	7.7	5.6	8.2	37.4	36.3	3.8	14.7	6.1	2.1	1.0	614
Religion											
Hindu	17.5	7.2	10.6	32.0	30.4	3.8	12.2	6.1	5.6	1.4	3,406
Muslim	18.2	7.1	9.7	25.6	40.5	6.0	11.3	10.2	6.5	1.4	2,769
Christian	20.4	6.0	11.5	29.9	37.3	3.6	11.8	5.3	5.7	0.4	283
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Others	(30.4)	(4.3)	(13.0)	(21.7)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	23
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	17.8	5.7	14.4	29.4	32.3	4.7	11.2	5.0	5.2	2.8	715
Scheduled Tribes	17.4	7.3	9.8	30.0	33.0	4.0	13.4	7.1	6.6	0.8	1,443
Other backward classes	17.3	7.8	10.1	35.0	28.6	3.2	11.5	4.8	4.4	1.2	956
Others	18.4	7.2	9.7	27.1	38.2	5.5	11.3	9.6	6.3	1.3	3,370
Wealth index											
Lowest	24.5	9.0	14.1	25.5	32.5	4.9	10.5	7.9	8.7	0.9	1,486
Second	19.9	7.7	11.0	27.2	34.9	4.7	9.9	8.2	6.5	1.4	2,276
Middle	14.5	5.8	8.6	31.9	36.2	5.0	13.3	8.2	4.3	1.5	1,830
Fourth	9.5	5.2	5.8	35.6	35.1	4.4	15.3	6.6	3.5	1.9	706
Highest	6.6	4.4	4.4	31.2	44.3	2.4	16.4	3.7	3.8	1.1	185
Assam	18.0	7.1	10.3	29.2	35.0	4.7	11.8	7.8	6.0	1.4	6,484

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a 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'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	72.8	51.1	19.1	26.8	59.6	6.8	9.4	0.2	611
20-24	70.4	55.8	15.8	29.2	56.5	5.6	12.6	0.3	2,899
25-29	65.8	55.7	15.5	30.8	54.7	6.9	12.3	0.5	3,467
30-34	65.8	55.2	14.6	27.5	54.9	7.5	11.1	0.5	1,838
35+	67.4	52.0	15.0	25.8	56.6	3.7	13.0	0.4	1,160
No. of living children									
0	75.8	52.7	16.4	23.1	52.2	16.9	7.2	0.0	51
1	70.0	58.2	13.4	31.9	52.1	7.5	12.0	0.4	3,177
2	66.0	56.0	14.9	29.4	55.5	6.0	12.3	0.3	2,778
3	67.5	51.6	17.1	27.8	58.5	5.8	12.6	0.5	1,652
4+	66.9	51.4	18.5	25.0	59.7	4.8	11.6	0.5	2,317
Residence									
Rural	67.9	55.4	16.0	28.5	55.9	5.9	12.2	0.4	9,028
Urban	66.4	50.3	12.2	32.7	55.4	9.9	11.1	0.8	947
Number of ANC visits									
No visit	62.0	51.8	13.6	30.7	53.0	6.3	12.5	0.2	2,670
1	67.3	50.0	20.2	25.1	57.3	5.5	7.9	0.3	551
2	69.2	55.5	14.4	26.1	58.3	5.7	10.7	0.4	2,265
3+	70.6	56.9	16.8	29.8	55.9	6.6	13.0	0.5	4,489
Delivery									
Normal	67.2	54.2	15.7	28.0	56.9	5.2	11.9	0.3	9,104
Caesarean	70.6	57.1	16.9	36.9	46.9	18.6	13.7	1.2	608
By instrument or assisted	82.3	72.4	11.3	40.2	41.1	10.9	12.5	1.0	243
Place of delivery									
Government facility	72.8	58.6	14.0	34.9	50.0	7.6	11.0	0.5	2,840
Private facility	66.9	59.7	16.8	33.6	51.1	13.3	14.3	0.6	646
Home	65.7	52.5	16.1	25.4	59.3	4.7	12.3	0.4	6,371
Others	62.9	59.2	23.7	27.6	48.7	12.9	13.4	0.0	118
Assam	67.8	54.9	15.6	28.9	55.8	6.2	12.1	0.4	9,975

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post-delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	50.0	50.3	60.0	22.0	27.2	64.4	611
20-24	44.2	46.3	60.5	16.2	25.9	64.7	2,899
25-29	40.9	42.0	61.4	14.9	22.2	66.8	3,467
30-34	40.5	43.3	59.1	13.1	22.0	61.8	1,838
35+	45.0	48.1	61.0	16.3	21.3	63.4	1,160
No. of living children							
0	48.9	43.4	61.0	21.5	25.1	71.2	51
1	38.8	38.8	55.1	13.3	23.3	66.6	3,177
2	39.9	42.3	60.7	13.0	22.0	61.3	2,778
3	44.8	48.7	64.2	16.9	25.2	65.7	1,652
4+	50.3	51.4	64.0	19.8	24.1	65.2	2,317
Residence							
Rural	43.9	45.6	60.8	15.9	23.7	65.0	9,028
Urban	32.3	35.1	58.3	12.1	21.1	61.2	947
Delivery							
Normal	42.4	46.3	60.0	16.0	23.4	64.8	9,104
Caesarean	47.1	33.2	65.1	11.6	26.1	62.1	608
By instrument or assisted	48.9	25.9	69.6	12.5	21.6	71.2	243
Place of delivery							
Government facility	42.0	40.4	59.7	12.9	22.0	67.0	2,840
Private facility	40.0	34.3	56.7	11.6	26.5	63.4	646
Home	43.6	47.8	61.3	17.2	23.9	64.0	6,371
Others	36.6	41.7	58.5	15.6	23.2	59.1	118
Who conducted the last delivery							
Doctor	37.4	49.0	57.9	20.1	28.1	60.2	233
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	51.0	40.2	59.7	16.2	23.5	73.0	256
Other health personal	41.2	32.2	52.0	0.0	21.5	73.9	45
Dai	50.5	52.6	62.3	19.4	27.2	65.8	2,464
Relatives/friends	38.4	43.5	60.7	14.8	20.1	61.4	3,116
Others	62.7	51.7	66.8	18.7	25.2	57.7	144
No one	21.3	40.4	54.6	20.8	22.5	68.1	203
Assam	42.8	44.9	60.6	15.7	23.5	64.7	9,975

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

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

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

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	32.1	29.2	611
20-24	34.2	32.0	2,899
25-29	33.6	31.7	3,467
30-34	34.1	32.1	1,838
35+	25.1	22.8	1,160
No. of living children			
0	35.3	31.8	51
1	45.7	43.6	3,177
2	34.9	33.1	2,778
3	25.2	23.4	1,652
4+	17.9	15.4	2,317
Residence			
Rural	29.6	27.5	9,028
Urban	63.2	61.3	947
Education			
Non literate ^a	18.6	16.4	3,354
Less than 5 years	26.2	23.7	1,269
5-9 years	36.1	34.1	3,642
10 or more years	58.7	56.8	1,710
Religion			
Hindu	39.7	37.6	6,150
Muslim	20.7	18.7	3,395
Christian	27.9	24.6	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	4
Others	23.5	35.7	36
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	33.7	31.5	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	31.1	28.2	2,199
Other backward classes	44.6	42.8	1,973
Others	28.4	26.6	4,687
Wealth index			
Lowest	17.1	14.6	1,764
Second	21.4	19.4	2,913
Middle	31.1	28.7	2,756
Fourth	50.4	48.9	1,619
Highest	73.2	71.5	922
Assam (15-49)	32.8	30.7	9,975
Assam (15-44)[†]	33.0	30.9	9,901

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{*} Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not Attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	67.9	47.2	72.8	50.0	41.2	611
20-24	63.2	45.4	70.4	44.2	44.7	2,899
25-29	58.2	45.7	65.8	40.9	48.4	3,467
30-34	57.2	44.9	65.8	40.5	47.2	1,838
35+	59.4	40.8	67.4	45.0	46.1	1,160
No. of living children						
0	64.2	41.2	75.8	48.9	50.1	51
1	60.9	50.7	70.0	38.8	48.9	3,177
2	58.5	46.2	66.0	39.9	47.0	2,778
3	59.9	41.3	67.5	44.8	45.6	1,652
4+	61.5	38.5	66.9	50.3	43.1	2,317
Residence						
Rural	60.4	43.3	67.9	43.9	45.1	9,028
Urban	58.5	62.3	66.4	32.3	62.1	947
Education						
Non literate ^a	58.0	31.4	66.5	43.8	35.6	3,354
Less than five years	61.5	40.3	67.5	49.5	45.8	1,269
5-9 years	62.0	49.9	69.1	42.3	49.8	3,642
10 or more years	59.9	64.0	67.7	37.0	63.1	1,710
Religion						
Hindu	58.7	47.5	67.3	38.9	47.6	6,150
Muslim	63.2	41.5	68.8	50.7	44.9	3,395
Christian	57.9	38.1	66.6	35.4	38.4	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	60.3	41.1	70.8	52.0	58.0	36
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	63.8	48.7	69.4	41.7	45.8	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	54.5	39.5	65.6	36.3	41.8	2,199
Other backward classes	60.5	49.3	67.6	40.5	49.9	1,973
Others	61.9	44.6	68.5	47.2	46.7	4,687
Wealth index						
Lowest	59.3	31.0	67.3	45.6	35.6	1,764
Second	61.5	38.2	67.7	46.6	41.0	2,913
Middle	59.8	46.3	68.0	43.3	47.9	2,756
Fourth	60.5	57.5	68.5	37.4	57.4	1,619
Highest	58.5	68.9	67.1	33.8	69.7	922
Assam	60.2	45.0	67.8	42.8	46.3	9,975

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

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

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

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

District	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
Kokrajhar	56.5	41.9	70.1	49.2	51.6	419
Dhubri	56.7	26.9	55.8	43.0	35.9	469
Goalpara	61.7	30.9	61.1	36.3	36.9	367
Bongaigaon	43.5	34.6	54.0	26.9	41.5	454
Barpeta	53.9	35.0	59.1	40.7	43.6	477
Kamrup	49.9	60.4	53.9	27.1	54.0	175
Nalbari	38.2	54.5	60.5	23.5	52.2	343
Darrang	64.5	25.7	70.8	30.8	23.5	260
Marigaon	59.8	40.9	69.9	43.5	45.6	399
Nagaon	61.5	34.3	59.3	33.2	36.1	365
Sonitpur	46.5	47.8	49.9	25.3	57.2	326
Lakhimpur	60.5	41.0	64.8	43.0	38.3	432
Dhemaji	65.4	41.7	73.0	51.3	41.8	508
Tinsukia	69.5	41.4	65.2	50.1	41.6	360
Dibrugarh	61.6	55.1	63.8	42.1	58.1	368
Sibsagar	56.5	43.8	58.9	35.0	39.4	355
Jorhat	60.5	45.5	65.3	34.0	46.2	302
Golaghat	71.5	47.4	69.2	55.9	43.9	275
Karbi Anglong	34.6	52.4	56.8	32.5	71.2	192
North Cachar Hills	65.6	53.5	86.3	17.2	44.6	238
Cachar	81.6	55.2	89.6	60.1	51.4	551
Karimganj	83.7	55.5	90.6	68.6	49.7	662
Hailakandi	82.9	58.2	84.8	69.9	49.9	572
Chirang	43.3	41.6	58.9	30.4	48.0	398
Baska	40.6	36.9	59.3	26.9	56.8	249
Kamrup Metro	51.9	55.1	69.5	28.5	55.7	194
Udalguri	64.0	36.8	61.7	42.0	40.9	265
Assam	60.2	45.0	67.8	42.8	46.3	9,975

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

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

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

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	19.3	27.4	19.2	11.8	14.2	33.8	24.3	611
20-24	15.9	24.3	17.5	10.8	12.6	32.1	24.5	2,899
25-29	14.9	24.8	18.2	10.3	12.2	32.1	25.7	3,467
30-34	18.2	29.1	19.4	13.4	15.8	35.1	28.0	1,838
35+	17.7	28.3	19.9	13.0	13.0	32.2	25.8	1,160
No. of living children								
0	21.6	23.6	13.7	7.8	15.7	19.4	17.4	51
1	14.4	23.7	18.5	10.1	12.2	30.9	23.5	3,177
2	16.4	25.8	18.7	11.6	12.9	33.0	26.0	2,778
3	16.6	25.6	17.1	11.5	12.9	33.1	26.1	1,652
4+	18.8	29.9	19.3	13.0	15.0	35.0	28.3	2,317
Residence								
Rural	16.7	26.1	18.5	11.4	13.4	32.9	25.4	9,028
Urban	13.5	25.1	18.8	11.2	11.4	30.9	28.5	947
Education								
Non literate ^a	13.5	22.1	14.6	8.6	11.4	27.3	20.4	3,354
Less than 5 years	17.0	28.4	17.4	12.0	12.7	35.0	27.3	1,269
9-10 years	17.4	26.7	19.1	12.0	13.4	34.4	27.1	3,642
10 or more years	19.6	30.6	25.7	15.3	16.6	38.4	32.1	1,710
Religion								
Hindu	14.1	23.4	17.4	9.7	11.6	29.8	23.4	6,150
Muslim	21.1	31.3	20.8	15.0	16.6	38.9	30.7	3,395
Christian	12.5	22.4	16.2	7.9	9.0	26.0	20.4	390
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	16.4	23.6	19.0	10.9	13.6	29.1	16.3	36
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	20.4	29.9	21.4	13.2	14.3	38.7	30.3	1,116
Scheduled Tribes	10.0	18.7	14.8	7.4	9.7	24.3	17.8	2,199
Other backward classes	14.0	23.4	17.9	10.0	11.7	30.1	23.8	1,973
Others	19.5	29.7	19.8	13.5	15.1	36.4	29.2	4,687
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.6	24.3	15.8	9.7	11.0	31.1	21.4	1,764
Second	17.0	26.1	17.2	11.2	13.6	32.8	25.2	2,913
Middle	16.0	25.2	17.7	10.1	11.8	31.7	24.4	2,756
Fourth	16.2	26.5	22.1	14.4	15.8	34.0	29.2	1,619
Highest	19.5	30.8	24.0	14.0	15.2	36.7	33.6	922
Assam	16.4	26.0	18.5	11.4	13.2	32.8	25.7	9,975

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

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

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

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	27.9	605	77.9	14.1	4.6	3.4	165
20-24	32.0	2,761	78.9	15.6	3.2	2.3	860
25-29	32.3	2,903	70.9	22.0	4.3	2.8	915
30-34	30.1	1,413	72.3	23.1	3.4	1.2	418
35-39	22.3	629	71.5	22.8	4.9	0.8	138
40-44	19.8	130	64.5	17.8	17.7	0.0	25
45-49	6.4	47	*	*	*	*	3
Residence							
Rural	27.7	7,751	76.6	16.7	4.4	2.3	2,099
Urban	58.9	737	62.8	33.2	1.6	2.4	425
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	16.9	2,963	80.9	10.8	4.4	3.9	493
Less than 5 years	22.2	1,067	80.3	10.4	5.2	4.0	229
5-9 years	34.9	3,108	78.9	15.0	4.3	1.8	1,054
10 or more years	56.9	1,350	61.8	34.1	2.8	1.4	748
Religion							
Hindu	38.4	5,058	74.7	20.5	2.7	2.1	1,898
Muslim	17.6	3,047	72.4	15.6	9.1	2.9	524
Christian	27.4	349	77.7	18.8	1.2	2.4	93
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(38.5)	13	*	*	*	*	5
Others	(19.0)	21	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	30.3	944	76.2	17.4	4.1	2.3	279
Scheduled Tribes	30.5	1,857	81.9	13.8	1.9	2.5	551
Other backward classes	44.3	1,617	76.2	19.1	2.6	2.1	701
Others	26.0	2,442	69.0	24.1	5.7	1.2	625
Wealth index							
Lowest	15.2	1,599	81.2	9.0	7.2	2.7	240
Second	19.1	2,580	84.3	6.4	6.4	2.9	480
Middle	30.0	2,334	81.1	12.2	4.1	2.7	681
Fourth	50.8	1,300	73.1	22.9	2.5	1.5	644
Highest	72.4	674	52.8	43.5	1.6	2.0	479
Assam	30.4	8,488	74.3	19.4	3.9	2.3	2,524

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	85.2	61.2	90.1	9.9	605
20-24	85.7	65.3	93.1	6.9	2,761
25-29	88.2	66.0	93.7	6.3	2,903
30-34	87.3	64.5	92.2	7.8	1,413
35-39	85.3	62.2	92.7	7.3	629
40-44	79.0	64.9	92.2	7.8	130
45-49	85.2	59.6	89.5	10.5	47
Residence					
Rural	86.7	65.3	92.8	7.2	7,751
Urban	86.1	60.1	94.2	5.8	737
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	84.8	65.9	92.0	8.0	2,963
Less than 5 years	84.4	60.3	91.3	8.7	1,067
5-9 years	87.4	65.7	93.5	6.5	3,108
10 or more years	91.0	64.2	94.7	5.3	1,350
Religion					
Hindu	89.9	69.4	95.0	5.0	5,058
Muslim	81.0	56.7	88.8	11.2	3,047
Christian	88.3	71.0	97.7	2.3	349
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(84.6)	(53.8)	(84.6)	(15.4)	13
Others	(85.7)	(61.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	21
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	82.4	59.6	91.7	8.3	944
Scheduled Tribes	90.6	74.7	97.7	2.3	1,857
Other backward classes	92.5	72.2	95.3	4.7	1,617
Others	83.6	56.7	88.8	11.2	2,442
Wealth index					
Lowest	83.9	66.0	92.2	7.8	1,599
Second	85.0	64.0	92.0	8.0	2,580
Middle	87.3	66.0	93.2	6.8	2,334
Fourth	89.2	64.8	93.9	6.1	1,300
Highest	92.3	61.6	95.0	5.0	674
Assam (15-49)	86.7	64.9	92.9	7.3	8,488
Assam (15-44)[†]	86.7	65.7	92.9	7.1	8,352

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

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

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹			Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food		
<2	76.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.5	379
2-3	62.7	5.7	8.0	1.8	9.9	445
4-5	46.9	13.3	17.0	6.2	23.2	556
6-8	14.2	12.5	30.7	30.6	61.3	817
9-11	1.5	2.5	17.1	70.4	87.5	648
12-17	0.9	0.3	2.5	86.3	88.8	1,485
18-23	2.7	0.7	2.1	75.4	77.5	1,315
24-35	4.9	0.9	3.3	55.1	58.4	2,843
6-9	12.0	10.6	29.5	36.8	66.3	1,038
6-35 ²	34.0	2.2	7.3	64.0	71.3	7,108
6-9 (15-44) [†]	12.1	10.6	29.6	36.5	66.1	1,024
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	32.2	2.2	7.3	64.0	71.3	6,981
Median duration (months)	5.07	5.83	7.08	9.25	67.2	8,488

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	54.3	160
20-24	59.9	515
25-29	60.8	416
30-34	62.6	193
35-39	61.3	77
40-44	(66.7)	15
45-49	*	4
Residence		
Rural	59.9	1263
Urban	62.2	117
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	57.5	473
Less than 5 years	56.0	175
5-9 years	60.2	521
10 or more years	69.2	211
Religion		
Hindu	67.8	816
Muslim	45.8	493
Christian	72.2	64
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	4
Others	*	3
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	63.7	150
Scheduled Tribes	73.7	314
Other Backward classes	67.9	260
Others	51.4	382
Wealth index		
Lowest	56.6	243
Second	56.3	435
Middle	62.6	384
Fourth	63.1	210
Highest	68.7	108
Assam (15-49)	60.1	1,380
Assam (15-44)[†]	61.8	1,371

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Kokrajhar	95.5	73.7	94.8	5.2	326
Dhubri	95.2	71.1	94.3	5.7	370
Goalpara	99.4	83.3	99.7	0.3	347
Bongaigaon	92.6	82.8	93.6	6.4	391
Barpeta	85.3	57.7	93.5	6.5	416
Kamrup	96.7	63.6	98.2	1.8	133
Nalbari	98.5	80.0	99.7	0.3	263
Darrang	99.4	88.4	100.0	0.0	225
Marigaon	95.1	67.9	97.0	3.0	323
Nagaon	91.4	61.9	97.0	3.0	314
Sonitpur	87.9	85.5	96.1	3.9	290
Lakhimpur	94.8	70.4	97.8	2.2	377
Dhemaji	96.0	83.6	99.4	0.6	465
Tinsukia	92.5	69.0	96.1	3.9	323
Dibrugarh	94.5	76.4	93.4	6.6	319
Sibsagar	90.6	62.3	97.5	2.5	271
Jorhat	99.4	86.1	99.3	0.7	261
Golaghat	95.4	71.3	97.8	2.2	213
Karbi Anglong	98.0	77.1	99.2	0.8	118
North Cachar Hills	36.6	23.1	85.8	14.2	172
Cachar	57.4	33.4	78.5	21.5	502
Karimganj	64.9	35.5	81.1	18.9	649
Hailakandi	58.9	17.0	68.7	31.3	535
Chirang	99.6	76.1	98.0	2.0	318
Baska	99.5	88.8	99.5	0.5	188
Kamrup Metro	93.8	73.8	98.2	1.8	148
Udalguri	91.5	73.2	96.5	3.5	231
Assam (15-49)	86.7	64.7	92.7	7.3	8,488
Assam (15-44)[†]	86.7	65.7	92.9	7.1	8,352

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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	83.4	78.0	71.8	59.8	16.2	84.9	79.2	64.5	63.5	50.2	11.8	58.6	2,577
Urban	88.1	85.6	80.6	65.5	13.2	88.2	84.5	67.8	71.5	55.2	6.9	63.0	254
Sex of the child													
Male	83.8	78.6	72.7	61.3	16.0	85.3	80.1	65.4	64.7	51.0	10.9	60.6	1,481
Female	83.8	78.7	72.5	59.3	15.7	85.0	79.3	64.2	63.6	50.3	11.8	57.3	1,350
Birth order													
1	86.9	83.3	78.6	67.9	13.8	87.8	83.9	71.7	71.7	58.1	9.1	64.1	1,070
2	85.3	79.2	73.4	61.0	14.6	85.3	79.5	64.3	63.8	49.7	11.6	58.6	735
3	84.1	77.9	70.2	56.0	18.2	87.7	81.4	63.4	60.9	46.2	9.7	55.9	413
4+	75.0	68.4	60.5	46.3	20.3	77.4	70.2	52.1	51.8	39.1	16.8	50.8	553
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	76.6	70.0	63.3	49.1	19.5	79.1	71.5	54.6	55.4	40.1	16.3	50.5	970
Less than 5 years	79.3	73.6	66.0	53.8	14.7	78.9	74.3	58.5	53.4	42.5	17.0	53.3	366
5-9 years	87.8	83.0	77.6	67.0	14.6	89.2	84.6	70.6	69.6	56.8	7.7	64.5	1,045
10 or more years	93.9	91.5	86.7	74.6	12.1	93.8	90.5	78.6	79.4	66.2	4.3	69.3	450
Religion													
Hindu	87.9	82.9	78.4	67.4	14.6	89.6	85.7	72.2	71.6	57.8	7.8	63.6	1,716
Muslim	77.8	72.2	63.5	49.3	17.5	77.7	69.3	52.8	52.2	39.3	17.1	52.3	998
Christian	72.2	68.5	61.9	45.8	23.5	81.4	78.6	56.2	53.2	39.3	15.8	43.9	107
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	90.0	87.6	80.9	70.1	11.2	88.9	83.2	70.6	70.3	58.1	7.9	66.9	317
Scheduled Tribes	80.2	73.3	67.7	55.1	18.1	85.0	79.9	62.9	63.8	48.2	11.9	54.4	621
Other backward classes	90.5	85.8	83.0	72.8	12.4	91.2	88.5	77.1	73.6	61.8	6.7	68.5	537
Others	81.4	76.1	69.0	55.6	17.5	82.8	77.2	61.4	60.6	47.1	13.7	55.8	824
Wealth index													
Lowest	80.5	75.0	68.3	56.0	17.6	82.3	75.7	59.5	59.5	45.8	13.8	55.7	1,944
Second	89.8	84.7	79.9	67.2	13.7	90.5	87.4	75.1	70.8	58.6	7.0	64.1	622
Middle	93.7	91.0	87.2	75.8	8.4	94.2	92.0	80.0	82.7	68.8	3.4	73.5	253
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(81.1)	(9.1)	(81.8)	(81.8)	(72.2)	(81.8)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(36.4)	11
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Assam (15-49)[†]													
Assam (15-44) [†]	83.8	78.7	72.6	60.3	15.9	85.2	79.7	64.8	64.2	50.7	11.3	59.0	2,831
Assam (15-44) [†]	83.8	78.8	72.7	60.4	15.9	85.3	79.8	64.9	64.4	50.9	11.2	59.2	2,783

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of vitamin A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Kokrajhar	45.2	66.8	41.3	30.8	58.1	51.9	35.3	12.5	54.1	115
Dhubri	48.6	75.2	39.1	16.6	57.8	41.8	26.0	15.5	34.5	132
Goalpara	49.1	68.2	48.8	16.4	53.0	47.0	37.9	23.9	38.4	114
Bongaigaon	61.1	92.1	58.0	18.5	64.5	67.4	47.2	4.6	49.7	119
Barpeta	63.4	91.0	72.5	19.6	67.0	71.7	57.3	4.2	59.7	128
Kamrup	62.3	95.5	65.3	7.2	81.5	86.4	60.0	0.0	75.2	50
Nalbari	69.5	95.0	77.4	20.9	85.9	83.1	69.2	0.9	72.2	91
Darrang	53.0	87.1	67.8	17.2	66.4	78.7	60.5	11.1	54.2	86
Marigaon	60.2	83.5	60.8	16.4	72.8	65.9	55.6	15.9	55.1	111
Nagaon	51.0	82.7	55.6	24.5	53.0	58.3	40.4	10.6	54.8	113
Sonitpur	67.7	97.2	67.0	15.5	79.6	63.0	53.0	0.9	60.9	103
Lakhimpur	56.4	79.9	57.9	14.1	61.4	68.9	51.2	16.5	46.9	120
Dhemaji	47.8	77.5	50.2	19.4	58.8	58.4	43.8	18.7	38.6	170
Tinsukia	63.3	87.2	63.2	10.6	70.5	67.2	53.7	7.2	54.7	107
Dibrugarh	86.6	98.9	91.3	2.4	94.5	94.2	88.0	1.1	70.4	113
Sibsagar	73.6	97.1	76.8	10.3	78.0	76.7	68.5	1.8	66.3	94
Jorhat	66.0	91.0	73.4	6.1	76.6	82.7	67.0	9.0	71.3	96
Golaghat	63.1	84.5	61.8	12.1	70.4	70.0	57.0	13.3	64.4	78
Karbi Anglong	58.9	81.1	70.3	17.5	67.0	73.7	63.3	13.9	81.8	29
North Cachar Hills	66.4	72.4	52.4	6.9	49.7	52.2	40.3	12.0	49.7	63
Cachar	65.5	82.7	64.6	10.5	65.0	52.8	49.4	15.6	26.4	167
Karimganj	54.7	74.9	50.8	9.2	50.7	48.8	39.7	17.7	21.9	193
Hailakandi	51.9	79.4	46.4	23.2	47.8	47.4	36.9	17.5	22.3	167
Chirang	55.3	85.6	60.3	30.8	71.0	71.2	52.1	6.6	64.8	91
Baska	63.6	90.9	69.6	14.8	69.5	71.9	56.6	7.2	70.0	53
Kamrup Metro	84.3	92.2	85.8	5.5	86.2	84.8	77.1	3.8	67.7	52
Udalguri	54.7	82.8	62.3	15.4	64.0	69.0	54.2	11.3	50.5	76
Assam (15-49)	59.0	83.8	60.3	15.9	64.8	64.2	50.7	11.3	49.8	2,831
Assam (15-44)[†]	59.2	83.8	60.4	15.9	64.9	64.4	50.9	11.2	67.9 [#]	2,783

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector					
	Sub - Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility ¹	Private health sector ²	Others	
Residence						
Rural	53.0	19.3	25.8	4.3	4.6	6,498
Urban	13.7	17.5	57.0	14.1	4.8	676
Sex of the child						
Male	48.2	19.2	29.5	5.4	4.8	3,825
Female	50.7	19.1	27.8	5.0	4.5	3,349
Birth order						
1	46.2	20.4	31.6	5.7	3.4	2,771
2	50.2	18.0	29.9	4.6	4.3	1,857
3	49.0	18.9	25.8	6.0	5.8	1,019
4+	54.6	17.9	23.3	4.4	6.7	1,342
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	49.9	17.9	26.1	5.5	6.6	2,289
Less than 5 years	50.7	18.3	29.7	4.0	4.0	874
5-9 years	51.3	20.4	28.5	3.4	4.3	2,732
10 or more years	43.5	19.3	33.3	9.6	2.5	1,279
Religion						
Hindu	45.2	20.0	31.2	6.7	4.3	4,509
Muslim	58.0	16.8	23.5	2.1	5.3	2,361
Christian	42.7	23.8	33.3	9.4	5.1	276
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(50.0)	(60.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	(55.6)	(22.2)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(5.6)	18
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	49.4	16.6	31.7	5.2	5.0	825
Scheduled Tribes	44.1	20.4	31.5	6.3	5.3	1,553
Other Backward Classes	46.5	23.4	28.4	5.8	4.6	1,493
Others	52.6	16.7	27.7	5.3	3.5	2,012
Wealth index						
Lowest	55.2	19.0	25.3	2.8	4.8	4,826
Second	41.3	21.3	31.4	7.2	5.0	1,594
Middle	29.9	15.5	45.7	15.2	2.7	722
Fourth	8.3	10.4	38.1	51.4	5.0	31
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	1
Assam	49.4	19.1	28.7	5.2	4.7	7,174

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	48.5	10.4	14.6	2,831
24-35 months	51.3	22.3	17.2	2,842
Residence				
Rural	48.6	16.1	15.0	5,177
Urban	63.6	19.6	25.8	496
Sex of the child				
Male	52.0	16.1	16.5	3,026
Female	47.4	17.0	15.2	2,647
Birth order				
1	56.7	16.2	19.6	2,096
2	53.4	17.5	18.4	1,407
3	45.1	16.9	11.8	843
4+	37.4	14.9	8.6	1,140
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	41.0	17.0	10.6	2,000
Less than 5 years	43.1	11.3	11.2	719
5-9 years	54.2	17.2	17.3	2,055
10 or more years	65.0	17.2	28.3	899
Religion				
Hindu	57.4	17.0	20.4	3,402
Muslim	37.3	14.4	8.1	2,018
Christian	48.0	20.7	14.4	231
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	7
Others	(46.7)	(57.1)	(33.3)	15
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	50.8	16.9	16.1	615
Scheduled Tribes	54.2	20.2	16.7	1,259
Other backward classes	59.3	14.9	23.2	1,085
Others	45.7	15.5	13.5	1,658
Wealth index				
Lowest	45.0	16.6	12.8	3,941
Second	56.6	16.0	18.8	1,211
Middle	70.3	18.1	32.8	499
Fourth	76.9	0.0	36.2	21
Highest	*	*	*	1
Assam (15-49)	49.9	16.5	15.9	5,673
Assam (15-44)^{#†}	47.9	16.1	15.2	6,327

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

[#] Children aged 9-35 months.

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

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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	30.6	40.7	75.6	10.1	10.9	7.4	12.3	1,460
20-24	41.4	50.7	77.5	12.2	11.7	9.9	12.0	4,684
25-29	49.1	54.1	78.7	13.7	13.1	10.2	11.6	6,449
30-34	53.3	52.0	80.2	14.2	11.9	12.0	12.1	5,704
35-39	52.8	50.2	82.5	14.9	9.7	10.8	12.3	5,606
40-44	52.5	45.7	82.1	15.6	9.6	10.8	13.3	3,663
45-49	53.1	43.5	84.6	13.8	9.3	12.9	15.3	2,677
Residence								
Rural	46.7	46.3	80.7	14.6	11.6	10.6	13.3	26,628
Urban	68.4	68.5	79.6	10.9	8.8	12.5	8.3	3,615
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	33.2	32.2	75.6	14.1	11.7	8.5	16.7	10,191
Less than 5 years	42.5	37.5	80.9	14.3	9.6	10.6	14.2	4,236
5-9 years	54.0	50.7	81.0	13.3	10.2	10.5	12.0	10,651
10 or more years	76.6	69.7	83.8	14.8	12.5	13.7	8.7	5,165
Religion								
Hindu	52.9	53.7	80.7	15.6	11.9	11.6	11.6	20,704
Muslim	40.8	37.4	81.1	8.7	7.7	8.8	14.5	8,178
Christian	45.0	49.3	75.1	13.2	15.8	9.3	17.2	1,245
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	46.1	61.0	63.4	28.5	20.3	12.3	8.1	53
Others	41.2	69.5	71.6	11.0	7.3	3.3	21.3	63
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	50.2	44.2	79.5	11.5	9.5	10.1	13.0	3,297
Scheduled Tribes	47.8	53.1	77.3	17.9	15.7	10.6	12.9	7,287
Other Backward Classes	53.7	54.2	81.0	16.5	12.1	11.1	11.9	6,617
Others	52.3	49.2	83.1	11.5	8.9	11.6	11.6	8,354
Wealth index								
Lowest	31.7	27.9	75.8	14.1	11.6	7.8	16.3	3,844
Second	38.7	34.6	78.7	12.6	9.4	8.8	14.3	7,993
Middle	46.0	45.7	80.8	13.9	11.5	9.5	13.1	8,637
Fourth	60.4	56.7	81.3	14.7	11.7	11.5	12.4	5,738
Highest	78.1	71.4	82.8	14.7	11.4	15.2	8.6	4,030
Assam	49.3	50.0	80.5	14.0	11.1	10.9	12.5	30,243

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.6	4,152	30.6	56.6	45.4	51.8	2.8	106
25-29	4.2	4,180	37.8	58.6	44.2	46.2	5.0	101
30-34	3.2	2,132	43.1	64.5	54.5	38.6	4.6	44
35-39	4.2	994	33.2	52.3	(45.5)	(50.0)	(4.5)	22
40-49	3.6	307	18.3	45.5	*	*	*	5
Residence								
Rural	4.3	10,698	34.1	57.9	44.9	49.0	4.2	264
Urban	2.3	1067	49.7	56.3	(64.3)	(28.6)	(0.0)	14
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	4.2	4,041	28.6	57.3	44.4	48.4	3.1	96
Less than 5 years	5.9	1,539	30.2	57.8	38.1	56.1	7.8	51
5-9 years	4.0	4,268	38.2	61.8	51.4	42.0	3.8	105
10 or more years	3.0	1,917	51.1	47.4	45.1	54.9	0.0	26
Religion								
Hindu	3.8	7,076	35.7	49.3	53.7	40.2	3.8	130
Muslim	4.8	4,167	33.9	69.9	37.8	56.5	4.4	137
Christian	3.8	479	38.2	49.3	*	*	*	9
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(0.0)	14	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	6.5	29	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.9	1,316	30.6	52.4	32.5	61.5	3.0	33
Schedule Tribes	3.1	2,583	44.0	56.6	61.7	29.4	4.5	45
Other backward classes	3.8	2,253	44.3	44.7	66.7	28.0	2.6	38
Others	4.1	3,414	26.5	62.4	43.7	55.1	2.3	87
Wealth index								
Lowest	4.6	8,087	32.0	57.5	44.9	48.5	3.8	211
Second	3.7	2,502	40.5	57.6	48.6	45.7	5.7	52
Middle	2.3	1,118	57.1	63.4	(53.3)	(46.7)	(0.0)	15
Fourth	0.0	57	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Highest	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Assam (15-49)	4.1	11,765	34.9	57.8	45.9	48.0	4.0	278
Assam (15-44)[†]	4.1	11,551	34.0	57.9	46.0	47.8	4.0	271

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Source of treatment ⁵					Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²	Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	23.1	1,460	41.4	67.2	19.5	16.7	39.0	14.9	66.4	37.9	55.2	6.9	664
20-24	33.0	4,684	43.7	70.5	24.1	19.5	42.3	13.2	69.1	45.8	50.0	4.2	3,488
25-29	38.7	6,449	43.7	71.9	25.5	22.2	45.8	11.7	64.7	43.9	50.2	5.9	4,180
30-34	42.6	5,704	44.9	71.4	25.0	21.5	47.8	10.8	67.7	40.1	57.5	2.4	2,132
35-39	44.6	5,606	43.6	69.9	25.2	22.8	48.3	9.9	55.6	45.6	46.8	7.6	994
40-44	44.3	3,663	45.7	68.9	24.4	22.1	47.3	12.7	68.4	43.5	52.2	4.3	227
45-49	44.2	2,677	46.5	69.5	23.1	19.4	47.8	12.3	52.9	37.5	62.5	0.0	80
Residence													
Rural	38.7	26,628	43.0	71.2	24.6	21.1	46.0	12.3	65.2	43.6	51.4	5.0	10,698
Urban	50.1	3,615	52.3	66.1	24.4	23.2	49.0	9.4	75.6	43.3	52.5	4.2	1,067
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	28.1	10,191	41.1	68.0	20.8	19.0	43.8	12.8	61.7	41.6	51.8	6.5	4,041
Less than 5 years	33.8	4,236	41.0	69.1	21.6	19.8	44.2	13.1	64.7	39.9	50.6	9.6	1,539
5-9 years	43.4	10,651	43.4	70.1	24.6	20.9	44.7	11.7	67.9	45.4	52.1	2.5	4,268
10 or more years	62.2	5,165	50.3	73.6	29.3	25.0	52.3	10.2	73.5	45.9	50.7	3.4	1,917
Religion													
Hindu	42.9	20,704	43.7	72.0	25.8	22.6	49.4	88.8	66.1	52.3	43.5	4.1	7,076
Muslim	33.6	8,178	46.7	66.4	20.1	17.1	37.2	86.0	65.9	31.5	62.7	5.8	4,167
Christian	34.1	1,245	42.6	64.4	29.3	23.1	44.2	92.5	64.3	39.1	52.2	8.7	479
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	48.0	53	72.8	50.9	31.2	33.7	84.4	92.9	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	14
Others	43.7	63	37.0	63.2	24.1	18.9	40.2	90.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	29
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	38.3	3,297	46.0	69.4	20.5	20.1	45.1	86.3	68.2	34.5	59.2	6.3	1,316
Scheduled Tribes	38.3	7,287	42.2	68.3	29.4	25.5	51.2	90.6	63.0	65.4	29.8	4.7	2,583
Other backward classes	46.6	6,617	40.5	76.6	24.7	20.3	48.4	88.5	64.7	59.7	38.7	1.7	2,253
Others	40.4	8,354	50.2	66.7	25.5	22.6	46.0	87.2	69.7	32.9	62.0	5.1	3,414
Wealth index													
Lowest	26.8	3844	39.7	70.0	21.6	21.2	41.4	87.4	63.5	41.7	51.7	6.7	8,087
Second	32.3	7,993	41.5	69.4	20.8	18.2	41.4	88.0	71.3	50.5	48.4	1.1	2,502
Middle	38.5	8,637	41.1	71.1	22.7	18.9	44.4	91.5	75.6	41.7	56.7	1.7	1,118
Fourth	47.5	5,738	46.1	69.7	28.0	23.3	50.1	94.9	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57
Highest	60.9	4,030	52.0	71.7	28.6	26.1	52.7	*	*	*	*	*	1
Assam (15-49)	40.1	30,243	44.4	70.4	24.6	21.4	46.5	12.0	66.0	43.5	51.5	4.9	11,765
Assam (15-44) †	39.9	26,308	44.4	70.8	24.9	21.7	46.4	11.9	66.3	44.2	50.9	5.0	11,551

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

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

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

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

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Kokrajhar	49.9	4.4	57.8	12.4	58.8	478
Dhubri	61.1	2.6	61.2	16.2	64.4	520
Goalpara	62.2	0.8	72.0	3.6	56.0	440
Bongaigaon	70.8	2.6	73.2	9.7	72.9	505
Barpeta	47.4	3.7	65.6	10.1	68.7	541
Kamrup	77.3	4.6	37.9	8.2	81.5	196
Nalbari	60.3	2.5	37.2	7.8	88.9	375
Darrang	48.2	1.0	27.2	1.9	60.0	316
Marigaon	64.5	2.2	71.4	11.2	75.3	436
Nagaon	40.4	0.1	0.0	5.0	59.3	436
Sonitpur	66.5	3.4	82.4	15.1	64.8	383
Lakhimpur	46.4	4.6	39.2	12.7	72.7	516
Dhemaji	48.8	7.3	48.0	20.9	64.3	643
Tinsukia	46.8	5.4	41.5	13.3	65.1	442
Dibrugarh	66.8	7.0	42.5	12.0	59.0	435
Sibsagar	54.9	3.4	31.3	13.3	58.3	402
Jorhat	53.4	2.1	45.3	6.3	64.1	347
Golaghat	61.5	5.5	45.5	15.9	63.9	300
Karbi Anglong	72.1	2.6	59.1	7.8	75.0	202
North Cachar Hills	46.8	3.6	73.6	4.5	50.0	251
Cachar	20.1	8.0	67.2	16.8	69.2	708
Karimganj	14.4	9.3	62.8	21.7	61.5	893
Hailakandi	9.8	4.2	76.6	16.5	70.1	758
Chirang	48.8	3.2	57.0	4.8	57.1	444
Baska	55.9	0.3	0.0	5.3	94.1	261
Kamrup Metro	71.8	3.2	56.3	8.6	67.7	213
Udalguri	43.1	1.4	32.1	6.9	59.0	324
Assam (15-49)	50.0	4.1	57.8	12.0	66.0	11,765
Assam (15-44)[†]	50.0	4.1	57.6	11.9	66.3	11,551

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

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

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

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	98.5	98.4	99.6	98.6	98.5	99.7
Any modern method ¹	97.5	97.2	99.5	97.6	97.3	99.6
Female sterilization	93.2	92.6	97.9	93.4	92.7	97.9
Male sterilization	51.5	49.0	70.3	51.7	49.2	70.4
Intra Uterine Device	59.5	57.3	76.3	60.1	57.9	76.7
Pill	91.5	90.8	97.1	91.9	91.2	97.2
Emergency contraceptive pill	26.4	23.6	46.7	26.7	23.9	47.5
Injectables	41.8	39.4	59.4	42.1	39.7	59.9
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	58.5	55.4	81.1	59.0	55.9	81.9
Female condom	11.0	9.7	20.3	11.1	9.9	20.7
Rhythm method	58.6	58.1	62.5	58.9	58.3	63.0
Withdrawal method	50.3	50.1	52.2	50.3	50.1	52.3
Others	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Number of women**	30,243	26,628	3,615	28,590	25,182	3,408

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	98.0	96.6	45.3	90.7	53.8	90.5	24.3	40.2	60.7	9.7	54.4	48.5	0.6	6,020
25-29	98.8	98.1	51.7	93.5	62.1	93.4	29.2	44.4	63.3	11.7	59.9	50.0	0.7	6,311
30-34	99.0	98.1	54.2	94.4	64.5	93.2	28.3	42.9	60.4	11.9	60.5	52.6	1.0	5,472
35-39	98.9	98.0	53.6	94.6	63.0	93.0	28.0	42.4	57.5	11.7	61.3	51.9	1.2	5,220
40-49	98.4	97.2	54.4	93.9	57.7	89.3	24.0	40.5	52.3	10.8	58.7	49.1	1.2	5,567
No. of living children														
0	97.6	96.4	47.1	91.2	53.0	90.2	26.0	40.9	63.5	11.4	53.3	44.7	0.8	3,254
1	98.7	97.8	55.7	93.1	64.1	93.3	33.1	46.2	66.6	14.2	61.4	51.0	0.8	5,423
2	99.1	98.6	56.6	95.4	67.1	94.6	31.2	46.0	64.9	13.1	61.4	52.1	0.8	7,639
3	99.0	98.3	52.0	94.6	61.0	92.9	25.7	41.4	56.7	10.6	58.4	49.7	0.8	5,988
4+	98.0	96.3	44.4	91.1	50.9	87.3	17.3	35.3	45.2	6.6	57.0	51.2	1.3	6,286
Residence														
Rural	98.5	97.3	49.2	92.7	57.9	91.2	23.9	39.7	55.9	9.9	58.3	50.1	0.9	25,182
Urban	99.7	99.6	70.4	97.9	76.7	97.2	47.5	59.9	81.9	20.7	63.0	52.3	0.9	3,408
Education														
Non-literate ^a	97.3	95.2	38.3	88.4	42.6	85.1	14.8	28.4	38.5	5.0	52.3	45.3	0.9	9,429
Less than five years	98.7	97.7	45.7	93.3	54.4	91.7	19.8	37.6	52.0	7.2	56.5	50.5	0.7	3,974
5-9 years	99.2	98.7	56.2	95.6	67.7	95.2	29.0	46.9	67.1	11.8	61.1	51.4	0.9	10,176
10 or more years	99.8	99.7	72.7	98.1	82.1	98.0	50.1	61.9	86.8	24.4	68.7	57.5	1.0	5,011
Religion														
Hindu	98.7	98.0	54.5	94.6	63.0	92.7	29.6	43.5	61.5	12.7	59.1	47.9	0.9	19,602
Muslim	98.3	96.7	46.3	90.5	53.6	90.2	20.5	40.2	53.9	7.7	59.2	57.1	0.8	7,700
Christian	97.8	97.0	40.6	91.4	55.0	89.5	18.9	31.1	50.8	7.4	55.4	47.9	1.5	1,175
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	96.1	96.1	41.6	88.3	29.9	86.3	21.1	25.4	62.4	9.8	29.2	35.0	5.9	51
Others	98.4	98.4	57.5	88.7	69.6	92.0	37.0	57.4	62.2	20.2	56.1	53.9	2.5	62
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	98.7	97.3	52.3	94.1	59.4	90.6	24.9	43.7	59.8	9.8	61.0	53.9	1.0	3,096
Scheduled Tribes	98.0	97.3	43.8	92.5	56.3	90.5	21.9	32.6	53.3	9.5	54.0	43.8	0.9	6,928
Other backward classes	99.0	98.4	58.6	95.1	66.0	93.7	32.2	47.4	63.7	13.9	59.0	46.1	0.9	6,271
Others	98.7	97.5	52.5	92.8	59.4	92.1	27.2	44.5	59.7	11.0	61.1	55.3	0.8	12,295
Wealth index														
Lowest	96.5	94.0	35.6	86.3	40.5	82.4	13.7	27.2	35.6	4.5	51.5	45.1	0.9	3,564
Second	98.0	96.5	42.4	90.2	50.4	89.3	17.7	34.4	45.8	6.3	56.6	49.8	0.8	7,497
Middle	98.9	98.2	49.6	94.6	59.5	92.8	24.0	40.4	57.6	9.1	56.8	49.1	0.8	8,227
Fourth	99.4	99.1	60.8	96.8	70.4	95.8	32.7	49.5	73.8	15.1	63.0	52.8	1.0	5,449
Highest	99.8	99.8	76.2	98.5	83.9	98.1	53.9	64.1	88.6	25.4	68.6	55.6	1.2	3,852
Assam	98.6	97.6	51.7	93.4	60.1	91.9	26.7	42.1	59.0	11.1	58.9	50.3	0.9	28,590

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Kokrajhar	97.6	95.5	36.1	81.6	47.6	85.0	24.0	27.7	43.3	16.7	44.4	40.1	1.5	1,042
Dhubri	94.4	93.5	52.8	88.2	47.7	84.5	33.1	42.8	48.8	13.7	43.7	30.2	0.9	1,166
Goalpara	99.8	99.3	42.6	93.2	59.2	98.3	15.4	33.4	50.6	7.9	74.1	56.0	0.2	1,104
Bongaigaon	98.3	98.0	48.3	94.0	53.0	91.9	31.1	50.6	61.8	10.1	46.3	29.6	0.4	1,187
Barpeta	99.6	99.5	59.7	97.0	67.2	96.7	27.6	47.8	54.1	9.7	79.7	59.9	2.4	1,296
Kamrup	99.6	99.6	77.5	99.4	80.0	98.1	54.9	61.9	83.7	20.5	58.3	45.1	0.4	725
Nalbari	99.8	99.6	53.8	95.0	63.6	97.7	26.2	35.7	51.5	13.1	66.8	51.1	0.5	1,086
Darrang	99.3	98.1	44.6	92.3	64.5	95.6	18.6	32.8	42.1	10.9	62.9	66.2	0.2	905
Marigaon	99.2	99.1	65.5	97.1	74.9	94.3	38.2	51.9	73.9	14.7	59.0	33.6	0.7	1,170
Nagaon	100.0	99.7	58.6	97.5	72.1	97.2	26.3	44.5	53.3	5.4	88.2	67.7	2.5	1,147
Sonitpur	99.6	99.5	56.4	98.6	53.2	96.9	28.6	43.3	60.6	6.0	42.1	29.5	0.5	936
Lakhimpur	95.5	94.4	52.1	89.4	49.2	85.0	21.7	36.8	50.9	11.9	48.0	30.3	1.6	1,117
Dhemaji	96.6	95.6	41.8	89.3	56.2	88.4	24.4	40.0	47.4	12.0	48.0	40.8	0.9	1,287
Tinsukia	95.0	94.6	49.6	92.0	41.4	82.3	23.9	36.3	54.1	11.6	27.6	29.0	1.0	1,008
Dibrugarh	98.3	98.2	56.6	97.0	61.0	90.4	41.2	49.9	71.0	15.0	49.5	36.9	1.5	970
Sibsagar	99.7	99.5	63.8	98.3	70.4	95.1	39.8	56.3	65.6	18.1	72.3	45.6	0.2	1,018
Jorhat	99.9	99.7	52.7	98.0	68.8	96.8	29.5	38.9	65.4	10.9	70.5	44.6	0.4	1,002
Golaghat	95.5	95.3	58.8	90.3	59.2	86.9	39.4	54.2	57.4	24.7	46.0	35.1	1.3	750
Karbi Anglong	99.8	99.6	42.5	94.1	53.4	95.7	22.2	17.6	58.2	10.8	49.5	53.8	0.6	1,128
North Cachar Hills	99.6	99.4	33.8	94.2	70.0	92.1	18.7	33.7	72.4	10.1	58.2	49.1	1.0	1,057
Cachar	99.6	97.2	57.1	93.6	59.0	87.7	22.3	53.1	76.6	8.0	73.6	91.2	1.1	1,161
Karimganj	99.2	93.6	44.6	87.1	51.7	82.1	13.4	50.8	65.0	6.1	71.2	90.2	0.9	1,274
Hailakandi	99.4	96.8	47.3	93.3	54.7	88.7	14.8	53.9	79.1	4.7	46.9	95.8	0.2	1,210
Chirang	96.4	93.3	33.5	83.5	50.7	86.5	19.2	24.0	39.4	9.4	61.6	48.3	0.4	1,181
Baska	99.7	99.3	54.9	95.5	61.3	95.7	25.4	36.4	54.5	9.6	56.4	38.8	0.3	1,047
Kamrup Metro	99.5	99.3	75.6	97.9	75.4	96.1	50.2	63.5	77.4	18.5	54.5	34.4	0.6	705
Udalguri	99.7	99.3	48.2	96.9	69.4	98.1	15.6	33.5	49.5	6.7	75.0	71.2	1.2	911
Assam	98.6	97.6	51.7	93.4	60.1	91.9	26.7	42.1	59.0	11.1	58.9	50.3	0.9	28,590

Note: ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pills.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	39.9	17.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	12.1	0.4	0.4	5.8	0.1	17.0	20.1	0.1	1,421
20 - 24	53.9	32.5	0.1	1.7	1.7	24.6	1.1	0.4	7.6	0.3	21.6	19.8	0.0	4,599
25 - 29	69.0	47.1	0.1	6.4	3.0	35.4	1.4	0.7	7.9	0.2	26.9	21.4	0.1	6,311
30 - 34	75.3	53.2	0.2	12.8	4.0	37.1	1.6	0.7	7.6	0.2	28.1	23.3	0.2	5,472
35 - 39	76.5	53.3	0.2	18.0	4.5	33.1	1.7	0.7	6.1	0.1	29.6	23.3	0.4	5,220
40 - 44	69.5	45.9	0.2	21.0	3.5	24.4	1.3	0.5	4.2	0.1	28.7	21.4	0.2	3,284
45 - 49	64.8	41.6	0.4	21.0	3.2	18.6	1.1	0.8	3.4	0.1	27.2	19.9	0.3	2,283
No. of living children														
0	26.3	12.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.5	0.3	5.8	0.1	11.2	11.1	0.1	3,254
1	62.6	38.1	0.1	1.9	2.4	28.7	1.6	0.5	8.7	0.3	26.5	20.6	0.0	5,423
2	77.1	54.9	0.2	13.6	4.2	37.6	1.7	0.8	8.3	0.2	29.6	23.0	0.1	7,639
3	78.0	56.7	0.3	20.6	4.1	34.8	1.6	0.7	5.7	0.2	28.4	22.2	0.2	5,988
4+	70.9	44.6	0.1	14.6	3.4	28.4	1.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	29.0	26.1	0.5	6,286
Residence														
Rural	66.6	43.3	0.1	10.6	3.1	29.4	1.3	0.6	5.8	0.1	26.9	22.2	0.2	25,182
Urban	73.9	57.5	0.3	18.5	3.8	33.0	2.0	0.8	12.8	0.4	24.1	17.6	0.0	3,408
Education														
Non-literate ^a	64.0	39.2	0.1	12.2	2.4	25.1	0.7	0.4	2.7	0.1	25.2	21.5	0.3	9,429
Less than five years	67.1	44.4	0.1	11.5	3.3	30.8	1.6	0.6	4.4	0.2	26.3	23.3	0.1	3,974
5-9 years	69.2	48.2	0.1	11.3	3.5	33.2	1.5	0.7	7.3	0.2	27.2	21.4	0.2	10,176
10 or more years	70.6	49.8	0.4	10.7	4.2	30.9	2.1	0.9	14.2	0.4	27.8	21.3	0.0	5,011
Religion														
Hindu	68.3	47.7	0.2	14.5	3.7	30.0	1.4	0.6	6.4	0.2	26.4	19.1	0.2	19,602
Muslim	65.6	37.5	0.2	3.3	1.8	29.3	1.2	0.5	7.0	0.1	27.5	28.8	0.2	7,700
Christian	65.4	47.4	0.3	13.9	4.4	29.5	1.7	1.1	7.1	0.2	23.4	18.4	0.3	1,175
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	75.9	60.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	40.8	0.0	2.0	3.9	0.0	13.5	21.3	1.9	51
Others	56.1	43.8	0.0	6.1	4.8	27.5	1.6	1.6	8.9	0.0	20.0	16.3	0.0	62
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	70.0	44.1	0.1	13.6	2.6	28.3	0.9	0.6	5.7	0.1	28.0	24.5	0.2	3,096
Scheduled Tribes	67.2	49.4	0.2	14.8	4.8	32.0	1.5	0.8	5.4	0.1	24.5	17.5	0.2	6,928
Other backward classes	66.2	45.1	0.2	13.5	3.3	27.9	1.4	0.6	6.0	0.2	27.1	18.1	0.1	6,271
Others	67.5	42.7	0.2	8.1	2.4	29.9	1.4	0.6	7.8	0.2	27.0	25.1	0.2	12,295
Wealth index														
Lowest	60.5	33.7	0.0	6.9	2.3	24.1	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.2	25.4	22.0	0.3	3,564
Second	64.9	38.9	0.1	8.6	2.6	27.5	0.7	0.4	4.0	0.1	26.9	23.7	0.2	7,497
Middle	67.0	45.8	0.1	11.8	3.1	31.5	1.6	0.6	4.9	0.1	25.4	20.8	0.3	8,227
Fourth	71.6	52.0	0.3	14.1	3.7	33.5	1.7	0.9	9.3	0.2	28.0	21.6	0.1	5,449
Highest	73.6	55.7	0.5	17.1	4.7	30.7	2.3	0.8	15.0	0.4	27.1	19.3	0.1	3,852
Assam (15-49)	67.4	45.0	0.2	11.5	3.2	29.8	1.4	0.6	6.6	0.2	26.5	21.7	0.2	28,590
Assam (15-49)[†]	67.7	45.3	0.2	10.7	3.2	30.8	1.4	0.6	6.9	0.2	26.5	21.8	0.2	26,307

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	23.0	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.6	0.4	2.1	5.7	7.8	0.0	1,421
20 - 24	31.8	18.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	12.5	0.5	2.3	7.5	6.3	0.0	4,599
25 - 29	48.7	31.3	0.1	6.5	1.5	19.5	0.8	2.8	10.4	7.0	0.0	6,311
30 - 34	60.6	39.3	0.2	12.8	2.1	20.5	0.8	2.7	12.7	8.6	0.0	5,472
35 - 39	62.9	40.1	0.4	17.8	2.0	16.9	0.7	2.1	13.8	8.8	0.0	5,220
40 - 44	49.0	32.5	0.2	21.0	1.1	8.4	0.4	1.3	10.3	6.5	0.0	3,284
45 - 49	35.5	26.8	0.3	21.0	0.5	3.7	0.2	0.6	6.1	2.7	0.0	2,283
No. of living children												
No children	10.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	0.0	3,254
1 child	40.0	21.5	0.1	1.8	1.2	14.7	0.6	3.1	10.9	7.7	0.0	5,423
1 son	41.2	23.3	0.1	2.3	1.5	15.7	0.6	3.0	10.7	7.2	0.0	3,044
No son	38.5	19.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	13.3	0.7	3.1	11.1	8.2	0.0	2,379
2 children	59.2	39.4	0.3	13.5	1.9	19.7	0.8	3.0	12.2	7.7	0.0	7,639
1 or more sons	60.4	41.1	0.3	14.6	1.9	20.2	0.8	2.9	12.0	7.4	0.0	6,437
No sons	52.2	30.0	0.0	7.4	1.8	16.9	0.6	3.1	13.3	9.0	0.0	1,202
3 children	61.6	43.0	0.3	20.7	1.8	17.7	0.8	1.6	11.3	7.4	0.0	5,988
1 or more sons	62.5	44.2	0.3	21.6	1.9	20.2	0.8	1.6	11.2	7.3	0.0	5,497
No sons	50.9	29.6	0.4	10.5	0.8	16.9	0.6	1.6	12.8	8.4	0.0	491
4+ children	50.2	31.4	0.1	14.6	1.3	13.6	0.4	1.1	10.5	8.2	0.0	6,286
1 or more sons	50.3	31.6	0.1	14.7	1.3	13.6	0.4	1.1	10.3	8.2	0.0	6,048
No sons	48.1	27.0	0.0	12.0	0.4	12.5	0.8	1.3	14.2	7.1	0.0	238
Residence												
Rural	47.4	29.5	0.2	10.6	1.4	14.8	0.6	1.8	10.5	7.3	0.0	25,182
Urban	57.3	42.0	0.3	18.6	1.6	15.6	0.6	4.9	9.6	5.9	0.0	3,408
Education												
Non-literate ^a	45.3	28.2	0.1	12.2	1.2	13.3	0.5	0.7	9.8	7.1	0.0	9,429
Less than five years	46.7	30.0	0.1	11.6	1.4	15.2	0.6	1.0	9.7	7.0	0.0	3,974
5-9 years	50.0	32.7	0.2	11.3	1.4	16.5	0.7	2.4	10.4	7.1	0.0	10,176
10 or more years	53.2	33.7	0.4	10.6	1.9	14.4	0.6	5.5	12.1	7.6	0.0	5,011
Religion												
Hindu	50.3	33.5	0.2	14.5	1.6	14.2	0.6	2.1	10.7	6.2	0.0	19,602
Muslim	44.5	24.7	0.1	3.4	0.7	17.2	0.6	2.5	9.8	10.0	0.0	7,700
Christian	45.1	30.9	0.4	13.7	2.4	12.1	0.3	1.7	9.2	4.9	0.0	1,175
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	52.6	44.8	0.0	27.3	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	51
Others	46.1	30.9	0.0	6.1	3.2	15.1	1.5	5.0	9.2	5.9	0.0	62

Contd ...

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	49.4	31.0	0.3	13.5	1.0	14.1	0.5	1.5	10.3	8.1	0.0	3,096
Scheduled Tribes	49.4	34.4	0.2	14.8	2.4	14.4	0.8	1.5	9.9	5.1	0.0	6,928
Other backward classes	49.2	31.1	0.2	13.5	1.4	13.0	0.6	2.2	11.8	6.3	0.0	6,271
Others	47.5	29.1	0.1	8.1	1.0	16.4	0.5	2.7	10.0	8.5	0.0	12,295
Wealth index												
Lowest	42.2	23.9	0.1	6.9	1.3	14.1	0.6	0.8	10.3	7.7	0.0	3,564
Second	45.4	26.5	0.1	8.7	1.3	14.6	0.4	1.2	10.6	8.2	0.0	7,497
Middle	48.5	31.5	0.1	11.7	1.3	15.9	0.8	1.6	10.0	7.0	0.0	8,227
Fourth	51.8	35.5	0.3	14.1	1.5	15.8	0.6	2.9	10.4	6.1	0.0	5,449
Highest	56.1	39.2	0.5	17.2	1.9	13.0	0.6	5.9	10.8	6.3	0.0	3,852
Assam (15-49)	48.6	31.0	0.2	11.5	1.4	14.9	0.6	2.2	10.4	7.2	0.0	28,590
Assam (15-49)[†]	49.7	31.4	0.2	10.7	1.5	15.9	0.6	2.3	10.8	7.6	0.0	26,307
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.												
** Unweighted cases.												
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.												
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.												

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

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

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/Nirodh		Spacing method [†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/Nirodh users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	5	45.2	98	21.4	30	4.4
20 - 24	55.3	44.7	0.0	38	61.5	598	57.8	108	11.2
25 - 29	48.0	34.5	17.4	93	79.0	1,280	64.0	174	20.8
30 - 34	26.1	44.7	29.3	118	87.9	1,160	84.4	146	23.5
35 - 39	12.9	36.7	50.4	104	93.5	916	86.2	110	19.5
40 - 44	7.0	33.7	59.3	37	92.9	282	93.8	42	9.0
45 - 49	(0.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	11	89.6	90	(100.0)	15	na
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	2	39.2	58	45.1	71	1.8
1	40.6	48.4	11.1	63	69.6	821	68.5	169	15.1
2	31.4	32.2	36.5	147	84.1	1,559	82.4	223	23.2
3	22.1	40.5	37.3	111	87.7	1,105	70.2	93	20.9
4+	24.1	40.1	35.8	83	85.8	881	76.3	69	16.5
Residence									
Rural	28.0	38.2	33.9	349	81.4	3,893	71.2	458	16.6
Urban	37.2	43.6	19.2	57	85.4	531	73.7	167	20.9
Education									
Non-literate ^a	25.8	29.7	44.5	114	81.1	1,307	76.1	69	14.2
Less than five years	27.7	39.0	33.3	54	84.0	624	71.3	39	16.2
5-9 years	28.9	43.2	27.8	145	81.9	1,744	67.9	241	18.6
10 or more years	33.7	42.2	24.2	93	81.4	749	74.4	276	19.9
Religion									
Hindu	26.9	39.2	33.8	322	82.3	2890	73.1	410	16.5
Muslim	36.4	37.7	26.0	54	81.6	1370	69.9	192	19.0
Christian	40.1	36.2	23.7	28	78.3	145	(62.5)	20	13.4
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	nc	nc	nc	0	*	9	nc	0	12.9
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	(77.8)	10	*	3	20.6
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	21.2	45.9	33.0	31	78.5	449	63.6	45	14.8
Scheduled Tribes	28.9	40.8	30.3	166	81.7	1,049	76.2	106	16.5
Other backward classes	18.6	34.6	46.8	89	81.4	852	68.4	140	15.2
Others	39.0	37.6	23.4	120	82.8	2,074	73.1	334	18.9
Wealth index									
Lowest	27.0	41.4	31.6	45	76.8	524	71.8	27	14.3
Second	27.0	34.2	38.8	99	82.3	1,132	66.5	88	15.6
Middle	27.3	40.9	31.8	104	81.5	1,367	69.0	128	17.3
Fourth	39.5	34.9	25.7	85	82.0	895	72.4	155	18.6
Highest	24.3	45.3	30.3	73	87.1	506	75.3	227	20.2
Assam	29.1	38.8	32.1	406	81.9	4,424	71.9	625	17.1

Note: ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pills; IUD = Intra Uterine Device

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.1	22.1	34.6	23.0	13.1	6.1	100.0	29.2	266
2-3	1.5	21.1	37.2	21.3	14.5	4.3	100.0	29.0	325
4-5	0.6	20.9	35.5	29.7	9.9	3.4	100.0	28.7	514
6-7	2.9	25.4	37.2	22.7	10.6	1.2	100.0	28.1	483
8-9	1.7	25.6	37.3	23.0	11.9	0.6	100.0	28.0	352
10+	4.9	26.8	39.5	23.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	26.9	1,199
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
1	13.5	25.7	31.5	20.3	6.9	2.1	100.0	26.6	101
2	4.2	33.4	35.0	20.2	6.4	0.8	100.0	26.7	1,041
3	2.3	26.8	39.8	22.5	7.7	0.9	100.0	27.4	1,249
4+	0.8	11.0	38.4	30.5	15.2	4.1	100.0	30.1	920
Residence									
Rural	3.1	24.8	37.4	23.7	9.2	1.8	100.0	27.8	2,689
Urban	1.9	23.2	38.6	24.9	9.8	1.6	100.0	28.2	627
Education									
Non-literate ^a	2.9	23.2	36.5	24.2	11.0	2.2	100.0	28.2	1,153
Less than five years	4.9	24.0	39.6	21.5	8.2	1.8	100.0	27.4	462
5-9 years	3.0	27.2	37.8	22.7	7.7	1.7	100.0	27.5	1,162
10 or more years	0.8	21.9	37.8	28.0	10.5	1.0	100.0	28.5	539
Religion									
Hindu	2.8	25.3	37.5	23.5	9.3	1.7	100.0	27.8	2,870
Muslim	4.3	16.2	38.8	27.7	10.7	2.3	100.0	28.5	262
Christian	2.1	26.1	37.9	23.8	8.1	2.1	100.0	27.8	166
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(7.7)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(23.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.4)	14
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.2	28.5	36.7	20.9	8.6	2.2	100.0	27.6	426
Scheduled Tribes	2.5	26.5	36.2	22.5	10.5	1.8	100.0	27.8	1,045
Other backward classes	3.5	23.2	37.7	26.2	7.9	1.6	100.0	27.8	857
Others	2.6	21.9	39.3	24.8	9.7	1.7	100.0	28.2	988
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.5	22.5	38.9	25.5	8.9	1.7	100.0	28.1	250
Second	3.1	24.9	37.5	21.7	11.0	1.9	100.0	27.8	655
Middle	3.9	26.1	37.7	21.5	9.2	1.6	100.0	27.5	969
Fourth	2.4	25.7	35.7	26.3	7.8	2.1	100.0	27.9	776
Highest	1.7	21.3	39.2	26.3	10.0	1.6	100.0	28.4	666
Assam	2.9	24.5	37.6	23.9	9.4	1.8	100.0	27.9	3,316

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Kokrajhar	43.0	30.2	0.2	5.2	2.0	18.5	0.7	3.4	7.3	5.3	0.0	1,042
Dhubri	32.7	23.6	0.0	2.2	0.5	17.6	1.3	1.8	7.7	1.4	0.0	1,166
Goalpara	57.9	31.1	0.1	7.3	1.8	20.3	0.8	0.5	14.1	12.6	0.0	1,104
Bongaigaon	39.8	27.7	0.0	6.4	0.8	16.6	1.5	2.5	10.0	1.6	0.0	1,187
Barpeta	51.1	27.7	0.1	6.7	0.8	18.1	0.4	1.6	17.0	6.3	0.0	1,296
Kamrup	51.0	39.1	0.4	20.3	1.0	14.8	0.3	2.7	7.6	4.5	0.0	725
Nalbari	55.9	45.0	0.1	10.7	0.8	29.8	0.2	3.1	7.5	3.2	0.0	1,086
Darrang	61.9	36.3	0.0	10.4	1.0	21.4	2.7	0.9	10.7	14.7	0.0	905
Marigaon	36.4	24.7	0.0	5.8	0.6	16.9	0.2	1.3	10.2	1.4	0.0	1,170
Nagaon	56.1	27.7	0.1	8.9	0.5	16.7	0.0	1.6	19.0	9.1	0.0	1,147
Sonitpur	45.0	36.2	0.3	15.7	1.3	17.3	0.1	1.3	5.9	2.6	0.0	936
Lakhimpur	43.4	26.6	0.5	11.2	0.8	11.3	0.4	2.5	13.0	3.5	0.0	1,117
Dhemaji	54.7	34.6	0.1	14.9	1.7	15.0	0.8	1.9	12.9	7.2	0.0	1,287
Tinsukia	48.4	44.3	0.1	32.9	1.5	8.4	0.6	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	1,008
Dibrugarh	50.9	40.5	0.6	30.3	0.8	6.3	0.2	2.2	6.2	3.9	0.0	970
Sibsagar	49.1	23.2	0.0	11.4	1.7	7.7	0.0	2.6	21.0	4.9	0.0	1,018
Jorhat	55.3	27.5	0.1	12.8	3.2	9.1	1.0	1.6	16.5	11.3	0.0	1,002
Golaghat	26.8	20.5	0.0	4.6	3.6	10.0	0.8	1.3	5.5	0.8	0.0	750
Karbi Anglong	48.6	38.9	0.4	13.4	2.8	19.9	1.2	1.0	6.3	3.5	0.0	1,128
North Cachar Hills	47.4	37.0	0.6	16.3	4.6	10.6	1.0	4.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	1,057
Cachar	50.3	21.4	0.4	8.9	0.6	7.0	0.1	4.3	7.3	21.4	0.0	1,161
Karimganj	43.3	14.8	0.2	3.6	1.0	6.0	0.2	3.8	9.4	19.0	0.0	1,274
Hailakandi	47.9	14.8	0.0	3.7	0.8	5.2	0.2	4.9	5.7	27.4	0.0	1,210
Chirang	47.0	27.1	0.2	4.3	2.3	16.8	0.7	2.6	15.0	4.7	0.0	1,181
Baska	53.6	41.7	0.0	14.6	1.3	24.3	0.1	1.3	9.4	2.4	0.0	1,047
Kamrup Metro	44.1	35.2	0.2	19.2	0.9	13.1	0.4	1.7	7.6	1.3	0.0	705
Udalguri	61.3	39.3	0.1	15.8	1.5	19.7	0.3	1.7	13.1	8.6	0.0	911
Assam (15-49)	48.6	31.0	0.2	11.5	1.4	14.9	0.6	2.2	10.4	7.2	0.0	28,590
Assam (15-49) †	49.7	31.4	0.2	10.7	1.5	15.9	0.6	2.3	10.8	7.6	0.0	26,307

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	20.2	69.2	10.6	100.0	129	*	*	*	*	1
20 - 24	27.6	63.1	9.3	100.0	709	75.1	9.3	15.7	100.0	75
25 - 29	25.7	66.5	7.8	100.0	1,463	73.6	12.5	13.9	100.0	413
30 - 34	26.4	67.6	6.0	100.0	1,318	76.0	13.5	10.5	100.0	704
35 - 39	28.7	64.6	6.7	100.0	1,032	77.5	14.5	8.0	100.0	947
40 - 44	27.9	65.7	6.3	100.0	328	77.6	12.1	10.3	100.0	693
45 - 49	32.2	62.4	5.4	100.0	112	83.3	9.3	7.3	100.0	483
No. of living children										
0	17.5	70.2	12.3	100.0	129	*	0.0	*	*	5
1	24.4	67.9	7.7	100.0	996	68.5	18.8	12.7	100.0	101
2	27.4	65.7	6.9	100.0	1,794	74.5	17.5	8.1	100.0	1,041
3	28.3	65.6	6.1	100.0	1,207	77.7	11.5	10.8	100.0	1,249
4+	27.9	63.8	8.3	100.0	965	81.8	8.1	10.2	100.0	920
Residence										
Rural	29.0	64.0	7.0	100.0	4,386	80.8	9.0	10.1	100.0	2,689
Urban	14.2	77.3	8.6	100.0	705	63.5	27.9	8.6	100.0	627
Education										
Non-literate ^a	32.4	60.3	7.4	100.0	1,385	74.8	7.9	17.4	100.0	1,153
Less than five years	30.8	61.6	7.5	100.0	669	84.3	8.6	7.1	100.0	462
5-9 years	25.3	67.7	7.1	100.0	1,998	83.5	10.7	5.8	100.0	1,162
10 or more years	20.3	72.5	7.2	100.0	1,039	64.9	30.3	4.7	100.0	539
Religion										
Hindu	28.6	64.0	7.4	100.0	3,326	77.4	12.7	9.9	100.0	2,870
Muslim	22.3	71.0	6.7	100.0	1,575	81.2	13.8	5.0	100.0	262
Christian	35.9	54.7	9.4	100.0	168	74.3	10.3	15.3	100.0	166
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	100.0	9	(92.9)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	14
Others	(38.5)	(61.5)	(0.0)	100.0	13	*	*	*	100.0	4
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	25.6	67.7	6.7	100.0	498	82.7	12.5	4.8	100.0	426
Scheduled Tribes	37.2	55.7	7.1	100.0	1,169	77.2	6.5	16.3	100.0	1,045
Other backward classes	29.1	64.1	6.8	100.0	998	80.1	11.6	8.3	100.0	857
Others	21.3	71.1	7.6	100.0	2,426	73.5	20.0	6.6	100.0	988
Wealth index										
Lowest	31.1	61.0	7.9	100.0	558	86.9	4.9	8.2	100.0	250
Second	31.5	60.6	7.9	100.0	1,228	86.0	4.5	9.6	100.0	655
Middle	28.6	64.5	6.9	100.0	1,504	80.0	7.9	12.0	100.0	969
Fourth	25.0	69.0	6.0	100.0	1,060	77.1	12.3	10.6	100.0	776
Highest	15.6	76.2	8.2	100.0	741	62.9	30.4	6.7	100.0	666
Assam	26.9	65.9	7.2	100.0	5,091	77.5	12.7	9.8	100.0	3,316

Note: Spacing methods include – Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include – Male sterilization and female sterilization.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

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

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Kokrajhar	26.8	71.4	7.1	21.4	100.0	61
Dhubri	40.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	28
Goalpara	55.6	97.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	83
Bongaigaon	32.4	82.6	4.3	13.0	100.0	85
Barpeta	44.2	92.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	88
Kamrup	27.4	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	159
Nalbari	57.4	90.9	3.0	6.1	100.0	115
Darrang	42.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Marigaon	36.4	87.5	0.0	12.5	100.0	79
Nagaon	63.5	89.4	7.6	3.0	100.0	110
Sonitpur	42.5	77.4	4.8	17.7	100.0	148
Lakhimpur	51.2	94.0	1.5	4.5	100.0	131
Dhemaji	30.1	89.5	8.8	1.8	100.0	200
Tinsukia	39.5	71.8	6.9	21.4	100.0	337
Dibrugarh	27.4	55.6	9.9	34.6	100.0	308
Sibsagar	37.4	90.5	7.1	2.4	100.0	114
Jorhat	30.7	77.5	10.0	12.5	100.0	122
Golaghat	57.1	95.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	37
Karbi Anglong	39.9	45.0	23.3	31.7	100.0	153
North Cachar Hills	40.5	77.1	5.7	17.1	100.0	159
Cachar	30.8	86.7	10.0	3.3	100.0	110
Karimganj	31.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	52
Hailakandi	34.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Chirang	32.7	82.4	5.9	11.8	100.0	58
Baska	50.7	86.7	4.0	9.3	100.0	154
Kamrup Metro	47.8	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	143
Udalguri	45.1	96.8	1.6	1.6	100.0	143
Assam	40.5	83.9	6.0	10.2	100.0	3,316

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	11.1	23.7	9.1
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	12.4	11.7	14.2
Number of current users**	3,266	406	4,424
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	43.3	31.8	34.2
Body ache/ backache	32.1	25.3	12.4
Abdominal pain	55.6	36.5	8.4
Weight gain	4.8	3.9	9.6
Dizziness	33.8	19.3	80.4
Nausea/vomiting	6.1	8.6	13.7
Fever	5.4	2.1	0.9
Breast tenderness	3.5	2.1	1.3
Irregular periods	11.5	25.7	12.9
Excessive bleeding	7.1	19.1	2.2
Spotting	2.2	4.3	1.3
Amenorrhoea	2.4	0.0	0.9
Cramps	4.7	2.0	4.5
Decreased libido	5.1	6.5	1.6
Rashes/allergy	1.5	4.1	1.4
Infection	1.6	0.0	0.1
Others	3.1	2.1	0.9
Number of users with side effects**	407	47	628
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	70.4	92.5	74.2
Private health facility	24.5	3.5	23.6
Other	5.1	3.9	2.1
Number of women with treatment taken**	261	25	179

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	90.3	4.9	4.8	231
20 - 24	87.3	5.0	7.7	976
25 - 29	81.1	9.1	9.8	1,223
30 - 34	65.0	17.2	17.8	758
35 - 39	36.0	25.4	38.6	582
40 - 44	23.5	17.4	59.0	417
45 - 49	17.7	21.6	60.7	320
No. of living children				
0	95.9	0.6	3.4	463
1	82.9	6.3	10.8	1,117
2	63.0	15.3	21.7	1,205
3	46.5	21.1	32.4	782
4+	44.6	17.9	37.5	940
Residence				
Rural	65.6	12.6	21.8	4,040
Urban	55.6	17.7	26.7	467
Education				
Non-literate ^a	61.4	14.0	24.5	1,413
Less than five years	62.3	12.7	25.0	664
5-9 years	67.5	12.9	19.7	1,664
10 or more years	66.2	12.3	21.5	766
Religion				
Hindu	60.6	15.2	24.2	2,903
Muslim	73.2	9.0	17.8	1,389
Christian	64.1	11.1	24.9	201
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	8
Others	*	*	*	6
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	65.4	11.8	22.7	519
Scheduled Tribes	62.5	14.9	22.6	1,021
Other backward classes	57.0	15.9	27.0	886
Others	68.7	11.3	20.0	2,081
Wealth index				
Lowest	73.0	10.7	16.4	580
Second	68.8	11.6	19.6	1,228
Middle	65.1	13.8	21.1	1,288
Fourth	60.1	14.2	25.8	864
Highest	52.3	15.8	31.9	547
Assam	64.6	13.1	22.3	4,507

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

** Unweighted cases

¹ Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become pregnant.

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

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

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

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, Assam, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	5.3	2.4	22.9	14.3	62.8	1,094
20 - 24	5.8	4.8	35.0	17.2	47.8	3,143
25 - 29	5.0	5.6	40.5	21.2	38.3	3,250
30 - 34	3.8	4.2	52.2	12.0	35.9	2,163
35 - 39	3.2	3.3	52.2	15.9	32.0	1,942
40 - 44	1.1	0.9	65.9	9.2	24.9	1,682
45 - 49	0.3	0.3	50.5	9.9	39.6	1,477
No. of living children						
0	1.8	1.0	9.1	10.9	80.0	2,910
1	4.9	3.4	27.8	17.2	55.0	3,260
2	4.6	5.7	47.4	19.4	33.2	3,137
3	3.9	4.7	48.9	18.2	32.9	2,307
4+	4.1	3.3	58.2	14.3	27.5	3,137
Residence						
Rural	4.0	3.6	41.5	17.3	41.2	13,270
Urban	2.7	3.5	43.0	11.5	45.5	1,481
Education						
Non-literate ^a	3.4	3.2	44.7	17.4	38.0	5,166
Less than five years	3.3	2.9	41.1	15.6	43.4	2,126
5-9 years	4.4	4.0	41.5	16.5	42.0	5,101
10 or more years	4.2	4.4	37.2	17.6	45.3	2,358
Religion						
Hindu	3.7	4.8	40.1	17.1	42.8	9,774
Muslim	4.5	1.1	45.7	15.8	38.5	4,275
Christian	3.1	3.4	44.2	20.3	35.5	645
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(0.0)	(4.1)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	24
Others	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	4.6	5.5	45.9	16.5	37.6	1,572
Scheduled Tribes	3.2	4.9	40.6	16.2	43.2	3,512
Other backward classes	4.0	4.3	37.0	18.3	44.6	3,193
Others	4.0	2.2	43.5	16.5	40.0	6,474
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.7	3.5	46.4	20.0	33.6	2,059
Second	4.4	3.5	43.1	14.1	42.7	4,097
Middle	3.2	3.5	35.4	20.0	44.6	4,251
Fourth	4.1	4.0	45.1	15.1	39.8	2,635
Highest	2.9	3.6	38.9	15.7	45.3	1,709
Assam	3.9	3.6	41.6	16.8	41.6	14,751

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	11.1	11.1	10.6
Number of Non-users**	14,751	13,270	1,481
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	20.7	21.1	17.5
Number of traditional method users**	5,068	4,520	548
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	44.4	44.0	49.0
Male sterilization	5.0	4.1	13.4
IUD	23.0	22.0	32.3
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	6.5	6.1	9.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	16.8	16.4	20.7
Female condom	2.1	1.7	6.1
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	9.0	8.9	9.9
Withdrawal	6.3	6.0	8.8
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	16.3	16.4	15.5
Number of non-users (15-44)** †	9,987	8,980	1,007
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) ^v	10.4	10.5	9.9
Number of current users (15-44)** †	8,195	6,931	1,264
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	53.3	51.5	61.4
Number of users (15-44)** †	3,213	2,645	568
* Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>Anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

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

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

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	3.2	40.6	56.2	193
20 - 24	5.8	40.2	54.0	632
25 - 29	4.9	41.6	53.4	1,093
30 - 34	5.3	37.4	57.4	1,168
35 - 39	6.5	36.4	57.1	1,184
40 - 44	7.7	37.7	54.6	553
45 - 49	5.2	41.9	52.9	199
No. of living children				
0	3.0	45.1	51.9	207
1	6.7	39.5	53.9	1,004
2	5.9	38.5	55.6	1,519
3	5.2	39.0	55.8	1,119
4+	5.7	37.2	57.1	1,173
Residence				
Rural	5.7	39.1	55.2	4,476
Urban	6.2	35.8	58.0	546
Education				
Non-literate ^a	6.2	43.2	50.6	1,594
Less than five years	5.5	37.8	56.7	660
5-9 years	5.0	38.3	56.7	1,782
10 or more years	6.5	33.1	60.4	986
Religion				
Hindu	6.5	36.5	57.0	3,316
Muslim	4.1	43.6	52.3	1,526
Christian	6.0	39.4	54.7	166
Buddhist/Neo- Buddh ist	*	*	*	4
Others	(0.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)	10
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	3.3	39.5	57.3	570
Scheduled Tribes	6.8	39.9	53.2	1,035
Other backward classes	8.2	33.9	57.9	1,133
Others	4.7	40.5	54.9	2,284
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.5	44.0	50.4	641
Second	5.1	43.6	51.3	1,410
Middle	5.9	36.7	57.4	1,401
Fourth	5.9	34.2	59.9	899
Highest	6.8	33.7	59.5	670
Assam	5.7	38.8	55.5	5,022

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	19.6	4.1	23.7	1,421
20 - 24	14.9	12.1	27.0	4,599
25 - 29	6.5	17.9	24.4	6,311
30 - 34	2.3	20.2	22.5	5,472
35 - 39	0.5	23.4	23.9	5,220
40 - 44	0.3	24.0	24.3	3,284
45 - 49	0.0	15.4	15.4	2,283
Residence				
Rural	5.6	18.6	24.2	25,182
Urban	3.7	15.7	19.4	3,408
Number of living children				
0	4.2	22.8	27.0	9,429
1	4.5	18.6	23.1	3,974
2	6.3	16.0	22.3	10,176
3	6.4	13.6	20.0	5,011
4+	5.1	17.9	23.0	19,602
Education				
Non-literate ^a	5.9	19.0	24.9	7,700
Less than five years	6.1	17.4	23.5	1,175
5-9 years	3.9	17.5	21.4	51
10 or more years	6.3	20.7	27.0	62
Religion				
Hindu	6.0	17.4	23.4	3,096
Muslim	5.1	17.4	22.5	6,928
Christian	5.3	19.5	24.8	6,271
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	5.4	18.2	23.6	12,295
Others	5.1	0.7	5.8	3,254
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	18.9	7.5	26.4	5,423
Scheduled Tribes	3.2	22.3	25.5	7,639
Other backward classes	1.2	22.1	23.3	5,988
Others	0.5	27.8	28.3	6,286
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.9	24.1	30.0	3,564
Second	5.8	20.2	26.0	7,497
Middle	5.4	16.8	22.2	8,227
Fourth	5.1	15.7	20.8	5,449
Highest	4.2	15.5	19.7	3,852
Assam (15-49)	5.4	18.2	23.6	28,590
Assam (15-44) †	5.8	18.5	24.3	26,307

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Kokrajhar	7.3	21.3	28.6	1,042
Dhubri	6.9	26.2	33.1	1,166
Goalpara	5.3	14.1	19.4	1,104
Bongaigaon	6.0	28.2	34.2	1,187
Barpeta	5.3	15.8	21.0	1,296
Kamrup	4.0	18.1	22.1	725
Nalbari	5.0	12.8	17.8	1,086
Darrang	4.9	9.7	14.6	905
Marigaon	8.4	23.8	32.2	1,170
Nagaon	4.8	13.0	17.8	1,147
Sonitpur	5.5	23.5	29.0	936
Lakhimpur	6.9	24.4	31.3	1,117
Dhemaji	4.8	21.7	26.5	1,287
Tinsukia	7.2	21.0	28.2	1,008
Dibrugarh	6.5	22.4	28.9	970
Sibsagar	3.6	19.7	23.3	1,018
Jorhat	4.4	15.5	19.9	1,002
Golaghat	7.7	35.0	42.6	750
Karbi Anglong	2.2	12.2	14.4	1,128
North Cachar Hills	2.2	11.5	13.7	1,057
Cachar	5.5	15.8	21.4	1,161
Karimganj	6.3	17.2	23.5	1,274
Hailakandi	5.8	15.5	21.3	1,210
Chirang	6.9	17.9	24.7	1,181
Baska	3.6	14.1	17.8	1,047
Kamrup Metro	5.7	23.8	29.6	705
Udalguri	3.7	8.5	12.1	911
Assam (15-49)	5.4	18.2	23.6	28,590
Assam (15-44) †	5.8	18.5	24.3	26,307

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.
† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	25.2	861	1.8	81.6	5.6	18.7	7.9	4.2	0.9	8.6	215
20-24	21.0	2,725	3.1	72.4	3.5	26.1	8.9	7.8	2.4	9.7	572
25-29	19.7	4,689	2.5	59.1	6.5	29.0	10.0	12.2	3.2	9.2	920
30-34	19.0	4,809	4.4	51.1	7.8	33.5	10.4	14.6	3.1	7.9	919
35-39	21.1	4,925	3.6	45.3	8.4	42.9	10.2	16.7	4.7	7.9	1,043
40-44	23.8	2,556	4.4	33.4	10.4	52.2	9.2	18.5	4.4	6.4	608
45-49	23.6	1,025	4.9	31.3	6.1	57.3	9.0	18.0	2.5	4.9	237
Place of residence											
Rural	21.3	18,827	3.5	53.3	7.3	37.0	9.8	14.0	3.5	8.1	4,016
Urban	18.1	2,763	3.9	42.3	7.5	36.2	9.4	13.7	3.0	7.5	498
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	23.0	7,760	3.6	56.4	7.1	34.4	10.2	13.3	3.1	8.8	1,783
18 years & above	19.8	13,830	3.5	49.4	7.4	38.5	9.4	14.3	3.7	7.6	2,731
Marital duration											
0-4	20.6	3,540	2.8	71.5	4.6	26.0	9.1	6.8	2.1	9.1	725
5-9	18.9	4,490	2.5	59.0	6.0	28.9	8.9	12.9	3.3	9.6	850
10-14	20.2	5,020	3.9	53.8	7.9	34.1	10.2	14.7	3.6	8.2	1,014
15+	22.6	8,537	4.1	40.9	8.5	46.0	10.1	16.7	3.9	6.9	1,925
Education											
Non-literate ^a	22.7	7,051	3.8	56.8	6.8	37.0	9.3	12.5	3.0	7.7	1,605
Less than 5 yrs	23.0	2,903	3.5	52.0	7.7	37.3	9.5	15.1	4.2	7.4	665
5-9 years	20.7	7,683	3.3	51.4	7.4	36.8	9.6	14.3	3.4	8.5	1,592
10 or more years	16.5	3,953	3.6	42.4	7.9	36.3	11.3	15.3	3.7	8.5	652
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	22.5	5,097	3.5	56.8	7.0	35.6	9.6	12.4	2.3	8.3	1,148
Less than 5 yrs	23.3	3,334	3.8	54.6	7.4	36.9	7.7	14.9	2.4	7.8	773
5-9 years	21.5	7,220	4.0	50.8	7.3	38.3	10.2	12.9	4.8	8.0	1,552
10 or more years	17.5	5,939	2.8	47.0	7.5	36.3	10.7	16.4	3.5	8.2	1,041
Religion											
Hindu	19.5	15,085	3.9	47.1	7.1	40.3	10.3	14.3	3.7	8.1	2,928
Muslim	24.4	5,608	2.8	62.7	7.5	29.4	8.3	13.0	2.7	7.5	1,372
Christian	23.7	815	4.1	53.3	7.7	36.2	9.8	15.1	4.2	10.8	193
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	34.3	38	(7.7)	(61.5)	(30.8)	(46.2)	(30.8)	(15.4)	(15.4)	(30.8)	13
Others	19.1	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	20.5	2,328	3.4	49.8	7.0	39.6	7.8	11.9	2.7	7.4	475
Scheduled Tribes	19.4	5,158	3.4	51.1	6.3	40.4	11.8	15.2	3.9	8.2	1,000
Other backward classes	20.1	4,899	4.8	46.9	7.1	40.0	9.8	14.9	4.1	7.9	982
Others	20.8	5,896	2.9	49.7	8.1	37.5	10.0	13.1	3.2	8.9	1,224
Wealth index											
Lowest	22.9	2,656	3.0	61.0	7.0	32.7	9.5	10.6	1.8	8.0	608
Second	22.3	5,613	4.3	59.4	7.5	34.4	8.3	13.0	3.2	7.4	1,251
Middle	21.1	6,090	3.1	53.3	6.1	36.3	10.1	14.0	4.1	8.9	1,282
Fourth	20.2	4,148	3.5	43.8	7.3	41.3	11.1	16.9	3.9	8.1	837
Highest	17.5	3,082	3.5	35.3	10.1	41.8	10.3	15.0	3.7	7.7	536
Assam	20.9	21,590	3.6	52.1	7.3	36.9	9.7	13.9	3.4	8.1	4,514

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	17.5	1,460	14.2	13.8	2.0	5.8	9.5	1.2	5.6	7.3	75.7	4.0	254
20-24	17.8	4,684	18.0	17.5	3.5	12.0	13.8	1.5	4.0	8.9	71.8	4.2	834
25-29	17.4	6,449	25.6	23.9	5.6	16.6	15.2	1.5	6.1	10.1	67.5	5.4	1,120
30-34	17.1	5,704	23.6	25.2	5.5	15.9	14.6	1.0	5.6	7.6	68.6	6.2	974
35-39	16.2	5,606	23.5	27.8	5.8	15.5	15.9	1.5	4.9	8.5	69.4	4.8	913
40-44	15.7	3,663	20.2	23.3	2.7	12.0	14.3	0.7	4.3	5.9	73.1	5.9	578
45-49	15.5	2,677	23.9	28.5	3.9	18.3	15.2	1.6	3.3	5.7	71.5	4.4	416
Residence													
Rural	15.9	26,628	20.6	18.4	3.9	11.9	15.1	1.2	5.1	8.5	73.8	5.2	4,226
Urban	23.2	3,615	30.8	49.5	8.4	28.2	11.9	1.7	4.5	6.5	51.7	4.9	863
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	15.9	1,0681	15.8	14.3	3.1	5.9	14.2	0.7	4.1	7.9	76.8	5.6	1,696
18 years & above	17.3	1,9561	25.5	28.2	5.4	19.0	14.8	1.6	5.5	8.3	66.8	5.0	3,393
Marital duration													
0-4	18.7	6,038	25.3	26.5	5.3	18.7	13.9	1.9	5.0	8.7	66.3	4.5	1,133
5-9	17.5	6,321	21.0	22.1	4.7	13.8	13.3	1.4	6.1	9.3	68.4	5.9	1,106
10-14	16.5	5,966	23.1	24.3	5.6	15.9	16.4	0.9	6.0	8.9	70.8	5.3	985
15+	15.6	11,914	20.7	22.4	3.7	11.9	14.8	1.1	3.8	6.7	73.1	5.1	1,864
Education													
Non-literate ^a	9.9	10,191	7.4	6.3	0.2	0.6	12.0	0.5	3.9	4.9	87.3	3.8	1,009
Less than 5 yrs	14.2	4,236	10.5	8.3	0.5	1.8	13.3	0.3	4.9	8.3	83.8	5.4	601
5-9 years	17.3	10,651	22.4	19.8	3.0	10.7	14.5	1.0	5.9	8.6	72.8	4.7	1,844
10 or more years	31.4	5,165	35.7	44.3	10.8	32.4	16.8	2.5	4.7	9.6	51.4	6.5	1,635
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	10.5	7,318	8.3	6.1	0.8	2.5	12.5	0.3	4.2	4.9	86.5	4.8	767
Less than 5 years	13.9	4,773	12.3	8.9	0.6	3.1	14.2	0.4	5.0	6.2	83.8	4.3	664
5-9 years	15.6	10,201	18.0	17.4	2.7	8.2	13.9	1.2	6.1	8.0	75.7	5.5	1,596
10 or more years	25.8	7,951	34.0	39.7	8.8	27.8	16.0	2.0	4.4	10.2	55.3	5.3	2,062
Religion													
Hindu	15.7	20,704	29.5	31.0	6.1	18.7	15.6	1.8	5.3	8.9	64.1	5.1	3,268
Muslim	20.4	8,178	8.1	8.7	1.6	6.2	11.9	0.5	4.0	6.6	83.0	4.8	1,661
Christian	10.9	1,245	21.9	27.8	4.5	19.0	22.9	0.7	9.6	8.9	60.1	10.5	136
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	13.1	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Others	26.2	63	(23.5)	(17.6)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(64.7)	(5.9)	17

Contd....

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	21.4	3,297	16.4	19.2	3.3	11.8	13.2	0.7	3.9	8.7	75.4	5.4	704
Scheduled Tribes	8.9	7,287	36.2	29.4	8.9	21.0	20.7	1.7	8.2	11.8	55.4	6.6	646
Other backward classes	16.1	6,617	31.3	32.1	4.6	17.5	16.6	2.4	6.4	9.6	62.9	5.1	1,071
Others	20.4	8,354	19.1	22.5	4.4	13.2	11.8	0.8	2.7	6.0	75.1	3.8	1,708
Wealth index													
Lowest	11.5	3,844	6.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	10.8	0.0	3.9	6.6	87.0	3.4	443
Second	13.8	7,993	10.9	4.6	0.5	3.3	13.4	1.0	4.9	6.1	85.8	4.4	1,104
Middle	15.0	8,637	19.5	10.6	1.2	8.4	15.4	1.0	5.9	8.8	77.9	5.3	1,293
Fourth	19.2	5,738	27.7	33.1	6.3	16.5	15.7	1.4	4.5	8.9	63.3	6.7	1,101
Highest	28.1	4,030	37.5	55.8	12.4	35.7	15.2	2.4	5.0	9.4	46.2	5.0	1,148
Assam (15-49)	16.8	30,243	22.3	23.6	4.6	14.6	14.6	1.3	5.0	8.2	70.1	5.2	5,089
Assam (15-44) †	16.8	26,308	22.6	23.6	4.8	14.7	14.7	1.4	5.3	8.8	69.5	5.0	4,430

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

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted 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.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	17.5	20.4	8.6	8.6	20.1	60.1	37.2	4.6	254
20-24	17.8	39.1	9.9	15.0	17.4	60.4	32.5	6.4	834
25-29	17.4	46.7	15.8	16.4	20.8	51.2	35.9	3.0	1,120
30-34	17.1	44.8	19.4	19.3	22.1	48.7	39.9	2.7	974
35-39	16.2	48.4	20.1	20.2	25.2	46.4	41.3	4.3	913
40-44	15.7	43.4	18.0	16.2	20.0	51.5	33.5	3.9	578
45-49	15.5	39.1	17.0	20.0	23.9	44.8	40.3	6.0	416
Residence									
Rural	15.9	44.8	15.3	16.0	20.8	50.1	38.6	4.3	4,226
Urban	23.2	41.3	21.3	22.6	24.4	52.4	34.2	3.0	863
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	15.9	41.1	14.2	16.9	18.6	49.6	34.0	4.8	1,696
18 years & above	17.3	44.8	17.6	17.9	22.6	51.0	38.6	3.7	3,393
Marital duration									
0-4	18.7	39.1	14.2	15.2	22.7	57.9	38.5	3.4	1,133
5-9	17.5	50.9	15.5	17.9	21.2	50.3	32.8	4.4	1,106
10-14	16.5	43.1	18.0	17.1	19.6	50.7	39.4	3.4	985
15+	15.6	43.4	18.8	19.5	22.7	45.7	38.8	4.5	1,864
Education									
Non-literate ^a	9.9	41.3	9.0	3.1	23.4	35.6	34.4	3.0	1,009
Less than 5 yrs	14.2	44.5	17.5	10.2	10.6	42.1	36.4	7.1	601
5-9 years	17.3	39.0	13.1	13.1	16.4	51.2	33.7	5.4	1,844
10 or more years	31.4	47.2	20.0	22.8	25.8	52.8	40.4	2.9	1,635
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	10.5	35.0	8.2	7.3	18.4	44.8	32.6	6.3	767
Less than 5 years	13.9	37.5	8.9	5.0	15.1	41.3	34.6	6.9	664
5-9 years	15.6	40.6	17.1	13.3	17.2	50.6	34.2	5.2	1,596
10 or more years	25.8	46.8	18.4	21.6	24.4	52.2	39.6	3.0	2,062
Religion									
Hindu	15.7	45.3	17.5	18.5	22.1	50.9	38.5	3.4	3,268
Muslim	20.4	32.9	11.4	12.3	19.5	49.1	31.5	7.8	1,661
Christian	10.9	59.6	22.9	19.6	18.6	55.1	40.7	0.0	136
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Others	(27.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	17
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	21.4	33.3	13.3	13.1	23.7	53.1	37.7	7.8	704
Scheduled Tribes	8.9	51.1	16.7	17.5	19.4	50.0	42.3	0.7	646
Other backward classes	16.1	49.0	20.9	18.2	22.3	47.7	36.1	3.0	1,071
Others	20.4	36.3	13.6	19.5	24.6	56.0	37.8	6.0	1,708
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.5	48.7	11.2	3.7	13.1	34.2	28.4	3.8	443
Second	13.8	38.2	6.6	9.9	14.6	48.6	32.1	4.8	1,104
Middle	15.0	42.6	12.2	10.5	15.2	49.8	34.2	3.5	1,293
Fourth	19.2	42.1	17.3	15.9	24.1	49.0	38.5	5.8	1,101
Highest	28.1	46.9	21.8	25.4	25.7	54.0	40.7	2.8	1,148
Assam (15-49)	16.8	43.9	16.8	17.6	21.7	50.6	37.5	4.0	5,089
Assam (15-44)[†]	16.8	44.7	17.0	17.6	21.4	51.2	37.3	3.7	4,430

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	14.3	23.5	7.3	2.8	10.3	2.1	1.8	5.0	1.7	1,460
20-24	16.2	24.1	7.8	2.5	10.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	0.7	4,684
25-29	15.8	26.2	7.8	2.7	10.4	1.7	2.6	3.2	0.4	6,449
30-34	15.4	27.7	7.4	2.1	10.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	0.3	5,704
35-39	14.9	28.5	7.3	2.2	9.2	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.3	5,606
40-44	12.2	31.5	6.6	2.3	9.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.2	3,663
45-49	8.1	28.2	5.1	1.9	6.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	2,677
Residence										
Rural	15.2	28.3	7.6	2.5	10.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	0.5	26,628
Urban	8.6	20.1	4.1	0.9	5.4	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	3,615
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	17.8	31.5	8.9	3.3	12.1	2.2	2.9	3.0	0.6	10,681
18 years & above	12.5	25.0	6.3	1.8	8.3	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.3	19,561
Marital duration										
0-4	12.5	20.7	6.0	1.9	8.7	1.4	1.9	3.1	0.8	6,038
5-9	15.9	25.4	7.9	2.6	9.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	0.4	6,321
10-14	16.2	28.9	7.6	2.3	10.7	1.6	2.5	2.9	0.4	5,966
15+	13.7	30.8	7.3	2.4	9.5	1.5	2.2	1.5	0.3	11,914
Education										
Non-literate ^a	16.6	30.2	8.1	2.6	10.5	1.8	2.8	2.5	0.5	10,191
Less than 5 yrs	15.0	30.2	8.3	2.9	11.0	2.1	2.2	2.9	0.5	4,236
5-9 years	14.3	26.3	6.8	2.1	9.4	1.4	2.0	2.5	0.5	10,651
10 or more years	9.6	21.3	5.5	1.8	7.3	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.3	5,165
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	17.6	30.2	8.8	2.8	10.9	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.6	7,318
Less than 5 years	17.4	29.4	8.3	2.7	10.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.4	4,773
5-9 years	13.5	27.0	6.6	2.2	9.8	1.4	2.0	2.5	0.5	10,201
10 or more years	10.8	23.8	5.8	1.9	8.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.3	7,951
Religion										
Hindu	11.2	25.9	5.5	1.7	8.7	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.3	20,704
Muslim	23.0	31.3	11.8	4.1	12.4	2.8	2.4	4.4	0.7	8,178
Christian	11.4	24.4	5.7	1.5	6.7	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	1,245
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	16.9	39.4	5.6	1.9	18.8	1.9	11.3	3.9	2.0	53
Others	13.5	20.1	1.6	3.1	7.9	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	63

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

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms 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	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled Castes	12.5	26.1	6.4	2.3	10.1	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.3	3,297
Scheduled Tribes	10.9	25.8	5.2	1.4	8.0	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.4	7,287
Other backward classes	11.8	27.6	5.8	1.9	9.6	1.1	2.6	1.7	0.3	6,617
Others	14.6	26.4	7.9	2.6	9.2	1.8	1.8	3.4	0.6	8,354
Wealth index										
Lowest	18.0	30.1	9.0	3.5	11.7	2.0	3.4	3.5	0.8	3,844
Second	18.0	30.4	8.8	2.5	11.4	2.1	2.4	2.9	0.5	7,993
Middle	14.7	27.8	7.3	2.5	9.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	0.4	8,637
Fourth	11.4	25.8	5.9	2.0	8.6	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.3	5,738
Highest	7.5	19.7	4.0	0.9	5.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.3	4,030
Assam (15-49)	14.4	27.3	7.2	2.3	9.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.4	30,243
Assam (15-44)[†]	15.0	27.3	7.5	2.4	10.1	1.6	2.3	2.6	0.5	26,308
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.										
** Unweighted cases.										
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.										
¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.										
² Only for currently married women.										
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.										

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

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

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	74.2	27.7	428	45.9	40.6	13.4	107
20-24	75.5	28.4	1,423	54.2	31.2	14.6	362
25-29	79.3	34.0	2,052	51.1	34.5	14.4	635
30-34	79.5	36.1	1,868	54.1	29.9	16.0	625
35-39	77.5	36.9	1,857	55.5	27.7	16.9	633
40-44	76.0	41.0	1,272	55.2	28.4	16.4	491
45-49	71.6	39.4	816	50.4	34.6	15.0	307
Residence							
Rural	76.5	34.4	8,851	54.5	28.8	16.7	2,810
Urban	82.8	45.0	865	43.9	49.1	7.0	350
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	76.3	35.4	3,977	54.1	30.2	15.7	1,292
18 years & above	77.6	35.2	5,739	52.8	31.7	15.5	1,868
Marital duration							
0-4	76.1	29.2	1,545	53.4	32.3	14.2	408
5-9	78.1	31.4	1,982	50.0	35.1	14.9	567
10-14	79.3	35.7	2,057	52.5	32.1	15.5	669
15+	75.9	39.1	4,131	54.9	28.9	16.2	1,516
Education							
Non-literate ^a	72.7	28.2	3,620	56.9	23.5	19.6	942
Less than 5 yrs	78.3	36.5	1,465	55.2	28.0	16.8	494
5-9 years	78.6	37.8	3,331	53.7	31.3	14.9	1,154
10 or more years	84.1	47.2	1,300	45.0	45.9	9.1	570
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	70.0	26.9	2,617	54.3	24.6	21.2	645
Less than 5 years	77.8	31.7	1,671	55.8	25.9	18.3	486
5-9 years	78.8	37.1	3,228	54.7	29.8	15.5	1,105
10 or more years	82.4	45.1	2,200	49.7	40.0	10.3	924
Religion							
Hindu	77.7	36.9	6,121	57.0	27.3	15.7	2,113
Muslim	75.6	32.1	3,196	44.9	41.8	13.3	924
Christian	79.9	34.6	359	51.5	15.6	32.9	110
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	(85.7)	(42.9)	23	*	*	*	9
Others	(68.8)	(25.0)	17	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	77.6	35.0	1,003	57.7	30.1	12.2	323
Scheduled Tribes	76.3	34.1	2,140	63.1	15.6	21.3	686
Other backward classes	77.7	36.9	2,077	56.0	28.3	15.7	724
Others	78.0	36.5	2,622	47.8	39.8	12.4	875
Wealth index							
Lowest	68.0	23.9	1,383	50.9	30.0	19.1	307
Second	75.8	30.4	2,874	54.1	25.2	20.7	804
Middle	77.6	34.8	2,816	59.0	25.1	15.9	905
Fourth	82.3	44.3	1,724	54.3	32.0	13.7	705
Highest	83.9	52.8	918	40.7	53.0	6.3	439
Assam	77.1	35.3	9,716	53.3	31.1	15.6	3,160

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Kokrajhar	7.4	7.8	33.2	1,093	30.1	391
Dhubri	4.4	9.7	25.2	1,235	25.6	358
Goalpara	5.9	11.4	23.5	1,154	26.4	292
Bongaigaon	11.5	14.9	25.2	1,250	32.6	337
Barpeta	10.0	31.2	28.4	1,374	22.9	575
Kamrup	15.3	8.1	20.7	772	40.4	180
Nalbari	8.9	9.1	23.4	1,127	45.5	296
Darrang	7.4	12.2	23.9	936	24.3	261
Marigaon	8.7	12.3	22.6	1,235	36.2	351
Nagaon	12.4	22.9	21.9	1,220	32.1	402
Sonitpur	11.0	11.4	26.6	987	29.1	265
Lakhimpur	17.2	11.4	28.8	1,164	36.6	385
Dhemaji	15.2	13.1	35.8	1,332	32.1	516
Tinsukia	13.9	9.5	27.5	1,056	44.0	306
Dibrugarh	17.3	11.9	24.9	1,026	35.8	287
Sibsagar	16.3	16.8	25.8	1,072	33.3	357
Jorhat	14.7	11.1	21.8	1,048	37.5	273
Golaghat	11.0	13.4	41.9	806	34.8	368
Karbi Anglong	3.9	7.1	31.0	1,189	57.9	401
North Cachar Hills	7.6	11.0	14.5	1,139	26.0	244
Cachar	61.0	18.1	29.7	1,266	42.9	418
Karimganj	52.5	25.8	34.9	1,391	39.8	614
Hailakandi	67.6	27.5	33.7	1,334	45.0	564
Chirang	4.6	14.6	32.4	1,231	22.3	449
Baska	4.9	9.7	22.7	1,093	37.2	287
Kamrup Metro	14.3	9.3	20.4	749	45.3	189
Udalguri	8.6	16.3	29.1	964	39.0	350
Assam (15-49)	16.8	14.4	27.3	30,243	35.3	9,716
Assam (15-44)[†]	16.8	15.0	27.3	26,308	35.3	9,575

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

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

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

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS									Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends		Other
Age group													
15-19	45.6	1,460	52.0	46.8	7.8	24.2	11.5	2.7	5.4	6.3	48.9	2.9	665
20-24	55.7	4,684	58.5	54.0	11.1	27.7	13.2	1.9	4.5	8.9	45.5	4.6	2,608
25-29	57.5	6,449	61.3	57.3	11.7	28.9	13.5	1.9	4.8	8.4	43.9	4.7	3,708
30-34	56.0	5,704	61.0	57.5	12.5	29.0	13.9	1.6	5.2	8.3	43.4	5.6	3,193
35-39	53.8	5,606	58.8	59.5	11.2	26.9	13.6	1.2	5.1	8.0	44.2	5.5	3,020
40-44	49.9	3,663	57.6	60.5	9.7	26.1	12.4	1.0	4.5	6.5	44.0	4.2	1,824
45-49	48.5	2,677	56.8	63.5	10.1	27.7	9.9	1.3	4.6	5.1	42.9	4.7	1,297
Residence													
Rural	50.2	26,628	61.3	51.5	10.1	25.6	13.7	1.6	5.2	8.2	46.3	5.1	13,374
Urban	81.5	3,615	49.6	85.3	15.8	37.7	10.3	1.6	3.5	6.0	34.8	3.9	2,941
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	45.7	10,681	55.9	51.6	9.2	20.1	13.1	1.4	5.3	8.0	46.6	5.5	4,877
18 years & above	58.4	19,561	60.6	60.2	12.0	31.0	13.0	1.7	4.7	7.8	43.2	4.6	11,438
Marital duration													
0-4	61.1	6,038	61.2	58.0	12.0	32.3	12.6	2.4	4.6	8.0	43.4	3.9	3,696
5-9	56.3	6,321	60.6	56.8	12.6	28.9	13.9	1.6	4.9	8.4	43.5	5.2	3,559
10-14	53.3	5,966	59.7	55.5	10.7	27.1	13.7	1.5	5.3	8.4	44.6	5.1	3,178
15+	49.4	11,914	56.8	59.0	9.9	24.6	12.5	1.1	4.8	7.0	45.0	5.2	5,881
Education													
Non-literate ^a	24.4	10,191	49.5	35.9	3.2	6.5	13.6	1.3	4.4	7.2	54.3	5.5	2,483
Less than 5 yrs	40.9	4,236	55.3	43.1	5.8	11.8	11.5	0.7	4.4	8.3	52.9	4.6	1,733
5-9 years	68.6	10,651	59.2	55.5	8.8	24.9	12.2	1.2	4.3	6.8	44.9	4.4	7,304
10 or more years	92.9	5,165	65.6	77.4	20.7	48.8	14.7	2.7	6.1	9.6	34.9	5.4	4,795
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	25.9	7,318	51.7	34.2	4.5	11.8	14.2	0.9	4.2	5.1	54.9	6.2	1,893
Less than 5 years	36.9	4,773	54.7	40.6	4.1	12.3	13.6	1.3	5.0	4.9	51.1	4.7	1,759
5-9 years	58.5	10,201	57.3	52.5	7.7	21.9	12.4	1.4	4.3	7.5	46.4	4.5	5,966
10 or more years	84.2	7,951	64.2	73.3	17.9	41.5	13.2	2.1	5.5	9.7	37.5	4.9	6,697
Religion													
Hindu	61.6	20,704	61.1	60.6	12.1	28.9	12.4	1.6	4.7	7.8	42.9	4.8	12,766
Muslim	35.2	8,178	53.4	45.0	7.1	23.0	14.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	50.1	4.9	2,881
Christian	48.8	1,245	46.7	52.0	10.2	25.0	18.0	2.3	8.7	6.3	46.2	6.5	609
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	50.2	53	37.4	73.8	14.8	33.4	33.7	0.0	3.7	11.2	29.9	0.0	27
Others	50.6	63	66.7	69.8	20.8	22.2	15.0	0.0	5.8	6.0	29.3	2.7	32

Contd...

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

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	52.5	3,297	55.0	58.4	10.0	25.7	12.8	1.6	3.7	7.7	44.8	5.0	1,734
Scheduled Tribes	52.2	7,287	59.6	50.0	11.9	25.6	13.9	1.8	5.9	9.3	45.3	4.9	3,810
Other backward classes	66.9	6,617	64.3	60.3	11.6	29.0	13.8	1.4	5.0	7.9	44.0	4.7	4,435
Others	51.4	8,354	58.5	63.5	12.3	30.8	11.4	1.3	4.3	6.4	42.0	4.8	4,289
Wealth index													
Lowest	23.2	3,844	49.0	18.2	3.5	10.2	18.2	0.9	4.7	7.6	59.1	6.6	891
Second	33.2	7,993	57.1	25.6	3.9	15.3	16.5	1.6	5.0	7.3	55.8	5.4	2,655
Middle	53.7	8,637	62.7	40.4	6.6	21.9	13.0	1.2	5.1	7.2	48.0	5.3	4,640
Fourth	76.4	5,738	59.8	73.9	12.4	29.9	11.4	1.7	4.5	8.2	41.0	4.5	4,383
Highest	93.0	4,030	58.1	91.9	22.2	45.3	11.4	2.1	4.9	8.6	31.7	4.0	3,746
Assam (15-49)	54.0	30,243	59.2	57.6	11.1	27.8	13.1	1.6	4.9	7.8	44.2	4.9	16,315
Assam (15-44)[†]	54.9	26,308	59.7	57.3	11.3	27.8	13.2	1.6	4.9	8.3	44.2	4.8	14,437

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

** Unweighted 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.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	14.8	42.4	31.1	46.0	28.1	54.2	3.9	665
20-24	17.9	41.8	34.9	44.7	31.5	59.8	4.7	2,608
25-29	17.6	41.4	33.3	48.7	33.3	63.0	4.6	3,708
30-34	18.9	42.1	35.6	48.0	31.9	61.4	5.5	3,193
35-39	18.3	43.5	33.3	46.7	30.1	59.0	5.2	3,020
40-44	18.3	43.4	31.3	45.3	29.4	61.3	4.0	1,824
45-49	16.8	43.9	32.8	45.3	29.4	60.5	5.1	1,297
Residence								
Rural	18.0	41.3	34.6	46.8	31.4	59.3	4.5	13,374
Urban	17.9	46.5	30.5	46.9	30.7	65.7	6.1	2,941
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	17.1	42.1	34.6	42.5	27.4	55.0	3.8	4,877
18 years & above	18.2	42.6	33.4	48.3	32.5	62.7	5.2	11,438
Marital duration								
0-4	18.5	42.0	33.7	48.9	34.0	63.2	5.4	3,696
5-9	17.2	42.0	33.9	47.3	32.7	61.5	4.6	3,559
10-14	19.4	42.0	33.7	47.9	31.9	60.6	5.0	3,178
15+	17.2	43.4	33.6	44.5	28.0	58.6	4.5	5,881
Education								
Non-literate ^a	12.7	38.3	36.3	32.1	19.2	41.1	2.2	2,483
Less than 5 yrs	14.7	39.5	32.3	34.6	18.2	44.7	3.0	1,733
5-9 years	15.3	41.3	31.8	44.6	28.3	56.9	4.1	7,304
10 or more years	22.1	44.9	35.3	53.9	38.6	71.0	6.4	4,795
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	14.9	35.3	35.3	35.6	22.4	46.8	2.7	1,893
Less than 5 years	14.1	41.9	29.9	36.7	20.2	44.0	3.0	1,759
5-9 years	15.3	41.7	32.1	40.7	25.4	54.6	4.4	5,966
10 or more years	20.5	43.9	35.0	53.4	37.4	68.6	5.7	6,697
Religion								
Hindu	18.5	42.4	34.1	47.1	32.3	62.3	4.5	12,766
Muslim	14.5	41.8	31.8	44.4	24.6	52.7	6.7	2,881
Christian	17.1	45.3	30.4	48.1	31.2	56.0	6.6	609
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	46.7	47.0	50.3	66.6	53.5	66.4	26.5	27
Others	18.8	40.8	22.1	62.2	47.3	67.1	0.0	32
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	16.6	46.2	31.3	39.8	25.5	54.7	5.9	1,734
Scheduled Tribes	16.9	37.8	35.2	47.0	35.4	61.9	2.6	3,810
Other backward classes	20.7	43.6	34.9	46.6	32.1	63.1	4.2	4,435
Others	15.7	43.8	33.8	50.6	29.9	60.1	6.0	4,289
Wealth index								
Lowest	15.3	29.4	35.9	38.0	24.3	44.8	1.4	891
Second	14.6	41.6	33.4	36.1	22.4	45.6	3.2	2,655
Middle	16.2	41.4	32.3	42.3	25.2	53.1	3.9	4,640
Fourth	17.2	40.6	33.6	48.8	33.7	63.8	4.8	4,383
Highest	21.3	46.3	34.7	53.0	37.1	70.4	6.6	3,746
Assam	18.0	42.4	33.7	46.8	31.2	60.8	4.9	16,315

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risk of getting infected through blood ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	22.8	27.1	24.6	22.8	17.4	665
20-24	27.0	27.5	32.4	33.6	20.4	2,608
25-29	26.8	30.2	34.6	38.4	23.4	3,708
30-34	27.3	30.4	35.0	38.5	21.8	3,193
35-39	28.0	27.2	33.1	35.0	19.8	3,020
40-44	27.4	30.2	32.2	34.2	19.1	1,824
45-49	25.9	27.5	30.1	33.6	21.8	1,297
Residence						
Rural	26.8	27.3	31.1	32.4	21.7	13,374
Urban	27.9	34.4	41.8	49.8	19.6	2,941
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	23.8	23.1	27.7	27.0	18.6	4,877
18 years & above	28.1	30.9	35.3	39.2	22.0	11,438
Marital duration						
0-4	29.6	31.3	34.6	38.3	23.2	3,696
5-9	25.5	29.8	35.2	38.3	21.6	3,559
10-14	27.9	30.3	33.2	35.8	20.7	3,178
15+	25.7	25.8	30.6	32.1	19.6	5,881
Education						
Non-literate ^a	21.2	13.4	17.4	12.3	11.5	2,483
Less than 5 yrs	19.3	16.6	19.8	17.3	13.4	1,733
5-9 years	24.8	23.6	30.2	31.1	20.2	7,304
10 or more years	31.2	38.3	50.3	61.0	24.9	4,795
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	23.2	17.8	18.8	15.2	14.5	1,893
Less than 5 years	22.0	17.9	22.2	17.7	13.8	1,759
5-9 years	24.9	23.3	28.3	28.5	16.6	5,966
10 or more years	29.4	34.9	44.1	52.3	25.5	6,697
Religion						
Hindu	27.7	29.1	34.7	38.2	22.0	12,766
Muslim	23.2	27.2	26.6	24.7	15.9	2,881
Christian	27.7	30.4	26.8	30.8	22.3	609
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	43.0	64.1	41.1	40.9	43.2	27
Others	24.2	31.0	34.0	39.9	19.9	32
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	28.2	28.2	30.4	31.3	17.3	1,734
Scheduled Tribes	23.1	24.9	30.9	34.1	24.8	3,810
Other backward classes	30.6	29.2	36.1	39.4	21.4	4,435
Others	25.5	32.0	35.5	37.0	20.6	4,289
Wealth index						
Lowest	26.5	16.9	15.8	13.2	14.9	891
Second	23.7	16.4	22.5	18.4	14.3	2,655
Middle	25.5	23.4	27.0	26.5	17.4	4,640
Fourth	26.8	29.4	35.6	39.5	22.4	4,383
Highest	29.4	37.3	49.0	59.6	25.4	3,746
Assam	27.0	29.0	33.0	35.6	21.2	16,315

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

** Unweighted 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.

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	13.9	18.2	22.1	26.9	28.0	27.3	665
20-24	9.7	11.9	16.8	20.9	21.9	26.8	2,608
25-29	9.3	12.0	15.7	19.6	20.9	25.5	3,708
30-34	8.5	11.1	15.5	20.1	21.5	26.1	3,193
35-39	7.8	10.2	15.6	19.2	20.9	24.6	3,020
40-44	9.6	11.8	17.5	21.0	22.2	27.5	1,824
45-49	9.2	12.3	17.8	22.1	22.6	25.5	1,297
Residence							
Rural	9.9	12.7	17.7	22.0	23.0	26.9	13,374
Urban	5.8	7.4	10.9	13.7	16.0	21.5	2,941
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	11.5	14.2	20.1	24.2	25.8	28.4	4,877
18 years & above	8.2	10.7	14.9	18.9	20.0	24.9	11,438
Marital duration							
0-4	9.2	12.0	15.4	19.7	21.1	25.1	3,696
5-9	9.2	11.4	15.6	19.8	20.9	25.5	3,559
10-14	8.8	11.4	16.3	19.5	21.5	26.1	3,178
15+	9.3	11.9	17.7	21.9	22.9	26.7	5,881
Education							
Non-literate ^a	10.6	13.6	21.3	26.2	26.7	27.6	2,483
Less than 5 yrs	12.3	15.2	21.1	26.1	26.2	28.2	1,733
5-9 years	9.9	12.6	17.6	21.5	23.0	27.0	7,304
10 or more years	6.2	8.2	10.5	13.9	15.8	22.7	4,795
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	11.0	13.6	20.2	24.7	26.2	27.1	1,893
Less than 5 years	11.0	14.7	21.2	26.0	26.2	29.1	1,759
5-9 years	10.5	13.0	18.3	22.4	23.6	26.8	5,966
10 or more years	7.0	9.3	12.5	16.1	17.7	24.1	6,697
Religion							
Hindu	7.9	10.5	15.0	19.0	20.3	25.4	12,766
Muslim	15.0	17.3	23.8	27.5	28.8	29.2	2,881
Christian	7.8	11.2	12.8	18.3	18.3	23.5	609
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	0.0	7.5	3.7	22.5	18.7	7.4	27
Others	9.3	6.2	15.1	24.5	25.6	14.3	32
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	9.7	12.1	19.0	22.1	22.6	27.2	1,734
Scheduled Tribes	6.4	8.9	13.1	18.4	18.8	23.7	3,810
Other Backward classes	8.5	11.0	14.9	19.0	20.8	25.9	4,435
Others	10.1	13.3	18.4	22.3	25.4	27.7	4,289
Wealth index							
Lowest	10.7	14.1	19.8	25.4	24.8	23.7	891
Second	11.6	14.8	20.3	24.6	25.4	28.2	2,655
Middle	11.2	13.7	19.3	24.3	24.9	27.9	4,640
Fourth	8.6	11.3	15.8	19.6	21.0	26.4	4,383
Highest	5.2	7.1	10.1	12.7	15.5	22.0	3,746
Assam	9.2	11.7	16.4	20.5	21.8	25.9	16,315

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/ PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	24.2	665	78.3	4.9	1.2	1.9	11.8	0.0	1.9	161
20-24	35.9	2,608	73.7	5.5	1.2	1.2	15.9	0.5	2.0	936
25-29	36.3	3,708	70.8	6.4	1.8	1.4	17.2	0.9	1.1	1,348
30-34	38.0	3,193	70.8	7.7	1.7	.8	16.2	1.0	1.3	1,208
35-39	37.4	3,020	70.6	7.7	3.0	1.7	14.4	0.7	1.8	1,128
40-44	35.4	1,824	73.7	5.2	2.3	1.2	14.4	0.3	2.5	648
45-49	37.0	1,297	72.9	3.9	1.6	1.8	15.7	1.0	3.0	479
Residence										
Rural	33.8	13,374	72.8	7.2	1.8	1.3	14.5	0.7	1.5	4,511
Urban	47.5	2,941	69.1	3.9	2.3	1.4	19.5	1.0	2.6	1,397
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	30.2	4,877	74.7	7.5	1.2	0.8	13.8	0.4	1.4	1,465
18 years & above	38.8	11,438	71.0	6.0	2.1	1.5	16.3	0.9	1.9	4,443
Marital duration										
0-4	37.9	3,696	69.8	5.5	2.0	1.4	18.2	1.0	2.0	1,408
5-9	36.1	3,559	73.1	6.4	1.5	1.9	14.7	0.4	1.4	1,284
10-14	36.9	3,178	71.3	7.4	2.0	1.0	16.1	0.5	1.4	1,166
15+	34.9	5,881	73.0	6.4	2.1	1.1	14.3	0.9	2.0	2,050
Education										
Non-literate ^a	21.6	2,483	79.0	8.6	0.4	0.9	9.5	0.0	1.1	535
Less than 5 yrs	26.1	1,733	77.3	7.1	1.1	2.2	9.2	1.1	1.7	454
5-9 years	32.6	7,304	75.8	6.9	1.2	0.9	13.1	0.5	1.4	2,379
10 or more years	52.9	4,795	65.8	5.4	3.0	1.6	20.6	1.0	2.2	2,540
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	23.5	1,893	77.5	8.5	1.0	1.3	9.5	0.4	1.4	442
Less than 5 years	23.6	1,759	80.4	6.8	1.4	.8	9.9	0.5	0.2	415
5-9 years	31.3	5,966	74.9	7.7	1.3	1.1	12.1	0.7	1.7	1,868
10 or more years	47.6	6,697	68.3	5.3	2.5	1.5	19.4	0.8	2.1	3,183
Religion										
Hindu	37.6	12,766	71.9	6.0	2.1	1.4	15.9	0.7	1.9	4,803
Muslim	29.9	2,881	72.0	8.5	1.2	0.8	15.5	1.1	0.7	859
Christian	36.2	609	74.7	5.4	1.3	1.3	12.3	1.3	2.7	221
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	48.4	27	(38.5)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Others	37.4	32	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12

Contd...

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to test HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC / RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	34.4	1,734	72.0	6.6	3.1	0.7	15.0	0.3	1.4	594
Scheduled Tribes	34.7	3,810	76.0	6.6	1.2	1.6	11.8	0.8	1.9	1,324
Other backward classes	38.9	4,435	69.8	7.1	1.7	2.1	16.3	0.6	2.2	1,719
Others	35.9	4,289	71.1	5.0	2.6	0.8	17.7	0.8	1.6	1,538
Wealth index										
Lowest	21.0	891	78.5	11.3	0.5	0.0	8.0	1.1	0.0	187
Second	24.4	2,655	73.9	9.7	0.6	1.4	12.8	0.3	0.9	646
Middle	29.0	4,640	76.6	7.1	1.1	1.1	11.6	0.3	1.7	1,345
Fourth	39.5	4,383	74.5	6.2	2.0	1.1	14.2	0.5	1.4	1,732
Highest	53.2	3,746	65.2	4.5	3.0	1.7	21.3	1.3	2.5	1,998
Assam (15-49)	36.2	16,315	71.9	6.4	1.9	1.3	15.7	0.7	1.8	5,908
Assam (15-44)[†]	36.4	14,437	71.7	6.6	2.0	1.3	15.9	0.7	1.7	5,246
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>										

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Who have undergone test for HIV/AIDS	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have undergone test for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	0.6	665	*	*	4
20-24	1.3	2,608	54.1	45.9	34
25-29	1.5	3,708	60.1	39.9	56
30-34	1.0	3,193	49.2	50.8	32
35-39	0.6	3,020	(35.3)	(64.7)	17
40-44	0.3	1,824	*	*	5
45-49	0.2	1,297	*	*	3
Residence					
Rural	0.8	13,374	60.1	39.9	112
Urban	1.4	2,941	33.0	67.0	40
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	0.4	4,877	(44.4)	(55.6)	18
18 years & above	1.2	11,438	54.8	45.2	133
Marital duration					
0-4	1.9	3,696	60.9	39.1	70
5-9	1.3	3,559	57.2	42.8	45
10-14	0.8	3,178	34.1	65.9	25
15+	0.2	5,881	(30.0)	(70.0)	12
Education					
Non-literate ^a	0.1	2,483	*	*	2
Less than 5 yrs	0.3	1,733	*	*	6
5-9 years	0.6	7,304	58.3	41.7	45
10 or more years	2.1	4,795	53.0	47.0	99
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	0.2	1,893	*	*	3
Less than 5 years	0.3	1,759	*	*	5
5-9 years	0.6	5,966	54.3	45.7	35
10 or more years	1.6	6,697	53.2	46.8	108
Religion					
Hindu	1.1	12,766	55.2	44.8	135
Muslim	0.5	2,881	(33.3)	(66.7)	13
Christian	0.6	609	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	0.0	27	nc	nc	0
Others	0.0	32	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	0.7	1,734	(61.5)	(38.5)	12
Scheduled Tribes	1.0	3,810	82.6	17.4	39
Other backward classes	1.0	4,435	44.6	55.4	43
Others	1.0	4,289	37.0	63.0	42
Wealth index					
Lowest	0.2	891	*	*	2
Second	0.2	2,655	*	*	5
Middle	0.4	4,640	(63.2)	(36.8)	18
Fourth	1.3	4,383	54.0	46.0	56
Highest	1.9	3,746	49.1	50.9	71
Assam (15-49)	0.9	16,315	53.5	46.5	152
Assam (15-44)[†]	1.0	14,437	54.8	45.2	145

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY 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, Assam, 2007-08

District	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
Kokrajhar	36.6	29.3	39.9	44.0	0.2	0.0
Dhubri	41.6	17.6	22.5	22.5	0.4	100.0
Goalpara	55.4	24.6	31.2	28.1	0.1	100.0
Bongaigaon	46.6	26.9	33.4	51.4	0.5	0.0
Barpeta	48.7	38.1	23.4	34.6	0.8	16.2
Kamrup	79.2	27.3	30.3	45.1	1.0	40.1
Nalbari	56.3	36.5	43.5	36.7	2.2	48.8
Darrang	60.4	26.5	39.9	24.3	1.4	35.4
Marigaon	57.6	20.0	26.3	27.7	0.9	86.8
Nagaon	55.4	31.9	32.3	41.0	0.0	0.0
Sonitpur	51.2	27.6	31.3	47.1	0.5	76.3
Lakhimpur	63.0	27.5	33.0	34.3	0.4	0.0
Dhemaji	66.4	19.9	33.3	30.9	0.0	0.0
Tinsukia	47.8	37.3	34.7	35.7	3.3	44.2
Dibrugarh	71.4	28.9	35.4	46.3	0.7	24.4
Sibsagar	74.6	49.4	41.0	41.5	0.8	38.9
Jorhat	70.2	31.0	28.0	40.9	0.2	60.2
Golaghat	68.2	29.4	20.4	22.9	1.4	30.4
Karbi Anglong	63.5	18.7	55.9	47.1	4.0	84.6
North Cachar Hills	57.3	27.1	16.7	57.1	2.0	67.7
Cachar	47.1	35.8	8.5	23.7	0.7	20.1
Karimganj	33.6	23.8	9.3	35.7	1.3	0.0
Hailakandi	34.1	45.8	3.7	26.5	0.4	64.2
Chirang	27.6	23.3	43.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Baska	47.2	31.4	32.2	33.6	0.2	100.0
Kamrup Metro	75.6	25.7	34.5	32.7	1.0	72.1
Udalguri	54.7	23.8	21.2	24.4	0.1	100.0
Assam (15-49)	54.0	29.0	31.2	36.2	0.9	53.5
Assam (15-44)†	54.9	29.3	31.5	36.4	1.0	54.8

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

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem:							Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
		Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	In the first conception	After live birth/ still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	3.4	2.0	1.4	1,458	58.0	6.0	17.9	14.1	50
20-24	4.5	2.8	1.7	4,684	62.0	12.3	8.7	10.4	210
25-29	4.4	2.2	2.2	6,449	49.1	21.6	10.3	13.2	284
30-34	5.0	2.7	2.3	5,704	53.3	19.0	11.7	9.0	291
35-39	4.8	2.8	2.0	5,606	58.1	18.4	8.8	9.6	275
40-44	5.5	3.3	2.2	3,663	60.4	16.5	6.7	10.5	205
45-49	4.5	2.9	1.6	2,677	62.5	19.1	5.7	6.6	120
Residence									
Rural	4.7	2.7	2.0	26,626	55.8	18.1	9.0	10.7	1,262
Urban	4.6	2.9	1.7	3,615	62.9	13.8	12.1	7.8	173
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	4.6	2.8	1.8	10,680	60.2	18.7	7.2	9.3	495
18 years & above	4.8	2.6	2.2	19,561	54.7	17.0	10.6	10.9	940
Marital duration									
0-4	4.2	2.6	1.6	6,037	62.2	7.1	12.3	13.1	253
5-9	5.5	3.0	2.5	6,321	53.7	17.2	11.3	10.2	352
10-14	4.9	2.3	2.6	5,966	45.8	27.6	10.8	12.8	295
15+	4.5	2.8	1.7	11,914	61.9	17.4	6.0	7.7	535
Education									
Non-literate ^a	5.1	3.0	2.1	10,190	60.1	19.2	7.5	8.4	518
Less than 5 yrs	4.9	2.8	2.1	4,236	56.7	18.0	7.9	12.2	209
5-9 years	4.5	2.3	2.2	10,650	52.4	17.1	9.6	12.0	472
10 or more years	4.5	2.6	1.9	5,165	57.3	14.9	14.5	9.8	236
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	5.1	3.0	2.1	7,317	57.4	19.5	7.1	10.8	375
Less than 5 years	5.2	3.2	2.0	4,773	60.5	16.2	9.8	8.3	249
5-9 years	4.8	2.7	2.1	10,201	55.8	16.8	8.4	12.0	488
10 or more years	4.1	2.2	1.9	7,950	53.9	17.8	13.4	8.9	323
Religion									
Hindu	4.6	2.5	2.1	20,703	53.4	18.5	11.2	10.6	966
Muslim	5.0	3.3	1.7	8,177	66.4	14.0	6.4	8.7	409
Christian	4.2	1.8	2.4	1,245	42.9	24.9	1.9	19.0	52
Buddhist/Neo- Buddhist	5.6	0.0	5.6	53	*	*	*	*	3
Others	8.5	5.3	3.2	63	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	5.7	3.2	2.5	3,297	55.3	17.6	13.9	7.7	190
Scheduled Tribes	3.7	1.7	2.0	7,287	44.5	26.5	10.4	10.6	273
Other backward classes	4.7	2.5	2.2	6,616	53.4	15.0	10.0	12.5	309
Others	5.0	3.4	1.6	8,353	67.0	15.6	7.0	7.9	417
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.5	2.7	1.8	3,844	59.2	25.1	3.5	10.4	172
Second	5.5	3.3	2.2	7,992	59.1	14.7	9.5	10.9	442
Middle	4.8	2.7	2.1	8,636	56.2	15.9	9.0	11.7	416
Fourth	4.1	2.0	2.1	5,738	49.1	19.4	14.5	9.7	236
Highest	4.1	2.4	1.7	4,030	58.7	19.4	8.9	6.4	169
Assam (15-49)	4.7	2.7	2.0	30,241	56.6	17.6	9.4	10.3	1,435
Assam (15-44)[†]	4.8	2.7	2.1	26,308	55.8	17.6	10.0	10.6	1,265

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	2.0	1.5	19,855	1.6	1.3	4,748
Urban	2.2	1.4	2,742	1.6	1.0	795
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	1.2	0.9	8,776	0.6	0.6	1,483
18 years & above	2.5	1.9	13,821	1.9	1.5	4,060
Marital Duration						
5-9	3.8	2.6	6,088	17.1	10.6	54
10-14	2.1	1.8	5,716	9.7	7.4	211
15+	1.0	0.8	10,793	1.1	0.9	5,278
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.7	1.3	8,250	1.1	0.8	2,419
Less than 5 yrs	1.8	1.4	3,300	1.4	1.0	913
5-9 years	2.0	1.6	7,561	1.9	1.8	1,522
10 or more years	3.1	1.9	3,486	2.9	2.1	689
Husband's Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.8	1.3	5,658	1.2	0.9	1,463
Less than 5 years	2.1	1.8	3,803	2.2	2.0	1,046
5-9 years	2.1	1.7	7,460	1.1	0.9	1,788
10 or more years	2.1	1.4	5,676	2.1	1.7	1,246
Religion						
Hindu	2.2	1.6	15,577	1.7	1.4	4,049
Muslim	1.7	1.3	6,000	1.2	1.0	1,210
Christian	1.7	1.2	931	0.4	0.4	248
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.0	44	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Others	5.5	5.5	45	(8.3)	(8.3)	19
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	1.9	1.8	2,457	2.1	2.1	625
Scheduled Tribes	1.7	1.2	5,537	1.1	0.9	1,351
Other Backward Classes	2.5	1.9	4,908	1.8	1.4	1,269
Others	2.1	1.6	6,234	1.9	1.6	1,553
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.9	1.4	2,951	2.3	1.9	504
Second	1.9	1.5	5,961	1.4	0.9	1,313
Middle	2.2	1.8	6,390	1.6	1.6	1,591
Fourth	1.8	1.2	4,238	1.0	0.8	1,140
Highest	2.5	1.7	3,057	1.9	1.5	995
Assam	2.0	1.5	22,597	1.6	1.3	5,543

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age Group						
15-19	37.8	27.4	29	(73.7)	(52.6)	21
20-24	72.4	49.0	130	62.8	45.0	80
25-29	81.2	54.3	142	66.2	45.5	142
30-34	76.2	59.6	156	77.2	61.0	135
35-39	79.1	49.8	161	66.6	56.1	114
40-44	76.4	51.2	125	78.7	56.3	80
45-49	82.5	48.6	75	71.9	55.5	45
Residence						
Rural	74.5	49.0	707	69.5	51.3	555
Urban	88.3	69.0	111	79.8	69.0	62
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	74.6	44.0	300	62.1	43.4	195
18 years & above	77.2	56.0	518	74.4	57.6	422
Marital Duration						
0-4	62.6	48.7	158	63.7	47.3	95
5-9	80.7	55.6	192	75.8	57.1	160
10-14	77.9	58.1	137	71.9	55.6	158
15+	79.5	48.1	331	68.4	50.8	204
Education						
Non-literate ^a	70.1	37.3	311	60.8	36.7	207
Less than 5 yrs	74.8	46.9	123	66.3	54.5	86
5-9 years	78.8	57.2	247	77.5	59.3	225
10 or more years	87.2	78.6	137	79.1	72.0	99
Husband's Education						
Non-literate ^a	67.9	37.9	217	63.1	40.3	158
Less than 5 years	72.9	38.6	151	70.9	49.4	98
5-9 years	77.7	55.6	274	70.8	52.7	214
10 or more years	87.3	73.5	176	78.1	69.9	147
Religion						
Hindu	77.7	55.9	522	71.7	56.0	444
Muslim	73.9	43.0	271	62.7	42.8	138
Christian	(68.2)	(50.0)	22	96.2	63.1	30
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	nc	nc	0	*	*	3
Other	*	*	3	*	*	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled Castes	70.5	42.9	107	67.9	50.4	83
Scheduled Tribes	73.5	44.4	122	71.9	53.1	151
Other Backward classes	81.4	61.7	167	70.9	55.5	142
Others	76.0	51.0	280	75.6	59.8	137
Wealth index						
Poorest	64.8	37.1	104	60.9	37.9	68
Second	70.8	40.0	262	62.7	44.2	180
Middle	78.9	51.3	234	73.9	54.3	182
Fourth	81.8	69.7	117	78.9	64.4	119
Highest	90.1	77.1	101	78.3	69.9	68
Assam	76.3	51.6	818	70.5	53.2	617

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

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

District	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
Kokrajhar	21.6	5.1	74.5
Dhubri	22.2	5.0	70.8
Goalpara	15.1	4.9	73.3
Bongaigaon	19.1	4.4	81.6
Barpeta	29.3	4.8	75.6
Kamrup	17.9	4.8	88.2
Nalbari	18.4	4.5	87.2
Darrang	16.3	2.1	82.7
Marigaon	20.0	4.2	75.9
Nagaon	20.0	4.1	69.9
Sonitpur	16.1	4.7	68.7
Lakhimpur	17.0	4.0	66.9
Dhemaji	21.3	1.7	68.7
Tinsukia	23.7	3.7	63.8
Dibrugarh	23.5	4.8	77.2
Sibsagar	22.5	5.7	65.2
Jorhat	18.2	5.6	67.5
Golaghat	22.0	5.1	77.2
Karbi Anglong	23.2	3.3	71.4
North Cachar Hills	21.4	2.1	94.5
Cachar	22.5	9.3	79.1
Karimganj	29.2	8.9	70.4
Hailakandi	23.6	8.0	73.7
Chirang	22.1	4.1	84.3
Baska	20.1	3.8	74.7
Kamrup Metro	19.2	3.5	66.1
Udalguri	18.9	4.0	69.9
Assam (15-49)	20.9	4.7	73.9
Assam (15-44)[†]	20.6	4.8	74.3

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	63.0	63.7	58.3
20-24	37.0	36.3	41.7
Education			
Non-literate ^a	7.2	7.8	3.6
Less than five years	7.0	7.4	4.1
5-9 years	47.5	49.3	35.9
10 or more years	38.3	35.5	56.5
Religion			
Hindu	74.9	73.7	83.0
Muslim	18.9	19.8	13.0
Christian	5.6	5.9	3.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.4	0.4	0.0
Others	0.2	0.2	0.5
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	11.7	10.7	18.3
Scheduled Tribes	33.5	36.0	16.4
Other backward classes	26.7	27.1	23.9
Others	28.1	26.2	41.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	7.5	8.6	0.3
Second	22.0	24.9	4.0
Middle	31.3	34.4	11.3
Fourth	23.1	22.4	27.4
Highest	16.1	9.7	57.0
Assam**	9,286	8,028	1,258

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	64.4	65.1	5,851	6.3	39.1	29.4	20.7	100.0	33.6	38.2	32.0	100.0	3,805
20-24	73.3	72.8	3,435	5.4	34.1	31.1	22.2	100.0	30.0	35.9	35.4	100.0	2,493
Residence													
Rural	66.0	66.3	8,028	6.5	37.9	30.3	20.9	100.0	32.7	38.2	33.2	100.0	5,328
Urban	78.4	78.2	1,258	5.1	38.8	28.6	23.2	100.0	33.6	36.6	34.2	100.0	970
Education													
Non-literate ^a	29.8	28.1	668	6.5	32.9	22.8	45.6	100.0	24.8	17.8	57.8	100.0	190
Less than five years	40.6	40.1	643	6.8	35.7	28.4	32.3	100.0	37.4	25.4	42.9	100.0	259
5-9 years	62.1	62.4	4,412	6.2	39.5	28.3	21.7	100.0	35.8	42.6	29.9	100.0	2,746
10 or more years	86.6	87.3	3,563	5.5	37.9	32.2	18.6	100.0	27.2	39.4	34.1	100.0	3,103
Religion													
Hindu	69.3	69.0	6,945	6.1	37.6	30.3	22.1	100.0	31.1	39.1	34.5	100.0	4,788
Muslim	62.5	67.9	1,761	6.5	39.3	28.8	18.2	100.0	35.6	35.5	28.6	100.0	1,195
Christian	64.1	54.0	522	5.6	43.4	30.5	20.2	100.0	46.3	32.8	31.7	100.0	280
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	58.2	61.1	33	(0.0)	(36.2)	(45.0)	(5.0)	(100.0)	46.3	32.8	(35.0)	(100.0)	20
Others	61.2	56.5	25	(0.0)	(39.7)	(28.6)	(35.7)	(100.0)	(46.6)	(37.5)	(46.7)	(100.0)	15
Castes/Tribes[#]													
Scheduled Castes	64.9	69.0	953	5.8	37.9	28.6	21.5	100.0	33.1	36.5		100.0	656
Scheduled Tribes	64.4	60.0	2,753	3.6	37.1	31.9	23.1	100.0	40.8	28.4	31.0	100.0	1,647
Other backward classes	72.6	71.7	2,199	7.3	39.1	29.6	22.0	100.0	31.9	38.5	36.9	100.0	1,580
Others	70.1	71.9	2,299	6.3	34.1	29.3	20.0	100.0	30.4	41.4	34.0	100.0	1,652
Wealth index													
Lowest	44.2	44.1	687	6.5	37.9	26.7	25.5	100.0	32.8	29.2	33.8	100.0	303
Second	53.8	56.0	2,037	6.2	38.8	28.7	24.0	100.0	34.9	37.4	35.2	100.0	1,141
Middle	66.0	66.5	2,920	6.1	32.9	30.4	20.5	100.0	33.9	38.9	31.3	100.0	1,937
Fourth	78.6	76.8	2,155	5.5	35.7	31.3	19.3	100.0	30.6	41.7	33.1	100.0	1,652
Highest	85.3	85.3	1,487	6.5	39.5	29.9	21.6	100.0	32.9	39.7	34.9	100.0	1,265
Assam	67.7	67.9	9,286	6.1	37.9	30.1	21.3	100.0	33.0	37.8	33.3	100.0	6,298

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

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

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	65.1	5,851	82.2	40.8	6.5	16.7	6.6	2.0	51.7	0.9	3,805	
20-24	72.8	3,435	81.3	41.5	8.0	21.7	10.4	3.0	54.5	0.8	2,493	
Residence												
Rural	66.3	8,028	81.8	42.2	6.9	18.9	7.7	2.4	52.2	0.9	5,328	
Urban	78.2	1,258	81.8	35.0	7.9	17.5	10.2	2.2	56.3	0.8	970	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	28.1	668	82.2	42.1	3.1	19.9	2.1	0.6	13.5	0.6	190	
Less than five years	40.1	643	84.6	41.4	4.2	19.5	1.2	0.4	23.8	0.0	259	
5-9 years	62.4	4,412	80.9	40.1	6.1	15.2	5.7	1.6	48.2	0.7	2,746	
10 or more years	87.3	3,563	82.4	41.8	8.4	21.6	11.2	3.3	61.5	1.2	3,103	
Religion												
Hindu	69.0	6,945	82.3	40.1	7.7	19.4	9.0	2.6	53.8	0.9	4,788	
Muslim	67.9	1,761	80.1	43.9	5.5	15.7	4.7	1.2	50.2	1.0	1,195	
Christian	54.0	522	81.1	45.4	4.8	17.2	8.0	3.6	47.0	0.7	280	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.1	33	(85.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	20	
Others	56.5	25	(86.7)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	15	
Castes/Tribes[#]												
Scheduled Castes	69.0	953	84.4	37.7	4.9	15.8	5.7	1.6	44.8	1.5	656	
Scheduled Tribes	60.0	2,753	81.7	41.1	7.6	20.2	9.7	2.7	53.8	0.7	1,647	
Other backward classes	71.7	2,199	81.6	40.4	7.6	20.3	8.9	2.8	56.2	0.6	1,580	
Others	71.9	2,299	81.3	42.2	8.4	17.8	8.1	2.3	55.7	1.0	1,652	
Wealth index												
Lowest	44.1	687	81.9	31.6	3.9	19.7	7.8	1.3	36.5	1.0	303	
Second	56.0	2,037	79.6	40.3	5.2	15.6	5.8	1.5	46.1	1.2	1,141	
Middle	66.5	2,920	82.0	42.0	5.9	17.1	5.4	2.0	51.4	0.7	1,937	
Fourth	76.8	2,155	82.6	43.0	9.3	21.0	10.1	2.9	56.6	0.7	1,652	
Highest	85.3	1,487	82.6	39.9	8.4	20.7	11.9	3.3	59.9	1.2	1,265	
Assam	67.9	9,286	81.8	41.0	7.1	18.7	8.1	2.4	52.8	0.9	6,298	

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/camp	Govt. programme/camp	School/college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	25.6	5,851	3.2	1.4	85.7	7.4	14.8	1,494
20-24	31.6	3,435	4.7	3.3	82.7	8.8	16.7	1,080
Residence								
Rural	26.4	8,028	3.9	2.0	83.4	8.6	15.6	2,119
Urban	36.8	1,258	3.8	2.9	89.2	5.6	15.4	455
Education								
Non-literate ^a	4.3	668	9.8	0.0	7.1	28.2	57.5	30
Less than five years	7.4	643	4.2	6.8	37.5	8.5	48.8	47
5-9 years	20.7	4,412	4.2	1.3	79.2	8.6	18.6	914
10 or more years	44.8	3,563	3.5	2.6	90.2	7.3	12.1	1,583
Religion								
Hindu	29.8	6,945	3.7	2.0	85.3	7.7	15.6	2,059
Muslim	20.7	1,761	4.5	3.0	81.4	9.3	16.8	367
Christian	26.1	522	3.8	2.3	79.8	9.2	12.0	134
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.7	33	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.8)	(9.1)	(18.2)	11
Others	11.0	25	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	24.9	953	3.7	2.2	80.1	8.2	23.0	238
Scheduled Tribes	27.2	2,753	3.7	1.9	84.2	9.8	14.9	752
Other backward classes	32.9	2,199	3.7	1.8	86.3	6.4	14.5	724
Others	24.7	2,299	4.8	2.6	85.9	7.8	13.7	552
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.3	687	1.3	1.2	73.2	9.2	22.9	78
Second	15.8	2,037	4.5	3.3	74.4	10.7	19.4	323
Middle	25.1	2,920	3.0	1.7	83.4	8.2	15.8	728
Fourth	35.6	2,155	5.0	1.9	86.8	7.6	12.2	764
Highest	46.2	1,487	3.4	2.5	88.9	6.9	16.4	681
Assam	27.8	9,286	3.8	2.2	84.4	8.0	15.6	2,574

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 20	More than 20	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
Age group									
15-19	77.9	79.9	13.2	86.8	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	5,851
20-24	83.3	85.1	9.0	91.0	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	3,435
Residence									
Rural	78.9	80.8	12.0	88.0	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	8,028
Urban	86.5	88.4	8.8	91.2	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,258
Education									
Non-literate ^a	31.7	33.6	28.1	71.9	100.0	13.7	86.3	100.0	668
Less than five years	46.7	48.7	24.1	75.9	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	643
5-9 years	79.3	81.6	13.3	86.7	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	4,412
10 or more years	95.9	97.3	7.6	92.4	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	3,563
Religion									
Hindu	81.9	83.7	10.2	89.8	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	6,945
Muslim	74.5	77.1	17.7	82.3	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	1,761
Christian	72.4	73.5	11.1	88.9	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	522
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	75.3	78.4	4.1	95.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33
Others	69.7	69.7	10.6	89.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	78.3	80.6	12.0	88.0	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	953
Scheduled Tribes	76.7	78.1	9.7	90.3	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	2,753
Other backward classes	84.3	86.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	2,199
Others	82.6	84.5	12.9	87.1	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	2,299
Wealth index									
Lowest	55.3	57.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	687
Second	69.2	71.2	17.0	83.0	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	2,037
Middle	79.9	81.9	11.3	88.7	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	2,920
Fourth	89.4	91.4	10.3	89.7	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	2,155
Highest	92.4	94.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,487
Assam	79.9	81.8	11.6	88.4	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	9,286

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	29.0	5,851	2.3	84.8	6.4	19.3	7.0	4.1	0.9	5.6	1,682
20-24	27.2	3,435	2.5	80.9	6.2	20.5	8.6	4.6	0.6	6.7	930
Residence											
Rural	28.6	8,028	2.3	83.3	6.5	20.2	7.7	4.2	0.8	5.9	2,284
Urban	26.4	1,258	2.3	84.3	4.7	16.7	6.9	4.6	0.6	7.1	328
Education											
Non-literate ^a	31.5	668	1.8	84.4	4.5	20.9	4.8	5.3	1.0	4.6	209
Less than five years	33.8	643	2.9	78.6	8.7	14.3	9.0	4.6	1.8	5.4	215
5-9 years	29.3	4,412	2.6	84.3	6.9	19.8	8.1	4.7	0.6	5.6	1,283
10 or more years	25.6	3,563	2.0	83.1	5.3	20.7	7.1	3.3	0.8	7.0	905
Religion											
Hindu	28.1	6,945	2.3	82.5	6.3	20.7	7.6	3.9	0.9	6.2	1,932
Muslim	28.5	1,761	1.8	86.4	6.5	15.9	7.5	5.7	0.6	5.0	499
Christian	30.2	522	5.0	83.4	5.1	18.2	7.5	3.2	0.0	6.4	158
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	47.5	33	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.3)	(31.3)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(6.3)	16
Others	29.0	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	29.9	953	1.1	79.7	3.5	18.9	5.6	4.2	0.3	6.2	283
Scheduled Tribes	28.9	2,753	2.8	83.1	7.5	21.7	9.5	4.0	0.9	5.6	791
Other backward classes	27.8	2,199	3.1	85.4	5.3	19.1	7.2	2.7	0.9	5.9	603
Others	27.2	2,299	2.0	80.7	7.7	20.6	8.1	5.7	0.8	5.7	621
Wealth index											
Lowest	30.0	687	2.9	82.6	6.0	20.1	7.4	6.0	1.5	5.5	205
Second	30.6	2,037	1.5	84.6	8.1	22.0	7.1	4.6	0.5	6.7	622
Middle	28.2	2,920	2.8	83.7	6.4	18.1	7.4	4.3	0.8	6.3	819
Fourth	28.5	2,155	2.8	83.2	5.0	18.6	7.8	3.3	0.8	4.9	611
Highest	24.3	1,487	1.5	81.6	5.5	21.3	8.4	4.2	0.9	6.3	355
Assam	28.3	9,286	2.3	83.4	6.3	19.7	7.6	4.3	0.8	6.0	2,612

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

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

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	91.3	4.7	14.0	0.2	5,851
20-24	87.7	6.1	19.5	0.1	3,435
Residence					
Rural	93.7	4.1	11.7	0.2	8,028
Urban	66.4	12.7	43.7	0.0	1,258
Education					
Non-literate ^a	98.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	668
Less than five years	98.5	1.6	2.0	0.2	643
5-9 years	94.6	2.8	9.0	0.1	4,412
10 or more years	81.2	9.8	29.9	0.3	3,563
Religion					
Hindu	89.0	5.7	17.4	0.1	6,945
Muslim	93.6	3.4	9.9	0.2	1,761
Christian	90.8	5.1	18.5	0.8	522
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	100.0	3.1	6.1	0.0	33
Others	87.3	0.0	33.0	0.0	25
Castes/Tribes[#]					
Scheduled Castes	92.6	3.6	15.1	0.1	953
Scheduled Tribes	92.3	5.0	15.0	0.2	2,753
Other backward classes	89.1	5.7	17.1	0.1	2,199
Others	88.7	5.3	16.8	0.2	2,299
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	687
Second	98.0	1.0	2.3	0.1	2,037
Middle	96.3	3.0	7.3	0.1	2,920
Fourth	88.4	6.9	22.4	0.4	2,155
Highest	64.9	15.3	49.3	0.2	1,487
Assam	90.0	5.2	16.0	0.2	9,286

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

^{**} Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	87.2	86.9	27.8	75.6	26.0	74.2	15.2	26.2	54.6	6.9	9.2	5.4	0.6	5,851
20-24	93.4	93.4	39.3	84.8	36.6	85.1	23.8	34.6	68.8	10.8	15.2	7.7	1.0	3,435
Residence														
Rural	88.8	88.6	30.3	77.9	28.7	77.6	16.7	27.9	57.1	7.9	11.1	6.0	0.7	8,028
Urban	93.9	93.9	42.9	85.9	37.2	82.2	29.2	38.3	77.2	11.5	13.2	7.7	0.9	1,258
Education														
Non-literate ^a	72.5	72.2	15.8	58.1	13.1	57.0	5.6	14.4	29.8	3.0	7.1	4.0	0.3	668
Less than five years	80.0	79.5	17.2	66.2	16.0	66.0	7.6	17.6	34.8	2.8	8.3	4.9	0.3	643
5-9 years	88.1	87.9	26.6	76.0	25.0	75.3	13.7	25.8	53.5	5.6	9.1	5.5	0.6	4,412
10 or more years	96.2	96.1	44.5	89.1	41.7	88.1	28.6	38.7	77.9	13.9	15.6	7.8	1.0	3,563
Religion														
Hindu	90.5	90.3	33.7	80.7	31.4	79.7	19.7	30.0	61.1	9.3	11.8	6.0	0.8	6,945
Muslim	85.6	85.3	28.6	73.2	24.3	72.8	15.3	28.6	55.0	5.3	10.3	7.8	0.5	1,761
Christian	90.1	89.9	22.9	76.2	30.2	77.1	12.7	23.0	59.0	6.7	10.3	5.0	0.8	522
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	86.2	86.2	24.7	83.1	21.4	74.2	3.1	21.6	67.7	3.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	33
Others	85.0	85.0	15.3	76.4	13.2	77.3	3.2	17.2	56.2	3.6	4.4	3.2	0.0	25
Castes/Tribes[#]														
Scheduled Castes	87.1	86.8	34.2	76.5	29.6	75.6	18.6	32.9	58.9	7.8	14.2	8.8	0.7	953
Scheduled Tribes	90.4	90.3	27.2	77.5	29.6	78.9	14.7	23.0	57.3	8.0	9.9	4.5	0.8	2,753
Other backward classes	90.9	90.9	35.8	83.5	33.3	81.2	22.5	33.6	63.4	10.8	12.9	6.3	0.8	2,199
Others	89.2	88.6	34.1	78.1	27.8	77.4	18.5	30.2	59.9	7.1	10.9	6.7	0.6	2,299
Wealth index														
Lowest	79.9	79.4	17.8	65.5	17.6	63.5	8.2	17.7	37.2	3.5	10.2	6.9	0.1	687
Second	85.0	84.8	23.1	72.0	21.6	71.8	11.2	22.5	44.4	4.2	9.1	5.4	0.4	2,037
Middle	89.3	88.9	31.0	78.4	28.3	77.4	15.1	28.8	55.2	7.0	10.2	5.2	0.6	2,920
Fourth	93.0	92.9	37.7	84.5	37.4	84.6	23.3	33.4	73.0	10.7	12.6	7.3	0.9	2,155
Highest	95.8	95.7	44.7	88.2	39.3	86.1	32.2	39.3	81.4	15.6	15.9	7.6	1.3	1,487
Assam	89.5	89.3	32.0	79.0	29.9	78.2	18.4	29.3	59.8	8.4	11.4	6.3	0.7	9,286

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

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

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	56.8	45.0	1.0	5,851
20-24	68.3	52.2	0.8	3,435
Residence				
Rural	61.0	45.9	0.8	8,028
Urban	61.7	59.3	1.4	1,258
Education				
Non-literate ^a	42.1	29.7	1.9	668
Less than five years	48.6	38.0	1.2	643
5-9 years	58.6	44.4	0.8	4,412
10 or more years	70.0	56.8	0.9	3,563
Religion				
Hindu	63.3	47.5	0.9	6,945
Muslim	50.4	48.6	0.7	1,761
Christian	66.2	46.7	2.3	522
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.8	61.5	0.0	33
Others	66.6	43.6	0.0	25
Castes/Tribes[#]				
Scheduled Castes	54.3	49.7	0.8	953
Scheduled Tribes	70.0	41.5	1.4	2,753
Other backward classes	62.4	49.4	0.8	2,199
Others	57.6	51.7	0.6	2,299
Wealth index				
Lowest	50.3	32.8	0.8	687
Second	55.6	40.5	0.8	2,037
Middle	61.5	45.5	1.2	2,920
Fourth	66.5	54.4	0.6	2,155
Highest	65.0	58.9	1.1	1,487
Assam	61.1	47.7	0.9	9,286

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

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

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	23.1	5,851	12.5	36.1	84.1	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.9	1,355
20-24	30.2	3,435	13.8	43.5	83.9	5.3	0.6	3.0	0.9	1,039
Residence										
Rural	25.3	8,028	12.2	40.5	83.4	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.9	2,026
Urban	28.6	1,258	18.0	32.6	87.8	4.9	0.9	4.4	0.8	368
Education										
Non-literate ^a	15.1	668	3.0	30.8	87.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	101
Less than five years	16.4	643	7.5	44.1	79.5	3.8	0.0	1.0	2.7	105
5-9 years	22.8	4,412	11.5	38.2	83.7	2.0	0.4	1.9	1.0	1,004
10 or more years	33.2	3,563	15.7	40.6	84.5	4.8	0.6	3.6	0.7	1,184
Religion										
Hindu	25.4	6,945	13.6	39.0	85.7	3.2	0.5	2.9	0.8	1,767
Muslim	27.4	1,761	10.1	40.9	80.1	4.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	484
Christian	25.4	522	16.6	37.7	78.2	4.6	0.0	1.5	2.4	132
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.7	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Others	7.3	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes[#]										
Scheduled Castes	27.4	953	11.7	39.4	83.7	1.8	0.0	2.3	0.6	262
Scheduled Tribes	25.8	2,753	13.6	42.0	83.6	3.2	0.8	2.9	0.7	707
Other backward classes	25.5	2,199	14.6	38.8	85.0	4.3	0.4	2.2	1.5	563
Others	24.6	2,299	11.8	37.1	87.0	3.1	0.2	2.7	0.8	568
Wealth index										
Lowest	19.6	687	6.7	32.2	87.2	3.0	0.0	3.6	0.8	134
Second	22.0	2,037	9.5	36.7	84.7	3.5	0.2	1.1	0.7	448
Middle	24.2	2,920	13.5	40.7	81.3	1.6	0.6	2.1	0.8	704
Fourth	30.9	2,155	13.0	43.9	82.8	4.2	0.2	2.9	0.8	664
Highest	29.4	1,487	18.0	35.0	88.8	5.2	1.0	4.6	1.5	444
Assam	25.8	9,286	13.0	39.3	84.1	3.4	0.4	2.7	0.9	2,394

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others		
Age group														
15-19	12.6	5,851	27.5	30.5	6.3	25.8	4.5	2.0	55.0	9.3	3.7	1.7	742	
20-24	15.2	3,435	34.8	44.2	11.2	36.3	9.6	5.0	49.1	9.9	5.3	1.5	523	
Residence														
Rural	12.7	8,028	30.3	31.6	7.3	27.0	7.3	3.2	57.1	9.1	4.9	1.3	1,016	
Urban	19.4	1,258	31.7	55.1	12.6	43.6	3.8	3.4	33.6	11.2	2.0	3.0	249	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	5.8	668	22.5	10.3	0.0	3.6	2.7	0.0	65.8	2.6	5.2	0.0	38	
Less than five years	8.7	643	7.4	9.3	5.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	73.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	57	
5-9 years	10.4	4,412	23.2	26.3	3.5	17.5	6.9	1.6	62.5	8.2	3.1	1.1	465	
10 or more years	19.8	3,563	37.6	46.1	12.1	42.2	7.1	4.8	43.6	11.5	4.8	2.2	705	
Religion														
Hindu	12.4	6,945	36.3	43.0	10.3	34.8	6.7	3.8	46.8	9.6	5.0	1.9	868	
Muslim	18.9	1,761	13.5	15.5	2.6	16.4	6.1	2.6	69.7	8.7	2.4	1.2	334	
Christian	10.8	522	41.1	46.9	9.4	36.1	9.2	0.0	41.0	11.3	7.1	0.0	56	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.4	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Others	10.0	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Castes/Tribes[#]														
Scheduled Castes	17.7	953	20.7	29.8	4.4	22.3	6.8	3.4	67.9	4.1	3.5	1.0	170	
Scheduled Tribes	8.5	2,753	48.6	47.9	12.1	39.7	7.6	2.2	35.0	11.5	4.3	0.5	236	
Other backward classes	13.8	2,199	38.5	46.3	11.9	35.8	7.0	5.3	47.7	11.3	6.9	2.9	306	
Others	15.9	2,299	22.9	29.5	6.7	25.8	4.5	2.8	56.2	9.2	3.1	0.9	368	
Wealth index														
Lowest	8.4	687	13.7	6.7	3.3	10.6	6.7	1.7	79.4	10.5	6.7	0.0	58	
Second	10.1	2,037	21.5	9.0	3.9	14.4	5.8	2.0	71.4	5.2	4.6	1.0	209	
Middle	12.1	2,920	30.1	26.0	4.1	26.0	6.8	1.8	56.5	8.1	4.2	1.4	353	
Fourth	16.5	2,155	33.7	46.7	9.1	31.2	6.4	3.5	46.6	9.5	4.6	1.4	356	
Highest	19.3	1,487	37.1	60.8	16.5	49.2	7.2	6.0	36.0	14.2	3.8	2.8	289	
Assam	13.6	9,286	30.5	36.2	8.3	30.2	6.6	3.3	52.5	9.5	4.4	1.6	1,265	

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	32.2	23.3	12.7	28.4	44.1	38.7	5.6	742
20-24	34.1	30.6	14.3	29.9	47.5	48.6	3.8	523
Residence								
Rural	33.6	25.4	13.1	29.6	47.8	45.9	4.8	1,016
Urban	31.6	31.9	14.7	27.6	39.2	36.3	4.4	249
Education								
Non-literate ^a	18.5	18.5	0.0	54.7	26.9	53.6	0.0	38
Less than five years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	55.3	0.0	57
5-9 years	26.6	19.2	11.6	26.2	38.6	37.6	8.4	465
10 or more years	35.9	30.0	14.4	30.2	48.1	45.4	3.6	705
Religion								
Hindu	33.6	28.0	13.9	29.5	46.9	44.3	3.7	868
Muslim	20.9	18.6	8.4	29.6	42.2	39.8	12.2	334
Christian	54.9	37.4	18.0	14.3	37.5	46.4	0.0	56
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	25.9	33.6	8.9	27.2	55.1	37.5	2.2	170
Scheduled Tribes	38.6	35.2	16.1	22.6	43.9	45.0	1.6	236
Other backward classes	35.0	22.8	16.0	36.7	44.7	50.1	5.2	306
Others	26.2	21.1	10.8	25.2	46.8	38.9	7.7	368
Wealth index								
Lowest	28.4	13.5	0.0	28.0	44.5	30.2	14.0	58
Second	25.2	20.3	10.2	15.3	37.2	40.5	5.0	209
Middle	26.9	17.0	10.1	27.0	44.3	45.8	4.2	353
Fourth	38.5	34.2	19.6	29.1	45.9	42.6	6.3	356
Highest	35.3	30.3	11.8	34.5	49.2	44.4	3.1	289
Assam	33.1	27.0	13.5	29.1	45.8	43.7	4.7	1,265

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

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

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

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	69.3	5,851	60.4	62.8	15.0	49.9	5.2	0.5	4,052
20-24	77.5	3,435	62.7	68.8	20.0	54.5	6.9	0.5	2,665
Residence									
Rural	69.7	8,028	63.4	60.5	16.3	50.3	6.2	0.5	5,612
Urban	88.8	1,258	51.0	88.6	20.6	58.8	4.4	0.4	1,105
Education									
Non-literate ^a	27.1	668	46.7	41.0	4.7	6.6	7.1	0.0	181
Less than five years	36.5	643	50.2	40.2	3.0	18.5	4.4	0.0	234
5-9 years	68.1	4,412	59.8	55.9	10.8	42.9	4.9	0.3	3,002
10 or more years	92.6	3,563	64.3	76.8	24.3	64.6	6.8	0.7	3,300
Religion									
Hindu	75.8	6,945	63.2	67.8	18.2	52.7	5.8	0.4	5,267
Muslim	58.6	1,761	55.1	53.7	9.8	47.0	5.8	0.7	1,034
Christian	71.0	522	54.6	58.6	18.6	51.1	7.3	1.1	370
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.5	33	34.7	75.2	35.1	49.2	3.5	7.1	29
Others	66.6	25	(47.1)	(70.6)	(23.5)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	70.2	953	57.4	71.5	13.3	48.2	6.4	0.3	669
Scheduled Tribes	70.9	2,753	60.7	59.1	18.8	52.4	6.2	0.5	1,951
Other backward classes	78.9	2,199	66.9	69.0	20.0	53.6	6.4	0.4	1,740
Others	71.1	2,299	61.7	66.8	15.5	52.6	4.9	0.7	1,634
Wealth index									
Lowest	38.4	687	53.2	32.7	8.2	35.0	7.7	0.0	263
Second	53.6	2,037	62.6	37.8	7.5	40.4	6.1	0.6	1,096
Middle	71.0	2,920	64.3	51.5	12.5	47.7	6.1	0.3	2,073
Fourth	87.5	2,155	60.8	80.4	20.1	55.9	6.0	0.4	1,884
Highest	94.5	1,487	58.3	92.2	28.4	63.9	4.8	0.7	1,401
Assam	72.3	9,286	61.3	65.2	17.0	51.7	5.9	0.5	6,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	19.2	42.2	20.2	47.2	33.8	67.9	6.7	4,052
20-24	22.1	48.5	23.2	51.6	38.6	68.8	7.0	2,665
Residence								
Rural	21.2	43.9	21.5	49.4	36.6	68.1	6.5	5,612
Urban	17.3	49.2	21.5	47.6	32.8	69.1	8.2	1,105
Education								
Non-literate ^a	10.7	45.7	13.8	36.8	19.8	37.3	5.6	181
Less than five years	10.7	46.3	15.6	45.9	24.3	42.9	2.5	234
5-9 years	16.9	39.6	17.7	43.8	28.6	63.5	6.1	3,002
10 or more years	23.3	48.2	24.3	52.8	41.2	72.9	7.5	3,300
Religion								
Hindu	21.7	45.3	22.1	49.3	37.1	69.9	6.5	5,267
Muslim	13.9	44.7	18.7	45.2	30.0	59.9	10.8	1,034
Christian	16.4	41.6	21.1	54.9	32.9	65.0	3.2	370
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	31.8	40.2	19.9	64.2	28.0	60.1	0.0	29
Others	(36.4)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(90.0)	(10.0)	17
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	18.9	47.1	21.8	46.8	35.5	65.2	7.4	669
Scheduled Tribes	20.2	41.9	21.2	52.0	36.8	67.3	3.4	1,951
Other backward classes	23.5	45.5	23.7	50.1	38.3	72.0	6.9	1,740
Others	17.7	47.0	20.8	47.8	35.5	68.1	8.7	1,634
Wealth index								
Lowest	16.4	33.6	21.2	42.2	30.5	60.0	6.3	263
Second	17.2	47.2	17.9	43.5	28.9	59.3	5.4	1,096
Middle	18.4	42.0	19.0	46.2	32.6	66.2	5.4	2,073
Fourth	20.6	43.0	23.8	51.8	38.5	70.2	7.7	1,884
Highest	24.7	50.6	23.6	52.7	40.6	73.9	8.3	1,401
Assam	20.5	44.9	21.5	49.1	35.9	68.3	6.8	6,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	8.2	10.7	15.9	14.6	17.2	20.2	25.3	4,052
20-24	5.3	7.8	13.9	9.7	12.7	16.1	22.7	2,665
Residence								
Rural	7.6	10.2	15.7	13.4	16.2	19.4	25.7	5,612
Urban	4.2	6.1	12.0	8.6	11.2	14.1	17.1	1,105
Education								
Non-literate ^a	12.6	17.7	19.1	16.2	26.9	24.7	26.5	181
Less than five years	10.4	13.8	20.3	20.9	21.8	24.7	29.3	234
5-9 years	8.4	11.1	17.5	15.7	18.8	21.1	25.5	3,002
10 or more years	5.3	7.3	12.4	9.0	11.2	15.4	22.7	3,300
Religion								
Hindu	6.1	8.6	14.1	11.5	14.5	17.5	23.8	5,267
Muslim	12.9	14.8	21.1	19.1	21.6	26.0	28.7	1,034
Christian	4.0	8.0	13.8	10.8	11.0	11.8	19.4	370
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	7.1	10.6	7.0	7.1	10.5	21.2	13.8	29
Others	(5.9)	(5.9)	(23.5)	(23.5)	(17.6)	(17.6)	(35.3)	17
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	8.2	12.3	17.9	17.2	18.6	21.3	27.9	669
Scheduled Tribes	4.6	6.7	12.6	9.6	12.5	13.5	20.7	1,951
Other backward classes	6.1	8.5	14.4	12.0	15.3	19.8	25.6	1,740
Others	8.3	10.7	16.4	13.1	16.4	20.9	25.2	1,634
Wealth index								
Lowest	8.8	11.4	23.3	18.5	21.1	21.5	19.9	263
Second	10.7	14.3	20.4	17.1	21.4	22.8	27.2	1,096
Middle	8.3	10.3	16.5	14.0	17.6	20.2	25.9	2,073
Fourth	5.4	8.2	12.7	10.7	12.7	16.3	23.8	1,884
Highest	4.3	6.0	10.8	8.7	10.0	15.2	21.1	1,401
Assam	7.1	9.5	15.1	12.6	15.4	18.5	24.3	6,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	28.4	27.9	30.2	45.7	24.4	2.8	4,052
20-24	29.9	36.4	40.0	54.8	30.0	2.4	2,665
Residence							
Rural	29.5	31.2	32.9	47.3	27.2	2.9	5,612
Urban	27.2	33.4	39.8	59.0	25.4	1.4	1,105
Education							
Non-literate ^a	27.5	15.7	15.9	17.2	19.9	1.7	181
Less than five years	23.9	13.6	17.4	17.5	22.9	3.0	234
5-9 years	25.7	24.7	25.4	37.1	20.4	3.0	3,002
10 or more years	31.3	36.6	44.2	64.4	31.0	2.5	3,300
Religion							
Hindu	30.5	32.0	35.4	51.3	27.6	2.2	5,267
Muslim	24.7	28.1	28.8	39.6	21.3	5.9	1,034
Christian	18.8	34.5	29.2	46.9	27.9	1.9	370
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	17.5	39.3	59.9	56.3	43.5	0.0	29
Others	(60.0)	(10.0)	(5.9)	(52.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Castes/Tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	29.6	33.2	32.5	44.0	25.7	1.8	669
Scheduled Tribes	26.0	29.3	33.3	50.3	30.7	1.5	1,951
Other backward classes	31.8	34.5	36.8	52.5	26.9	2.2	1,740
Others	29.1	31.9	35.6	49.1	25.5	3.6	1,634
Wealth index							
Lowest	27.9	24.0	18.9	29.4	18.7	1.8	263
Second	28.1	28.1	25.7	31.7	21.5	2.8	1,096
Middle	27.6	25.1	30.2	44.4	24.9	2.0	2,073
Fourth	28.4	34.8	37.0	56.4	29.5	3.2	1,884
Highest	32.1	37.6	45.3	64.3	29.2	2.7	1,401
Assam	29.1	31.6	34.1	49.3	26.8	2.6	6,717

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	41.1	4,052	94.6	8.5	1.8	2.5	12.7	2.4	1.3	1,662
20-24	46.0	2,665	94.8	9.2	3.8	2.5	15.7	3.4	2.0	1,229
Residence										
Rural	41.2	5,612	95.1	9.8	2.2	2.0	13.3	2.7	1.3	2,318
Urban	52.3	1,105	93.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	16.9	3.3	2.6	573
Education										
Non-literate ^a	27.8	181	94.6	18.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.1	0.0	52
Less than five years	23.2	234	95.0	11.3	0.0	1.8	14.1	0.0	1.8	53
5-9 years	35.8	3,002	94.6	8.4	1.3	1.9	11.1	1.7	1.2	1,071
10 or more years	51.9	3,300	94.8	8.7	3.6	3.0	16.1	3.6	1.8	1,715
Religion										
Hindu	43.7	5,267	95.0	8.3	2.9	2.5	13.9	2.8	1.7	2,300
Muslim	38.5	1,034	93.4	9.4	2.0	3.2	14.0	3.5	0.7	400
Christian	46.3	370	94.7	12.4	0.0	1.8	13.9	2.3	2.3	172
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.4	29	(90.9)	(45.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Others	(47.1)	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	41.4	669	94.8	9.9	3.1	2.6	15.6	1.2	1.7	277
Scheduled Tribes	43.2	1,951	96.9	9.4	1.7	1.5	10.8	3.0	1.0	839
Other backward classes	43.6	1,740	94.4	9.5	2.7	3.3	14.7	3.5	2.3	764
Others	42.3	1,634	93.4	7.1	4.0	2.5	14.5	2.7	1.3	693
Wealth index										
Lowest	26.8	263	95.9	8.6	1.4	1.4	9.7	1.6	0.0	71
Second	33.6	1,096	92.5	13.2	0.7	1.8	11.1	2.2	1.5	368
Middle	38.1	2,073	94.8	7.8	1.0	2.0	13.2	1.8	1.1	791
Fourth	47.6	1,884	94.2	9.4	3.3	2.2	14.3	3.5	1.5	892
Highest	54.6	1,401	96.2	7.0	4.7	3.7	16.2	3.6	2.3	769
Assam	43.0	6,717	94.7	8.8	2.7	2.5	14.0	2.8	1.6	2,891

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

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

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

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A woman can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	52.8	29.8	4.1	21.3	12.9	76.4	28.4	61.7	11.8	82.4	5,851
20-24	62.0	21.1	3.2	13.7	14.9	71.4	33.4	55.4	14.8	79.0	3,435
Residence											
Rural	54.2	28.3	3.8	19.1	13.5	74.9	30.4	59.2	13.0	81.2	8,028
Urban	69.3	15.6	3.3	14.3	14.5	72.2	29.5	60.3	12.4	80.8	1,258
Education											
Non-literate ^a	19.9	62.5	5.5	36.9	10.5	82.9	23.7	68.3	7.8	87.6	668
Less than five years	35.5	45.6	5.8	27.6	15.2	76.4	29.3	61.1	12.6	81.9	643
5-9 years	52.7	30.4	3.8	20.7	12.4	77.0	28.2	61.1	12.0	82.1	4,412
10 or more years	71.2	11.6	2.9	10.5	15.5	69.5	34.2	55.2	15.2	78.6	3,563
Religion											
Hindu	58.3	24.8	3.1	17.8	13.1	74.8	30.1	59.3	12.9	81.2	6,945
Muslim	52.5	31.3	6.1	21.1	16.1	73.6	30.8	59.2	13.1	80.6	1,761
Christian	42.4	33.3	4.1	16.5	13.9	73.2	30.6	59.8	13.0	81.1	522
Buddhist/Neo-Budd hist	51.9	32.7	3.1	28.0	3.1	85.0	24.3	72.6	9.1	85.0	33
Others	45.7	29.0	0.0	32.2	4.4	87.0	25.2	62.4	8.9	86.8	25
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	56.8	28.6	4.8	21.1	14.0	74.2	28.0	59.2	14.2	78.1	953
Scheduled Tribes	50.8	30.1	2.5	19.0	12.6	75.7	30.5	60.4	12.4	82.0	2,753
Other backward classes	60.1	23.4	3.6	16.9	12.5	74.4	30.2	58.4	12.9	81.5	2,199
Others	59.3	24.6	3.9	16.9	15.3	72.9	33.3	56.5	13.4	80.3	2,299
Wealth index											
Lowest	32.6	48.7	5.8	31.3	15.0	74.9	30.3	59.9	11.8	82.6	687
Second	45.3	37.0	5.0	22.6	14.2	76.4	30.2	59.8	12.9	81.2	2,037
Middle	55.4	28.1	3.2	19.8	12.3	76.2	29.3	61.0	12.1	81.9	2,920
Fourth	63.9	18.5	3.0	13.4	13.6	73.5	30.6	58.2	13.9	80.4	2,155
Highest	72.9	10.6	3.0	11.4	14.7	70.1	31.6	56.9	13.7	79.9	1,487
Assam	56.2	26.5	3.7	18.5	13.6	74.5	30.3	59.4	12.9	81.1	9,286

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

** Unweighted cases.

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

Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

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

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Kokrajhar	51.2	27.1	79.4	16.7	24.4	287
Dhubri	50.4	32.6	72.0	20.1	16.8	268
Goalpara	70.0	20.0	80.1	12.7	27.4	270
Bongaigaon	69.0	23.4	78.5	17.8	23.8	298
Barpeta	76.2	36.9	82.8	19.4	14.7	273
Kamrup	83.2	30.6	86.9	40.3	28.7	269
Nalbari	62.0	23.5	85.8	14.2	22.8	394
Darrang	70.7	27.1	74.9	18.6	19.5	215
Marigaon	74.1	19.9	80.4	33.6	25.5	321
Nagaon	78.4	29.9	84.7	22.7	16.9	367
Sonitpur	62.8	27.4	85.8	15.3	30.2	289
Lakhimpur	61.6	18.6	73.8	18.2	20.1	324
Dhemaji	68.5	29.8	75.1	17.3	31.2	410
Tinsukia	57.3	33.0	64.3	13.9	22.0	345
Dibrugarh	71.5	31.3	79.3	32.1	32.7	324
Sibsagar	75.7	30.3	81.7	24.9	15.8	366
Jorhat	77.2	22.8	85.0	17.1	31.5	334
Golaghat	68.0	37.0	75.3	30.9	19.9	291
Karbi Anglong	58.0	30.2	80.4	12.9	29.2	643
North Cachar Hills	46.2	30.8	70.3	10.6	23.3	519
Cachar	91.6	22.4	69.0	16.9	39.5	403
Karimganj	80.1	33.5	58.9	10.0	26.5	382
Hailakandi	92.0	21.9	72.3	15.3	49.6	339
Chirang	49.1	34.4	79.5	11.3	26.0	477
Baska	62.8	25.5	84.2	15.8	20.9	392
Kamrup Metro	74.9	29.4	82.1	29.8	24.7	235
Udalguri	68.8	28.5	81.2	18.4	19.3	251
Assam	67.9	28.3	78.2	18.4	25.8	9,286

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Kokrajhar	4,457	69,510	77,911
Dhubri	5,531	1,27,979	83,745
Goalpara	4,758	67,719	1,19,301
Bongaigaon	6,453	85,597	1,28,474
Barpeta	4,837	1,48,349	1,86,757
Kamrup	3,723	1,74,903	2,00,012
Nalbari	3,977	70,660	1,35,083
Darrang	8,033	1,69,427	2,28,384
Marigaon	4,806	2,00,539	65,385
Nagaon	6,731	2,08,604	83,776
Sonitpur	4,364	1,73,631	2,03,256
Lakhimpur	5,398	1,18,758	1,37,708
Dhemaji	9,532	63,409	70,329
Tinsukia	4,389	2,06,595	1,27,335
Dibrugarh	4,249	85,564	1,47,261
Sibsagar	4,016	82,325	1,04,802
Jorhat	4,766	56,283	84,792
Golaghat	3,887	34,256	65,160
Karbi Anglong	2,176	32,320	1,17,728
North Cachar Hills	1,943	22,412	29,668
Cachar	4,438	2,03,568	60,722
Karimganj	4,872	1,99,293	50,000
Hailakandi	4,840	1,60,517	1,000
Chirang	4,023	1,19,354	8,90,000
Baska	3,480	45,107	1,09,911
Kamrup Metro	4,611	2,36,602	84,695
Udalguri	5,009	1,88,909	3,03,426
Assam	4,864	1,11,408	1,26,456

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

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

Districts	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kokrajhar	44.4	45	100.0	25.0	28
Dhubri	59.1	44	100.0	81.8	25
Goalpara	43.5	46	90.6	28.6	32
Bongaigaon	29.3	41	100.0	37.5	28
Barpeta	51.1	45	100.0	69.2	34
Kamrup	60.0	15	100.0	33.3	5
Nalbari	60.4	48	100.0	0.0	32
Darrang	47.8	46	100.0	22.2	26
Marigaon	41.7	48	100.0	50.0	17
Nagaon	56.8	44	89.7	54.6	29
Sonitpur	47.7	44	100.0	52.9	32
Lakhimpur	56.5	46	96.7	64.3	30
Dhemaji	14.9	47	100.0	92.3	24
Tinsukia	40.0	40	78.3	57.1	23
Dibrugarh	47.5	40	93.1	66.7	29
Sibsagar	51.1	45	100.0	33.3	38
Jorhat	36.6	41	81.5	50.0	27
Golaghat	54.3	46	90.3	45.5	31
Karbi Anglong	72.7	44	100.0	45.5	21
North Cachar Hills	29.4	34	100.0	100.0	17
Cachar	44.2	43	97.1	20.0	34
Karimganj	43.5	46	100.0	54.6	41
Hailakandi	58.7	46	100.0	40.0	37
Chirang	38.0	50	75.0	50.0	20
Baska	56.0	50	100.0	25.0	20
Kamrup Metro	48.6	35	100.0	0.0	11
Udalguri	31.9	47	100.0	33.3	23
Assam	46.7	1,166	96.1	50.6	714

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

¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

² Some of the selected villages have more than one Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centres					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Kokrajhar	2	13	14	3	0	14
Dhubri	1	11	8	2	0	16
Goalpara	2	16	18	10	1	22
Bongaigaon	5	12	10	5	3	14
Barpeta	1	9	7	0	0	10
Kamrup	3	3	3	2	2	4
Nalbari	4	14	13	3	1	16
Darrang	3	12	12	1	0	15
Marigaon	3	5	6	1	0	7
Nagaon	6	15	13	5	5	17
Sonitpur	9	20	17	3	0	22
Lakhimpur	2	16	15	4	1	16
Dhemaji	1	20	16	13	9	22
Tinsukia	6	12	12	4	3	12
Dibrugarh	1	9	7	2	0	12
Sibsagar	0	12	11	3	0	14
Jorhat	4	10	12	0	0	16
Golaghat	4	15	14	6	3	22
Karbi Anglong	3	20	16	8	1	21
North Cachar Hills	4	11	12	5	3	13
Cachar	5	10	11	4	2	12
Karimganj	4	7	12	1	1	15
Hailakandi	3	7	8	1	1	14
Chirang	3	7	8	4	2	8
Baska	2	4	2	1	0	5
Kamrup Metro	2	6	4	4	1	6
Udalguri	nc	5	8	3	1	12
Assam (%)	83(22.0)	301(79.8)	289 (76.7)	98 (26.0)	40(40.8)	377(100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kokrajhar	26	24	28
Dhubri	22	18	25
Goalpara	31	29	32
Bongaigaon	24	24	28
Barpeta	34	24	34
Kamrup	4	5	5
Nalbari	31	26	32
Darrang	25	15	26
Marigaon	14	15	17
Nagaon	27	21	29
Sonitpur	32	31	32
Lakhimpur	29	26	30
Dhemaji	24	16	24
Tinsukia	22	19	23
Dibrugarh	29	20	29
Sibsagar	34	30	38
Jorhat	26	21	27
Golaghat	25	29	31
Karbi Anglong	11	20	21
North Cachar Hills	17	17	17
Cachar	28	17	34
Karimganj	35	10	41
Hailakandi	28	9	37
Chirang	18	12	20
Baska	18	16	20
Kamrup Metro	11	8	11
Udalguri	21	15	23
Assam (%)	646 (90.5)	517 (72.4)	714 (100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.

² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ASSAM, 2007-08				
Districts	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Kokrajhar	8	23	23	28
Dhubri	19	13	19	25
Goalpara	7	21	32	32
Bongaigaon	19	25	20	28
Barpeta	17	26	32	34
Kamrup	5	3	4	5
Nalbari	9	26	32	32
Darrang	5	23	24	26
Marigaon	10	12	12	17
Nagaon	15	22	22	29
Sonitpur	16	20	24	32
Lakhimpur	24	26	26	30
Dhemaji	9	15	23	24
Tinsukia	12	14	19	23
Dibrugarh	17	18	25	29
Sibsagar	8	31	33	38
Jorhat	5	24	26	27
Golaghat	18	17	19	31
Karbi Anglong	13	10	21	21
North Cachar Hills	5	4	17	17
Cachar	6	15	26	34
Karimganj	15	17	33	41
Hailakandi	3	11	25	37
Chirang	4	17	15	20
Baska	2	17	16	20
Kamrup Metro	8	9	10	11
Udalguri	4	20	20	23
Assam (%)	283(39.6)	479(88.2)	598(83.8)	714(100.0)
VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee. *Based on availability of VHSC.				

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical Officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Kokrajhar	7	0	4	9	9
Dhubri	6	0	6	6	6
Goalpara	6	1	3	6	6
Bongaigaon	7	1	5	9	9
Barpeta	11	3	6	13	13
Kamrup	1	1	1	1	1
Nalbari	8	3	6	9	9
Darrang	4	2	0	4	4
Marigaon	3	1	1	3	3
Nagaon	7	4	5	9	9
Sonitpur	8	2	7	8	8
Lakhimpur	6	1	4	6	6
Dhemaji	8	2	5	8	8
Tinsukia	5	2	3	6	6
Dibrugarh	8	5	5	8	9
Sibsagar	12	3	6	12	13
Jorhat	15	3	8	15	15
Golaghat	10	2	4	12	13
Karbi Anglong	6	1	4	6	6
North Cachar Hills	3	1	1	4	4
Cachar	8	2	5	7	8
Karimganj	5	1	3	5	5
Hailakandi	4	0	3	4	4
Chirang	4	0	3	4	4
Baska	8	1	7	7	8
Kamrup Metro	4	1	3	4	4
Udalguri	4	2	5	5	5
Assam (%)	178 (91.3)	45 (23.1)	113(58.0)	190 (97.4)	195(100.0)

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

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Kokrajhar	9	8	6	7	6	9
Dhubri	4	3	5	5	6	6
Goalpara	6	2	4	4	5	6
Bongaigaon	8	6	4	5	6	9
Barpeta	12	5	5	11	7	13
Kamrup	1	0	1	1	1	1
Nalbari	8	7	6	8	5	9
Darrang	4	1	1	2	3	4
Marigaon	3	3	3	2	3	3
Nagaon	9	9	8	5	9	9
Sonitpur	8	5	6	7	7	8
Lakhimpur	6	5	5	2	4	6
Dhemaji	5	4	4	1	7	8
Tinsukia	5	3	4	4	5	6
Dibrugarh	9	8	6	5	8	9
Sibsagar	12	4	8	2	7	13
Jorhat	14	8	11	5	13	15
Golaghat	13	6	3	7	10	13
Karbi Anglong	5	5	4	3	6	6
North Cachar Hills	3	3	4	1	4	4
Cachar	8	8	8	8	6	8
Karimganj	2	4	2	3	4	5
Hailakandi	4	4	4	1	3	4
Chirang	4	3	3	4	4	4
Baska	6	7	4	6	8	8
Kamrup Metro	4	3	2	2	3	4
Udalguri	5	4	5	1	5	5
Assam (%)	177 (90.8)	128 (65.6)	126 (64.6)	112 (57.4)	155 (79.5)	195(100.0)

MO: Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT OF ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
Kokrajhar	2	7	4	6	6	7	9
Dhubri	3	5	6	4	3	3	6
Goalpara	4	5	5	3	2	2	6
Bongaigaon	6	6	5	7	5	4	9
Barpeta	4	4	10	7	5	2	13
Kamrup	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Nalbari	4	5	7	5	6	4	9
Darrang	1	3	3	2	1	1	4
Marigaon	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nagaon	5	9	9	9	8	8	9
Sonitpur	4	5	8	3	5	5	8
Lakhimpur	2	4	5	5	3	5	6
Dhemaji	4	7	3	5	3	1	8
Tinsukia	2	5	5	5	3	3	6
Dibrugarh	4	8	8	9	6	6	9
Sibsagar	3	8	9	11	3	2	13
Jorhat	4	11	12	11	5	4	15
Golaghat	3	6	11	4	5	5	13
Karbi Anglong	4	6	4	6	4	5	6
North Cachar Hills	2	4	3	4	3	2	4
Cachar	5	8	7	8	7	8	8
Karimganj	2	4	4	3	4	4	5
Hailakandi	3	3	4	3	4	4	4
Chirang	2	3	3	3	2	3	4
Baska	4	5	6	4	7	6	8
Kamrup Metro	3	1	2	4	1	3	4
Udalguri	2	5	5	4	4	4	5
Assam (%)	84(43.1)	141(72.3)	152(78.0)	139(71.3)	108(84.4)	104(81.3)	195(100.0)

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

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

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

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

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Kokrajhar	1	5	6	6	9
Dhubri	6	4	5	5	6
Goalpara	4	5	3	3	6
Bongaigaon	9	6	9	9	9
Barpeta	7	13	12	12	13
Kamrup	1	1	1	1	1
Nalbari	4	7	8	8	9
Darrang	3	3	4	4	4
Marigaon	3	2	3	3	3
Nagaon	9	9	8	8	9
Sonitpur	8	6	7	7	8
Lakhimpur	6	3	5	5	6
Dhemaji	6	8	8	8	8
Tinsukia	4	6	4	3	6
Dibrugarh	9	8	9	9	9
Sibsagar	7	6	12	12	13
Jorhat	6	10	13	13	15
Golaghat	11	0	9	9	13
Karbi Anglong	4	4	5	5	6
North Cachar Hills	1	0	3	3	4
Cachar	8	6	8	7	8
Karimganj	4	2	5	5	5
Hailakandi	4	3	4	4	4
Chirang	1	4	4	4	4
Baska	4	7	7	7	8
Kamrup Metro	4	3	4	4	4
Udalguri	4	4	5	5	5
Assam (%)	138(70.8)	135(69.2)	171(87.7)	169(86.7)	195(100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICT, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Kokrajhar	1	0	1	1	3
Dhubri	2	0	0	0	3
Goalpara	2	1	1	0	2
Bongaigaon	1	0	2	0	3
Barpeta	1	2	1	0	6
Kamrup	1	1	0	0	1
Nalbari	2	1	0	1	4
Darrang	2	0	1	0	3
Marigaon	0	0	0	0	2
Nagaon	2	0	2	0	7
Sonitpur	2	0	1	0	4
Lakhimpur	0	0	0	1	3
Dhemaji	1	0	0	0	3
Tinsukia	2	1	0	1	3
Dibrugarh	0	0	1	0	5
Sibsagar	3	0	2	0	3
Jorhat	2	1	3	1	6
Golaghat	0	1	0	2	5
Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	1	4
North Cachar Hills	0	0	0	0	2
Cachar	0	0	0	0	1
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	1
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	1
Chirang	0	0	0	0	1
Baska	0	0	0	0	3
Kamrup Metro	2	1	2	0	3
Udalguri	0	0	0	0	1
Assam (%)	26 (31.3)	9 (10.8)	17 (20.5)	8 (9.6)	83 (100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICT, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Functional OT	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
		Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed	Blood storage facility ²	
Kokrajhar	0	0	0	1	0	3
Dhubri	1	1	1	0	0	3
Goalpara	1	1	1	2	1	2
Bongaigaon	1	2	2	2	1	3
Barpeta	1	1	1	3	0	6
Kamrup	1	1	1	1	0	1
Nalbari	1	2	2	3	0	4
Darrang	3	1	1	1	0	3
Marigaon	0	1	1	0	0	2
Nagaon	1	3	3	3	2	7
Sonitpur	2	1	1	2	1	4
Lakhimpur	0	2	0	1	0	3
Dhemaji	0	0	0	2	0	3
Tinsukia	1	0	0	2	0	3
Dibrugarh	1	2	2	3	0	5
Sibsagar	2	2	1	1	0	3
Jorhat	2	2	2	5	1	6
Golaghat	0	1	1	2	0	5
Karbi Anglong	1	1	1	3	0	4
North Cachar Hills	0	1	1	1	0	2
Cachar	1	1	1	0	0	1
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chirang	0	0	0	1	0	1
Baska	0	0	0	1	0	3
Kamrup Metro	0	1	1	3	1	3
Udalguri	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assam (%)	20(24.1)	27(32.5)	24(88.9)	43(51.8)	7(25.9)	83(100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
¹ Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
² Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, ASSAM, 2007-08

District	Number of CHC having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Kokrajhar	1	2	2	3	3
Dhubri	3	2	1	1	3
Goalpara	2	2	2	2	2
Bongaigaon	3	3	3	3	3
Barpeta	5	5	5	5	6
Kamrup	1	1	1	1	1
Nalbari	1	3	3	4	4
Darrang	3	3	3	3	3
Marigaon	2	2	2	2	2
Nagaon	6	6	6	5	7
Sonitpur	4	4	4	4	4
Lakhimpur	3	1	1	3	3
Dhemaji	1	3	2	3	3
Tinsukia	3	3	3	2	3
Dibrugarh	4	4	4	4	5
Sibsagar	2	2	2	2	3
Jorhat	5	6	5	3	6
Golaghat	4	3	3	5	5
Karbi Anglong	3	3	3	4	4
North Cachar Hills	2	0	0	1	2
Cachar	1	1	1	1	1
Karimganj	1	0	0	1	1
Hailakandi	1	0	0	1	1
Chirang	1	0	0	1	1
Baska	2	2	2	1	3
Kamrup Metro	3	3	3	3	3
Udalguri	1	1	1	1	1
Assam (%)	68 (81.9)	65 (78.3)	62 (95.4)	69 (83.1)	83 (100.0)

* RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERRORS FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
Districts	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-44)							
Kokrajhar	0.430	0.021	1,042	1,042	4.821	0.389	0.471
Dhubri	0.327	0.029	1,166	1,136	8.967	0.270	0.385
Goalpara	0.579	0.021	1,104	1,094	3.610	0.538	0.620
Bongaigaon	0.398	0.031	1,187	1,193	7.719	0.338	0.458
Barpeta	0.511	0.022	1,296	1,295	4.208	0.469	0.554
Kamrup	0.510	0.037	725	706	7.246	0.438	0.583
Nalbari	0.559	0.016	1,086	1,064	2.923	0.527	0.591
Darrang	0.619	0.023	905	903	3.718	0.574	0.664
Marigaon	0.364	0.030	1,170	1,172	8.319	0.304	0.423
Nagaon	0.561	0.022	1,147	1,151	4.000	0.517	0.605
Sonitpur	0.450	0.027	936	938	5.936	0.398	0.503
Lakhimpur	0.434	0.029	1,117	1,118	6.674	0.377	0.491
Dhemaji	0.547	0.029	1,287	1,286	5.247	0.491	0.604
Tinsukia	0.484	0.030	1,008	1,011	6.180	0.426	0.543
Dibrugarh	0.509	0.032	970	973	6.288	0.447	0.572
Sibsagar	0.491	0.021	1,018	1,018	4.275	0.450	0.532
Jorhat	0.553	0.036	1,002	998	6.456	0.483	0.623
Golaghat	0.268	0.032	750	756	12.010	0.205	0.331
Karbi Anglong	0.486	0.018	1,128	1,132	3.774	0.450	0.522
North Cachar Hills	0.474	0.027	1,057	1,061	5.710	0.421	0.527
Cachar	0.503	0.017	1,161	1,155	3.342	0.470	0.536
Karimganj	0.433	0.028	1,274	1,282	6.490	0.378	0.488
Hailakandi	0.479	0.019	1,210	1,208	4.062	0.441	0.517
Chirang	0.470	0.016	1,181	1,181	3.438	0.438	0.501
Baska	0.536	0.026	1,047	1,047	4.824	0.486	0.587
Kamrup Metro	0.441	0.037	705	697	8.408	0.368	0.514
Udalguri	0.613	0.019	911	900	3.168	0.575	0.651

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-44)							
Kokrajhar	0.287	0.018	1,042	1,042	6.204	0.252	0.321
Dhubri	0.331	0.028	1,166	1,136	8.603	0.275	0.387
Goalpara	0.193	0.020	1,104	1,094	10.237	0.154	0.232
Bongaigaon	0.342	0.028	1,187	1,193	8.317	0.286	0.398
Barpeta	0.210	0.019	1,296	1,295	8.902	0.174	0.247
Kamrup	0.220	0.027	725	706	12.115	0.168	0.273
Nalbari	0.178	0.013	1,086	1,064	7.586	0.151	0.204
Darrang	0.146	0.017	905	903	11.949	0.111	0.180
Marigaon	0.322	0.028	1,170	1,172	8.680	0.267	0.377
Nagaon	0.179	0.019	1,147	1,151	10.856	0.141	0.217
Sonitpur	0.290	0.025	936	938	8.450	0.242	0.338
Lakhimpur	0.313	0.025	1,117	1,118	7.914	0.264	0.362
Dhemaji	0.265	0.024	1,287	1,286	9.071	0.218	0.313
Tinsukia	0.282	0.028	1,008	1,011	9.789	0.228	0.337
Dibrugarh	0.288	0.025	970	973	8.838	0.238	0.338
Sibsagar	0.233	0.021	1,018	1,018	8.850	0.193	0.274
Jorhat	0.199	0.025	1,002	998	12.593	0.150	0.248
Golaghat	0.427	0.032	750	756	7.472	0.364	0.489
Karbi Anglong	0.144	0.017	1,128	1,132	11.642	0.111	0.177
North Cachar Hills	0.137	0.018	1,057	1,061	13.087	0.102	0.172
Cachar	0.212	0.011	1,161	1,155	5.256	0.190	0.234
Karimganj	0.235	0.015	1,274	1,282	6.270	0.206	0.264
Hailakandi	0.213	0.015	1,210	1,208	6.859	0.184	0.241
Chirang	0.248	0.013	1,181	1,181	5.393	0.221	0.274
Baska	0.178	0.020	1,047	1,047	11.539	0.137	0.218
Kamrup Metro	0.296	0.032	705	697	10.761	0.233	0.358
Udalguri	0.122	0.014	911	900	11.247	0.095	0.149

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kokrajhar	0.328	0.034	419	429	10.295	0.262	0.394
Dhubri	0.159	0.027	469	470	16.840	0.107	0.212
Goalpara	0.286	0.037	367	365	12.877	0.214	0.358
Bongaigaon	0.299	0.036	454	459	11.919	0.229	0.369
Barpeta	0.291	0.040	477	488	13.673	0.213	0.369
Kamrup	0.654	0.060	175	174	9.241	0.535	0.772
Nalbari	0.521	0.042	343	341	8.111	0.438	0.604
Darrang	0.382	0.056	260	261	14.638	0.272	0.492
Marigaon	0.310	0.044	399	405	14.032	0.225	0.395
Nagaon	0.299	0.047	365	368	15.636	0.207	0.390
Sonitpur	0.428	0.045	326	322	10.544	0.339	0.516
Lakhimpur	0.414	0.037	432	439	8.947	0.341	0.486
Dhemaji	0.315	0.032	508	525	10.205	0.252	0.379
Tinsukia	0.434	0.040	360	371	9.133	0.356	0.512
Dibrugarh	0.500	0.040	368	371	8.036	0.421	0.579
Sibsagar	0.529	0.046	355	347	8.772	0.438	0.620
Jorhat	0.480	0.045	302	302	9.434	0.391	0.569
Golaghat	0.394	0.041	275	287	10.353	0.314	0.474
Karbi Anglong	0.384	0.044	192	194	11.374	0.298	0.469
North Cachar Hills	0.416	0.060	238	257	14.486	0.297	0.534
Cachar	0.326	0.035	551	550	10.833	0.257	0.395
Karimganj	0.225	0.036	662	666	15.974	0.154	0.295
Hailakandi	0.234	0.030	572	571	12.999	0.175	0.294
Chirang	0.294	0.037	398	405	12.649	0.221	0.367
Baska	0.383	0.037	249	252	9.676	0.310	0.455
Kamrup Metro	0.571	0.049	194	189	8.653	0.474	0.668
Udalguri	0.339	0.047	265	249	13.917	0.246	0.432

Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kokrajhar	0.479	0.036	419	429	7.500	0.409	0.550
Dhubri	0.478	0.042	469	470	8.732	0.396	0.560
Goalpara	0.673	0.037	367	365	5.565	0.599	0.746
Bongaigaon	0.710	0.036	454	459	5.131	0.638	0.781
Barpeta	0.762	0.031	477	488	4.044	0.701	0.822
Kamrup	0.904	0.027	175	174	3.015	0.851	0.958
Nalbari	0.814	0.034	343	341	4.117	0.748	0.880
Darrang	0.793	0.042	260	261	5.283	0.710	0.875
Marigaon	0.715	0.044	399	405	6.217	0.628	0.802
Nagaon	0.729	0.047	365	368	6.390	0.638	0.821
Sonitpur	0.829	0.026	326	322	3.124	0.778	0.880
Lakhimpur	0.637	0.042	432	439	6.669	0.554	0.721
Dhemaji	0.651	0.037	508	525	5.736	0.577	0.724
Tinsukia	0.728	0.032	360	371	4.338	0.666	0.790
Dibrugarh	0.862	0.024	368	371	2.750	0.815	0.908
Sibsagar	0.795	0.034	355	347	4.251	0.729	0.861
Jorhat	0.889	0.026	302	302	2.980	0.837	0.941
Golaghat	0.729	0.040	275	287	5.419	0.652	0.807
Karbi Anglong	0.657	0.045	192	194	6.878	0.568	0.745
North Cachar Hills	0.729	0.041	238	257	5.576	0.650	0.809
Cachar	0.865	0.025	551	550	2.843	0.817	0.914
Karimganj	0.837	0.021	662	666	2.520	0.796	0.878
Hailakandi	0.892	0.017	572	571	1.944	0.858	0.926
Chirang	0.605	0.027	398	405	4.487	0.552	0.658
Baska	0.823	0.025	249	252	3.068	0.773	0.872
Kamrup Metro	0.818	0.036	194	189	4.454	0.747	0.890
Udalguri	0.797	0.038	265	249	4.805	0.722	0.872

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Kokrajhar	0.295	0.031	419	429	10.415	0.235	0.356
Dhubri	0.229	0.034	469	470	14.628	0.163	0.295
Goalpara	0.335	0.039	367	365	11.730	0.258	0.412
Bongaigaon	0.344	0.032	454	459	9.298	0.282	0.407
Barpeta	0.522	0.037	477	488	7.114	0.449	0.595
Kamrup	0.698	0.060	175	174	8.635	0.580	0.816
Nalbari	0.506	0.042	343	341	8.349	0.423	0.589
Darrang	0.434	0.053	260	261	12.267	0.329	0.538
Marigaon	0.456	0.047	399	405	10.238	0.364	0.547
Nagaon	0.492	0.049	365	368	10.006	0.396	0.589
Sonitpur	0.517	0.041	326	322	7.861	0.438	0.597
Lakhimpur	0.395	0.034	432	439	8.587	0.328	0.462
Dhemaji	0.323	0.031	508	525	9.630	0.262	0.385
Tinsukia	0.547	0.036	360	371	6.538	0.477	0.618
Dibrugarh	0.579	0.037	368	371	6.368	0.507	0.652
Sibsagar	0.627	0.039	355	347	6.184	0.551	0.704
Jorhat	0.584	0.038	302	302	6.563	0.508	0.659
Golaghat	0.460	0.042	275	287	9.094	0.378	0.542
Karbi Anglong	0.488	0.047	192	194	9.640	0.396	0.580
North Cachar Hills	0.431	0.055	238	257	12.688	0.324	0.538
Cachar	0.522	0.031	551	550	5.890	0.462	0.583
Karimganj	0.455	0.033	662	666	7.285	0.390	0.520
Hailakandi	0.548	0.030	572	571	5.397	0.490	0.607
Chirang	0.354	0.028	398	405	8.008	0.299	0.410
Baska	0.530	0.036	249	252	6.804	0.459	0.601
Kamrup Metro	0.602	0.046	194	189	7.712	0.511	0.693
Udalguri	0.544	0.036	265	249	6.626	0.474	0.615

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Kokrajhar	0.372	0.039	346	355	10.444	0.296	0.448
Dhubri	0.417	0.042	393	391	10.107	0.334	0.499
Goalpara	0.344	0.041	366	374	11.908	0.264	0.425
Bongaigaon	0.456	0.043	419	426	9.405	0.372	0.540
Barpeta	0.454	0.035	445	454	7.697	0.386	0.523
Kamrup	0.393	0.068	139	139	17.341	0.260	0.527
Nalbari	0.301	0.055	281	280	18.309	0.193	0.409
Darrang	0.389	0.050	233	232	12.752	0.292	0.486
Marigaon	0.245	0.046	332	341	18.594	0.156	0.335
Nagaon	0.534	0.068	334	333	12.766	0.400	0.668
Sonitpur	0.425	0.056	305	297	13.276	0.314	0.535
Lakhimpur	0.424	0.044	392	397	10.471	0.337	0.512
Dhemaji	0.495	0.033	480	496	6.708	0.430	0.560
Tinsukia	0.475	0.045	342	343	9.428	0.387	0.563
Dibrugarh	0.420	0.044	326	329	10.518	0.333	0.507
Sibsagar	0.354	0.051	295	285	14.282	0.255	0.453
Jorhat	0.407	0.048	277	274	11.701	0.313	0.500
Golaghat	0.376	0.053	226	238	13.968	0.273	0.479
Karbi Anglong	0.217	0.054	124	125	24.695	0.112	0.322
North Cachar Hills	0.252	0.051	180	195	20.072	0.153	0.351
Cachar	0.515	0.024	546	549	4.653	0.468	0.562
Karimganj	0.586	0.030	730	734	5.093	0.528	0.645
Hailakandi	0.549	0.030	590	585	5.492	0.490	0.608
Chirang	0.381	0.045	332	340	11.903	0.292	0.470
Baska	0.436	0.063	198	198	14.554	0.312	0.561
Kamrup Metro	0.224	0.056	153	150	25.004	0.114	0.334
Udalguri	0.472	0.042	247	234	8.809	0.390	0.553

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living child aged 12-23 months)							
Kokrajhar	0.660	0.049	115	119	7.462	0.563	0.757
Dhubri	0.737	0.040	132	131	5.462	0.658	0.817
Goalpara	0.678	0.059	114	116	8.741	0.562	0.795
Bongaigaon	0.933	0.026	119	123	2.761	0.882	0.983
Barpeta	0.909	0.027	128	131	2.925	0.857	0.961
Kamrup	0.955	0.045	50	55	4.714	0.867	1.043
Nalbari	0.950	0.025	91	91	2.665	0.901	1.000
Darrang	0.871	0.038	86	81	4.413	0.795	0.946
Marigaon	0.841	0.049	111	124	5.846	0.744	0.937
Nagaon	0.821	0.057	113	109	6.885	0.710	0.932
Sonitpur	0.972	0.017	103	100	1.713	0.939	1.004
Lakhimpur	0.788	0.065	120	123	8.286	0.660	0.916
Dhemaji	0.783	0.040	170	178	5.148	0.704	0.862
Tinsukia	0.870	0.040	107	108	4.593	0.791	0.948
Dibrugarh	0.989	0.008	113	116	0.766	0.974	1.004
Sibsagar	0.970	0.024	94	92	2.442	0.924	1.017
Jorhat	0.910	0.033	96	97	3.650	0.845	0.975
Golaghat	0.844	0.041	78	86	4.828	0.764	0.924
Karbi Anglong	0.811	0.086	29	30	10.631	0.642	0.981
North Cachar Hills	0.715	0.086	63	71	12.092	0.545	0.885
Cachar	0.825	0.033	167	164	3.997	0.760	0.890
Karimganj	0.747	0.047	193	193	6.306	0.655	0.840
Hailakandi	0.798	0.037	167	168	4.672	0.724	0.871
Chirang	0.865	0.039	91	96	4.523	0.789	0.942
Baska	0.909	0.037	53	53	4.017	0.838	0.981
Kamrup Metro	0.922	0.034	52	48	3.681	0.855	0.988
Udalguri	0.826	0.055	76	72	6.659	0.718	0.934

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Sampling errors, Assam, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles vaccine (last and last but one living child aged 12-23 months)							
Kokrajhar	0.519	0.043	115	119	8.284	0.434	0.603
Dhubri	0.407	0.053	132	131	13.001	0.303	0.510
Goalpara	0.464	0.058	114	116	12.426	0.351	0.577
Bongaigaon	0.683	0.041	119	123	6.054	0.602	0.764
Barpeta	0.714	0.045	128	131	6.344	0.625	0.803
Kamrup	0.864	0.074	50	55	8.575	0.719	1.010
Nalbari	0.831	0.043	91	91	5.189	0.746	0.916
Darrang	0.787	0.055	86	81	7.023	0.679	0.896
Marigaon	0.664	0.074	111	124	11.198	0.518	0.810
Nagaon	0.575	0.068	113	109	11.877	0.441	0.709
Sonitpur	0.633	0.055	103	100	8.668	0.526	0.741
Lakhimpur	0.689	0.065	120	123	9.505	0.560	0.817
Dhemaji	0.590	0.054	170	178	9.094	0.485	0.695
Tinsukia	0.668	0.049	107	108	7.281	0.573	0.763
Dibrugarh	0.942	0.031	113	116	3.295	0.881	1.003
Sibsagar	0.780	0.051	94	92	6.474	0.681	0.879
Jorhat	0.827	0.043	96	97	5.151	0.743	0.910
Golaghat	0.705	0.047	78	86	6.711	0.612	0.798
Karbi Anglong	0.737	0.084	29	30	11.366	0.573	0.902
North Cachar Hills	0.506	0.055	63	71	10.771	0.399	0.613
Cachar	0.523	0.039	167	164	7.529	0.446	0.600
Karimganj	0.492	0.045	193	193	9.080	0.404	0.580
Hailakandi	0.474	0.044	167	168	9.391	0.386	0.561
Chirang	0.729	0.055	91	96	7.522	0.622	0.837
Baska	0.719	0.066	53	53	9.222	0.589	0.849
Kamrup Metro	0.848	0.046	52	48	5.384	0.758	0.937
Udalguri	0.699	0.063	76	72	8.955	0.576	0.822