

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

Sikkim

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 also provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, including Sikkim. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Sikkim, NFHS-3 is based on a sample of 1,902 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 2,127 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 810 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 99 percent, and the individual response rates were 96 percent for eligible women and 92 percent for eligible men.

In Sikkim, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Sikkim was conducted by Economic Information Technology (EIT), Kolkata, between April and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Sikkim, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Sikkim is primarily rural. Only one-fifth (20%) of households in Sikkim are in urban areas, and the remaining four-fifths (80%) are in rural areas. On average, households in Sikkim are comprised of 4-5 members. One-seventh (14%) of households are headed by women.

Nearly three-fifths of households in Sikkim have household heads who are Hindu (58%), followed by Buddhists/Neo-Buddhist (30%) and Muslims (2%).

Nine percent of household heads in Sikkim belong to scheduled castes, 36 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 41 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). One in seven household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

In Sikkim, 31 percent of the population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 75 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent, and 14 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

Fifty-one percent of the households in Sikkim (41% of rural households and 89% of urban households) live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-two percent of households (90% of rural households and almost 100% of urban households) have electricity, up from 81 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Eleven percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 27 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fourteen percent of rural households have no toilet facilities, compared with a negligible proportion of urban households.

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Only a little over one-third of households have drinking water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot; more than half use solid fuel for cooking; and almost one-fifth cook in the house but do not have a separate room for cooking.
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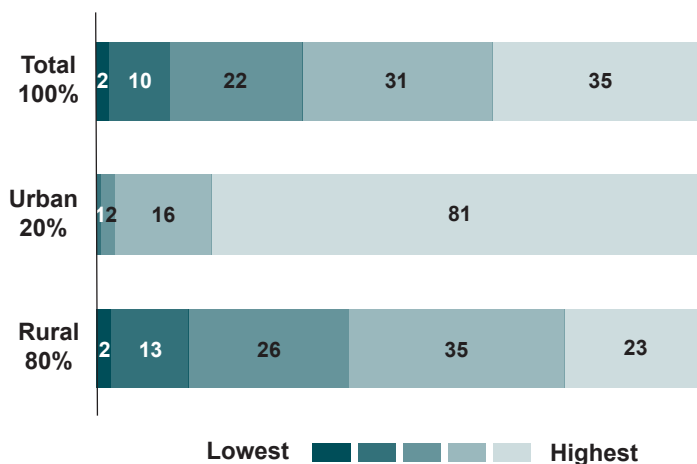
Seventy-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (99% of urban households and 72% of rural households), but only a little over one-third of households (95% in urban areas and 20% in rural areas) have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Eighty-eight percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable: 86 percent boil the water and 10 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other water filter. More than half of households (53%) use solid fuels for cooking, with wood being the most common type of solid fuel used.

Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



Note: Less than 1 percent of urban households belong to the lowest wealth quintile

Based on the wealth index, Sikkim is wealthier than the nation as a whole. Only 12 percent of Sikkim's households (1% of urban households and 15% of rural households) are in the lowest and the second lowest wealth quintiles. Over one-third (35%) of households (81% of urban households and 23% of rural households) are in the highest wealth quintile.

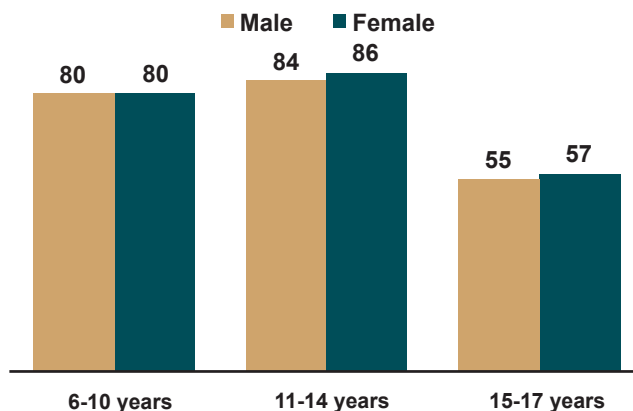
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

In Sikkim, 76 percent of children 6-17 years of age attend school. Children's school attendance overall does not vary by urban-rural residence. In urban and rural areas, 80-81 percent of children in the primary-school ages (6-10 years) are attending school. School attendance increases among children in the age group 11-14 years (85%) but decreases sharply among children age 15-17 years (56%). The magnitude of the decrease in attendance among children age 15-17 years is more pronounced in rural areas (31 percentage points) than in urban areas (20 percentage points). However, in the broad age group 6-14 years, there is almost no differential in attendance rates by residence.

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Gender disparity in education is not pronounced in the school-age population in Sikkim as a whole. Seventy-six percent of girls' ages 6-17 years attend school, compared with 75 percent of boys in the same age group. Some gender disparity in school attendance is, however, evident within urban and rural areas. In urban areas, a slightly higher proportion of boys than girls attend school within each age group, with the differential in favour of boys increasing to over 8 percentage points in the age group 15-17 years. By contrast, in rural areas of the state, more girls than boys attend school in each age group; however, the differential in favour of girls remains small 1-4 percentage points in every age group.

Children's school attendance in Sikkim is higher than in India as a whole, and there is very little disparity by residence and gender.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 72 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 in Sikkim are literate.

Twenty-eight percent of men age 15-49 have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 23 percent of women have attained that level of education. Twenty-seven percent of women and 12 percent of men have never attended school.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults, however, think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex. Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Two-thirds (66%) of women think that girls should learn about contraception in school, compared with 77 percent of men. Both women and men (58% and 74%, respectively) are slightly less likely to think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

More than 9 out of 10 men and over 8 out of 10 women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. Almost three-quarters of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but less than three-fifths of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. Almost three-fifths of women and about 8 in 10 men also believe that information on condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases should be provided to boys and girls in school.

Most adults in Sikkim think that girls and boys should be taught in school about HIV/AIDS, sex and sexual behaviour, and contraception.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

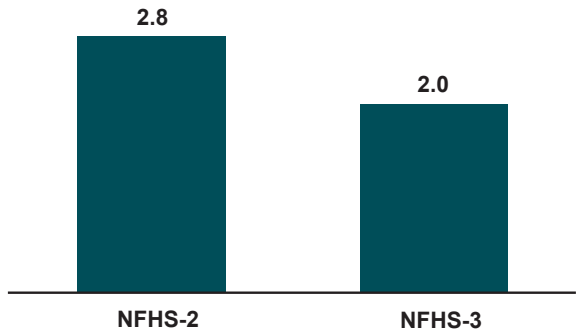
The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 20-49 years and 24 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married about four years later than women. Thirty percent of women age 20-24 years got married by the legal minimum age at marriage of 18, and 24 percent of men age 25-29 years got married by the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Sikkim will have an average of only 2.0 children in her lifetime. Fertility in Sikkim, which was 2.8 children per woman at the time of NFHS-2, decreased by three-quarters of a child between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



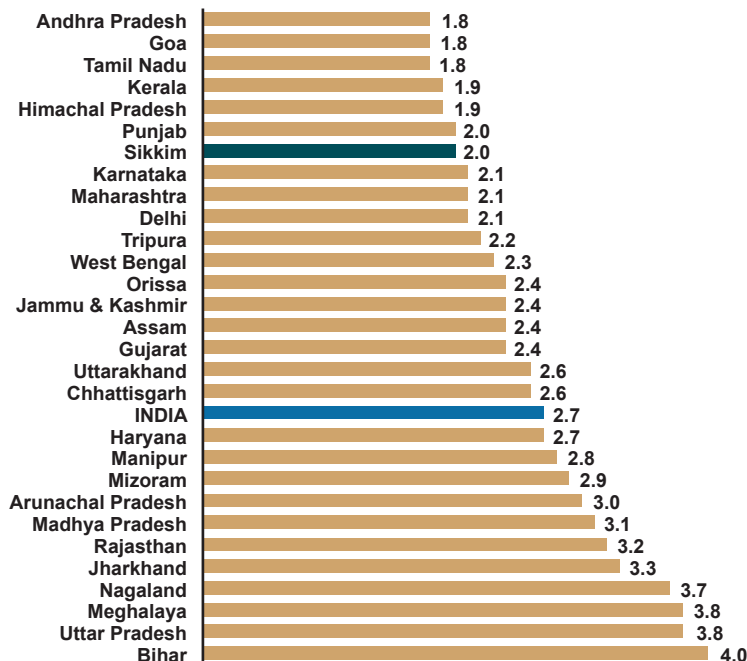
Two-thirds of births in the three years preceding the survey were first or second order births. Only 17 percent were of birth order 4 or higher.

The fertility rate is almost one child higher in urban areas than in rural areas; however, even in rural areas, the fertility rate of 2.2 children per woman is approaching the replacement level.

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Total Fertility Rate by State

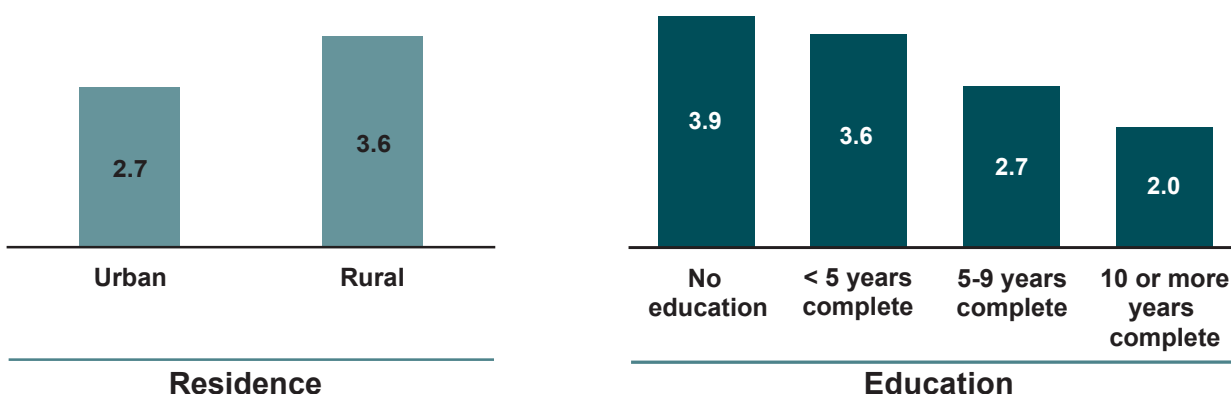
Children per woman



Sikkim is one of only seven states in India where fertility is below replacement level.

How does fertility vary with residence and education?

Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years



Teenage pregnancy

Twelve percent of women age 15-19 years have already begun childbearing, compared with 16 percent at the national level. The lower level of teenage pregnancy in Sikkim is in keeping with the fact that a smaller proportion of young women in the state are getting married as teenagers. In fact, in the age group 15-19, only 17 percent of women in Sikkim are married, compared with the national average of 30 percent. Rural women are more than three and a half times as likely as their urban counterparts to begin childbearing during their teen ages. The proportion of young women who have already begun childbearing decreases steadily with household wealth and the education of the mother.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Sikkim is 35 months. Fifty-three percent of non-first order births occur within three years of the previous birth, including 7 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 20 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

More than four in five currently married women and 71 percent of currently married men age 15-49 want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Only 14 percent of currently married women say that they would like to have another child (6% within two years and 9% after two or more years). Over one-quarter of currently married men (27%) report that they would like to have another child, including 11 percent who want a child within two years and 16 percent who want to wait at least two years.

Ninety percent of women and 83 percent of men age 15-49 consider the ideal family size to be two children or fewer, considerably higher than the national average of 69 percent of women and 73 percent of men.

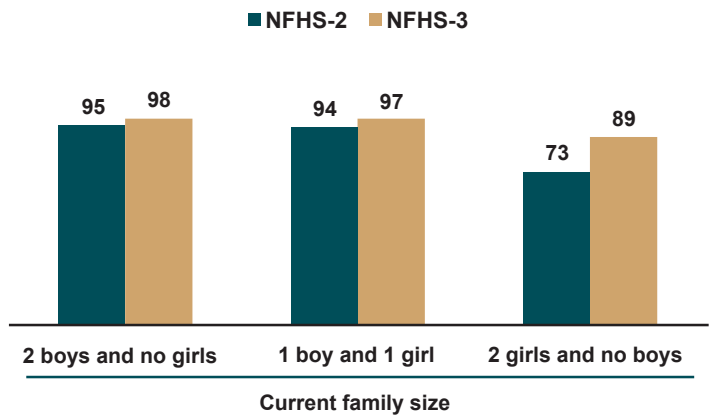
As in many other states, there is evidence of some son preference in Sikkim. Sixteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4-6 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, 72 percent of women and 80 percent of men would like to have at least one son, whereas 67 percent of women and 73 percent of men would like to have at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is also affected by women's number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 98 percent of women with two sons and 97 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 89 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (96%) than it was in NFHS-2 (90%), irrespective of women's number of sons.

Despite the low level of fertility, unplanned pregnancies are still relatively common in Sikkim. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.2 children per woman instead of 2.0 children per woman.

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

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



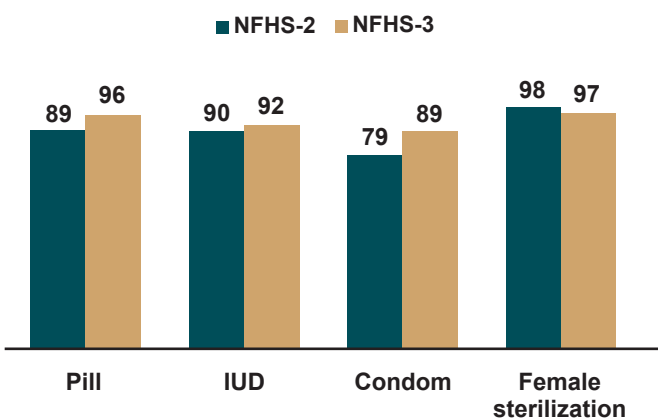
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Contraceptive knowledge is almost universal in Sikkim. Female sterilization is the most widely recognized method, known by 96-97 percent of currently married men and women.

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Adults are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are most likely to know about the pill (96%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (96%). More than four-fifths of women (85%) and two-thirds of men (66%) know all three of these modern temporary methods.

Knowledge of female sterilization has been virtually universal since NFHS-2; knowledge of each of the modern temporary contraceptive

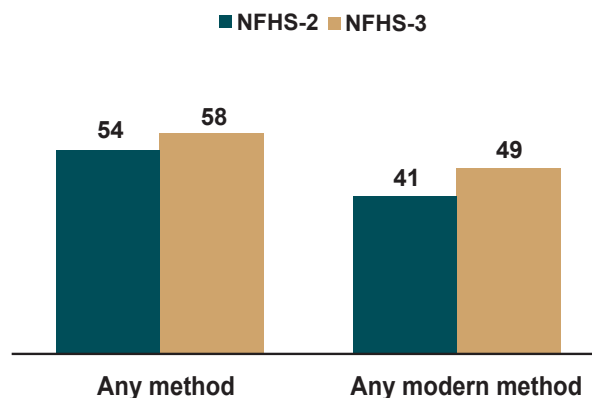
methods among currently married women increased substantially between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. For example, 89 percent of currently married women know about condoms, compared with 79 percent in NFHS-2.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate in Sikkim is slightly higher than the national level. Fifty-eight percent of currently married women are currently using a contraceptive method, up from 54 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for 37 percent of all contraceptive use, 5 percentage points lower than its share at the time of NFHS-2 (42%). Five percent of currently married women say that their husband is sterilized, higher than in any other state in the country except Himachal Pradesh. The prevalence of male sterilization in Sikkim has increased by three percentage points over the past seven years (from only 2% in NFHS-2 to 5% in NFHS-3).

How many women use family planning?

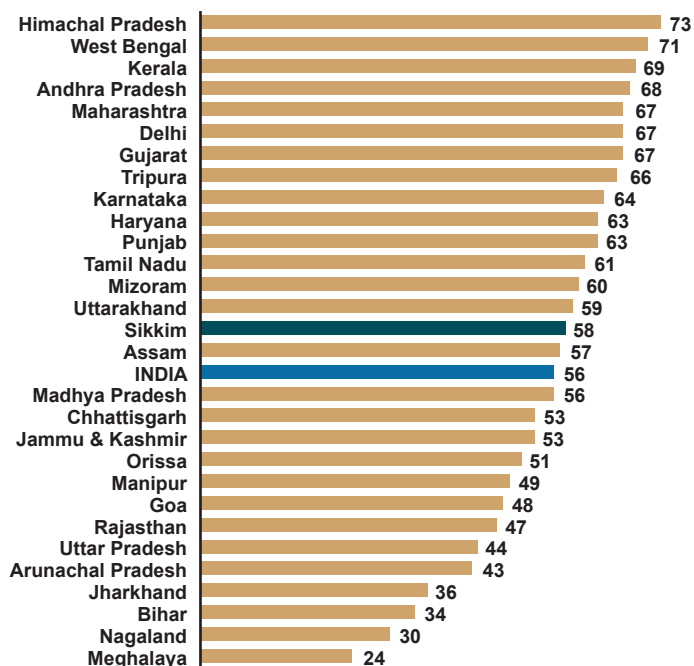
Percentage of currently married women



Female sterilization is more common among women with no education and women from scheduled castes. The use of pills is particularly high for women in their twenties, and the use of condoms is highest for women with 10 or more years of education.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive use among currently married women in Sikkim is slightly higher than in India as a whole and it has increased slightly over the past seven years.

Consistent with son preference, women in Sikkim with two living children are more likely to use contraception if they already have at least one son. For example, 81 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 65 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (full detail not shown in tables).

The pill is the most commonly used spacing method, used by 13 percent of currently married women. The condom, used by only 4 percent of women, is the next most popular temporary method. The rhythm method, which was being used by 10 percent of women at the time of NFHS-2, decreased to only 6 percent in NFHS-3.

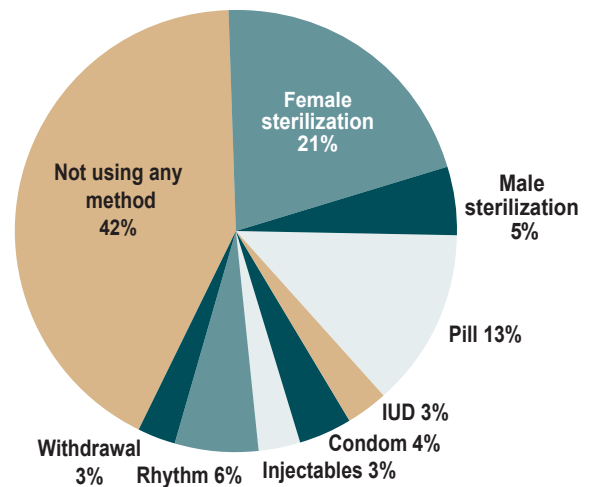
Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is lower than current contraceptive use as reported by women. Only 46 percent of currently married men report that they used a contraceptive method the last time that they had sex, 12 percentage points lower than women’s report of current contraceptive use. Men are more likely than women to report the use of condoms, however.

Ninety-one percent of sterilized women and all sterilized men had the operation in the public medical sector, usually in a government or municipal hospital. Two-thirds of IUD users in Sikkim had their IUD insertion in the public medical sector. However, more than two-thirds of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, mainly from a pharmacy or drugstore. A significant proportion of condom users (15%) said that they obtained their supply from their spouse and did not know where he obtained the condoms.

According to women’s report, 67 percent of pill users and 17 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use social marketing brands. According to men’s reports, 11 percent of condom users for whom the brand being used is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for contraceptive methods in Sikkim is slightly lower than the national average. In Sikkim, 21 percent of users of any contraceptive method discontinue use within a year of method adoption, compared with 27 percent in India as a whole. Discontinuation rates for all modern spacing methods, at 25 percent, are also relatively low. Twenty-six percent of pill users discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method, which is only about half the national average of 49 percent for the discontinuation of pills.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Informed choice

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Just over half of women currently using a modern contraceptive method (52%) were told by a health worker about the side effects of their method, and about 47 percent were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Among current users of modern methods, 55 percent of women were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. The proportion of women who receive information on side effects or problems of method used is slightly higher when they received their method from a private medical sector, however, information on side effect management and the range of methods that could have been used were received by a larger proportion of users of modern methods are higher when they received their method from the public medical sector.

Men's attitudes

Half of men in Sikkim reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (49%) and 81 percent reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, two-thirds of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Only two-fifths of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 17 percent of married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 23 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 77 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 70 percent in NFHS-2.

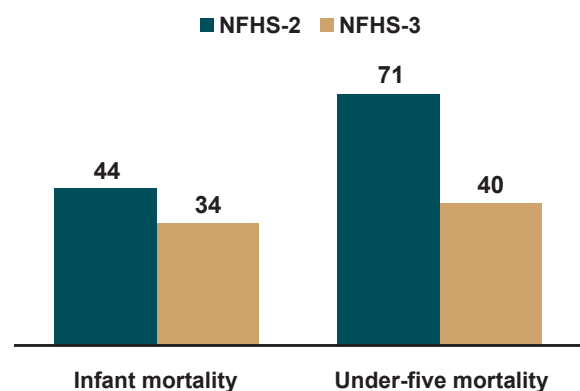
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Sikkim decreased considerably in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. The infant mortality rate is currently estimated at 34 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, a significantly lower value than the NFHS-2 estimate of 44. The current mortality estimates imply that 1 in 30 children in Sikkim still die within the first year of life and 1 in 25 die before reaching age five.

Girls in Sikkim have a lower mortality risk than boys during the neonatal period, but a slightly higher mortality risk than boys during the postneonatal period. The child mortality rate (at ages 1-4 years) is the same for girls and boys.

Trends in Infant and Under-Five Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

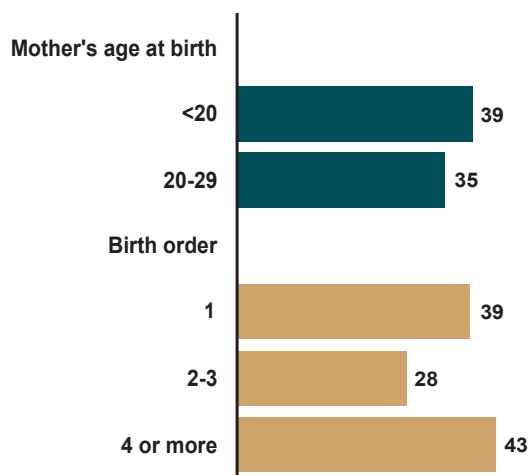


Children born to teenage mothers have a slightly higher risk of dying in the first year of life than children born to mothers in their twenties. First-born children face a higher mortality risk than second and third births.

Infant mortality is lower for children in households belonging to the highest wealth quintile than for children in households belonging to the middle and fourth wealth quintiles.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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

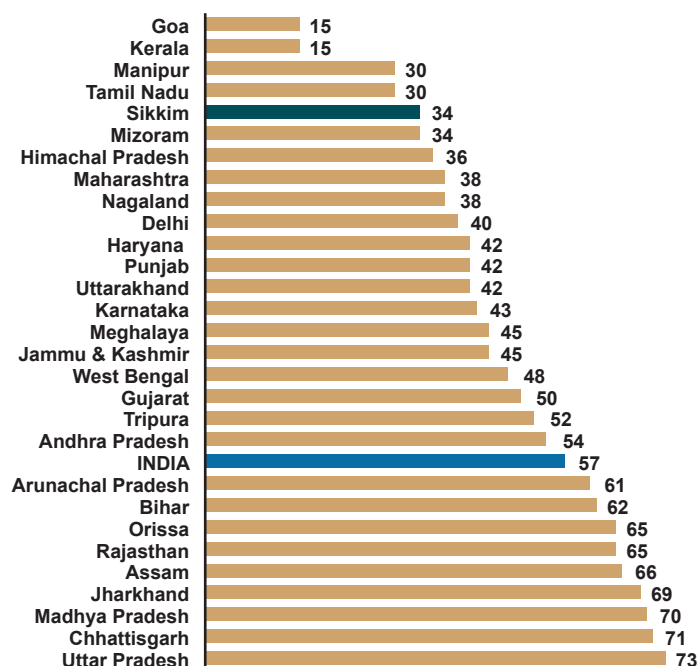


PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 16 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is higher in urban areas (20) than in rural areas (15). (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Although the infant mortality rate in Sikkim is much lower than in most other Indian states, it is more than twice that found in Goa and Kerala.

MATERNAL HEALTH

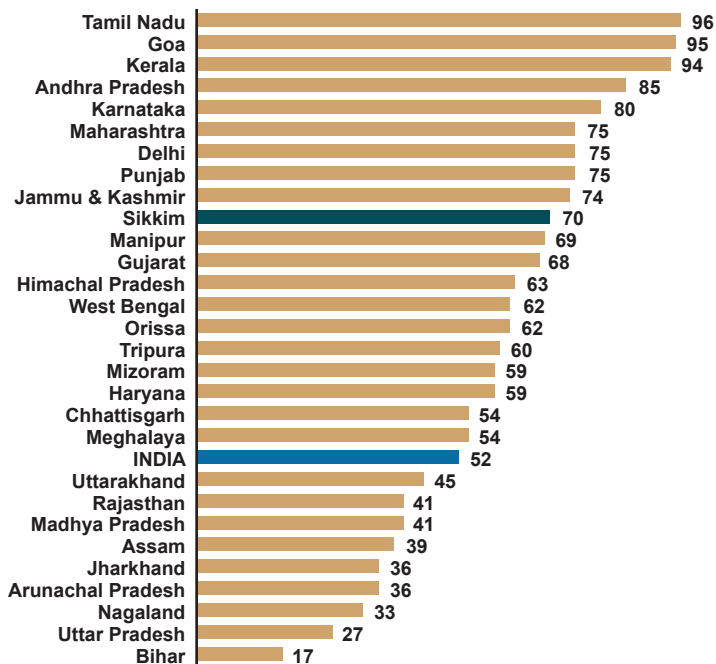
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 89 percent received antenatal care from a health professional (64% from a doctor and 26% from any other health professional). Women in urban areas, women with more education, women in the highest wealth quintile, and women having their first child were more likely than other women to receive antenatal care. One in 10 mothers received no antenatal care.

Fifty-eight percent of women received antenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 20 percent of women had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Seventy percent of women with a birth in the 5

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Despite a high level of antenatal care coverage in Sikkim, only 70 percent of women received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth.

years preceding the survey had three or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits (94%) than rural women (65%). For births in the three years before the survey, the coverage of three or more antenatal care visits has increased by 25 percentage points since NFHS-2 and the proportion of women who received their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy has increased by 26 percentage points.

A large majority of women who received antenatal care received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy, such as having their abdomen examined (88%), their blood pressure measured (84%), their weight taken (82%), a urine sample taken (78%), and a blood sample taken (74%).

Mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) for 86 percent of their births, but they consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more for only 39 percent of their births. Eighty-one percent of mothers received at least two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy. Only 2 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

An ultrasound test was performed during 33 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, higher than the national average of 24 percent. The use of ultrasound increases sharply with mother's education and with wealth. Women with at least 10 years of education were almost four times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 18 percent of births among women in the second lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 62 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

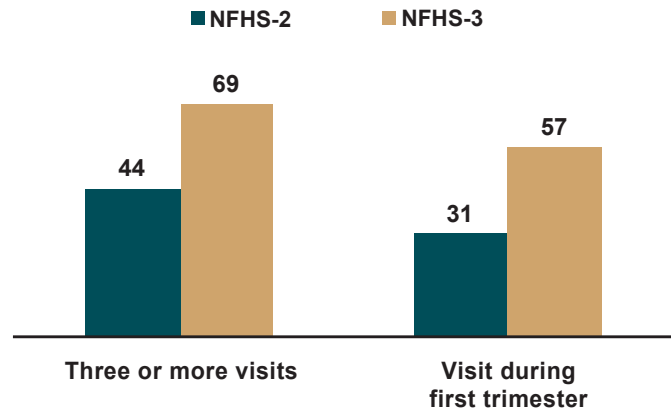
Fifty-three percent of births in the past five years took place at home; the remaining births took place in a health facility. Institutional deliveries are less common among women who received less than four antenatal checkups, women with less education, women in the lower wealth quintiles, and births of higher orders.

A little more than half of births during the five years preceding the survey (54%) took place with assistance from a health professional. Only 12 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only one out of seven home births.

The proportions of deliveries that take place in health facilities and deliveries that are assisted by a health professional have both risen over time. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 49 percent were delivered in a health facility in NFHS-3, up from 32 percent in NFHS-2. During the same period, the percentage of deliveries assisted by a health professional increased from 35 percent to 56 percent.

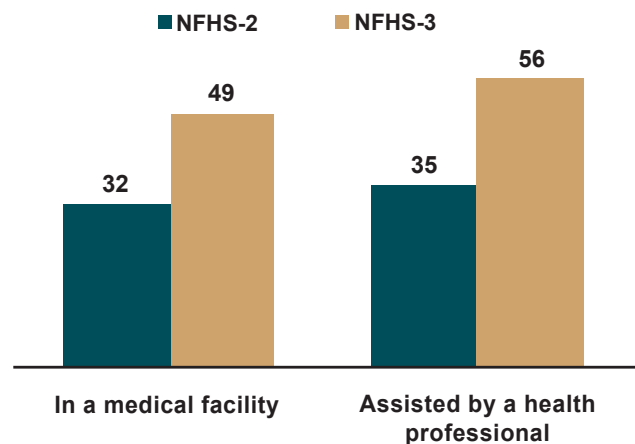
Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



In 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 42 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be wiped dry immediately and then wrapped without being bathed first.

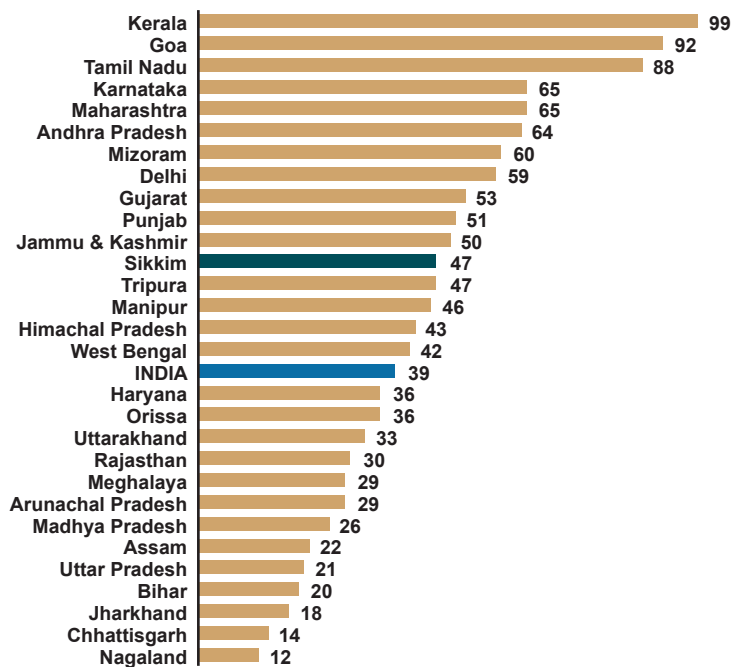
Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility. By far the most common reason given was that they did not feel it was necessary to deliver in a health facility (67%). Sixteen percent of women said that the health facility is too far or that no transport was available (data not shown in tables).

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Fifty-two percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 45 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Almost half of women received no postnatal care at all for their last birth. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, even in public health facilities, 14 percent of births were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Despite a sharp increase in institutional deliveries since NFHS-2, less than half of births in Sikkim take place in a health facility.

Male involvement in maternal care

Two-thirds of men with a child under age three years said that they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Only 45 percent were told by a health provider or a health worker what to do if the mother had any complication of pregnancy.

More than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided with information related to specific aspects of maternal care. Almost three-quarters of fathers (73%) were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 62 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Less than half had a discussion about family planning with a health provider or a health worker. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 69 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 78 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 64 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth, and 69 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

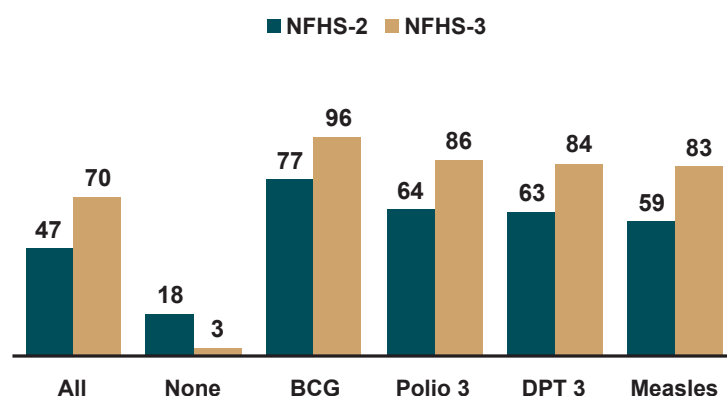
Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: that is, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, almost all children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Almost all children (96%) have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 86 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 84 percent have received all three recommended doses of the DPT vaccine, and 83 percent have been vaccinated against measles.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 11 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 9 percent. Notably, 63 percent of children age 12-23 months received the polio 0 vaccine, compared with the national average of 48 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



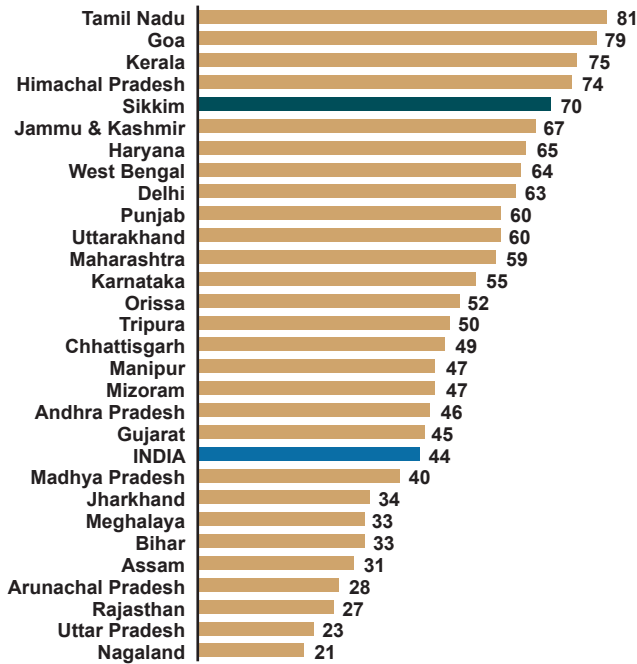
Full vaccination coverage for children age 12-23 months in Sikkim has increased from 47 percent in NFHS-2 to 70 percent in NFHS-3.

In Sikkim there has been substantial improvement in vaccination coverage for every vaccine since NFHS-2. Full vaccination coverage, which was only 47 percent in NFHS-2, increased to 70 percent in NFHS-3. The proportion of children who have not received any vaccines decreased from 18 to 3 percent. Other than the polio vaccination given at birth, the largest improvement is seen in the coverage of measles vaccines (from 59% to 83%).

Full vaccination coverage is higher for boys (73%) than for girls (66%). Full vaccination coverage is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Children of more educated mothers and children in wealthier households are more likely than most other children to receive all vaccinations.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



With 70 percent of children age 12-23 months in Sikkim fully vaccinated, the state ranks fifth among all states in the country in immunization coverage.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks prior to the survey, 5 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Treatment was sought from a health facility or a health provider for 46 percent of these children.

Twenty percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 52 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment and 3 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 17 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Only one-third of these children were taken to a health provider. Slightly less than half of children were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 33 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 28 percent who were given gruel. Twenty-four percent did not receive any type of treatment for diarrhoea at all. Ten percent of children who had diarrhoea received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

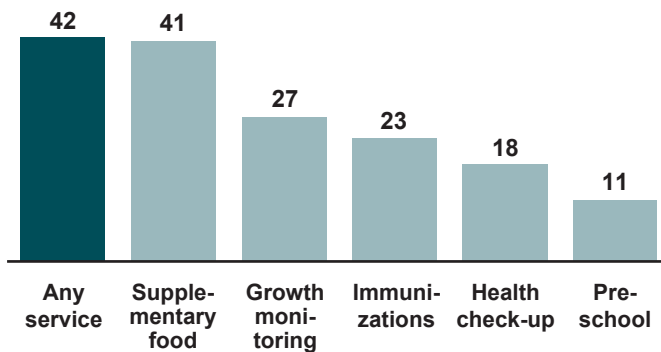
Knowledge of ORS is very widespread; 90 percent of women who gave birth in the past five years have heard of ORS, but use of ORS is still quite limited.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness. However, only 44 percent of children with diarrhoea received more liquids than normal. Although low, this proportion is higher in Sikkim than in every other state except Kerala. Thirteen percent of children received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 78 percent of children under age six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 42 percent of children receive services of some kind from a centre.

Among children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, the most common services children under age 6 receive are supplementary food (41%), immunizations (23%) and health check-ups (18%). About one-tenth of children age 3-5 years received early childhood care or preschool services. Almost two in five children under age 5 received growth monitoring services at an *anganwadi* centre.

Children under age three years are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than older children. Girls are more likely to receive *anganwadi* centre services, but the difference is quite small.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 26 percent had mothers who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during their pregnancy, and the same proportion had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Sikkim, only 37 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent of children are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only half as many children are breastfed within one hour of birth, which means that many children are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers breastfeed for an average of 28 months, four months more than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 12 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children who are 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Less than two-thirds (64%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and 71 percent are fed from the appropriate minimum number of food groups. Only 49 percent, however, are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only one-quarter of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the last six months, and only 67 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A rich foods the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 23 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 10 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children’s nutritional status

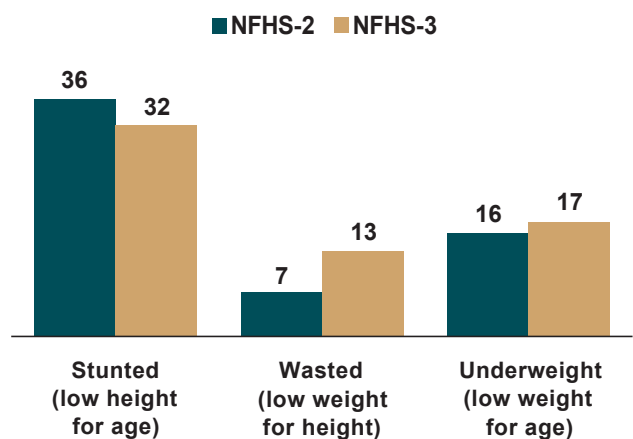
Almost two in five children (38%) under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Ten percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Twenty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 15-20 percent of children are undernourished according to these three measures.

Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread. At the same

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



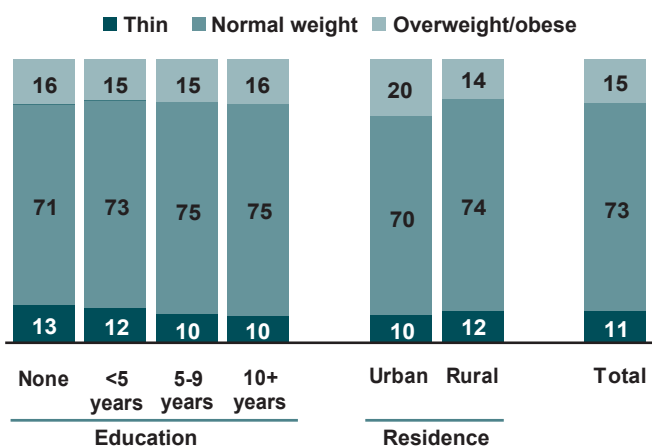
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

time, children are slight more likely to be underweight and much more likely to be wasted than they were at the time of NFHS-2. Children in rural areas are more likely to be stunted than children in urban areas, but even in urban areas, 33 percent of the children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be wasted and underweight, but boys are more likely than girls to be stunted.

Adults' nutritional status

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

Percent distribution of women



Adults in Sikkim suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; more than 1 in 10 adults are too thin, and 15 percent of women and 12 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 76 percent of men and 73 percent of women are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly evident for teenagers, unmarried adults, those in the lower wealth quintiles, and those not belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Overweight and obesity are most common in urban areas, in the highest wealth group, and among well educated and older adults.

The use of iodized salt helps prevent iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Seventy-eight percent of households in Sikkim were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is almost the same as the percentage using adequately iodized salt in NFHS-2 (79%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

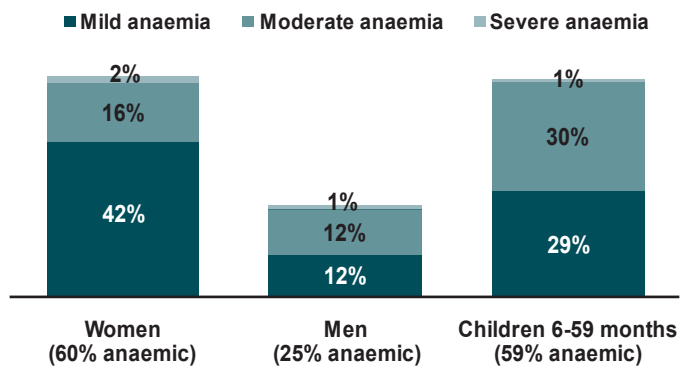
Anaemia is a major health problem in Sikkim, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 59 percent are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 30 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic, as are children under two years of age. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than half of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

Three-fifths of women in Sikkim have anaemia, including 42 percent with mild anaemia, 16 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among younger women and women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

The prevalence of anaemia decreased among children age 6-35 months from 77 percent in NFHS-2 to 64 percent in NFHS-3. By contrast, the prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women increased by 3 percentage points during the same period.

One-fourth of men are anaemic. Anaemia reaches 30 percent or more for men under age 20, men with no education, and men belonging to scheduled castes.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



HIV/AIDS

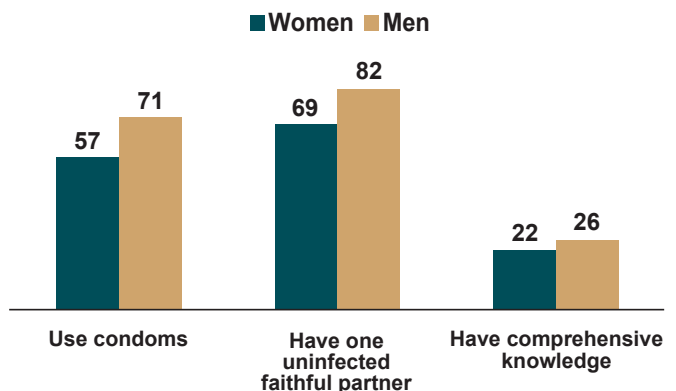
Awareness of AIDS

More than three-quarters of women in Sikkim (78%) have heard of AIDS, including 89 percent in urban areas and 75 percent in rural areas. Young women are more likely than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 54 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 75 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Sikkim, 89 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 87 percent in rural areas.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 57 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 71 percent of men, and 69 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

Despite fairly widespread knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Sikkim, compared with other states, only 22 percent of women and 26 percent of men have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS can not be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Sixty-six percent of women and 62 percent of men in Sikkim would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home, and more than two-thirds of women and men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-six percent of women and 73 percent of men say that they would be willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-six percent of men, but only 67 percent of women, say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 were ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. While urban women are more likely than rural women to have been tested for HIV, urban and rural men are about equally likely to have been tested.

Four percent of women and 3 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also slightly more likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (21% of women, compared with 18% of men).

While the proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is similar in urban and rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

For almost all adults who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was ‘safe’, i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Sikkim, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected in Sikkim contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for the state.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Sikkim, is only 0.12 percent. In these 23 states combined, the prevalence among women and men age 15-49 is 0.08 and 0.16, respectively.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Age at first sexual intercourse

More than half the women in Sikkim have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 20 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for men typically occurs around age 23 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, 36 percent of women and 40 percent of men have ever had sex.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the last years, only 0.1 percent of women reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year, compared with 12 percent of men. Two percent of men but a negligible proportion of women said that they had multiple sex partners in the past year.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men (0.5%) said that they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Sikkim, 583 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis, as are persons in households that use solid fuels for cooking, compared with persons in households that use other cooking fuels.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (92% of women and 95% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 72 percent of women and 74 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than two-thirds of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women (87%) and men (92%) know that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 12 percent of women and 8 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 1 percent of women and less than 2 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. However, the prevalence of diabetes increases with age. In the 35-49 age group, 3 percent of women and 5 percent of men report having diabetes. As expected, diabetes is more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas.

Five percent of women and 3 percent of men suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher in Sikkim than in any other state except Tripura and (for men) Kerala. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is higher for women than for men (1,574 per 100,000 women, compared with 1,191 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nineteen percent of women and 62 percent of men in Sikkim use some form of tobacco. Most women and men who use tobacco chew *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco. But cigarette or *bidi* smoking is also common for men (33%). For women, tobacco use is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Men in urban and rural areas are equally likely to use tobacco, but men in urban areas are much more likely to smoke cigarettes or *bidis* than men in rural areas.

Forty-five percent of men drink alcohol. One in two men who drink alcohol do so about once a week or more often. Nineteen percent of women report drinking alcohol.

Source of health care

For most households, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (83% of urban households and 94% percent of rural households). Sikkim ranks highest among all the states in the proportion of households that use the public medical sector as their main source of health care. Use of the public medical sector is lower for households in the highest wealth quintile (83%) than for households in all other wealth quintiles (95-99%).

.....
Sikkim ranks highest among all the states in the proportion of households that use the public medical sector as their main source of health care.
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Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are long waiting times (51%), poor quality of care (48%), and inconvenient facility timing (22%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 7 percent of households report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: medical reimbursement from employers, the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and other privately purchased commercial health insurance. Urban households are almost three times as likely as rural households to have at least one usual member who is covered by some form of health insurance. One-sixth of household in the highest wealth quintile have some type of health scheme or health insurance.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Thirty-two percent of currently married women were employed at some time in the past year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men. Almost one-fifth of employed women received no payment for their work, and 8 percent were paid only in kind. Fifty-six percent of women and 62 percent of men work in the non-agricultural sector.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 95 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Thirty percent of who work earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than three-quarters of currently married women (77-84%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 59 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 6 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions. Groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are older women, women in urban areas, more educated women, women who are employed for cash, scheduled-caste women, and women in the highest wealth quintile.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-seven percent of women in Sikkim have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is the highest among women who are employed for cash (81%), women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (64%), and urban women and women in the highest wealth quintile (48%). One-fifth of women (21%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Urban women are two and half times as likely as rural women to have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost one-fifth (18%) of women in Sikkim know of a microcredit programme in the area; however, only 1 percent have ever used one.

One-fifth of women in Sikkim have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Half of women (51%) are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (54%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (85%) (data not shown). Urban women, older women, women with 10 or more years of education, women employed for cash, women belonging to the highest wealth quintile, and widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Seventy-six percent of women in Sikkim believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman disrespects her in-laws (58%) or if she neglects the house or children (54%). Men are equally likely to agree that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, including 60 percent who agree that wife-beating is justified if a husband suspects that his wife is unfaithful and 54 percent who justify wife-beating if the wife neglects the house or children.

Eighty-seven percent of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Two-thirds of men also agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all of these circumstances. Nonetheless, these data show that one in eight women and one in three men do not agree that a woman has the right to refuse sex to her husband in one or more of these circumstances.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49 in Sikkim, 19 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 21 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 22 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

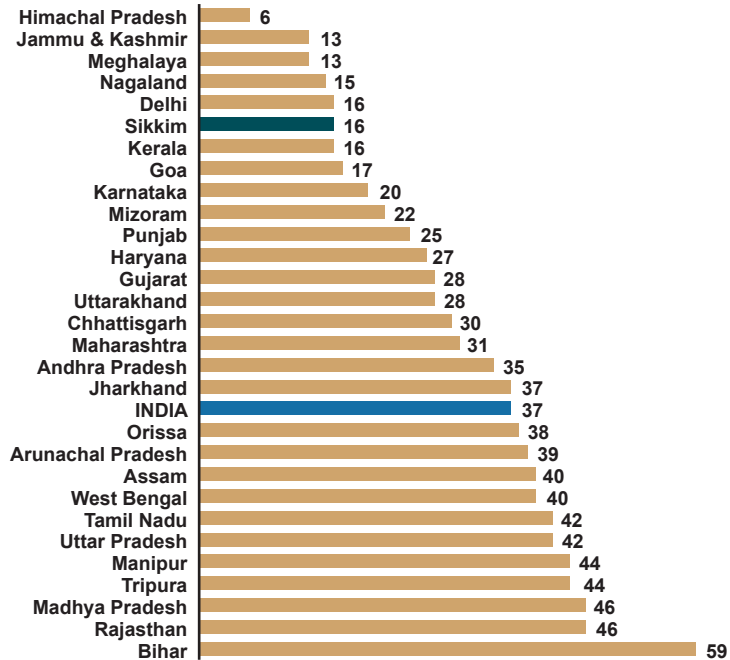
Fourteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 6-8 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; or being punched. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex against their will and 2 percent report that they have been forced by their husband to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Only 4 percent of women have ever initiated any violence against their husband.

Despite the relatively low prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence among all ever-married women age 15-49, the prevalence among some groups of women is still quite high. For example, 22 percent of women with no education and 34 percent of women with five or more children report ever having experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Women whose husbands consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely to experience violence than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol or get drunk less frequently. The data also highlight contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence: women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to have experienced violence than women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers. More than one-fifth (22%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For a majority of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Although less than the national average, one in six women in Sikkim have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Help seeking

Only thirty-two percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Almost three out of five women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Abused women most often seek help from their own families and from friends. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police (5%) or a social service organization (2%).

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	737	1,245	1,982
Households occupied	721	1,206	1,927
Households interviewed	710	1,192	1,902
Household response rate ¹	98.5	98.8	98.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	862	1,362	2,224
Number of eligible women interviewed	840	1,287	2,127
Eligible women response rate ²	97.4	94.5	95.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	344	533	877
Number of eligible men interviewed	319	491	810
Eligible men response rate ²	92.7	92.1	92.4

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.1	6.9	7.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3
5-9	8.2	7.5	7.9	9.9	11.5	10.7	9.6	10.7	10.2
10-14	9.0	11.2	10.0	12.4	13.1	12.8	11.8	12.8	12.3
15-19	11.2	13.2	12.2	12.5	10.7	11.6	12.3	11.2	11.7
20-24	13.1	12.4	12.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.1	10.2
25-29	11.6	10.3	11.0	9.9	9.2	9.5	10.2	9.4	9.8
30-34	8.4	8.7	8.5	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.7
35-39	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.0	7.1	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.8
40-44	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3
45-49	5.3	3.8	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.1
50-54	3.0	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.1
55-59	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
60-64	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
65-69	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
70-74	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
75-79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
80 +	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	832	764	1,596	3,562	3,347	6,910	4,394	4,112	8,506
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	919	na	na	940	na	na	936
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	913	na	na	1,015	na	na	999
Education²									
No education	11.5	19.6	15.4	23.9	38.1	30.8	21.5	34.6	27.8
<5 years complete	15.1	17.0	16.0	28.2	24.3	26.3	25.7	22.9	24.3
5-9 years complete	31.5	27.5	29.6	32.5	28.0	30.3	32.3	27.9	30.2
10-11 years complete	14.1	13.4	13.8	6.3	5.1	5.7	7.8	6.7	7.2
12 or more years complete	27.8	22.4	25.2	9.1	4.6	6.9	12.7	8.0	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	762	703	1,465	3,191	2,989	6,180	3,953	3,692	7,644
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.9	6.7	7.4	3.8	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	84.4	86.1	85.7	87.0
Female	15.6	13.9	14.3	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.6	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.7	60.3	60.0	50.7
Non-nuclear	41.3	39.7	40.0	49.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	63.2	56.5	57.8	58.1
Muslim	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.5	32.0	30.0	29.9
Other	9.3	10.5	10.2	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	10.8	8.2	8.8	8.8
Scheduled tribe	29.0	37.8	36.0	35.8
Other backward class	40.1	41.8	41.4	41.2
Other	20.0	12.2	13.8	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.9	90.2	92.1	91.7
No	0.1	9.8	7.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.0	72.1	77.6	77.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	94.8	19.7	34.9	32.2
Public tap/standpipe	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Tube well or borehole	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other improved	3.0	51.2	41.4	43.9
Non-improved source	1.0	27.7	22.3	22.6
Other source	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	97.5	87.4	89.5	89.3
Less than 30 minutes	2.3	6.6	5.7	5.6
Thirty minutes or longer	0.1	6.0	4.8	5.1
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	90.4	84.9	86.0	84.9
Strain through cloth	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	24.4	5.9	9.6	9.6
Other treatment	5.9	3.1	3.7	4.2
No treatment	7.0	13.7	12.3	13.1

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	69.9	58.4	60.7	62.7
Pit latrine with slab	69.3	48.3	52.6	53.4
Other	0.6	9.9	8.0	9.1
	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not improved				
Any facility shared with other households	29.9	41.6	39.2	37.2
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	27.5	19.1	20.8	18.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
No facility/open space/field	1.4	7.0	5.8	6.0
	0.3	13.7	11.0	11.2
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.6	7.4	6.0	5.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	7.7	46.1	38.3	41.0
<i>Pucca</i>	88.6	41.4	51.0	48.0
Missing	3.1	5.1	4.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
LPG/natural gas	90.8	29.7	42.1	39.0
Biogas	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	7.5	4.5	5.1	4.0
Wood	1.4	65.4	52.4	56.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	70.1	40.9	46.8	45.1
In the house, no separate room	24.1	16.4	18.0	15.5
In a separate building	5.8	41.7	34.4	38.7
Outdoors	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	386	1,516	1,902	8,531
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	*	6.5	6.6	6.3
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	*	93.5	93.4	93.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	5	992	997	4,849

na = Not applicable

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Sikkim, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	99.2	94.5	95.4	95.3
Pressure cooker	94.4	67.4	72.8	71.8
Chair	92.0	73.3	77.1	77.0
Cot or bed	98.9	95.3	96.0	96.5
Table	92.8	82.9	84.9	85.0
Electric fan	26.6	14.0	16.6	16.4
Radio or transistor	15.5	25.6	23.5	24.4
Television (black and white)	15.6	16.4	16.2	17.1
Television (colour)	73.9	33.1	41.4	41.3
Any television	86.1	48.1	55.8	56.5
Sewing machine	10.3	2.9	4.4	4.8
Mobile telephone	68.6	28.2	36.4	36.8
Any other type of telephone	30.8	12.7	16.4	17.2
Computer	12.4	2.7	4.7	5.2
Refrigerator	37.0	13.0	17.9	18.1
Watch or clock	95.8	84.5	86.8	86.9
Water pump	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thresher	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tractor	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
None of the above	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Means of transport				
Bicycle	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.2
Motorcycle or scooter	6.1	3.3	3.8	3.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Car	12.7	4.4	6.0	7.1
None of the above	81.8	91.1	89.2	88.5
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	68.3	35.6	42.2	39.0
Irrigated land only	6.9	8.4	8.1	8.5
Non-irrigated land only	15.5	44.3	38.5	40.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	9.3	11.7	11.2	11.8
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	69.4	86.7	83.2	85.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	20.8	70.3	60.3	65.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	71.7	33.8	41.5	40.5
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	14.2	5.2	7.0	6.9
Percentage owning a BPL card	19.6	51.8	45.3	48.9
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	24.2	21.7	22.2	21.9
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.9
Second	0.6	12.6	10.1	10.6
Middle	2.3	26.4	21.5	22.9
Fourth	15.8	35.4	31.4	31.7
Highest	81.4	23.2	35.0	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	386	1,516	1,902	8,531

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Sikkim, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	2.3	10.7	23.0	29.1	34.9	100.0	4,956
Muslim	0.0	0.0	9.2	42.4	48.4	100.0	165
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.2	8.6	21.4	37.5	31.2	100.0	2,548
Other	1.6	18.1	30.1	27.5	22.6	100.0	862
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	4.7	14.8	20.4	23.9	36.2	100.0	750
Scheduled tribe	2.2	10.7	23.4	36.3	27.5	100.0	3,054
Other backward class	1.3	10.0	24.3	31.4	33.0	100.0	3,513
Other	1.0	9.9	19.5	26.0	43.6	100.0	1,214
Total	1.9	10.6	22.9	31.7	32.8	100.0	8,531

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Sikkim, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	83.1	79.3	79.9	79.1	80.5	80.3	81.1	79.9	80.1
11-14 years	84.0	83.9	83.9	76.4	87.7	85.5	79.9	85.7	84.7
15-17 years	63.8	53.5	55.2	55.4	57.0	56.7	59.5	55.1	55.9
6-14 years	83.5	81.5	81.8	77.8	83.7	82.7	80.6	82.5	82.2
6-17 years	78.3	74.1	74.7	71.8	77.3	76.3	75.0	75.6	75.5

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	90.3	6.1	1.2	2.3	100.0	1.0	692
5-9 years	81.5	6.4	3.8	8.3	100.0	3.8	871
10-14 years	67.8	7.7	6.5	18.1	100.0	8.3	1,041
15-17 years	57.7	9.5	6.7	26.1	100.0	11.2	605
Residence							
Urban	71.7	6.3	4.2	17.8	100.0	4.8	517
Rural	75.0	7.6	4.7	12.7	100.0	6.3	2,691
Sex							
Male	75.5	7.5	5.7	11.3	100.0	6.6	1,635
Female	73.4	7.2	3.6	15.8	100.0	5.4	1,574
Total age <15 years	78.4	6.9	4.2	10.6	100.0	4.9	2,604
Total age <18 years	74.5	7.4	4.6	13.5	100.0	6.1	3,208

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	64.9	17.5	82.4	284
2-4 years	80.6	7.4	88.0	408
Sex				
Male	76.8	11.1	87.8	362
Female	71.2	12.0	83.3	330
Residence				
Urban	84.6	8.7	93.3	113
Rural	72.1	12.1	84.2	579
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	15
Second	67.7	8.4	76.2	91
Middle	67.4	15.4	82.8	197
Fourth	72.7	13.4	86.1	222
Highest	89.7	6.5	96.2	167
Total	74.1	11.5	85.7	692

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	493
8-11 years	0.5	0.6	1.9	4.2	6.9	790
12-14 years	2.0	0.2	7.4	2.0	10.8	629
Sex						
Male	1.3	0.4	2.3	3.5	7.0	944
Female	0.6	0.3	4.3	1.6	6.3	968
Residence						
Urban	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.9	286
Rural	0.9	0.4	3.1	3.0	7.0	1,625
Wealth index						
Lowest	(5.3)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(5.3)	(15.8)	48
Second	0.9	0.0	3.2	5.9	10.0	281
Middle	0.7	0.5	2.9	3.2	6.9	518
Fourth	1.4	0.7	2.2	1.2	4.9	526
Highest	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.2	5.7	539
Total	0.9	0.3	3.3	2.5	6.7	1,912

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	21.4	19.6	456	457	149	143
20-24	18.3	18.2	390	399	138	143
25-29	17.9	20.9	381	373	159	160
30-34	13.3	12.9	283	291	98	100
35-39	13.0	11.0	277	274	83	84
40-44	9.1	10.4	193	189	79	81
45-49	7.0	7.1	148	144	54	52
Residence						
Urban	21.3	22.1	453	840	168	305
Rural	78.7	77.9	1,674	1,287	592	458
Education						
No education	26.7	11.5	567	495	87	82
<5 years complete	14.5	19.1	308	278	145	124
5-9 years complete	36.3	40.9	772	743	311	302
10-11 years complete	10.1	10.2	215	254	77	84
12 or more years complete	12.5	18.2	265	357	139	171
Literacy						
Literate ¹	72.3	83.1	1,538	1,612	631	647
Not literate	27.2	16.0	579	504	121	110
Not measured	0.5	0.9	11	11	7	6
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.1	30.4	385	462	231	272
Watches television at least once a week	67.0	66.0	1,426	1,550	502	545
Listens to the radio at least once a week	13.7	24.6	290	242	187	171
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	13.0	21.8	276	360	166	195
Not regularly exposed to any media	26.0	21.0	553	446	159	132
Marital status						
Never married	31.5	41.8	669	704	318	328
Currently married	64.6	55.3	1,374	1,337	420	415
Widowed	1.9	0.8	41	41	6	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.0	2.2	43	45	16	15
Religion						
Hindu	59.0	59.6	1,255	1,276	453	464
Muslim	1.4	2.2	30	41	17	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	29.9	28.0	636	603	213	199
Other	9.7	10.2	206	207	78	75
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	8.3	8.3	177	185	63	71
Scheduled tribe	35.8	36.9	761	727	280	261
Other backward class	41.7	41.8	886	888	317	310
Other	14.3	13.1	303	327	99	121
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	31.3	85.0	666	665	646	636
In agricultural occupation	12.7	33.5	271	209	254	198
In non-agricultural occupation	18.6	51.6	395	456	392	438
Not employed	68.7	15.0	1,461	1,462	114	127
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.2	1.5	26	20	12	9
Second	8.1	8.2	173	135	62	50
Middle	20.9	23.6	445	351	179	142
Fourth	32.0	31.2	680	583	237	213
Highest	37.7	35.4	803	1,038	269	349
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,127	2,127	760	763
Age 50-54	na	6.2	na	na	50	47
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	810	810

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate).

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Sikkim, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
15-19	0.028	0.067	0.059	0.065
20-24	0.094	0.156	0.141	0.171
25-29	0.071	0.117	0.108	0.141
30-34	0.056	0.064	0.062	0.078
35-39	0.007	0.028	0.024	0.053
40-44	(0.000)	0.012	0.010	0.032
45-49	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.011)
TFR 15-44	1.29	2.22	2.02	2.70
TFR 15-49	1.29	2.22	2.02	2.75
CBR	13.5	19.2	18.2	24.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

() Based 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.29	3.5	2.7	1.02
Rural	2.22	5.1	3.6	1.27
Education				
No education	*	3.9	3.9	*
<5 years complete	*	7.9	(3.6)	*
5-9 years complete	1.97	5.5	2.7	1.29
10 or more years complete	1.19	2.5	2.0	0.99
Religion				
Hindu	1.98	4.7	3.5	1.15
Muslim	*	(10.3)	*	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(2.04)	4.3	3.2	(1.38)
Other	*	5.9	(3.8)	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	*	4.2	(3.5)	*
Scheduled tribe	1.94	4.6	3.4	1.28
Other backward class	2.08	4.6	3.4	1.17
Other	(2.22)	6.1	3.6	(1.27)
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	*
Second	*	11.3	*	*
Middle	*	6.0	3.9	*
Fourth	(2.04)	4.3	3.3	(1.24)
Highest	1.12	3.1	2.9	0.93
Total	2.02	4.8	3.4	1.22

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage currently pregnant and the mean number of children ever born.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the percentage currently pregnant and the mean number of children ever born.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
16	1.3	1.8	3.1	101
17	8.3	2.3	10.6	78
18	14.0	4.0	18.1	97
19	21.6	8.2	29.8	86
Residence				
Urban	2.2	1.6	3.8	98
Rural	10.5	3.6	14.2	358
Education				
No education	(13.8)	(3.5)	(17.3)	38
<5 years complete	6.2	5.5	11.7	71
5-9 years complete	9.6	3.3	12.9	269
10 or more years complete	5.7	0.7	6.4	78
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	380
Currently married	52.9	19.4	72.3	75
Religion				
Hindu	7.1	2.9	10.0	264
Muslim	*	*	*	5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.7	3.1	12.8	145
Other	(15.7)	(6.3)	(22.0)	41
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(7.7)	(1.3)	(9.0)	41
Scheduled tribe	8.9	3.3	12.2	175
Other backward class	10.1	4.7	14.8	178
Other	5.0	0.0	5.0	62
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	5
Second	(14.8)	(10.1)	(24.9)	39
Middle	12.7	5.6	18.4	92
Fourth	10.0	2.9	12.9	153
Highest	4.2	0.6	4.9	167
Total	8.7	3.2	12.0	456

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(87.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
20-29	41.5	33.1	19.0	6.4	100.0	280
30-39	14.6	21.5	12.7	51.2	100.0	91
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence						
Urban	55.2	30.5	8.6	5.7	100.0	57
Rural	36.5	27.3	17.0	19.1	100.0	367
Mother's education						
No education	24.5	25.5	12.5	37.5	100.0	118
<5 years complete	31.1	21.0	25.1	22.8	100.0	82
5-9 years complete	44.8	32.3	16.4	6.5	100.0	159
10 or more years complete	61.9	29.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	64
Religion						
Hindu	35.9	28.1	18.4	17.6	100.0	248
Muslim	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.4	26.1	12.8	15.7	100.0	124
Other	(40.7)	(27.8)	(9.5)	(22.1)	100.0	41
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(50.5)	(22.3)	(12.7)	(14.5)	100.0	31
Scheduled tribe	43.5	26.0	11.2	19.3	100.0	142
Other backward class	38.6	27.6	18.7	15.2	100.0	184
Other	25.6	34.3	19.5	20.6	100.0	67
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Second	(28.3)	(16.0)	(13.7)	(42.0)	100.0	57
Middle	32.5	29.4	18.8	19.2	100.0	127
Fourth	37.7	30.6	18.5	13.2	100.0	142
Highest	58.6	29.6	10.5	1.2	100.0	88
Total	39.0	27.7	15.9	17.4	100.0	423
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	39.0	27.7	15.9	17.4	100.0	423
NFHS-2	37.2	20.9	14.7	27.3	100.0	455

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*
20-29	8.2	13.0	37.3	17.7	14.5	9.1	100.0	243	33.0
30-39	4.9	10.9	28.1	15.7	13.0	27.4	100.0	153	39.0
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	*
Residence									
Urban	3.3	16.5	26.4	17.6	14.3	22.0	100.0	49	37.5
Rural	7.0	12.6	33.7	16.1	14.4	16.1	100.0	371	34.2
Mother's education									
No education	6.4	11.2	33.8	20.2	13.0	15.3	100.0	158	35.1
<5 years complete	10.8	15.2	32.3	7.5	15.2	19.0	100.0	84	33.2
5-9 years complete	5.2	13.4	37.1	16.0	13.6	14.7	100.0	136	33.6
10 or more years complete	3.2	14.8	16.1	20.0	20.6	25.3	100.0	41	44.1
Religion									
Hindu	4.6	16.0	34.1	13.3	15.0	16.9	100.0	259	33.8
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	7.8	28.4	19.7	14.3	16.5	100.0	107	36.4
Other	(3.1)	(11.9)	(31.2)	(26.2)	(11.9)	(15.6)	100.0	42	(36.6)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(1.7)	(5.1)	(32.1)	(17.4)	(22.2)	(21.5)	100.0	32	(42.5)
Scheduled tribe	8.9	11.1	28.1	18.0	18.6	15.4	100.0	132	37.0
Other backward class	6.4	17.0	33.5	15.0	9.5	18.5	100.0	181	33.4
Other	5.2	10.5	39.8	16.0	15.3	13.2	100.0	76	33.7
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Second	13.0	16.7	21.2	14.9	18.6	15.6	100.0	70	32.8
Middle	4.2	13.8	43.9	15.2	11.3	11.5	100.0	136	32.9
Fourth	8.1	9.3	33.5	16.9	13.4	18.8	100.0	136	35.6
Highest	2.8	15.9	21.1	15.9	18.6	25.8	100.0	67	41.9
Birth order									
2-3	6.3	15.0	32.1	16.0	13.1	17.6	100.0	299	34.1
4-6	7.7	7.7	33.3	17.6	18.7	15.0	100.0	99	37.0
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.4	15.1	32.2	16.9	10.4	16.9	100.0	191	33.4
Female	5.0	11.4	33.4	15.8	17.7	16.7	100.0	229	36.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.2	13.2	32.4	16.0	14.6	17.5	100.0	403	34.8
Dead	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17	*
Total	6.6	13.1	32.8	16.3	14.4	16.8	100.0	420	34.5

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Sikkim, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	49.9	8.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.5
Want another later ³	33.1	25.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
Want another, undecided when	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Undecided	1.1	6.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.2
Want no more	0.0	56.1	63.7	54.9	60.3	61.2	68.5	55.7
Sterilized ⁴	1.4	2.3	32.1	43.1	35.1	38.8	30.6	25.7
Declared infecund	13.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	94	321	432	259	136	67	64	1,374
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(65.5)	11.9	3.6	1.6	(0.0)	*	*	10.5
Want another later ³	(26.6)	44.7	4.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	16.0
Want another, undecided when	(3.5)	1.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.6
Undecided	(0.0)	4.8	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	1.4
Want no more	(0.0)	35.9	87.1	90.2	(85.0)	*	*	65.6
Sterilized ⁵	(2.9)	1.6	4.2	8.2	(15.0)	*	*	5.7
Declared infecund	(1.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	37	116	118	79	38	13	19	420

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	53.6	87.9	*	*	59.5	*	*	*	nc	(22.3)
25-34	59.3	97.1	100.0	96.3	82.1	32.5	87.1	(100.0)	*	62.0
35-49	69.8	98.7	97.1	97.9	92.8	(63.7)	95.7	(100.0)	100.0	90.4
Residence										
Urban	59.0	95.7	100.0	94.9	74.8	49.0	88.7	*	*	71.3
Rural	58.2	95.8	97.7	97.8	82.8	33.8	92.3	98.2	(100.0)	71.3
Education										
No education	(59.7)	95.9	95.2	97.4	89.1	*	*	*	*	86.3
<5 years complete	(48.5)	95.7	(100.0)	(98.6)	80.2	*	*	*	*	73.8
5-9 years complete	59.3	95.4	100.0	(96.3)	77.8	(38.2)	(84.1)	*	(100.0)	68.8
10 or more years complete	60.9	96.5	(100.0)	*	74.2	38.9	(97.0)	*	*	64.7
Religion										
Hindu	57.9	96.4	98.2	97.3	81.6	35.2	90.8	(97.1)	(100.0)	72.4
Muslim	*	*	*	*	(81.6)	*	*	*	*	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.6	95.3	98.4	97.9	80.0	(34.8)	(95.5)	*	*	68.4
Other	(56.5)	(94.2)	*	(100.0)	83.5	*	*	*	*	(73.5)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(60.9)	(96.3)	*	(100.0)	82.8	*	*	*	*	(80.8)
Scheduled tribe	58.0	95.1	97.1	98.4	80.1	(34.0)	(93.4)	*	*	67.0
Other backward class	61.8	97.7	98.8	96.4	82.8	(43.0)	95.5	(95.6)	(100.0)	73.9
Other	(40.9)	91.6	(96.9)	96.7	78.9	*	*	*	*	68.3
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	nc	*
Second	*	*	*	(100.0)	90.2	*	*	*	*	(90.0)
Middle	(46.9)	95.4	98.4	97.0	82.0	*	*	*	*	72.0
Fourth	63.3	96.5	98.5	97.4	82.9	(25.5)	(93.8)	*	*	63.0
Highest	58.6	96.3	97.8	94.5	77.1	54.8	91.4	*	*	72.5
Number of living sons³										
0	53.0	88.8	*	*	49.6	(32.5)	*	*	*	39.0
1	67.9	97.0	97.0	(98.7)	88.4	44.7	92.1	*	*	77.0
2	na	97.9	97.3	98.8	98.0	na	(95.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	98.8
3	na	na	(100.0)	95.8	97.5	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	(98.1)	(98.1)	na	na	na	*	*
Total	58.4	95.8	98.0	97.4	81.3	37.5	91.3	98.4	100.0	71.3
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	39.2	90.2	94.4	95.1	76.0	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Sikkim, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)
WOMEN										
0	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0
1	33.1	50.3	13.6	13.1	1.7	1.9	0.0	25.0	21.3	10.1
2	61.2	46.3	82.3	66.0	65.3	62.7	47.4	63.7	64.9	62.5
3	2.4	1.4	3.1	18.0	18.3	26.2	26.9	7.1	9.3	17.2
4	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	12.0	2.7	19.9	1.9	2.7	6.5
5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	766	350	452	279	143	69	68	2,127	1,458	1,107
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All women	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.8	na	na
Number	764	349	452	279	143	69	68	2,124	na	na
Ever-married women	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.2
Number	97	349	452	279	143	69	68	1,457	1,457	1,074
Currently married women	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
Number	94	320	432	259	136	67	64	1,372	1,372	1,027
MEN										
0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	*	*	1.1	0.4	na
1	15.1	27.5	3.5	0.0	(3.3)	*	*	12.4	10.0	na
2	72.0	69.7	87.6	57.2	(53.2)	*	*	69.5	68.5	na
3	8.4	2.4	7.0	38.1	(13.1)	*	*	11.7	13.9	na
4	1.7	0.0	2.0	3.2	(23.8)	*	*	3.6	4.7	na
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	(3.3)	*	*	0.5	0.9	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.6	na
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	1.0	0.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	359	125	122	82	39	13	20	760	442	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:										
All men	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	(2.6)	*	*	2.1	na	na
Number	355	125	122	82	39	11	17	752	na	na
Ever-married men	(2.0)	1.7	2.1	2.5	(2.6)	*	*	2.2	2.2	na
Number	41	125	122	82	39	11	17	438	438	na
Currently married men	(2.0)	1.8	2.1	2.5	(2.7)	*	*	2.2	2.2	na
Number	37	116	118	79	38	11	16	416	416	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	10.4	8.3	67.7	65.9	455	17.8	5.8	79.0	69.2	149
20-29	15.4	5.0	68.5	59.1	769	15.3	2.5	78.8	71.2	294
30-39	16.8	4.9	76.4	71.2	560	16.2	3.4	80.5	75.8	179
40-49	20.1	6.2	80.9	76.9	341	21.7	7.4	84.7	80.2	130
Residence										
Urban	14.5	8.1	67.4	64.4	453	15.2	4.3	67.7	60.1	167
Rural	15.7	5.3	73.8	67.2	1,672	17.7	4.2	83.9	77.3	585
Education										
No education	20.0	4.5	82.1	76.3	567	20.6	6.0	86.3	83.3	86
<5 years complete	12.9	6.1	75.3	69.8	307	23.8	3.1	83.2	74.7	143
5-9 years complete	13.5	6.4	68.6	63.6	771	15.1	4.6	80.9	74.3	308
10 or more years complete	14.8	6.5	65.3	57.8	479	14.1	3.7	75.0	67.5	215
Marital status										
Never married	10.7	8.1	63.3	61.3	668	15.4	3.7	77.0	68.7	314
Currently married	17.1	4.9	76.8	69.5	1,372	18.7	4.1	83.1	77.0	416
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	26.3	5.0	73.0	59.7	84	*	*	*	*	22
Religion										
Hindu	15.7	5.9	73.5	68.1	1,252	17.8	2.3	80.2	72.8	448
Muslim	(27.0)	(9.6)	(79.1)	(68.8)	30	(24.2)	(6.6)	(82.4)	(79.1)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.1	6.1	69.9	63.5	636	14.4	8.0	78.8	73.8	211
Other	13.7	4.6	72.5	66.4	206	19.1	4.1	84.6	75.4	76
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.9	7.1	72.5	68.6	177	24.0	1.8	81.8	72.5	63
Scheduled tribe	16.6	5.8	72.8	65.5	759	16.4	6.8	80.4	74.5	278
Other backward class	13.8	6.2	71.0	66.3	886	16.9	2.8	80.1	71.9	312
Other	17.9	4.4	75.6	69.0	302	15.3	3.2	79.5	75.9	99
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	12
Second	18.0	3.8	80.6	73.9	173	(14.8)	(0.0)	(78.8)	(74.6)	61
Middle	18.6	5.0	78.2	71.2	444	21.2	2.9	90.0	82.6	176
Fourth	14.9	5.5	73.6	67.5	679	18.8	6.5	83.2	75.8	234
Highest	13.5	7.4	66.0	61.3	803	13.7	3.7	70.8	63.9	269
Total	15.5	5.9	72.4	66.6	2,124	17.1	4.2	80.3	73.4	752
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.6	4.9	76.6	69.0	1,457	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.4	3.1	83.4	77.6	1,074	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.6	100.0	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3
Any modern method	99.6	100.0	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3
Female sterilization	98.8	99.8	97.2	94.1	99.4	88.8
Male sterilization	90.4	96.0	81.2	89.8	96.8	82.5
Pill	97.5	100.0	93.5	90.5	96.8	83.9
IUD	83.8	96.3	64.5	56.7	73.9	37.8
Injectables	81.0	92.9	63.0	62.6	72.6	51.0
Condom/Nirodh	96.4	98.1	93.8	99.3	100.0	98.6
Female condom	16.5	19.2	12.7	26.2	29.3	22.4
Emergency contraception	17.1	18.8	14.2	42.3	51.6	32.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	82.7	95.0	63.6	55.1	72.6	35.7
Any traditional method	64.5	76.9	44.4	84.6	92.4	76.2
Rhythm	60.1	71.9	40.7	56.7	66.2	45.5
Withdrawal	44.0	56.5	25.3	67.5	75.8	58.7
Folk method	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.5	5.9	6.9	7.6	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	453	259	175	168	86	79
RURAL						
Any method	98.4	99.4	96.1	97.8	98.8	96.2
Any modern method	98.4	99.4	96.1	97.8	98.8	96.2
Female sterilization	93.9	95.8	89.5	91.7	94.6	88.6
Male sterilization	80.7	84.8	70.5	86.7	92.2	80.0
Pill	92.9	95.4	87.6	84.5	87.2	80.5
IUD	80.3	90.5	57.4	50.7	66.7	30.3
Injectables	73.1	79.7	59.2	53.9	60.1	47.0
Condom/Nirodh	85.9	87.0	84.2	94.5	95.3	93.5
Female condom	8.5	8.8	7.4	23.1	22.9	23.8
Emergency contraception	9.9	10.6	8.4	31.4	32.2	30.8
Other modern method	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	74.2	83.2	54.2	48.9	64.7	29.2
Any traditional method	51.9	62.0	28.2	69.4	72.1	65.9
Rhythm	42.9	50.9	23.2	49.8	58.1	38.9
Withdrawal	33.6	40.7	15.8	55.5	55.0	55.7
Folk method	1.4	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.9	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.5	5.0	6.2	6.7	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,674	1,115	494	592	333	239
TOTAL						
Any method	98.7	99.5	96.8	98.2	99.1	97.0
Any modern method	98.7	99.5	96.8	98.2	99.1	97.0
Female sterilization	95.0	96.6	91.5	92.2	95.6	88.7
Male sterilization	82.7	86.9	73.3	87.4	93.2	80.6
Pill	93.8	96.3	89.2	85.8	89.2	81.4
IUD	81.0	91.6	59.2	52.0	68.2	32.1
Injectables	74.8	82.2	60.2	55.9	62.7	48.0
Condom/Nirodh	88.1	89.1	86.7	95.6	96.3	94.8
Female condom	10.3	10.7	8.7	23.8	24.2	23.4
Emergency contraception	11.4	12.2	9.9	33.8	36.2	31.3
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	76.0	85.4	56.7	50.3	66.4	30.8
Any traditional method	54.6	64.8	32.4	72.8	76.3	68.5
Rhythm	46.6	54.8	27.7	51.3	59.8	40.5
Withdrawal	35.8	43.7	18.3	58.1	59.3	56.4
Folk method	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.7	5.3	6.4	6.9	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,127	1,374	669	760	420	318

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Not currently using	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method				Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	
Age																	
15-19	21.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.7	1.7	8.6	0.0	5.6	0.7	4.9	0.0	78.2	100.0	75	
20-24	40.2	35.0	3.7	2.4	17.8	3.2	3.5	4.4	0.0	5.3	3.8	1.4	0.0	59.8	100.0	219	
25-29	62.1	51.0	13.3	4.4	19.3	5.6	2.4	5.7	0.4	11.1	6.1	4.8	0.2	37.9	100.0	297	
30-39	68.9	58.2	31.1	5.2	11.6	2.4	4.7	3.1	0.0	10.8	7.1	3.7	0.0	31.1	100.0	499	
40-49	56.0	48.6	31.2	6.1	6.5	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.5	7.4	6.1	1.3	0.0	44.0	100.0	282	
Residence																	
Urban	63.1	51.7	25.0	1.7	11.7	2.3	2.7	8.3	0.0	11.5	8.1	3.1	0.2	36.9	100.0	259	
Rural	56.4	48.0	20.3	5.1	13.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	0.2	8.4	5.3	3.2	0.0	43.6	100.0	1,115	
Education																	
No education	54.2	51.5	27.0	6.7	11.5	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.0	45.8	100.0	468	
<5 years complete	53.2	44.4	17.1	5.0	13.2	3.1	2.1	3.8	0.0	8.8	5.5	3.3	0.0	46.8	100.0	207	
5-9 years complete	58.0	47.3	17.9	4.2	14.7	3.2	3.8	3.4	0.0	10.7	7.4	3.3	0.0	42.0	100.0	436	
10 or more years complete	66.6	49.3	19.6	0.4	11.6	2.8	3.6	11.3	0.0	17.3	10.6	6.5	0.2	33.4	100.0	263	
Employment (past 12 months)																	
Not employed	54.8	45.7	20.8	3.6	12.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	0.1	9.1	6.1	3.0	0.1	45.2	100.0	931	
Employed for cash	69.1	57.8	23.9	5.8	13.7	4.0	2.8	7.2	0.4	11.3	6.6	4.7	0.0	30.9	100.0	307	
Employed not for cash	51.2	48.4	17.7	7.7	15.3	2.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	136	
Religion																	
Hindu	55.3	45.1	19.4	4.6	12.2	2.5	2.2	4.2	0.2	10.2	7.0	3.1	0.1	44.7	100.0	814	
Muslim	(51.7)	(47.4)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(48.3)	100.0	25	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	62.5	55.6	26.0	3.1	15.2	3.7	4.5	2.9	0.3	6.9	3.7	3.1	0.0	37.5	100.0	393	
Other	58.5	49.9	18.0	8.6	9.8	3.1	2.2	8.2	0.0	8.5	5.0	3.5	0.0	41.5	100.0	142	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	60.1	53.2	28.8	3.2	10.8	3.7	2.1	4.5	0.0	7.0	4.1	2.8	0.0	39.9	100.0	121	
Scheduled tribe	60.1	53.5	22.2	3.2	16.7	4.0	3.9	3.0	0.6	6.6	3.8	2.8	0.0	39.9	100.0	464	
Other backward class	58.1	46.3	19.3	6.5	10.6	2.7	2.4	4.7	0.0	11.8	8.3	3.5	0.0	41.9	100.0	589	
Other	49.0	41.6	19.7	2.5	11.4	1.2	2.2	4.7	0.0	7.4	4.0	3.2	0.3	51.0	100.0	199	
Wealth index																	
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Second	46.6	44.6	16.7	5.9	13.7	2.9	0.4	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	100.0	132	
Middle	50.9	46.2	22.4	6.7	10.6	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.0	4.7	2.0	2.8	0.0	49.1	100.0	330	
Fourth	59.4	51.3	20.0	5.6	16.7	2.9	3.8	2.4	0.0	8.0	5.8	2.3	0.0	40.6	100.0	407	
Highest	63.9	48.9	23.0	1.6	9.7	3.3	4.0	7.3	0.0	15.0	9.7	5.2	0.1	36.1	100.0	483	

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women			
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using
Number of living children														
No children	14.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	5.6	0.0	4.8	2.2	2.6	0.0	85.6	100.0
1 child	49.5	2.2	0.2	18.5	4.0	2.1	5.9	0.0	16.7	10.7	5.8	0.2	50.5	100.0
1 son	49.2	2.5	0.3	15.2	3.8	2.2	5.9	0.0	19.2	12.1	6.8	0.3	50.8	100.0
No sons	49.9	1.9	0.0	22.4	4.1	1.9	5.9	0.0	13.6	9.1	4.5	0.0	50.1	100.0
2 children	69.0	30.2	3.1	12.9	4.5	3.8	4.8	0.0	9.6	6.6	3.0	0.0	31.0	100.0
1 or more sons	69.6	32.6	3.0	13.5	4.2	3.3	4.1	0.0	8.8	6.4	2.4	0.0	30.4	100.0
No sons	64.8	15.3	3.2	9.5	6.3	6.7	8.9	0.0	14.9	8.2	6.7	0.0	35.2	100.0
3 children	70.2	35.4	9.3	10.5	2.5	3.6	2.5	0.5	5.9	3.6	2.3	0.0	29.8	100.0
1 or more sons	71.0	35.9	9.1	9.9	2.8	4.0	2.2	0.6	6.5	3.9	2.5	0.0	29.0	100.0
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
4+ children	60.2	26.1	9.6	14.4	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	4.2	2.8	1.4	0.0	39.8	100.0
1 or more sons	59.2	26.3	9.2	14.5	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.5	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	40.8	100.0
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Total	57.6	21.2	4.5	12.8	3.0	2.9	4.1	0.2	9.0	5.8	3.1	0.0	42.4	100.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	53.8	22.4	2.4	9.5	5.6	na	1.5	na	na	10.1	2.1	na	46.2	100.0

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

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 2.2. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method			Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of men			
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill			IUD	Injectables				Rhythm	Withdrawal	
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	45.7	41.1	14.1	4.8	9.6	2.2	2.6	7.5	0.3	4.6	2.1	2.5	54.3	100.0	420
Wife	45.9	41.1	13.8	4.7	10.0	2.3	2.7	7.7	0.0	4.8	2.2	2.6	54.1	100.0	397
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Not currently married	54.3	47.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	45.7	100.0	56
Residence															
Urban	59.1	51.6	13.4	2.2	10.8	2.7	0.5	22.0	0.0	7.5	2.2	5.4	40.9	100.0	102
Rural	43.3	39.1	12.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	2.8	9.3	0.3	4.2	1.7	2.4	56.7	100.0	373
Education															
No education	45.3	42.9	17.8	6.6	8.5	2.7	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.6	54.7	100.0	68
<5 years complete	38.1	33.8	8.4	4.9	11.3	1.4	2.1	5.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	61.9	100.0	89
5-9 years complete	44.4	39.3	10.0	5.7	6.9	1.7	3.6	11.4	0.0	5.1	2.8	2.4	55.6	100.0	180
10 or more years complete	55.8	49.6	15.4	0.8	9.0	2.1	0.9	21.4	0.0	6.1	2.3	3.8	44.2	100.0	139
Age															
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	27.5	26.6	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	72.5	100.0	62
25-29	41.2	36.1	2.9	1.2	13.5	1.7	0.0	16.9	0.0	5.1	0.5	4.6	58.8	100.0	109
30-34	50.1	44.4	12.6	5.9	10.7	3.0	5.1	7.1	0.0	5.7	2.1	3.6	49.9	100.0	88
35-39	53.8	49.9	18.7	6.5	6.9	4.6	6.5	6.7	0.0	3.9	1.6	2.3	46.2	100.0	80
40-44	49.8	45.0	21.1	6.2	10.3	0.8	0.0	4.9	1.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	50.2	100.0	72
45-49	(62.5)	(53.8)	(27.7)	(8.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(6.4)	(2.3)	(37.5)	100.0	49
Marital status															
Never married	55.5	48.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	44.5	100.0	55
Currently married	45.7	41.1	14.1	4.8	9.6	2.2	2.6	7.5	0.3	4.6	2.1	2.5	54.3	100.0	420
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Religion															
Hindu	46.8	41.0	12.0	4.7	8.6	1.9	1.8	12.0	0.0	5.9	2.8	3.0	53.2	100.0	286
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.8	43.2	15.8	2.0	7.3	0.4	4.4	12.4	1.0	2.5	0.4	2.1	54.2	100.0	130
Other	46.5	41.6	6.9	8.3	8.0	5.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.9	53.5	100.0	53
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	(46.4)	(42.1)	(27.7)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(53.6)	100.0	39
Scheduled tribe	43.6	40.9	10.3	3.7	9.1	0.6	3.3	13.1	0.7	2.6	0.3	2.3	56.4	100.0	174
Other backward class	49.0	41.4	12.3	5.0	7.6	2.9	2.0	11.6	0.0	7.6	3.8	3.8	51.0	100.0	199
Other	48.1	45.3	9.1	4.0	14.3	3.7	0.0	14.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	51.9	100.0	65
Wealth index															
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	(38.3)	(38.3)	(18.2)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.7)	100.0	39
Middle	36.1	34.9	10.3	8.0	3.4	2.8	1.1	8.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	63.9	100.0	113
Fourth	43.0	37.7	10.3	3.7	7.6	2.5	3.4	10.1	0.0	5.3	1.7	3.6	57.0	100.0	153
Highest	59.4	51.1	14.1	1.8	12.9	1.3	1.9	19.1	0.0	8.3	3.7	4.7	40.6	100.0	166
Total 15-49	46.7	41.8	12.4	4.3	8.6	1.9	2.3	12.1	0.3	4.9	1.8	3.1	53.3	100.0	476
Age 50-54	(51.5)	(46.5)	(14.4)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(48.5)	100.0	47
Total 15-54	47.1	42.2	12.6	5.0	8.9	2.1	2.1	11.3	0.2	4.9	2.1	2.8	52.9	100.0	523

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women				Men	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age						
15-19	*	3	*	4	*	3
20-24	(62.0)	38	*	5	*	8
25-29	68.7	57	*	15	*	13
30-39	65.8	58	*	9	*	14
40-49	*	17	*	5	*	5
Residence						
Urban	77.8	29	(18.5)	15	(17.1)	19
Rural	64.9	144	*	23	*	23
Education						
No education	(74.3)	53	*	4	*	1
<5 years complete	*	27	*	5	*	4
5-9 years complete	55.7	64	*	9	*	12
10 or more years complete	(67.4)	30	(20.3)	20	(9.2)	26
Religion						
Hindu	67.5	98	(13.3)	22	(16.3)	25
Muslim	*	3	nc	0	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.2	59	*	8	*	12
Other	*	14	*	8	*	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	*	13	*	4	*	2
Scheduled tribe	69.2	77	*	10	*	16
Other backward class	65.9	61	*	17	*	16
Other	*	22	*	7	*	8
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	8	nc	0	nc	0
Second	*	18	*	3	*	1
Middle	(55.6)	35	*	5	*	4
Fourth	67.2	67	*	6	*	13
Highest	73.9	46	(16.4)	24	(6.8)	24
Total	67.0	174	(17.4)	38	10.8	43

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods
URBAN							
Public medical sector	85.9	*	7.1	*	*	(7.5)	52.9
Government/municipal hospital	85.2	*	7.1	*	*	(7.5)	52.1
Government dispensary	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.7	*	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.4
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.4
Other public medical sector	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Private medical sector	14.1	*	89.3	*	*	(65.0)	42.2
Private hospital	12.6	*	0.0	*	*	(5.0)	9.1
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	*	1.8	*	*	(0.0)	4.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	87.5	*	*	(60.0)	28.1
Other source	0.0	*	3.6	*	*	(27.5)	4.9
Shop	0.0	*	1.8	*	*	(0.0)	0.4
Spouse	0.0	*	1.8	*	*	(27.5)	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	73	4	30	6	7	22	142
RURAL							
Public medical sector	93.0	(100.0)	33.0	(70.4)	(32.0)	(48.1)	70.0
Government/municipal hospital	86.0	(88.6)	4.5	(44.4)	(28.0)	(14.8)	54.1
Government dispensary	0.0	(6.8)	19.6	(18.5)	(4.0)	(29.6)	9.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.8	(4.5)	8.9	(7.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	5.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Other public medical sector	1.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Private medical sector	7.0	(0.0)	63.4	(29.6)	(68.0)	(37.0)	28.1
Private hospital	6.5	(0.0)	0.0	(14.8)	(8.0)	(7.4)	4.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	(0.0)	2.7	(14.8)	(60.0)	(0.0)	5.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	60.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	18.0
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	3.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	1.9
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	3.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	1.4
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	242	57	146	35	33	35	550
TOTAL							
Public medical sector	91.4	100.0	28.6	(66.8)	(30.4)	32.7	66.5
Government/municipal hospital	85.8	88.6	4.9	(44.6)	(27.1)	12.0	53.7
Government dispensary	0.0	6.3	16.3	(15.8)	(3.3)	18.4	7.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	3.9	4.2	7.4	(6.3)	(0.0)	2.3	4.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.8	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
Other public medical sector	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Private medical sector	8.6	0.0	67.8	(33.2)	(69.6)	47.7	31.0
Private hospital	7.9	0.0	0.0	(16.6)	(9.3)	6.5	5.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	0.0	2.5	(16.6)	(58.9)	0.0	5.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	65.3	(0.0)	(1.4)	41.2	20.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	3.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	19.6	2.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	4.6	1.2
Spouse	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	15.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	315	62	176	41	40	57	692

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Sikkim, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	42.0	41.1	44.5	82
Pill	56.2	47.6	62.1	132
IUD	(63.0)	(61.2)	(54.2)	30
Implants	*	*	*	1
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	49.6	49.6	59.1	138
Private medical sector	53.9	41.8	49.5	105
Total	52.0	46.8	55.4	245

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as other source, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Sikkim, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	1.3	7.7	9.0	0.0	1.4	6.2	25.5	4.8
All modern spacing methods ²	1.3	7.4	7.5	0.1	1.5	7.2	25.0	5.7
All spacing methods ³	1.3	7.7	6.2	0.1	1.3	7.3	23.9	5.9
All methods	1.1	6.6	5.3	0.1	1.1	6.3	20.6	5.1

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age									
15-19	17.3	47.4	56.4	33.0	31.6	1.7	33.6	100.0	149
20-24	13.6	53.4	60.5	53.4	29.6	1.3	15.6	100.0	138
25-29	21.6	53.0	69.0	41.8	35.8	2.0	20.4	100.0	159
30-39	20.8	54.8	72.7	42.1	34.6	0.9	22.5	100.0	181
40-49	21.7	43.9	70.6	31.7	38.4	1.0	28.9	100.0	133
Residence									
Urban	17.4	49.8	65.2	48.5	30.8	1.6	19.0	100.0	168
Rural	19.7	51.1	66.4	38.2	34.9	1.3	25.5	100.0	592
Education									
No education	17.3	44.7	70.1	28.5	28.3	3.6	39.7	100.0	87
<5 years complete	19.7	47.2	58.2	29.8	30.6	1.8	37.8	100.0	145
5-9 years complete	21.5	55.5	66.3	42.8	33.8	0.6	22.9	100.0	311
10 or more years complete	16.1	48.9	69.6	49.3	39.0	1.4	10.3	100.0	216
Religion									
Hindu	17.6	46.4	66.4	38.9	36.1	1.7	23.3	100.0	453
Muslim	(13.2)	(50.5)	(50.5)	(29.6)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(31.9)	100.0	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.8	57.1	68.4	43.6	30.6	1.2	24.6	100.0	213
Other	13.8	59.6	61.3	43.7	30.1	0.0	26.1	100.0	78
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	22.0	51.9	68.6	31.0	37.8	2.1	29.1	100.0	63
Scheduled tribe	20.8	53.7	68.1	48.4	28.2	1.3	22.1	100.0	280
Other backward class	18.6	49.1	65.4	35.8	38.4	1.7	24.0	100.0	317
Other	14.5	47.5	61.2	39.3	34.0	0.0	26.7	100.0	99
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Second	18.6	52.7	59.8	34.9	32.0	0.0	33.1	100.0	62
Middle	22.0	55.1	68.8	36.9	31.0	2.9	29.2	100.0	179
Fourth	17.9	52.1	67.8	38.1	34.9	0.8	26.2	100.0	237
Highest	18.4	47.6	64.3	46.5	36.2	0.8	16.4	100.0	269
Total age 15-49	19.1	50.8	66.1	40.5	34.0	1.4	24.1	100.0	760
Age 50-54	(23.1)	(33.0)	(73.6)	(26.3)	(35.6)	(0.0)	(38.1)	100.0	50
Total age 15-54	19.4	49.7	66.6	39.6	34.1	1.3	25.0	100.0	810

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28. Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	27.3	11.8	39.1	14.2	7.6	21.8	41.5	19.4	60.9	35.8	75
20-24	15.0	13.3	28.3	7.9	32.3	40.2	22.9	45.6	68.5	58.7	219
25-29	6.4	13.4	19.8	9.8	52.3	62.1	16.3	65.7	81.9	75.8	297
30-34	0.9	16.3	17.2	5.1	58.9	64.0	6.0	75.2	81.2	78.8	254
35-39	0.5	7.5	8.0	1.5	72.5	74.0	2.0	80.0	82.1	90.2	245
40-44	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.8	60.6	61.4	0.8	67.3	68.1	90.1	162
45-49	1.1	4.8	5.9	0.0	48.7	48.7	1.1	53.5	54.5	89.2	120
Residence											
Urban	5.8	8.3	14.2	9.0	54.2	63.1	14.8	62.5	77.3	81.7	259
Rural	5.6	11.9	17.5	4.7	51.7	56.4	10.3	63.6	73.9	76.3	1,115
Education											
No education	3.1	13.6	16.6	0.8	53.4	54.2	3.9	66.9	70.9	76.5	468
<5 years complete	8.1	11.6	19.6	2.4	50.8	53.2	10.5	62.4	72.9	73.1	207
5-9 years complete	9.2	11.1	20.3	7.1	50.9	58.0	16.3	62.0	78.3	74.0	436
10 or more years complete	2.4	7.0	9.4	13.5	53.1	66.6	15.9	60.1	76.0	87.7	263
Religion											
Hindu	4.5	12.2	16.7	5.5	49.9	55.3	10.0	62.0	72.1	76.8	814
Muslim	(4.4)	(9.7)	(14.0)	(4.4)	(47.4)	(51.7)	(8.7)	(57.0)	(65.8)	(78.7)	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.1	9.2	15.3	5.3	57.1	62.5	11.5	66.3	77.8	80.3	393
Other	10.8	11.8	22.6	5.9	52.5	58.5	16.8	64.3	81.1	72.1	142
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	4.5	7.0	11.5	2.6	57.5	60.1	7.1	64.5	71.6	83.9	121
Scheduled tribe	6.1	9.6	15.7	5.5	54.7	60.1	11.6	64.2	75.9	79.3	464
Other backward class	5.9	11.7	17.6	6.2	51.8	58.1	12.2	63.5	75.7	76.7	589
Other	4.4	16.3	20.7	4.9	44.1	49.0	9.3	60.3	69.7	70.3	199
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Second	5.9	19.6	25.5	0.0	46.6	46.6	5.9	66.2	72.1	64.6	132
Middle	7.6	14.0	21.6	2.0	48.9	50.9	9.5	63.0	72.5	70.2	330
Fourth	6.3	11.0	17.3	5.6	53.7	59.4	11.9	64.7	76.6	77.5	407
Highest	3.9	6.6	10.6	9.2	54.7	63.9	13.2	61.3	74.5	85.8	483
Total	5.6	11.2	16.9	5.5	52.2	57.6	11.1	63.4	74.5	77.4	1,374

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex, according to current age, Sikkim, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.4	na	na	na	na	83.5	456	a	a	a
20-24	9.0	30.1	45.2	na	na	43.1	390	a	a	a
25-29	10.4	31.2	48.9	56.0	71.8	19.8	381	20.1	20.1	20.5
30-34	11.0	34.5	52.5	60.4	82.6	4.6	283	19.8	19.8	20.2
35-39	9.5	36.8	56.6	63.6	81.1	4.6	277	19.2	19.3	19.5
40-44	12.1	30.6	53.4	64.3	82.2	5.5	193	19.7	19.7	19.9
45-49	8.6	25.7	47.8	56.5	84.3	6.0	148	20.3	20.4	20.7
20-49	10.1	31.9	50.4	na	na	17.3	1,671	20.0	20.0	a
25-49	10.4	32.4	51.9	59.9	79.2	9.4	1,282	19.8	19.8	20.1
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.4	149	a	a	a
20-24	0.9	7.0	16.4	na	na	67.5	138	a	a	a
25-29	0.8	7.3	17.1	24.0	50.7	37.7	159	24.9	24.9	22.4
30-34	0.6	10.2	19.0	26.7	51.5	12.6	98	24.6	24.6	23.0
35-39	5.3	16.2	26.6	28.1	60.4	2.6	83	24.4	24.5	23.9
40-44	4.7	11.7	25.1	30.7	72.1	3.0	79	23.3	23.4	23.0
45-49	2.4	10.6	22.3	30.1	61.0	4.8	54	23.2	23.7	23.8
20-49	2.1	9.8	20.0	na	na	28.2	610	a	a	a
25-49	2.4	10.6	21.1	27.1	57.3	16.8	472	24.2	24.2	23.0

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2, Sikkim, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
0-4	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1
5-9	25.0	11.5	36.6	7.3	43.6
10-14	21.9	8.7	30.6	13.2	43.4
NFHS-2 (0-4)	26.3	17.6	43.9	28.4	71.0

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (_{1q0})	Child mortality (_{4q1})	Under-five mortality (_{5q0})
Residence					
Urban	(27.2)	(4.6)	(31.8)	(7.0)	(38.5)
Rural	21.7	14.2	35.9	7.0	42.7
Education					
No education	22.9	(6.5)	(29.4)	6.9	(36.1)
<10 years complete	28.3	20.4	48.7	8.7	57.0
10 or more years complete	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	*	*
Religion					
Hindu	20.1	11.9	32.0	5.2	37.0
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(14.9)	(12.3)	(27.2)	(9.3)	(36.3)
Other	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	(14.3)	(14.6)	(28.9)	(7.2)	(35.9)
Other backward class	18.1	14.2	32.3	4.5	36.7
Other	(37.3)	(11.4)	(48.7)	(11.8)	(59.9)
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(24.7)	(13.9)	(38.6)	(8.4)	(46.6)
Fourth	(23.9)	(14.8)	(38.6)	(8.0)	(46.4)
Highest	(27.1)	(4.7)	(31.7)	(3.3)	(34.9)
Child's sex					
Male	25.2	12.1	37.3	7.1	44.1
Female	19.9	13.5	33.4	7.0	40.2
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(24.3)	(15.2)	(39.4)	(10.7)	(49.7)
20-29	23.4	11.6	35.0	4.5	39.4
30-39	*	*	*	*	*
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	27.8	11.5	39.3	5.8	44.8
2-3	15.6	12.6	28.3	0.8	29.0
4 or more	(28.0)	(15.4)	(43.4)	(20.7)	(63.2)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	(37.8)	*	*	(10.2)	*
2-3 years	(15.8)	(13.2)	(29.0)	(9.5)	(38.2)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	22.5	12.8	35.3	7.0	42.1

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Sikkim, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.1	1.0	44.1 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	33.0	2.4	7.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.4	(3.6)	0.6
Mother's age >34	1.2	*	10.6
Birth interval <24 months	8.3	3.4	8.6
Birth order >3	11.6	0.4	8.2
Subtotal	27.6	2.0	27.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.4	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	*	0.4
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.9	*	16.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	0.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.4	*	2.9
Subtotal	6.3	(7.4)	20.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.9	3.0	48.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	699	na	1,374

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth							
<20	63.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	82
20-34	64.9	23.7	0.9	0.3	10.2	100.0	434
35-49	(47.0)	(22.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(26.5)	100.0	29
Birth order							
1	72.1	23.1	0.6	0.0	4.1	100.0	202
2-3	64.8	22.9	0.0	0.5	11.8	100.0	243
4+	44.1	32.5	3.9	0.0	19.5	100.0	100
Residence							
Urban	89.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	91
Rural	58.5	27.8	1.1	0.3	12.3	100.0	454
Education							
No education	47.8	30.7	1.7	0.0	19.9	100.0	157
<5 years complete	49.9	39.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	89
5-9 years complete	69.5	20.7	1.3	0.6	7.9	100.0	204
10 or more years complete	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Religion							
Hindu	65.7	23.5	0.8	0.4	9.6	100.0	318
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.1	27.4	1.7	0.0	11.8	100.0	154
Other	57.2	29.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	59
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	77.7	19.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	49
Scheduled tribe	56.3	26.9	2.1	0.0	14.7	100.0	186
Other backward class	65.8	24.8	0.6	0.6	8.3	100.0	225
Other	66.5	22.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	85
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Second	45.1	32.2	5.7	0.0	17.0	100.0	69
Middle	59.9	28.9	0.9	0.9	9.4	100.0	144
Fourth	58.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	177
Highest	87.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	143
Total	63.7	24.7	1.0	0.2	10.4	100.0	545

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Sikkim, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	94.6	78.8	81.5	(89.5)	*	*	81.7
Blood pressure measured	95.8	81.7	83.8	(98.4)	*	*	84.3
Urine sample taken	94.6	74.2	77.2	(98.4)	*	*	78.0
Blood sample taken	94.0	69.3	73.9	(90.5)	*	*	73.9
Abdomen examined	97.6	85.3	87.6	(98.4)	*	*	87.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	63.1	41.2	44.7	(55.4)	*	*	45.2
Convulsions	54.8	34.3	37.2	(42.6)	*	*	38.1
Prolonged labour	58.3	42.2	44.7	(53.7)	*	*	45.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.3	70.3	72.8	(84.9)	*	*	73.2
Number of women	91	398	430	33	9	16	489

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	70.9	52.7	81.8	3.9	89.1	35.3	1.6	82
20-34	72.2	60.4	81.8	1.7	86.5	39.8	2.4	434
35-49	(38.2)	(36.4)	(69.1)	(4.4)	(77.9)	(32.0)	(1.8)	29
Birth order								
1	81.6	68.1	94.1	0.3	93.4	49.9	0.8	202
2-3	69.8	58.0	74.2	4.2	83.5	33.9	2.6	243
4+	47.8	37.1	71.9	1.3	79.5	27.9	4.4	100
Residence								
Urban	94.1	85.2	89.9	1.8	95.9	60.4	3.6	91
Rural	65.3	52.4	79.4	2.3	84.5	34.4	2.0	454
Education								
No education	54.7	41.3	73.8	1.7	78.4	27.4	2.8	157
<5 years complete	65.2	57.2	77.7	5.6	81.8	26.4	3.5	89
5-9 years complete	72.7	57.7	83.0	1.9	88.9	42.7	1.3	204
10 or more years complete	94.8	86.4	92.5	0.6	98.6	60.4	2.3	95
Religion								
Hindu	72.9	60.9	83.3	2.6	86.9	40.9	2.6	318
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.4	50.2	80.2	1.2	86.5	37.7	2.0	154
Other	60.3	56.3	73.9	3.1	85.9	26.6	0.0	59
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.2	76.6	96.2	1.1	90.9	53.0	2.7	49
Scheduled tribe	64.1	46.4	78.6	0.3	83.6	30.5	1.7	186
Other backward class	72.2	62.7	80.6	3.7	87.2	41.5	2.2	225
Other	72.7	59.4	79.3	3.1	88.0	41.0	3.4	85
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Second	51.9	37.5	75.7	2.7	82.2	36.0	1.9	69
Middle	57.7	51.4	77.6	3.6	82.1	25.5	4.5	144
Fourth	70.0	50.6	78.5	1.8	83.2	33.2	1.0	177
Highest	95.4	88.0	90.8	1.3	96.5	62.4	1.9	143
Total	70.1	57.9	81.1	2.2	86.4	38.7	2.3	545

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	27.2	209	40.6	52.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	57
20-34	35.4	577	46.1	40.6	3.8	9.5	100.0	204
35-49	(24.4)	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Residence								
Urban	58.9	130	46.5	40.1	4.9	8.5	100.0	77
Rural	27.9	695	43.6	44.3	3.4	8.7	100.0	194
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	(0.0)	56	nc	nc	na	na	0.0	0
1-3	16.0	181	*	*	na	na	100.0	29
4+	58.8	306	54.2	45.8	na	na	100.0	180
Education								
No education	19.4	242	(37.8)	(46.1)	(5.5)	(10.6)	100.0	47
<5 years complete	24.0	149	(43.0)	(38.8)	(7.3)	(10.9)	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	31.1	308	39.1	49.7	1.1	10.1	100.0	96
10 or more years complete	73.2	125	54.0	36.4	4.4	5.3	100.0	92
Religion								
Hindu	33.1	503	49.2	36.6	5.1	9.2	100.0	167
Muslim	(25.4)	21	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.6	217	37.8	52.8	0.7	8.6	100.0	73
Other	30.5	84	(39.2)	(55.7)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	47.2	66	(41.6)	(46.5)	(5.9)	(5.9)	100.0	31
Scheduled tribe	28.5	263	39.6	48.9	2.4	9.1	100.0	75
Other backward class	35.2	353	49.3	42.2	2.3	6.1	100.0	124
Other	28.0	143	40.4	32.5	9.2	17.9	100.0	40
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	18	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Second	17.9	112	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Middle	18.6	230	(42.6)	(51.3)	(3.0)	(3.0)	100.0	43
Fourth	31.0	264	32.6	57.5	2.2	7.7	100.0	82
Highest	62.1	201	52.1	32.6	5.7	9.6	100.0	125
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	42.0	340	43.4	49.9	1.3	5.4	100.0	143
1 child	34.5	240	41.3	37.8	4.8	16.1	100.0	83
0 sons	37.8	117	(40.3)	(42.6)	(2.9)	(14.2)	100.0	44
1 son	31.4	122	(42.4)	(32.3)	(7.0)	(18.3)	100.0	39
2 children	24.4	124	(58.6)	(27.5)	(6.1)	(7.8)	100.0	30
0 sons	(33.7)	32	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
1 or more sons	21.2	92	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
3 children	14.0	59	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
0 sons	*	10	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	(11.6)	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
4+ children	10.2	61	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
0 sons	*	4	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0	0
1 or more sons	10.9	57	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Total	32.8	825	44.4	43.1	3.8	8.6	100.0	270

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	85.3	40.4	47.2
Public sector	77.2	38.6	44.5
Private sector	8.1	1.8	2.7
At home	14.7	59.2	52.5
Own home	14.2	56.1	49.8
Parents' home	0.5	2.9	2.5
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	79.7	34.4	41.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.1	12.3	11.5
Other health personnel	1.0	0.9	0.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.0	3.9	3.5
Friends/relatives	11.2	48.0	42.4
No one	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	87.8	47.6	53.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	24.9	10.1	12.3
Number of births	106	593	699
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	*	14.6	14.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	95.5	95.3
Either of the above	*	96.5	96.2
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	43.7	42.4
Number of births delivered at home	12	259	271
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	83.4	46.1	52.4
Less than 4 hours	68.0	28.4	35.0
4-23 hours	11.2	6.3	7.1
1-2 days	3.6	2.6	2.7
3-41 days	0.6	8.9	7.5
Don't know/missing/other response	5.9	4.0	4.3
No postnatal check-up	10.7	49.9	43.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	78.1	37.2	44.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	5.3	7.7	7.3
Other health personnel	0.0	0.6	0.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.6	0.5
Missing	5.9	4.0	4.3
No postnatal check-up	10.7	49.9	43.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	91	454	545

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

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	45.2	52.7	137	55.6	44.5	82
20-34	48.5	55.2	529	53.6	46.3	434
35-49	(33.7)	(33.7)	33	(25.0)	(25.0)	29
Birth order						
1	66.5	73.7	277	65.3	59.5	202
2-3	41.9	49.1	302	51.8	43.0	243
4+	16.1	19.1	121	27.7	19.9	100
Antenatal care visits²						
None	(12.5)	(17.1)	56	(19.4)	(12.5)	56
1-3	26.0	37.5	181	34.3	23.5	181
4+	70.8	74.4	306	68.9	63.2	306
Residence						
Urban	85.3	87.8	106	83.4	82.8	91
Rural	40.4	47.6	593	46.1	37.2	454
Education						
No education	25.3	31.7	211	28.8	18.9	157
<5 years complete	30.5	44.4	124	43.2	38.2	89
5-9 years complete	54.8	60.3	259	60.4	50.2	204
10 or more years complete	91.6	92.1	106	82.6	82.6	95
Religion						
Hindu	47.3	53.4	423	53.9	45.3	318
Muslim	*	*	17	*	*	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	46.8	52.6	190	49.2	43.8	154
Other	46.2	57.6	69	51.0	42.2	59
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	66.5	66.5	55	70.2	67.5	49
Scheduled tribe	42.4	50.1	228	48.7	40.0	186
Other backward class	47.8	55.1	302	52.7	42.9	225
Other	46.0	51.2	115	49.2	47.7	85
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	14	*	*	12
Second	15.4	19.7	93	34.1	20.8	69
Middle	30.2	39.4	203	35.8	23.2	144
Fourth	47.4	55.0	229	50.0	44.1	177
Highest	88.5	92.0	160	81.3	80.0	143
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.6	311	86.5	86.5	253
Private health facility	na	*	19	*	*	19
Home	na	12.4	367	17.8	2.7	271
Other	na	*	3	*	*	3
Total	47.2	53.7	699	52.4	44.9	545

Note: Total includes births with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2, Sikkim

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	99.0	(97.3)
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	96.1	(78.4)
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	86.3	(64.9)
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	87.6	(58.1)
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	92.4	(58.1)
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.0	68.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	65.0	39.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	51.6	26.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	43.1	28.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	50.2	32.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.4	71.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	69.4	44.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	56.5	30.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	49.0	31.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	55.8	35.1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

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

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(94.9)	92.5	92.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(82.1)	63.8	66.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(43.6)	33.8	35.4
Convulsion	(48.7)	37.5	39.4
Prolonged labour	(46.2)	41.3	42.1
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication	(48.7)	43.8	44.6
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	(82.1)	42.5	49.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(76.9)	58.8	61.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(82.1)	71.3	73.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	(59.0)	45.0	47.4
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	21	103	125
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	(63.0)	64.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(67.4)	69.4
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	(76.1)	77.5
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	(67.4)	68.5
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	4	59	63

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	95.5	93.7	89.9	87.3	64.9	91.8	89.9	84.4	84.7	72.8	4.5	65.7	70
Female	96.2	96.2	92.5	81.2	61.9	96.2	92.5	86.8	81.5	66.4	1.9	53.6	69
Birth order													
1	100.0	100.0	97.5	94.0	72.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	89.4	80.8	0.0	73.7	52
2-3	93.0	90.9	86.8	78.6	62.5	86.8	82.7	76.5	79.8	67.5	7.0	54.3	63
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence													
Urban	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(95.1)	(75.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(87.8)	(85.4)	(2.4)	(75.6)	22
Rural	95.6	94.4	90.0	82.2	61.1	93.3	90.0	83.3	82.2	66.7	3.3	56.7	117
Mother's education													
No education	(91.2)	(88.3)	(85.4)	(70.8)	(53.3)	(85.4)	(82.5)	(73.7)	(72.5)	(52.1)	(8.8)	(49.1)	45
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	(98.9)	(98.9)	(91.0)	(87.2)	(61.7)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(91.0)	(84.6)	(75.5)	(1.1)	(63.4)	49
10 or more years complete	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.8)	(89.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.7)	(82.4)	(0.0)	(75.8)	21
Religion													
Hindu	96.7	95.0	91.7	83.4	66.7	95.0	91.7	86.7	83.0	66.4	1.7	61.7	78
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.4)	(88.7)	(72.7)	(93.4)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(85.4)	(84.0)	(6.6)	(67.4)	39
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Scheduled tribe	(97.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(89.2)	(64.3)	(94.6)	(89.2)	(86.5)	(88.1)	(77.3)	(2.7)	(55.8)	48
Other backward class	95.9	95.9	89.8	80.8	69.4	95.9	95.9	85.7	82.8	65.6	2.0	63.1	64
Other	(92.4)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(81.7)	(46.9)	(87.0)	(81.7)	(81.7)	(71.9)	(61.1)	(7.6)	(58.9)	24
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Middle	(96.9)	(96.9)	(87.8)	(78.6)	(55.9)	(93.9)	(87.8)	(75.5)	(84.7)	(60.2)	(3.1)	(49.7)	42
Fourth	(92.0)	(92.0)	(89.3)	(82.8)	(67.2)	(92.0)	(92.0)	(89.3)	(75.9)	(69.4)	(5.4)	(62.9)	49
Highest	(98.0)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(78.7)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(80.6)	(80.6)	(2.0)	(81.4)	27
Total	95.9	94.9	91.2	84.3	63.4	94.0	91.2	85.6	83.1	69.6	3.2	59.7	139
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	76.5	75.7	71.7	62.5	8.2	79.8	75.7	63.5	58.9	47.4	17.6	47.0	146

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

² BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five with symptoms of ARI								
	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever					
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	2.6	15.3	70	*	*	2	*	*	11
6-11	5.5	19.8	71	*	*	4	*	*	14
12-23	6.0	25.8	139	*	*	8	(48.3)	(3.6)	36
24-35	8.2	24.0	127	*	*	10	(45.4)	(0.0)	31
36-47	4.6	17.8	141	*	*	7	*	*	25
48-59	2.0	15.4	127	*	*	3	*	*	20
Sex									
Male	4.9	21.4	340	*	*	17	60.8	1.8	73
Female	5.0	18.9	335	*	*	17	40.9	4.1	63
Residence									
Urban	1.0	18.3	103	*	*	1	(54.3)	(0.0)	19
Rural	5.7	20.5	572	(44.0)	(20.0)	33	51.1	3.3	117
Mother's education									
No education	5.6	18.8	209	*	*	12	(38.7)	(3.3)	39
<5 years complete	8.1	23.0	112	*	*	9	*	*	26
5-9 years complete	4.9	21.2	249	*	*	12	(62.8)	(4.9)	53
10 or more years complete	0.5	17.3	105	*	*	1	*	*	18
Religion									
Hindu	5.3	21.5	410	*	*	22	51.8	2.9	88
Muslim	*	*	17	nc	nc	0	*	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.3	15.7	182	*	*	8	(51.3)	(0.0)	28
Other	5.9	25.3	66	*	*	4	*	*	17
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.9	22.4	53	*	*	3	*	*	12
Scheduled tribe	3.5	14.4	220	*	*	8	(46.2)	(0.0)	32
Other backward class	6.9	24.3	292	*	*	20	56.6	5.5	71
Other	2.9	19.6	110	*	*	3	*	*	22
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	14	*	*	1	*	*	3
Second	5.9	21.7	89	*	*	5	*	*	19
Middle	7.9	20.9	197	*	*	16	(36.1)	(3.2)	41
Fourth	4.2	23.6	219	*	*	9	(63.1)	(2.5)	52
Highest	1.5	13.6	156	*	*	2	(69.9)	(0.0)	21
Total	5.0	20.1	675	(45.8)	(21.0)	34	51.6	2.9	136

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments					Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/herbal/other	Missing	No treatment		
Age in months														
<6	23.5	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
6-11	28.9	71	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
12-23	21.6	139	(28.9)	(40.8)	(55.6)	(61.7)	(76.5)	(16.6)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(23.5)	(23.5)	30
24-35	16.9	127	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
36-47	9.1	141	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
48-59	7.8	127	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Sex														
Male	16.4	340	38.5	29.6	47.1	38.5	64.0	9.3	14.6	0.0	12.6	22.0	22.0	56
Female	16.6	335	(28.3)	(25.3)	(48.3)	(49.3)	(66.7)	(9.9)	(17.0)	(2.3)	(7.0)	(26.3)	(26.3)	56
Residence														
Urban	12.0	103	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Rural	17.3	572	31.6	27.6	46.1	43.4	63.2	9.2	14.5	1.3	10.5	25.0	25.0	99
Mother's education														
No education	15.6	209	(24.0)	(20.0)	(36.0)	(28.0)	(48.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(36.0)	(36.0)	33
<5 years complete	16.6	112	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
5-9 years complete	17.2	249	(47.6)	(34.7)	(62.8)	(53.7)	(76.2)	(13.4)	(20.8)	(3.0)	(6.1)	(14.7)	(14.7)	43
10 or more years complete	16.5	105	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Religion														
Hindu	17.8	410	31.1	28.6	47.2	42.5	65.5	9.6	13.6	1.8	8.9	23.9	23.9	73
Muslim	12.2	182	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.1	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Other	18.9	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	18.9	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	10.9	220	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Other backward class	20.9	292	37.2	40.8	32.1	47.0	74.5	7.3	16.3	2.1	11.5	14.9	14.9	61
Other	14.7	110	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Wealth index														
Lowest	*	14	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Second	19.7	89	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Middle	20.5	197	(35.5)	(29.0)	(41.9)	(51.6)	(64.5)	(6.5)	(16.1)	(3.2)	(6.5)	(29.0)	(29.0)	40
Fourth	16.4	219	(34.0)	(32.5)	(61.5)	(35.5)	(68.1)	(12.3)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(21.1)	(21.1)	36
Highest	11.2	156	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Total	16.5	675	33.4	33.2	47.7	43.9	65.3	9.6	15.8	1.2	9.8	24.2	24.2	111

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to sex and mother's education, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Never gave food	Percentage given increased fluids and feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual						Some-what less	Much less	None
Sex																
Male	38.5 (49.3)	38.5 (34.3)	15.0 (7.0)	4.7 (0.0)	3.3 (9.4)	100.0	10.3 (18.7)	55.8 (57.3)	14.6 (18.3)	8.0 (0.0)	2.3 (2.3)	8.9 (3.3)	100.0	30.5 (49.3)	52.7 (66.7)	56
Female						100.0							100.0			56
Mother's education																
No education	(28.0)	(48.0)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	100.0	(8.0)	(68.0)	(12.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	100.0	(28.0)	(48.0)	33
<5 years complete	* (53.7)	* (31.1)	* (9.1)	* (0.0)	* (6.1)	100.0	* (21.3)	* (44.6)	* (20.8)	* (3.0)	* (0.0)	* (10.4)	100.0	* (47.6)	* (67.1)	19
5-9 years complete						100.0							100.0			43
10 or more years complete	* (43.9)	* (36.4)	* (11.0)	* (2.3)	* (6.3)	100.0	* (14.5)	* (56.6)	* (16.5)	* (4.0)	* (2.3)	* (6.1)	100.0	* (39.9)	* (59.7)	17
Total						100.0							100.0			111

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown: based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	87.2	456	(85.6)	40
20-24	91.3	390	92.7	167
25-34	92.5	663	90.5	273
35-49	84.8	618	86.1	66
Residence				
Urban	94.8	453	97.6	91
Rural	87.3	1,674	88.8	454
Education				
No education	77.1	567	88.2	157
<5 years complete	86.2	308	86.8	89
5-9 years complete	93.2	772	90.8	204
10 or more years complete	97.8	479	95.9	95
Religion				
Hindu	89.9	1,255	89.8	318
Muslim	(88.7)	30	*	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	86.8	636	91.2	154
Other	89.3	206	89.0	59
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	89.9	177	81.4	49
Scheduled tribe	86.5	761	90.9	186
Other backward class	91.3	886	92.0	225
Other	87.3	303	89.5	85
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	26	*	12
Second	78.2	173	86.7	69
Middle	85.7	445	87.9	144
Fourth	88.1	680	90.6	177
Highest	94.2	803	95.1	143
Total	88.9	2,127	90.3	545

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of mothers who received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	76.3	141	53.6	52.4	30.2	21.7	108	na	na	24.6	108	*	27
12-23	77.1	139	42.4	41.2	23.0	23.0	107	na	na	30.3	107	(56.0)	33
24-35	75.7	127	55.2	53.9	29.8	20.3	96	na	na	38.4	96	(45.8)	37
36-47	78.0	141	37.2	37.2	20.1	15.4	110	11.2	110	23.0	110	*	25
48-59	80.4	127	35.6	35.6	21.6	16.5	102	14.0	102	17.8	102	*	18
60-71	77.9	154	28.2	27.1	13.0	9.8	120	8.7	120	na	na	na	na
0-35	76.4	408	50.3	49.0	27.6	21.7	311	na	na	30.9	311	52.0	96
36-71	78.7	422	33.5	33.1	18.0	13.7	332	11.1	332	na	na	na	na
Sex													
Male	78.9	416	40.7	40.3	19.8	17.0	328	9.9	176	23.5	263	(62.0)	62
Female	76.2	413	42.5	41.3	25.6	18.2	315	12.5	156	29.9	260	52.5	78
Residence													
Urban	29.6	120	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	36	(2.9)	18	5.4	30	*	2
Rural	85.7	709	43.7	42.8	24.0	18.6	607	11.6	313	28.0	493	56.6	138
Mother's education													
No education	80.2	274	45.5	44.9	22.5	17.8	220	19.1	125	31.6	168	(63.3)	53
<5 years complete	81.9	132	43.1	43.1	22.9	24.1	108	(8.0)	49	29.1	91	*	27
5-9 years complete	83.1	303	43.9	42.8	25.8	17.6	252	7.1	128	25.8	206	(48.8)	53
10 or more years complete	52.6	120	16.5	14.4	10.3	6.2	63	(0.0)	30	11.3	58	*	7
Religion													
Hindu	76.2	492	42.1	41.1	23.6	17.0	375	10.9	195	27.3	313	52.9	86
Muslim	(62.0)	20	*	*	*	*	12	*	6	*	12	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.6	231	45.2	44.6	23.3	19.9	196	14.4	99	28.5	151	(60.6)	43
Other	70.1	86	35.3	35.3	19.3	17.2	61	(4.2)	31	(23.2)	47	*	11

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	74.5	59 (36.0)	(36.0)	(14.7)	(17.7)	44	(19.5)	23	(22.2)	40	*	9	
Scheduled tribe	78.5	290 45.4	44.9	26.3	21.7	227	14.5	126	26.4	170	(61.0)	45	
Other backward class	80.4	351 43.9	42.5	24.9	14.8	282	8.4	140	30.5	235	54.5	72	
Other	69.3	130 27.5	27.5	10.1	15.9	90	(6.0)	44	18.2	79	*	14	
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	22 *	*	*	*	16	*	9	*	10	*	7	
Second	90.4	112 47.4	47.4	28.2	24.4	101	(9.8)	53	27.0	82	*	22	
Middle	86.3	236 51.0	51.0	30.6	21.0	204	15.9	98	31.4	170	(70.7)	53	
Fourth	80.7	271 41.4	39.1	20.8	16.1	219	11.0	112	30.4	177	(60.2)	54	
Highest	55.2	187 12.6	12.6	5.0	5.0	103	2.2	59	4.6	84	*	4	
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	18.5	228 (28.4)	(28.4)	(9.2)	(9.2)	42	*	22	(16.1)	34	*	6	
6 or more years ago	100.0	601 42.5	41.7	23.6	18.2	601	10.1	310	27.4	489	56.3	134	
Total	77.6	829 41.6	40.8	22.7	17.6	643	11.1	332	26.7	523	56.7	140	

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	36	90.9	9.1	1.5	0.0	36
Rural	72.6	25.9	12.0	12.4	607	73.2	26.2	9.9	10.5	606
Mother's education										
No education	71.6	26.6	8.9	8.9	220	71.3	28.1	7.7	7.1	220
<5 years complete	66.3	33.7	16.9	15.6	108	72.3	27.7	13.2	13.2	108
5-9 years complete	74.0	24.5	13.4	15.0	252	73.4	25.6	9.9	11.9	251
10 or more years complete	95.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	63	90.1	9.9	7.0	6.2	63
Religion										
Hindu	76.2	22.7	9.0	9.7	375	77.0	22.7	7.5	8.0	373
Muslim	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	70.1	27.9	14.0	15.3	196	72.1	27.3	11.3	12.0	196
Other	67.8	30.1	19.3	15.0	61	58.3	39.6	17.2	17.2	61
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(73.5)	(23.5)	(14.7)	(14.7)	44	(66.9)	(33.1)	(4.2)	(8.8)	44
Scheduled tribe	74.3	23.5	11.4	13.2	227	75.4	24.0	11.4	12.0	227
Other backward class	73.2	26.3	10.6	9.7	282	72.6	26.9	9.7	9.2	282
Other	76.2	22.3	11.6	13.0	90	79.4	19.1	5.9	7.4	88
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	16
Second	78.2	20.5	6.4	6.4	101	79.5	20.5	6.4	10.3	101
Middle	63.7	35.1	15.3	17.9	204	65.6	33.8	8.9	10.2	204
Fourth	76.2	22.6	10.7	10.1	219	74.1	25.3	12.6	11.4	217
Highest	88.1	10.6	7.6	5.0	103	87.1	11.6	6.8	6.3	103
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	(78.5)	(21.5)	(3.1)	(9.2)	42	(86.4)	(13.6)	(1.3)	(0.0)	42
6 or more years ago	73.7	24.8	11.9	11.9	601	73.3	26.1	10.0	10.6	599
Total	74.0	24.6	11.3	11.7	643	74.2	25.2	9.4	9.9	642

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	(15.0)	(20.3)	(-0.2)	(9.1)	(20.3)	(18.7)	(-0.2)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(11.2)	(-0.4)	34
6-11	5.2	13.9	-0.1	3.1	10.5	9.6	-0.0	2.2	3.1	0.0	-0.1	59
12-23	17.2	36.6	-1.3	3.1	14.6	9.5	-0.2	3.3	21.6	1.2	-0.8	110
24-35	19.4	41.3	-1.7	4.9	9.8	4.6	-0.2	6.5	20.7	0.0	-1.1	111
36-47	18.4	46.9	-1.8	1.5	6.7	6.2	-0.1	4.0	17.8	0.0	-1.1	119
48-59	23.9	46.0	-2.0	2.1	4.6	9.0	-0.1	4.3	28.7	1.6	-1.2	115
Sex												
Male	19.2	40.6	-1.6	3.1	9.9	6.7	-0.1	4.7	19.2	1.1	-1.0	283
Female	16.5	35.9	-1.3	3.4	9.5	10.0	-0.1	5.1	20.1	1.4	-0.8	264
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	15.5	34.1	-1.3	2.1	6.9	7.9	-0.1	4.8	16.6	1.3	-0.8	201
<24	22.1	40.2	-1.5	8.3	9.2	10.4	-0.2	4.0	23.0	0.0	-1.0	59
24-47	17.6	38.6	-1.6	3.2	13.2	6.5	-0.2	5.6	23.2	1.9	-1.0	164
48+	14.3	42.3	-1.4	3.3	11.1	9.2	-0.1	5.9	19.7	0.0	-0.9	95
Birth order²												
1	15.3	33.8	-1.3	2.1	6.9	7.9	-0.1	4.8	16.5	1.3	-0.8	200
2-3	16.9	34.4	-1.5	4.0	11.9	9.0	-0.2	5.4	21.0	0.8	-1.0	228
4-5	19.4	52.5	-1.5	5.6	11.2	3.9	-0.2	4.8	21.1	2.0	-1.0	65
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Residence												
Urban	17.2	32.5	-1.2	7.9	15.2	8.6	-0.4	7.9	21.2	0.7	-1.0	82
Rural	18.0	39.3	-1.5	2.5	8.7	8.2	-0.1	4.4	19.4	1.4	-0.9	465
Size at birth²												
Very small	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Small	18.1	49.3	-1.7	3.4	15.1	0.0	-0.5	5.7	24.2	0.0	-1.3	54
Average or larger	16.4	36.3	-1.4	3.1	9.1	9.2	-0.1	4.9	19.2	1.2	-0.9	451
Mother's education⁴												
No education	18.3	41.8	-1.5	4.0	13.1	7.9	-0.2	7.4	27.0	2.2	-1.0	175
<5 years complete	22.7	46.6	-1.6	0.7	10.9	6.1	-0.2	2.2	18.5	0.0	-1.0	83
5-9 years complete	15.3	37.7	-1.5	3.2	5.7	9.6	-0.0	4.4	15.9	0.9	-0.9	194
10 or more years complete	11.3	18.8	-0.8	4.7	12.5	6.8	-0.1	4.7	13.4	1.6	-0.6	77
Religion												
Hindu	16.5	37.8	-1.4	3.1	10.6	7.4	-0.2	5.7	21.8	1.7	-1.0	330
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.3	43.5	-1.7	3.5	8.7	8.3	-0.1	3.9	19.5	0.0	-0.9	144
Other	10.1	27.7	-1.0	1.8	4.5	12.2	-0.1	0.9	5.9	2.1	-0.5	61
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(17.5)	(39.2)	(-1.4)	(2.6)	(10.1)	(4.8)	(-0.4)	(0.0)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	49
Scheduled tribe	24.6	45.2	-1.7	1.0	5.0	9.1	-0.3	2.7	18.0	1.4	-0.8	181
Other backward class	11.7	33.0	-1.3	4.0	12.6	7.7	-0.3	7.2	18.5	1.3	-0.9	233
Other	20.8	37.7	-1.4	6.6	11.4	10.0	-0.3	6.1	16.5	1.5	-1.0	86
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	16.7	37.7	-1.4	3.4	9.9	8.0	-0.1	5.2	20.0	1.1	-0.9	519
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	16.1	46.7	-1.7	5.5	13.5	8.1	-0.4	9.8	26.5	0.0	-1.2	63
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	15.8	34.8	-1.3	3.1	9.3	7.4	-0.1	4.7	19.2	1.3	-0.9	390
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	22.1	46.2	-1.6	2.8	10.4	10.4	-0.1	3.9	19.1	0.8	-0.9	65
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	17.0	37.7	-1.4	3.6	10.3	7.7	-0.2	5.6	20.9	1.2	-0.9	481
Living with one or neither parent	24.7	42.5	-1.7	0.8	5.5	12.3	-0.3	0.0	10.4	1.9	-0.7	66
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Second	18.9	45.4	-1.3	1.9	5.7	5.7	-0.1	1.9	22.7	1.9	-0.8	67
Middle	22.1	42.9	-1.6	1.8	11.4	9.2	-0.1	4.5	19.3	0.0	-1.0	164
Fourth	13.1	37.6	-1.4	4.8	8.9	9.8	-0.1	4.2	16.0	2.4	-0.9	179
Highest	18.7	28.3	-1.4	4.2	10.8	6.0	-0.2	8.6	23.8	0.0	-1.0	124
Total	17.9	38.3	-1.4	3.3	9.7	8.3	-0.1	4.9	19.7	1.3	-0.9	548
Children age 0-35 months born to ever-married interviewed women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.4	31.8	-1.1	4.6	12.8	9.1	-0.2	5.7	17.3	1.7	-0.7	302
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	16.7	35.7	-1.4	2.7	6.5	5.4	-0.1	3.9	15.5	1.6	-0.9	362

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children with missing information on size at birth, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	97.5	106	40.0	40.0	81.2	20.0	89
Rural	98.2	593	43.2	43.5	89.9	10.7	449
Sex							
Male	98.6	350	42.0	42.0	87.8	12.1	269
Female	97.7	349	43.3	43.8	89.0	12.4	269
Mother's education							
No education	98.3	211	46.5	47.4	89.8	10.1	153
<5 years complete	97.0	124	42.8	42.8	91.6	8.4	87
5-9 years complete	97.8	259	41.7	41.7	87.8	14.1	202
10 or more years complete	100.0	106	38.2	38.2	84.6	15.4	95
Religion							
Hindu	98.5	423	44.1	44.5	88.0	13.9	314
Muslim	*	17	*	*	*	*	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.1	190	40.8	40.8	90.5	8.4	152
Other	96.2	69	46.7	46.7	92.3	7.7	58
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.0	55	(37.3)	(37.3)	(84.4)	(12.9)	49
Scheduled tribe	97.8	228	47.5	48.2	93.5	6.3	183
Other backward class	98.7	302	41.0	41.0	87.3	14.5	224
Other	96.8	115	39.6	39.6	82.6	19.1	83
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	97.7	376	37.7	38.1	82.5	16.9	304
Dai (TBA)	*	24	*	*	*	*	19
Other/no one	99.0	299	48.6	48.6	96.3	6.6	215
Place of delivery							
Health facility	97.8	330	36.5	37.0	82.7	17.2	269
At home	98.4	367	49.3	49.3	94.6	6.9	266
Other	*	3	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	14	*	*	*	*	12
Second	97.2	93	43.3	43.3	94.1	9.8	66
Middle	98.5	203	51.7	51.7	95.5	5.4	143
Fourth	97.8	229	40.6	41.4	88.8	11.2	175
Highest	98.5	160	34.6	34.6	78.1	21.8	141
Total	98.1	699	42.7	42.9	88.4	12.3	538

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Sikkim, 2005-06

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*	12
2-3	(0.0)	(49.6)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(26.6)	100.0	36	(8.4)	38
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20	*	20
6-8	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(6.6)	(3.3)	(85.4)	100.0	39	(17.9)	39
9-11	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	32	(13.2)	32
12-17	6.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	85.7	100.0	67	12.7	71
18-23	7.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	87.9	100.0	63	18.8	69
24-35	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	100.0	99	8.9	127
<4	(0.0)	(49.1)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(25.3)	100.0	48	(6.3)	50
<6	0.0	37.2	19.4	0.0	10.7	32.7	100.0	69	7.1	70
6-9	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(4.7)	(2.4)	(89.6)	100.0	55	(19.5)	55
12-23	7.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	86.8	100.0	130	15.7	139

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹					Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	(47.7)	(64.2)	(39.7)	39	(100.0)	(47.7)	(64.2)	(39.7)	39
9-11	na	na	na	na	(75.3)	(61.4)	(49.9)	32	(100.0)	(75.3)	(61.4)	(49.9)	32
12-17	na	na	na	na	66.1	64.6	46.0	63	100.0	66.4	62.3	44.9	67
18-23	na	na	na	na	86.9	71.9	65.2	58	100.0	87.1	66.2	60.0	63
Sex													
Male	(28.0)	*	3.5	203	69.6	68.4	54.3	96	100.0	69.6	66.6	53.2	101
Female	(28.4)	*	2.5	221	70.6	64.0	48.0	96	100.0	71.6	60.8	45.6	101
Residence													
Urban	*	*	*	57	80.0	52.0	46.0	27	100.0	79.2	49.1	43.4	29
Rural	(29.8)	*	(3.1)	367	68.5	68.5	52.0	165	100.0	69.2	66.2	50.4	173
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	0.8	118	(61.4)	(62.7)	(44.8)	58	(100.0)	(62.2)	(61.3)	(43.8)	59
<5 years complete	*	*	2.3	82	(69.0)	(65.0)	(43.6)	33	(100.0)	(70.6)	(61.6)	(41.3)	35
5-9 years complete	*	*	2.1	159	73.2	72.4	58.1	77	100.0	71.9	69.5	55.8	80
10 or more years complete	*	*	4.8	64	(82.7)	(56.6)	(54.4)	24	(100.0)	(84.7)	(54.9)	(52.9)	28
Religion													
Hindu	(27.6)	*	(4.2)	248	70.6	64.6	51.9	111	100.0	70.5	62.5	50.4	117
Muslim	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	124	(76.3)	(69.2)	(54.1)	52	100.0	(76.8)	(67.8)	(53.0)	53
Other	*	*	*	41	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	*	26

Continued...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	31	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	9
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	142	69.3	76.4	52.5	65	100.0	70.3	73.7	50.6	68
Other backward class	(27.1)	*	*	184	76.9	67.1	57.5	87	100.0	77.5	66.6	57.3	89
Other	*	*	*	67	(52.9)	(45.4)	(30.3)	33	(100.0)	(51.9)	(41.5)	(27.6)	36
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	7
Second	*	(0.8)	(0.8)	57	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	22
Middle	*	0.8	0.8	127	69.2	72.5	51.6	63	100.0	69.8	71.0	50.6	64
Fourth	*	2.5	4.8	142	65.4	65.4	53.2	69	100.0	65.1	62.5	50.9	72
Highest	*	0.5	4.7	88	(76.6)	(51.9)	(41.0)	34	100.0	77.4	50.3	40.5	37
Total	28.1	(0.7)	3.1	423	70.1	66.2	51.1	192	100.0	70.6	63.7	49.4	202

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese, or yogurt, or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; timed, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	27.2	45.8	1.9	74.9	67
12-23	31.9	34.0	0.4	66.3	122
24-35	29.1	25.3	1.1	55.5	111
36-47	32.3	26.6	0.0	58.9	128
48-59	23.2	23.0	1.0	47.2	122
Sex					
Male	26.7	31.4	0.4	58.5	292
Female	31.4	27.4	1.2	60.1	258
Birth order¹					
1	25.7	33.0	0.0	58.7	198
2-3	30.3	25.9	0.2	56.5	228
4-5	32.9	28.4	2.0	63.2	65
6+	*	*	*	*	25
Residence					
Urban	33.1	31.3	0.6	65.0	89
Rural	28.1	29.2	0.8	58.1	462
Mother's education²					
No education	30.2	29.9	0.7	60.8	179
<5 years complete	30.8	28.3	0.7	59.8	80
5-9 years complete	30.2	30.2	0.0	60.4	191
10 or more years complete	22.6	27.5	0.0	50.1	81
Religion					
Hindu	24.8	33.2	0.4	58.4	335
Muslim	*	*	*	*	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.1	26.1	1.3	58.5	141
Other	38.8	20.5	2.1	61.5	59
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(24.1)	(33.2)	(2.8)	(60.1)	46
Scheduled tribe	32.1	26.7	1.1	59.9	171
Other backward class	26.3	29.3	0.0	55.6	242
Other	32.1	33.7	1.4	67.3	91
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	28.7	29.5	0.4	58.5	516
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	14
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	20
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.1	30.1	0.4	59.6	483
Living with one or neither parent	27.2	25.6	3.8	56.6	67
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	27.0	23.6	0.3	50.9	207
Mildly anaemic	33.7	27.2	0.0	60.9	196
Moderately/severely anaemic	23.2	44.4	1.1	68.8	113
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	10
Second	24.0	31.2	3.6	58.8	71
Middle	29.4	30.9	0.0	60.4	157
Fourth	28.0	31.1	0.3	59.4	183
Highest	31.6	25.1	1.0	57.6	129
Total	28.9	29.5	0.8	59.2	550
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.9	33.4	0.6	64.0	287
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	28.4	40.7	7.5	76.5	272

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Total includes children with missing information on mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 5.3. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴
Age in months												
6-8	(24.5)	(3.3)	39	na	na	(13.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	39	(59.0)	39	(59.0)
9-11	(67.8)	(13.9)	32	na	na	(35.9)	(1.7)	(5.8)	32	(57.6)	32	(57.6)
12-17	55.4	17.0	67	30.8	71	30.8	14.9	7.1	71	75.3	71	75.3
18-23	75.0	22.6	63	20.7	69	20.7	6.2	13.9	69	70.8	69	70.8
24-35	84.8	38.4	99	22.5	127	22.5	12.8	30.3	127	77.1	127	77.1
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	8.2	40.8	141	76.0	141	76.0
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	10.7	39.8	127	75.0	127	75.0
Sex												
Male	65.4	22.0	153	28.8	133	20.3	10.3	25.6	310	72.4	310	72.4
Female	67.6	24.3	148	19.7	133	18.0	9.3	28.2	295	74.2	295	74.2
Birth order												
1	64.2	28.0	111	29.4	98	20.9	11.6	28.2	232	74.3	232	74.3
2-3	65.3	18.6	134	25.4	118	20.3	10.3	30.4	265	77.5	265	77.5
4-5	(73.4)	(19.3)	43	(15.3)	38	15.8	4.9	17.5	79	56.0	79	56.0
6+	*	*	13	*	13	(4.5)	(4.5)	(10.8)	29	(73.1)	29	(73.1)
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	64.8	20.9	249	24.2	184	23.9	7.2	15.5	278	70.3	278	70.3
Not breastfeeding	74.7	33.6	52	24.3	82	15.2	12.1	36.8	326	75.7	326	75.7
Residence												
Urban	58.8	21.2	46	37.8	40	24.9	15.8	38.4	95	96.6	95	96.6
Rural	67.9	23.5	255	21.8	226	18.1	8.7	24.7	510	68.9	510	68.9

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children		
Mother's education												
No education	68.2 (71.9)	23.8 (18.5)	89	23.6 (17.1)	82	17.9	28.4	190	64.6	190		
<5 years complete	65.1	21.2	115	23.1	49	18.4	23.2	100	65.3	100		
5-9 years complete	61.0	31.2	48	36.0	93	16.8	26.7	221	73.0	221		
10 or more years complete					43	28.0	28.3	94	100.0	94		
Religion												
Hindu	64.9	21.2	176	25.1	153	19.3	26.7	367	72.8	367		
Muslim	*	*	8	*	7	*	*	16	*	16		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.7 (66.7)	28.5 (22.5)	80	22.3 (24.4)	79	21.5	24.8	159	73.8	159		
Other			36		28	14.5	27.6	63	69.3	63		
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	*	15	*	12	(15.9)	(35.3)	41	(90.6)	41		
Scheduled tribe	72.2	26.5	98	22.9	87	17.6	22.7	193	70.4	193		
Other backward class	70.1	23.6	137	23.2 (35.9)	122	18.9	27.0	268	71.2	268		
Other	48.1	9.5	50		45	24.2	31.3	102	77.1	102		
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	8	*	5	*	*	13	*	13		
Second	(75.4)	(28.7)	32	(15.1)	34	16.7	15.0	78	46.5	78		
Middle	70.0	23.6	90	21.0	82	19.7	24.2	180	63.0	180		
Fourth	66.1	19.3	107	24.6	89	17.1	27.9	196	80.1	196		
Highest	55.7	28.9	64	36.3	56	24.6	36.4	138	96.0	138		
Total	66.5	23.1	301	24.2	266	19.2	26.9	605	73.2	605		

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	0.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	386
Rural	3.6	23.1	73.3	100.0	1,513
Religion of household head					
Hindu	2.7	18.8	78.6	100.0	1,097
Muslim	(0.0)	(4.6)	(95.4)	100.0	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	17.7	78.7	100.0	572
Other	2.6	25.1	72.3	100.0	195
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	3.1	14.5	82.4	100.0	166
Scheduled tribe	4.1	20.2	75.7	100.0	686
Other backward class	2.6	18.8	78.6	100.0	787
Other	0.5	18.1	81.4	100.0	260
Wealth index					
Lowest	(17.9)	(64.3)	(17.9)	100.0	36
Second	5.3	49.1	45.7	100.0	193
Middle	6.3	33.2	60.5	100.0	407
Fourth	1.7	14.7	83.6	100.0	598
Highest	0.4	2.6	97.0	100.0	667
Total	2.9	18.8	78.3	100.0	1,899
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	3.1	17.6	79.3	100.0	1,295

Note: Only 0.1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Sikkim, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	64.1	16.1	14.9	4.8	100.0	2,127
Pulses or beans	66.9	23.2	9.2	0.7	100.0	2,127
Dark green leafy vegetables	74.3	19.9	5.5	0.2	100.0	2,127
Fruits	13.0	34.7	50.8	1.5	100.0	2,127
Eggs	5.4	33.9	41.0	19.7	100.0	2,127
Fish	1.5	25.5	53.1	19.9	100.0	2,127
Chicken/meat	5.2	36.5	43.2	15.1	100.0	2,127
Fish or chicken/meat	6.0	38.7	41.4	13.9	100.0	2,127
MEN						
Milk or curd	43.2	23.2	29.9	3.6	100.0	760
Pulses or beans	73.7	18.5	7.3	0.4	100.0	760
Dark green leafy vegetables	77.8	17.5	4.6	0.1	100.0	760
Fruits	12.1	34.6	51.9	1.4	100.0	760
Eggs	6.7	31.5	50.5	11.2	100.0	760
Fish	1.7	13.8	69.5	14.9	100.0	760
Chicken/meat	6.5	35.7	48.5	9.2	100.0	760
Fish or chicken/meat	7.7	37.2	46.8	8.3	100.0	760

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									Number of men
	Women ¹				Number of women	Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)		<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	18.4	5.5	5.1	0.3	428	29.2	6.8	2.9	0.9	145
20-29	11.1	2.6	8.9	1.0	686	9.4	2.3	7.0	0.4	292
30-39	6.6	1.3	26.4	5.5	535	9.9	3.5	19.7	1.0	178
40-49	9.3	4.6	24.2	6.6	332	2.4	0.4	22.5	3.3	128
Marital status										
Never married	14.3	4.1	7.1	0.6	656	19.1	4.2	4.4	0.8	310
Currently married	9.8	2.8	19.5	4.1	1,242	7.3	2.6	17.2	1.5	412
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6.8	2.2	20.1	4.8	84	*	*	*	*	22
Residence										
Urban	9.7	3.6	19.9	4.4	429	8.8	3.4	17.3	1.4	162
Rural	11.6	3.1	14.2	2.6	1,553	13.1	3.1	10.4	1.1	581
Education										
No education	13.3	3.9	16.0	3.2	530	8.7	4.3	14.1	0.0	85
<5 years complete	12.3	1.3	14.6	3.1	283	18.2	4.0	7.1	2.2	143
5-9 years complete	10.2	3.8	15.1	3.0	711	13.1	3.9	8.9	1.0	303
10 or more years complete	9.5	2.6	15.6	2.6	458	8.2	1.1	18.6	1.1	213
Religion										
Hindu	12.1	3.7	15.0	2.9	1,160	15.4	4.0	11.0	1.2	444
Muslim	(25.3)	(14.6)	(19.4)	(4.8)	27	(25.3)	(14.3)	(13.2)	(0.0)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.8	1.7	15.1	2.8	603	5.8	0.9	13.4	1.5	206
Other	10.9	3.6	18.1	4.1	192	7.9	2.1	13.1	0.0	77
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.8	2.6	18.3	5.3	164	22.8	6.3	11.7	3.0	62
Scheduled tribe	9.6	1.6	13.6	2.6	706	6.9	1.6	10.8	0.9	273
Other backward class	11.5	3.5	14.8	3.2	830	11.6	2.4	13.6	1.4	314
Other	14.8	6.8	19.8	2.1	282	22.3	8.3	10.2	0.0	96
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	12
Second	13.5	4.4	11.4	1.8	149	(21.6)	(8.6)	(4.3)	(2.2)	60
Middle	14.9	4.3	10.3	1.0	403	8.3	1.4	7.4	0.0	175
Fourth	11.0	2.5	13.6	2.2	640	12.6	2.6	8.9	1.6	235
Highest	8.7	3.1	20.7	5.0	765	12.7	3.8	19.0	1.3	262
Total	11.2	3.2	15.4	3.0	1,982	12.2	3.2	11.9	1.2	744

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	47.8	15.3	1.0	64.1	443	13.4	19.6	1.8	34.8	144
20-29	43.4	17.5	1.4	62.4	748	10.5	11.1	0.6	22.2	285
30-39	37.9	13.6	1.8	53.3	545	10.2	7.8	0.7	18.7	173
40-49	38.3	18.9	3.1	60.3	327	13.8	12.2	3.1	29.0	126
Marital status										
Never married	46.7	15.7	1.0	63.4	649	11.9	15.8	1.3	29.0	302
Currently married	40.1	16.8	1.9	58.7	1,337	11.5	9.4	1.1	22.0	405
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	39.0	12.2	3.4	54.5	77	*	*	*	*	21
Maternity status										
Pregnant	22.6	36.9	2.6	62.1	98	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	45.8	16.8	2.6	65.2	322	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	42.5	14.9	1.5	58.9	1,642	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	41.1	11.2	1.1	53.3	440	15.3	6.8	0.3	22.4	162
Rural	42.4	17.6	1.8	61.9	1,623	10.5	13.7	1.6	25.8	566
Education										
No education	40.6	18.9	2.4	61.8	549	12.3	13.0	4.6	30.0	84
<5 years complete	43.2	16.9	2.5	62.6	303	9.6	17.3	1.8	28.8	140
5-9 years complete	44.6	15.0	1.4	61.1	747	11.1	13.5	0.4	25.0	298
10 or more years complete	39.1	14.7	0.7	54.6	464	13.3	6.3	0.9	20.5	206
Religion										
Hindu	41.6	17.4	2.1	61.1	1,208	11.5	11.1	1.6	24.2	438
Muslim	(38.6)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(54.8)	29	(9.9)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(27.5)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.3	15.9	1.0	60.2	625	11.1	11.7	0.0	22.8	196
Other	41.7	10.7	1.3	53.7	200	13.6	18.2	3.4	35.2	77
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	46.4	14.6	0.8	61.8	167	19.2	15.3	3.0	37.5	62
Scheduled tribe	41.7	15.9	1.1	58.6	732	12.3	15.0	0.5	27.8	260
Other backward class	41.8	16.0	2.2	60.0	868	10.8	9.5	2.1	22.3	313
Other	41.6	18.8	2.1	62.5	295	7.2	11.1	0.0	18.3	94
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	12
Second	36.8	19.6	3.1	59.6	166	(4.4)	(19.9)	(4.4)	(28.7)	59
Middle	41.3	18.2	2.1	61.7	428	10.9	12.8	0.0	23.7	171
Fourth	44.6	16.9	1.7	63.2	664	13.8	13.2	0.6	27.5	232
Highest	41.4	14.0	1.2	56.5	780	11.6	9.0	1.2	21.9	254
Total	42.1	16.2	1.7	60.0	2,063	11.6	12.2	1.3	25.0	728
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	40.0	16.5	2.0	58.5	1,414	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	37.3	21.4	2.4	61.1	982	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	82.6	87.4	60.3	72.8	70.5	77.5	25.5	25.6	66.6	67.2	845	287
15-19	83.6	85.7	58.3	73.3	70.2	77.0	26.4	24.4	66.7	67.1	456	149
20-24	81.4	89.3	62.7	72.2	70.8	78.0	24.3	26.9	66.6	67.3	390	138
25-29	82.8	95.6	61.9	79.2	75.3	89.2	22.4	29.4	71.5	73.7	381	159
30-39	77.6	91.1	56.3	72.7	69.3	85.1	22.0	28.5	62.9	69.9	560	181
40-49	63.7	81.6	41.5	56.4	55.5	76.3	14.5	20.1	51.9	63.3	341	133
Residence												
Urban	89.0	96.4	65.2	80.7	78.5	89.5	38.3	39.0	77.4	76.1	453	168
Rural	75.4	86.9	54.2	68.6	66.0	79.3	17.9	22.5	60.6	66.4	1,674	592
Education												
No education	50.3	60.5	28.2	40.9	40.0	49.8	3.1	2.5	38.8	36.9	567	87
<5 years complete	69.3	81.1	44.8	52.4	57.1	74.5	9.4	8.2	49.5	56.1	308	145
5-9 years complete	89.4	93.5	65.3	78.4	80.7	82.4	24.5	23.6	74.0	68.7	772	311
10 or more years complete	99.2	99.4	83.4	85.9	90.5	97.8	49.5	51.4	87.7	89.4	479	216
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	87.4	92.1	67.0	75.6	77.8	85.8	28.9	31.7	72.9	72.7	1,553	586
No	53.5	78.5	28.1	56.3	43.8	67.0	4.3	7.2	40.6	54.5	574	173
Marital status												
Never married	85.8	89.3	61.8	74.9	74.2	81.1	27.8	29.6	71.9	69.6	669	318
Currently married	75.1	90.1	55.0	69.4	66.5	82.7	19.8	24.2	60.9	68.4	1,374	420
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	70.6	*	39.2	*	59.1	*	18.1	*	56.3	*	84	22
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	81.6	na	65.1	na	72.4	na	23.7	na	61.5	na	299
1-2	na	94.1	na	74.5	na	85.9	na	24.8	na	73.8	na	119
3-4	na	95.2	na	83.9	na	81.9	na	23.5	na	69.0	na	92
5+	na	93.1	na	72.2	na	90.2	na	30.3	na	74.1	na	250

Continued...

Table S8 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	78.4 (51.1)	88.1 (100.0)	56.4 (35.5)	69.8 (83.5)	68.9 (40.8)	81.3 (90.1)	22.0 (5.3)	27.1 (24.2)	64.3 (42.6)	68.3 (67.1)	1,255 30	453 17
Muslim	77.6	89.2	57.1	75.4	67.6	84.1	25.2	24.8	62.7	69.6	636	213
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.9	91.7	58.6	65.8	73.9	73.9	17.1	24.4	71.2	67.2	206	78
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	73.1	83.8	49.8	63.3	66.0	78.9	22.0	27.0	62.9	67.4	177	63
Scheduled tribe	77.3	87.2	54.1	73.9	66.5	80.5	23.0	24.5	61.9	66.7	761	280
Other backward class	83.9	90.3	62.6	70.1	74.7	82.5	22.6	27.7	69.4	69.0	886	317
Other	67.2	93.1	48.9	72.5	57.8	82.9	19.5	25.2	55.5	72.9	303	99
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Second	49.4	66.0	24.3	49.4	34.4	55.6	5.3	10.4	38.1	51.5	173	62
Middle	67.5	84.8	42.6	65.4	57.7	74.4	8.9	12.2	52.6	60.0	445	179
Fourth	79.9	93.0	58.0	72.8	70.4	83.3	18.8	24.6	63.1	70.2	680	237
Highest	90.5	96.0	71.4	81.4	81.7	93.2	36.8	41.6	78.2	79.1	803	269
Total	78.3	89.0	56.5	71.2	68.6	81.5	22.2	26.1	64.2	68.5	2,127	760

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS
Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		
Age										
15-24	63.8	70.6	72.0	64.5	698	78.6	77.2	70.9	32.7	251
15-19	63.7	70.7	69.6	63.1	381	75.5	75.8	71.9	32.8	128
20-24	64.0	70.5	74.9	66.3	317	81.9	78.6	70.0	32.6	123
25-29	69.0	62.9	65.3	69.7	315	80.0	72.6	78.6	40.5	152
30-39	69.3	67.6	67.8	69.2	434	60.4	59.1	81.2	32.0	165
40-49	64.0	53.0	57.6	68.0	217	60.5	57.9	74.8	32.0	108
Residence										
Urban	68.0	82.2	82.6	58.0	403	83.7	77.6	71.4	42.2	162
Rural	65.7	60.9	63.0	70.1	1,262	70.1	65.8	77.1	30.7	514
Education										
No education	58.2	38.7	43.0	75.3	285	35.5	28.9	83.6	16.4	53
<5 years complete	67.0	49.6	50.7	74.3	214	58.4	53.2	84.7	25.0	118
5-9 years complete	66.0	69.0	68.7	67.4	690	73.8	70.8	74.1	31.5	291
10 or more years complete	71.0	85.7	88.9	58.8	476	90.2	84.0	71.2	44.8	215
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	67.8	70.7	73.6	65.8	1,358	78.2	75.1	72.8	35.6	540
No	59.4	45.6	41.8	73.2	307	54.3	43.0	87.5	24.8	136
Marital status										
Never married	64.8	71.9	74.2	61.2	574	79.5	76.5	72.1	35.8	284
Currently married	67.3	63.7	64.9	70.1	1,031	69.1	62.6	79.2	32.1	378
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	62.6	51.7	54.8	74.4	60	*	*	*	*	14
Religion										
Hindu	66.7	67.1	70.0	67.3	983	74.8	71.6	72.3	33.2	399
Muslim	*	*	*	*	16	(51.6)	(58.2)	(83.5)	(22.0)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.1	64.8	67.3	63.8	494	78.8	69.4	80.7	37.2	190
Other	69.2	64.2	56.1	76.1	173	55.7	52.3	80.1	27.4	71
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	74.3	71.3	67.6	67.7	129	72.7	64.3	72.1	30.8	53
Scheduled tribe	63.3	62.5	66.5	65.7	588	74.5	69.2	77.6	35.2	244
Other backward class	68.7	67.7	67.4	70.6	744	74.1	70.4	75.0	32.3	287
Other	60.9	67.2	73.0	58.6	204	68.3	64.1	75.3	33.9	92
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	4
Second	53.2	41.6	38.6	74.2	86	(48.4)	(44.0)	(87.4)	(25.1)	41
Middle	59.2	50.0	50.3	76.0	301	63.1	59.3	81.0	30.5	152
Fourth	68.9	58.5	61.3	68.7	543	73.8	67.1	75.4	29.7	221
Highest	69.2	81.6	83.4	61.5	726	83.5	79.4	70.8	40.2	258
Total	66.2	66.1	67.7	67.2	1,665	73.3	68.6	75.8	33.4	676

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.2	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.1
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.6	14.7	0.0	11.2	0.1	12.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.2	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	256	97	1,042	357	1,297	454
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	(50.0)	nc	(48.4)	*	48.8
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	2	14	0	40	2	54
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	281	121	1,181	425	1,463	546
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.7	na	0.4	na	0.5
Number of men	na	168	na	592	na	760
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.6	4.1	2.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	28.7	30.8	19.3	13.8	21.3	17.5
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6
Number of respondents	453	168	1,674	592	2,127	760
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	99.6	100.0	96.8	92.1	97.6	95.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	130	52	324	81	454	133

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Knowledge and Behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	40.1	37.8	21.2	22.3	25.5	25.6
Percentage who know a condom source	74.1	84.7	47.4	76.0	53.4	77.8
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	25.3	36.9	38.5	41.1	35.5	40.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.1	3.6	6.2	1.1	5.0	1.7
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.1	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	26.4	35.1	25.8	19.4	25.9	22.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.4
Number of respondents age 15-24	190	61	656	226	845	287
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	98.9	(100.0)	96.9	(91.2)	97.4	94.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	50	21	169	44	219	65
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	10.1	(39.0)	3.1	18.1	4.2	22.1
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	48	23	252	93	300	116
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	3.5	(0.0)	1.1	(0.0)	1.5	0.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	3.5	(57.7)	0.0	(44.9)	0.6	47.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	46	14	242	63	288	78
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	nc	*	*	(38.7)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	2	8	0	28	2	37
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	97.8	70.0	100.0	72.5	99.4	72.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.1	15.0	0.0	14.8	0.3	14.8
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	145	55	403	183	548	239

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Sikkim, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls				Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys									
	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls			Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys												
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years or older		16 years or older	Don't know/missing	Total										
WOMEN																		
Moral values	99.3	2,127	66.6	21.5	9.5	1.8	0.6	100.0	2,113	99.4	2,127	66.0	21.5	9.7	2.0	0.8	100.0	2,113
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	62.4	2,127	5.0	38.8	45.2	10.2	0.8	100.0	1,328	79.0	2,127	7.1	41.4	41.2	8.6	1.7	100.0	1,680
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	86.2	2,127	0.8	40.2	51.7	7.0	0.3	100.0	1,834	53.9	2,127	1.9	26.8	54.0	15.9	1.5	100.0	1,146
Sex and sexual behaviour	59.2	2,127	0.2	11.5	53.4	34.6	0.2	100.0	1,258	56.7	2,127	0.6	10.4	52.3	36.0	0.7	100.0	1,206
Contraception	65.5	2,127	0.7	7.2	47.1	44.4	0.7	100.0	1,393	58.3	2,127	0.7	7.1	44.8	45.9	1.5	100.0	1,240
HIV/AIDS	82.5	2,127	1.5	24.0	45.4	28.1	1.0	100.0	1,754	82.1	2,127	2.3	25.3	42.0	29.5	0.8	100.0	1,746
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	60.5	2,127	0.1	6.8	40.5	51.6	1.0	100.0	1,287	58.9	2,127	0.6	6.4	39.3	52.1	1.5	100.0	1,253
MEN																		
Moral values	99.8	760	80.7	14.2	3.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	758	99.8	760	81.7	14.9	2.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	758
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	69.5	760	20.9	36.9	32.7	6.5	3.0	100.0	528	75.6	760	21.4	35.9	33.5	6.7	2.5	100.0	574
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	75.1	760	1.6	39.5	47.3	9.0	2.6	100.0	571	65.1	760	2.9	27.1	52.5	14.0	3.5	100.0	495
Sex and sexual behaviour	74.3	760	2.5	14.5	48.0	33.4	1.7	100.0	565	73.6	760	3.2	14.1	44.7	36.2	1.8	100.0	559
Contraception	77.2	760	1.3	11.3	44.3	40.5	2.7	100.0	587	73.5	760	2.3	9.0	45.9	40.3	2.4	100.0	558
HIV/AIDS	92.7	760	3.9	28.9	46.2	18.4	2.7	100.0	704	93.0	760	4.9	30.1	43.2	19.0	2.8	100.0	707
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	79.8	760	1.3	16.9	45.6	32.5	3.6	100.0	606	82.3	760	1.6	16.1	45.6	33.8	2.9	100.0	625

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	272	272	400
15-59	675	675	1,128
60+	1,923	1,923	85
Sex			
Women	356	356	764
Men	897	897	849
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	3,226	3,226	34
Other fuel	586	586	1,578
Total	641	641	1,612
RURAL			
Age			
<15	289	289	2,204
15-59	765	704	4,154
60+	680	680	561
Sex			
Women	571	533	3,344
Men	640	605	3,575
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	766	713	4,815
Other fuel	242	242	2,104
Total	607	570	6,919
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	286	286	2,604
15-59	746	698	5,282
60+	844	844	646
Sex			
Women	531	500	4,107
Men	690	661	4,424
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	783	731	4,849
Other fuel	389	389	3,681
Total	613	583	8,531

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on type of cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Report that TB				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that			Number of men who have heard of TB		
		Number of women	is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured			Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured		Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	
Age													
15-19	93.6	456	69.4	64.8	82.8	13.1	427	91.8	71.2	67.0	87.9	11.3	137
20-34	92.1	1,053	72.1	70.1	88.7	11.1	970	96.1	72.4	74.7	92.2	5.3	379
35-49	89.9	618	72.0	74.4	87.5	11.5	556	94.4	78.0	76.4	92.8	9.0	204
Residence													
Urban	96.0	453	81.8	81.0	95.8	7.9	435	99.3	80.5	71.0	94.4	6.6	167
Rural	90.7	1,674	68.6	67.1	84.6	12.7	1,518	93.4	71.7	74.5	90.7	7.7	553
Education													
No education	80.1	567	55.9	64.0	77.3	12.8	454	85.2	63.6	68.1	84.2	7.4	74
<5 years complete	88.9	308	61.1	62.2	77.7	17.6	274	89.0	63.5	65.1	84.3	9.0	129
5-9 years complete	96.5	772	75.2	68.9	89.6	10.0	745	96.9	72.2	73.3	93.1	7.8	301
10 or more years complete	100.0	479	86.4	82.6	97.8	9.6	479	99.4	85.8	81.5	96.1	6.0	215
Religion													
Hindu	92.0	1,255	70.3	70.4	87.3	11.0	1,154	94.6	74.1	72.4	89.2	8.3	428
Muslim	(68.5)	30	(75.7)	(74.6)	(85.0)	(11.4)	21	(100.0)	(68.1)	(70.4)	(86.8)	(6.6)	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.9	636	71.1	70.2	87.5	13.5	578	93.3	75.6	79.0	94.9	6.0	198
Other	96.6	206	79.2	68.8	84.5	10.0	199	98.3	68.1	67.9	96.6	6.5	76
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	91.7	177	74.0	71.4	87.6	10.6	162	90.9	63.8	72.9	94.5	7.8	57
Scheduled tribe	90.5	761	68.7	70.2	87.0	12.1	688	94.5	74.4	75.1	92.3	6.5	265
Other backward class	94.4	886	74.7	69.9	87.3	10.0	837	94.3	77.2	74.6	90.8	7.5	299
Other	87.5	303	67.1	70.5	86.1	16.0	266	99.4	67.5	67.7	89.7	9.7	99
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	26	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	9
Second	77.5	173	43.6	49.2	68.0	16.5	134	87.6	(54.1)	(61.1)	(80.1)	(11.8)	55
Middle	86.6	445	61.0	65.0	78.8	13.5	386	92.1	66.7	68.8	90.6	3.9	165
Fourth	93.0	680	70.5	66.3	87.0	11.9	632	94.3	71.7	72.5	91.5	11.8	224
Highest	97.3	803	82.5	79.9	95.0	9.4	781	99.3	83.4	79.4	95.1	4.9	267
Total	91.8	2,127	71.5	70.2	87.1	11.6	1,953	94.8	73.8	73.7	91.5	7.5	720

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	118	2,401	2,067	456	866	5,197	2,599	149
20-34	575	4,065	720	1,053	467	1,777	982	395
35-49	2,925	9,027	2,663	618	4,523	2,904	599	216
Residence								
Urban	1,429	1,786	1,071	453	2,295	984	0	168
Rural	1,088	6,061	1,709	1,674	1,528	3,275	1,528	592
Education								
No education	1,242	9,272	688	567	0	9,499	0	87
<5 years complete	422	6,329	2,532	308	0	5,332	889	145
5-9 years complete	1,290	3,311	2,231	772	1,955	1,601	2,078	311
10 or more years complete	1,330	2,481	946	479	3,157	0	598	216
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	12
Second	751	12,759	1,501	173	0	8,285	2,071	62
Middle	0	8,182	1,753	445	1,443	5,052	722	179
Fourth	1,419	3,411	2,104	680	544	1,633	2,177	237
Highest	1,711	3,304	1,091	803	3,351	1,093	480	269
Total	1,160	5,150	1,574	2,127	1,698	2,769	1,191	760

* Number not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Sikkim, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	4.3	5.7	5.4	45.2	29.9	33.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	5.1	16.5	14.1	34.4	39.3	38.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Does not use tobacco	91.0	78.6	81.3	34.4	39.3	38.2
Drinks alcohol	17.3	19.7	19.1	45.2	45.4	45.4
Number of respondents	453	1,674	2,127	168	592	760
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
1-4	(72.2)	46.6	50.9	55.1	41.6	45.6
5-9	(16.7)	35.6	32.4	28.3	24.8	25.9
10 or more	(11.1)	17.8	16.7	16.7	32.1	27.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	19	95	114	76	177	253
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	4.1	11.1	9.7	13.8	13.9	13.9
About once a week	12.4	30.4	27.0	31.2	37.0	35.7
Less than once a week	83.4	58.5	63.3	55.1	49.0	50.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	78	329	407	76	269	345

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Sikkim, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	83.4	94.0	(96.4)	99.3	97.4	94.7	83.3	91.8
Government/municipal hospital	82.7	73.6	(60.7)	71.7	73.1	73.8	80.2	75.4
Government dispensary	0.1	8.2	(25.0)	13.2	9.9	7.2	1.0	6.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	9.4	(7.1)	11.9	11.5	10.0	1.5	7.5
Sub-centre	0.0	2.2	(3.6)	2.6	2.2	3.0	0.0	1.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public medical sector	0.6	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Private medical sector	16.2	6.0	(3.6)	0.7	2.5	5.3	16.5	8.1
Private hospital	9.3	3.5	(0.0)	0.0	1.9	3.3	9.3	4.7
Private doctor/clinic	6.8	2.1	(0.0)	0.7	0.6	1.4	6.8	3.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1	(3.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	14.2	5.2	(0.0)	0.7	0.3	3.6	16.5	7.0
Number of households	386	1,516	36	193	409	598	667	1,902
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	7.9	27.4	nc	*	*	*	19.0	19.4
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	7.9	8.1	nc	*	*	*	9.2	8.0
Community health insurance programme	1.0	1.6	nc	*	*	*	1.7	1.4
Other health insurance through employer	15.8	9.7	nc	*	*	*	14.8	12.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	50.5	35.5	nc	*	*	*	42.6	41.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	17.8	19.4	nc	*	*	*	14.4	18.7
Other	1.0	3.2	nc	*	*	*	1.7	2.3
Number of households	55	79	0	1	1	21	110	134

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Sikkim, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	23.9	75	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	18
20-24	20.6	219	(56.9)	(2.9)	(11.5)	(28.7)	100.0	(60.3)	(39.7)	100.0	45
25-29	32.3	297	64.2	6.0	2.7	27.1	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	96
30-34	39.4	254	64.4	7.8	7.8	20.0	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	100
35-39	34.9	245	66.8	12.8	10.7	9.8	100.0	30.5	69.5	100.0	85
40-44	35.7	162	60.0	9.9	6.7	23.4	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	58
45-49	32.8	120	(52.3)	(17.9)	(6.6)	(23.2)	100.0	(53.0)	(47.0)	100.0	39
Total	32.2	1,374	60.3	9.0	7.6	23.0	100.0	44.1	55.9	100.0	442
MEN											
15-19	*	3	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	(95.4)	40	(55.6)	(17.1)	(3.4)	(23.9)	100.0	(51.3)	(48.7)	100.0	38
25-29	98.1	95	67.6	26.9	2.8	2.8	100.0	36.0	64.0	100.0	93
30-34	100.0	85	69.9	18.0	3.0	9.1	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	85
35-39	100.0	79	57.3	34.5	0.0	8.2	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	79
40-44	98.2	71	73.3	19.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	31.4	68.6	100.0	70
45-49	(100.0)	47	(72.7)	(19.1)	(2.7)	(5.5)	100.0	(30.0)	(70.0)	100.0	47
Total	98.8	420	66.1	23.9	1.9	8.1	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	415

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	*	4	80.0	74	*	4	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	91.2	94	84.8	508	23.2	92	*	24	24	21
30-39	95.9	140	82.2	496	37.1	140	(90.9)	43	(39.0)	40
40-49	97.3	68	79.5	281	25.7	68	(89.4)	35	(27.5)	35
Residence										
Urban	98.1	84	85.4	258	38.5	84	(94.9)	21	(34.2)	21
Rural	93.6	222	81.8	1,102	26.6	220	91.9	80	29.3	75
Education										
No education	88.0	76	75.3	464	17.8	76	*	12	(73.9)	12
<5 years complete	(88.4)	34	78.7	203	(18.6)	34	*	21	*	21
5-9 years complete	99.2	71	87.9	431	36.1	68	(91.2)	29	*	28
10 or more years complete	98.1	126	89.2	262	36.9	126	(98.6)	39	(43.8)	34
Religion										
Hindu	92.2	170	81.8	807	26.8	168	88.3	49	(37.3)	46
Muslim	nc	0	(59.2)	25	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.8	107	84.8	388	31.5	107	(98.6)	38	(30.0)	35
Other	(95.6)	30	84.0	141	(41.8)	30	*	14	*	14
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(90.0)	26	84.6	119	(32.9)	25	*	4	*	4
Scheduled tribe	98.0	121	83.6	459	30.5	121	(97.3)	47	(26.9)	44
Other backward class	92.7	132	84.3	582	27.2	131	(91.8)	45	(36.4)	43
Other	(95.4)	28	73.4	199	(37.4)	28	*	5	*	5
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	4	*	18	*	3	*	1	*	1
Second	*	22	73.5	132	*	22	*	12	*	11
Middle	(89.9)	51	80.0	325	(24.5)	50	*	26	*	25
Fourth	96.1	67	83.5	403	29.9	67	*	24	*	22
Highest	99.0	162	86.5	480	32.9	162	(95.1)	38	(36.8)	37
Total	94.8	307	82.5	1,359	29.9	304	92.6	102	30.4	96

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision										According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision				
	Woman and					URBAN					RURAL				
	Mainly woman	husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
Own health care	47.9	37.7	13.3	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	4.8	73.5	14.4	6.5	100.0	7.6	82.8	8.9	0.6	100.0	8.9	8.9	0.6	100.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	48.8	34.2	12.7	4.4	100.0	7.0	59.2	33.8	0.0	100.0	7.0	33.8	0.0	100.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	20.8	67.7	9.0	2.5	100.0	5.7	79.6	14.6	0.0	100.0	5.7	14.6	0.0	100.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	70.1	27.4	0.0	na	2.5	27.4	0.0	100.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	93.0	1.9	0.0	na	5.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL															
Own health care	42.9	35.1	20.5	1.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.3	69.9	19.1	3.6	100.0	9.3	84.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	9.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	40.5	36.8	18.6	3.5	100.0	10.5	66.7	22.9	0.0	100.0	10.5	22.9	0.0	100.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	20.1	62.5	15.6	1.3	100.0	9.3	81.4	8.5	0.8	100.0	9.3	8.5	0.8	100.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	79.1	14.7	0.8	na	5.4	14.7	0.8	100.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	4.3	91.9	1.9	1.9	na	4.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	100.0
TOTAL															
Own health care	43.9	35.6	19.2	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	6.0	70.6	18.2	4.2	100.0	9.0	84.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	9.0	6.8	0.1	100.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	42.0	36.3	17.5	3.7	100.0	9.8	65.1	25.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	25.1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	20.2	63.5	14.4	1.5	100.0	8.6	81.0	9.8	0.6	100.0	8.6	9.8	0.6	100.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	77.2	17.3	0.6	na	4.8	17.3	0.6	100.0	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	92.1	1.9	1.5	na	4.4	1.9	1.5	100.0	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	66.5	66.8	71.3	79.6	44.0	5.2	75	*	*	3
20-24	77.5	68.1	71.2	80.0	53.6	8.1	219	(86.1)	(3.3)	40
25-29	78.6	79.7	76.8	84.8	57.2	5.0	297	79.1	0.6	95
30-39	82.1	81.7	82.7	85.0	63.9	4.4	499	75.0	0.0	164
40-49	80.7	73.6	79.7	84.4	59.2	6.1	282	71.0	0.0	119
Residence										
Urban	85.6	78.3	82.9	88.5	67.9	5.2	259	82.2	0.6	86
Rural	78.1	76.2	77.2	82.6	56.6	5.6	1,115	74.0	0.4	333
Education										
No education	74.4	68.5	71.7	77.8	49.8	9.4	468	66.9	0.9	65
<5 years complete	72.1	69.7	76.9	79.0	50.7	6.0	207	62.3	0.0	84
5-9 years complete	82.4	82.1	80.4	86.8	62.7	3.4	436	78.0	0.9	151
10 or more years complete	89.5	87.2	87.8	92.9	74.4	1.9	263	86.9	0.0	121
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	80.5	80.0	84.3	89.3	61.8	3.8	442	76.0	0.4	415
Employed, for cash	83.5	83.3	86.3	91.3	67.8	3.7	307	75.8	0.5	373
Employed, not for cash	73.7	72.3	79.9	84.7	48.4	3.8	136	(78.1)	(0.0)	41
Not employed	79.0	75.0	75.5	81.1	57.2	6.4	931	*	*	5
Number of living children										
0	71.7	69.1	70.4	83.6	50.3	3.5	141	84.5	0.0	52
1-2	82.2	80.5	81.7	86.6	64.0	5.0	721	78.9	0.6	224
3-4	80.0	75.5	78.3	81.2	54.6	5.7	382	70.8	0.5	113
5+	71.1	66.3	68.3	75.5	50.4	10.1	130	(55.2)	(0.0)	30
Household structure²										
Nuclear	80.0	79.7	79.3	83.6	60.8	5.9	789	77.3	0.2	242
Non-nuclear	78.8	72.5	77.0	83.9	56.0	5.0	584	73.6	0.7	178
Religion										
Hindu	79.2	76.7	77.2	82.0	57.9	5.5	814	72.1	0.5	250
Muslim	(65.8)	(36.4)	(39.0)	(60.5)	(25.9)	(29.9)	25	*	*	7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	80.2	78.6	80.5	87.3	61.7	5.3	393	83.5	0.0	115
Other	81.8	77.2	85.5	87.5	61.0	1.8	142	(77.0)	(0.0)	47
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	77.8	82.3	81.6	88.9	64.6	4.4	121	(64.5)	(0.0)	37
Scheduled tribe	79.7	77.1	80.5	85.9	60.7	5.4	464	80.4	0.9	147
Other backward class	81.9	78.1	82.2	84.1	60.4	4.0	589	76.3	0.0	177
Other	73.0	67.5	59.7	74.5	45.5	11.0	199	69.3	0.9	59
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	5
Second	66.6	67.6	66.6	79.4	39.1	8.8	132	(67.0)	(0.0)	39
Middle	74.9	70.0	68.9	74.5	51.9	7.5	330	62.7	0.5	104
Fourth	83.1	78.6	83.2	86.8	60.8	3.6	407	78.0	0.0	133
Highest	84.9	82.5	85.1	89.4	68.2	4.1	483	86.4	0.0	140
Total	79.5	76.6	78.3	83.7	58.7	5.5	1,374	75.7	0.4	420

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	22.8	8.6	7.9	0.0	29.1	456
20-24	33.6	16.1	16.6	0.5	51.0	390
25-29	41.4	23.3	22.7	1.3	57.4	381
30-39	44.3	28.4	24.0	1.3	59.2	560
40-49	42.3	28.0	19.5	1.1	59.0	341
Residence						
Urban	48.3	40.0	20.0	0.7	57.5	453
Rural	33.8	15.8	17.8	0.9	49.1	1,674
Education						
No education	29.2	11.0	12.5	0.6	46.1	567
<5 years complete	31.0	7.8	12.3	0.8	45.6	308
5-9 years complete	30.8	14.4	20.6	0.6	45.8	772
10 or more years complete	59.6	51.6	25.1	1.5	68.2	479
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	69.1	37.9	23.4	2.3	57.3	666
Employed, for cash	81.0	50.1	26.7	2.4	66.0	468
Employed, not for cash	41.2	9.1	15.6	2.0	36.7	199
Not employed	22.2	13.2	15.9	0.2	48.0	1,461
Marital status						
Never married	30.4	15.0	12.5	0.2	38.6	669
Currently married	38.4	22.8	21.0	1.2	55.7	1,374
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	64.1	36.9	19.3	0.0	70.2	84
Number of living children						
0	31.3	16.7	13.6	0.3	40.6	812
1-2	44.7	29.3	23.3	1.3	61.2	771
3-4	33.9	17.3	20.2	1.2	51.9	409
5+	34.9	9.3	11.2	0.0	51.0	135
Household structure²						
Nuclear	35.6	19.3	17.9	0.8	51.1	1,150
Non-nuclear	38.4	22.8	18.7	0.9	50.7	977
Religion						
Hindu	37.1	20.8	19.2	0.7	50.1	1,255
Muslim	(9.6)	(3.5)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(40.5)	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.0	22.5	17.0	0.9	52.4	636
Other	36.0	19.4	18.6	1.3	52.6	206
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.5	20.1	18.2	0.6	54.3	177
Scheduled tribe	40.1	22.1	17.1	1.2	50.7	761
Other backward class	37.6	22.0	21.2	0.9	53.1	886
Other	29.4	15.4	12.6	0.0	43.1	303
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	26
Second	25.5	1.5	8.6	0.0	38.6	173
Middle	29.6	4.6	16.2	0.3	44.3	445
Fourth	32.1	12.7	16.8	0.6	51.9	680
Highest	48.3	41.8	23.3	1.5	56.7	803
Total	36.9	20.9	18.3	0.8	50.9	2,127

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Sikkim, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	41.3	31.6	34.6	42.2	39.2	36.0
She neglects the house or children	55.6	49.0	50.5	59.7	54.0	53.5
She argues with him	42.1	43.8	36.4	51.2	40.3	46.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.5	7.4	7.9	10.5	10.4	8.7
She doesn't cook food properly	18.4	13.4	13.2	19.7	16.8	16.0
He suspects she is unfaithful	37.0	55.4	37.5	65.4	37.2	59.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	58.9	49.5	56.4	65.3	58.2	56.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	77.2	71.4	72.2	83.0	75.7	76.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	95.6	87.3	93.3	90.0	94.9	88.5
Knows husband has sex with other women	94.2	78.3	91.7	82.8	93.4	80.2
Is tired or not in the mood	94.0	80.4	90.3	78.4	92.8	79.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	88.4	65.5	84.2	65.5	87.1	65.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	1.0	7.0	2.8	4.5	1.6	6.0
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	21.6	na	27.7	na	24.2
Refuse to give her financial support	na	13.4	na	14.6	na	13.9
Use force to have sex	na	4.6	na	4.8	na	4.7
Have sex with another woman	na	8.3	na	12.5	na	10.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.5	na	1.6	na	2.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	69.6	na	60.8	na	65.9
Number of respondents	1,458	442	669	318	2,127	760

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	75.7	86.5	84.8	61.2	56.5	456	149
20-24	74.7	82.9	86.1	74.1	61.6	390	138
25-29	78.2	76.2	88.9	64.6	66.7	381	159
30-39	74.1	65.9	89.0	68.7	71.3	560	181
40-49	76.4	71.9	86.1	58.0	72.7	341	133
Residence							
Urban	63.2	65.6	88.3	80.0	70.5	453	168
Rural	79.0	79.3	86.7	61.4	64.6	1,674	592
Education							
No education	83.5	73.0	81.8	51.9	69.6	567	87
<5 years complete	82.7	83.6	87.4	54.9	58.8	308	145
5-9 years complete	76.4	81.1	89.6	68.1	60.9	772	311
10 or more years complete	60.6	65.6	89.0	74.2	76.5	479	216
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	71.0	75.3	86.0	66.0	66.5	666	646
Employed, for cash	64.9	73.8	87.1	65.0	64.9	468	562
Employed, not for cash	85.4	85.5	83.6	72.5	76.9	199	84
Not employed	77.8	81.6	87.5	62.7	62.9	1,461	114
Marital status							
Never married	72.2	83.0	84.2	65.5	60.8	669	318
Currently married	77.2	70.5	88.3	65.5	70.6	1,374	420
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	77.2	*	89.7	*	*	84	22
Number of living children							
0	73.8	81.4	84.5	67.3	60.8	812	374
1-2	73.3	70.2	89.0	65.9	70.5	771	237
3-4	81.1	72.7	89.1	60.6	70.3	409	117
5+	83.7	(73.5)	85.3	(58.8)	(75.9)	135	31
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	74.1	71.2	87.1	66.7	68.3	1,150	378
Non-nuclear	77.5	81.2	87.0	64.2	63.6	977	382
Religion							
Hindu	74.2	77.5	87.4	68.6	64.9	1,255	453
Muslim	(82.6)	(74.7)	(90.4)	(90.1)	(70.4)	30	17
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.4	73.7	86.5	62.6	68.7	636	213
Other	78.1	76.3	86.3	49.6	63.2	206	78
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	79.7	65.7	85.6	72.1	60.4	177	63
Scheduled tribe	75.5	76.4	86.4	64.4	67.8	761	280
Other backward class	74.1	79.2	90.1	64.7	63.2	886	317
Other	78.1	72.9	80.7	66.6	72.8	303	99
Wealth index							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	26	12
Second	82.6	85.5	85.7	66.9	62.1	173	62
Middle	86.4	87.4	83.5	58.9	63.6	445	179
Fourth	78.5	74.7	88.0	62.5	62.4	680	237
Highest	65.2	67.5	88.7	72.6	71.4	803	269
Total	75.7	76.2	87.1	65.5	65.9	2,127	760

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Sikkim, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	20.3	16.9	19.3
Sexual violence ever	5.2	1.3	4.1
Physical and sexual violence ever	3.5	0.1	2.4
Physical or sexual violence ever	22.0	18.2	20.9
Number of women	1,019	433	1,452
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	61.2	0.0	45.2
Former husband	13.3	0.0	9.8
Father/step-father	10.8	43.6	19.4
Mother/step-mother	18.1	38.2	23.3
Sister/brother	11.7	37.9	18.6
Other relative	6.2	9.0	6.9
Mother-in-law	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other-in-law	0.4	0.0	0.3
Teacher	6.7	23.1	11.0
Employer	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	3.2	0.8
Number who experienced physical violence	206	73	280
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	73.2	*	66.1
Former husband	15.5	*	14.0
Current/former boyfriend	1.7	*	5.1
Other relative	1.7	*	2.7
Own friend/acquaintance	0.7	*	3.6
Teacher	1.7	*	2.1
Police	2.3	*	2.1
Stranger	3.3	*	4.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	53	6	59

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Sikkim, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	14.8	1.0	6.3	7.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.1	0.6	3.2	3.7
Slapped her	13.8	0.8	5.0	5.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.9	0.6	3.2	3.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.7	0.3	2.5	2.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.8	0.3	2.9	3.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.9
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.8	0.4	2.8	3.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.5	0.4	2.4	2.8
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.2	1.3	1.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.2	1.2	6.7	7.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.7	0.7	4.6	5.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	3.7	0.3	2.2	2.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.8	0.9	3.6	4.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	16.3	1.2	7.6	8.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.3	0.8	1.5	2.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	18.8	2.0	10.3	12.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.5	0.8	1.0	1.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.9	0.0	2.2	2.2
Number of ever-married women	1,019	984	984	984

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Sikkim, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(1.6)	(3.1)	(1.6)	(4.7)	(6.2)	57
20-24	6.5	13.0	1.7	14.1	14.7	154
25-29	9.8	14.4	5.5	16.0	19.1	208
30-39	12.6	16.6	6.3	18.9	21.4	363
40-49	11.3	16.3	4.5	16.7	20.1	236
Residence						
Urban	7.5	9.8	3.4	10.7	12.6	207
Rural	10.9	16.1	5.1	17.7	20.3	811
Education						
No education	15.7	21.7	5.4	22.0	25.9	352
<5 years complete	10.5	15.3	9.7	19.4	21.6	158
5-9 years complete	7.4	12.4	3.3	14.4	15.3	305
10 or more years complete	4.6	6.1	2.0	6.9	9.4	203
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	10.6	17.1	5.6	17.8	20.6	340
Employed, for cash	11.1	18.3	6.7	19.0	21.0	246
Employed, not for cash	9.3	14.0	2.8	14.9	19.5	95
Not employed	10.0	13.7	4.3	15.5	17.8	678
Marital status						
Currently married	9.0	13.3	4.2	14.9	17.4	951
Widowed	(7.8)	(10.7)	(8.6)	(10.7)	(12.8)	35
Divorced/separated/deserted	(46.2)	(63.6)	(16.1)	(63.6)	(64.7)	33
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	8.2	12.7	3.9	14.4	16.6	903
0-4 years	4.2	5.8	0.8	6.4	7.7	197
5-9 years	6.1	9.4	3.5	10.9	12.8	182
10+ years	10.4	16.5	5.1	18.6	21.3	524
Married more than once	25.5	24.4	11.1	24.4	31.8	48
Number of living children						
0	7.5	7.6	4.0	9.6	11.1	107
1-2	8.9	14.5	3.7	15.9	17.7	546
3-4	11.8	12.2	5.8	13.8	17.8	276
5+	16.4	33.3	8.7	34.3	37.3	89
Household structure²						
Nuclear	10.9	15.7	5.7	18.1	20.7	576
Non-nuclear	9.2	13.6	3.5	13.9	16.3	443
Religion						
Hindu	9.2	13.2	4.4	15.1	17.9	607
Muslim	(8.6)	(23.1)	(4.7)	(27.8)	(29.8)	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.6	13.7	5.5	14.3	16.0	282
Other	15.0	25.1	5.1	25.9	28.5	111
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	9.4	23.3	9.7	27.0	29.7	94
Scheduled tribe	12.1	14.3	4.9	14.9	18.1	341
Other backward class	9.3	13.6	3.5	14.7	16.8	428
Other	9.0	14.1	4.9	17.3	18.9	155
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	12
Second	22.3	25.9	8.1	25.9	31.3	98
Middle	11.8	15.2	5.1	16.0	18.7	231
Fourth	7.8	12.7	5.3	15.3	16.4	301
Highest	7.6	13.1	3.1	14.6	17.1	376
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	15.9	29.7	9.3	31.0	31.9	122
No	9.0	11.8	3.7	12.9	15.8	806
Don't know	13.2	21.8	7.9	26.5	26.9	90
Total	10.2	14.8	4.8	16.3	18.8	1,019

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Sikkim, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/ empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	13.7	17.5	5.5	19.4	22.9	180
<5 years complete	14.9	21.8	9.1	22.8	25.0	172
5-7 years complete	8.3	14.0	5.4	16.8	20.4	201
8-9 years complete	11.7	16.6	3.7	18.0	20.6	160
10-11 years complete	8.5	11.8	3.6	12.1	12.9	113
12 or more years complete	4.3	5.8	0.9	6.7	8.3	185
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.5	8.9	3.1	10.4	11.8	525
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	9
Gets drunk sometimes	10.6	14.7	3.3	16.0	19.1	370
Gets drunk often	30.7	42.6	17.3	45.0	50.2	114
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	12.0	14.8	6.6	17.3	19.4	104
Wife is same age	1.8	4.3	1.8	4.3	6.1	50
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.1	13.5	3.2	14.8	16.5	363
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.5	11.6	4.4	12.9	16.9	280
Wife 10+ years younger	12.6	17.7	5.5	20.5	22.8	154
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	11.0	15.8	4.9	16.9	19.6	556
Wife better educated	6.9	9.0	5.0	13.1	15.0	195
Both equally educated	6.2	11.4	2.9	11.4	12.4	129
Neither educated	15.5	21.1	5.6	21.8	25.8	131
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.3	7.3	1.0	7.8	8.8	663
1-2	12.4	18.4	5.8	20.8	23.9	253
3-4	44.3	48.1	25.9	52.8	65.0	74
5-6	(84.5)	(70.8)	(26.9)	(78.3)	(84.5)	28
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	12.2	18.8	8.7	22.1	27.5	49
1-2	13.7	17.5	6.0	18.5	20.6	166
3-4	7.8	12.0	3.5	13.6	16.0	736
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	8.9	15.5	3.3	16.4	17.2	249
1-2	6.7	10.3	4.9	12.0	14.6	269
3-4	12.3	17.2	6.0	19.4	21.8	322
5-6	14.9	16.8	4.8	18.0	24.3	133
7	(8.5)	(14.3)	(2.7)	(14.3)	(14.3)	46
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	*	*	*	*	*	13
1-2	12.3	15.2	4.4	15.2	18.7	109
3	9.6	14.5	4.7	16.2	18.5	896
Total	10.2	14.8	4.8	16.3	18.8	1,019

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Sikkim, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	20.5	0.6	7.4	5.4	24.4	151
In the past 12 months ¹	23.3	0.0	7.8	2.4	25.8	72
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	21.2	1.8	14.3	9.1	29.3	48
In the past 12 months ¹	(18.0)	(2.8)	(6.8)	(2.8)	(23.6)	31
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	18.6	0.5	6.7	4.9	22.2	166
In the past 12 months ¹	19.4	1.0	6.5	2.0	22.5	87
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	(30.8)	(2.6)	(20.7)	(13.2)	(42.5)	33
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	*	17

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Sikkim, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	59.1	(57.7)	(54.2)	56.6	63.5	58.4
Never sought help but told someone	10.7	(1.6)	(8.5)	10.3	7.9	9.7
Sought help	30.3	(40.7)	(37.3)	33.1	28.5	31.9
Number of women who experienced violence	244	23	36	224	79	303
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	56.4	*	*	57.6	*	57.6
Husband's family	21.3	*	*	25.9	*	19.9
Friend	37.2	*	*	29.4	*	34.4
Neighbour	17.8	*	*	19.0	*	18.1
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	*	1.2	*	0.9
Police	5.4	*	*	7.0	*	5.4
Lawyer	0.5	*	*	0.5	*	0.4
Social service organization	2.4	*	*	2.4	*	1.8
Number of women who sought help	74	10	13	74	22	97

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Sikkim, there were 60 clusters. Hence, 60 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 60 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 59 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Sikkim as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Woman years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	919	41	1530	832	1.422	0.044	837	1001
Rural	940	25	2801	3562	1.208	0.027	889	990
Total	936	22	4331	4394	1.306	0.023	892	980
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.196	0.018	1293	703	1.529	0.090	0.161	0.232
Rural	0.381	0.017	2350	2989	1.720	0.045	0.347	0.415
Total	0.346	0.015	3643	3692	1.893	0.043	0.316	0.376
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.115	0.014	1401	762	1.323	0.123	0.087	0.143
Rural	0.239	0.015	2509	3191	1.722	0.064	0.208	0.270
Total	0.215	0.013	3910	3953	1.863	0.061	0.189	0.241
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	641	234	2966	1612	1.356	0.366	172	1109
Rural	607	118	5440	6919	1.101	0.194	371	842
Total	613	105	8406	8531	1.186	0.172	402	824
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.979	0.008	710	386	1.427	0.008	0.963	0.994
Rural	0.733	0.031	1190	1513	2.411	0.042	0.671	0.795
Total	0.783	0.025	1900	1899	2.690	0.033	0.732	0.834
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.213	0.023	2127	2127	2.619	0.109	0.166	0.259
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.221	0.023	763	760	1.531	0.104	0.175	0.267
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.267	0.014	2127	2127	1.466	0.053	0.238	0.295
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.115	0.013	763	760	1.161	0.117	0.088	0.142
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.225	0.019	2127	2127	2.134	0.086	0.187	0.264
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.284	0.027	763	760	1.656	0.095	0.230	0.339
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.315	0.014	2127	2127	1.345	0.043	0.287	0.342
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.418	0.022	763	760	1.213	0.052	0.375	0.462
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.646	0.015	2127	2127	1.410	0.023	0.617	0.675
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.553	0.021	763	760	1.180	0.038	0.510	0.595
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.319	0.015	1670	1671	1.354	0.048	0.288	0.350
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.271	0.026	477	472	1.258	0.095	0.220	0.322
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.631	0.024	480	259	1.110	0.039	0.582	0.680
Rural	0.564	0.025	857	1115	1.471	0.044	0.514	0.614
Total	0.576	0.021	1337	1374	1.531	0.036	0.535	0.618
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.517	0.022	480	259	0.970	0.043	0.472	0.561
Rural	0.480	0.018	857	1115	1.048	0.037	0.444	0.515
Total	0.487	0.015	1337	1374	1.098	0.031	0.457	0.517
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.115	0.023	480	259	1.602	0.204	0.068	0.161
Rural	0.084	0.014	857	1115	1.502	0.170	0.056	0.113
Total	0.090	0.012	1337	1374	1.586	0.138	0.065	0.115

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.250	0.019	480	259	0.951	0.075	0.212	0.288
Rural	0.203	0.015	857	1115	1.123	0.076	0.172	0.234
Total	0.212	0.013	1337	1374	1.169	0.062	0.186	0.238
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.117	0.016	480	259	1.081	0.136	0.085	0.148
Rural	0.131	0.012	857	1115	1.058	0.093	0.106	0.155
Total	0.128	0.010	1337	1374	1.133	0.081	0.107	0.149
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.023	0.006	480	259	0.880	0.263	0.011	0.035
Rural	0.032	0.006	857	1115	0.956	0.181	0.020	0.043
Total	0.030	0.005	1337	1374	1.021	0.159	0.020	0.039
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.083	0.008	480	259	0.653	0.099	0.067	0.100
Rural	0.032	0.006	857	1115	1.056	0.200	0.019	0.044
Total	0.041	0.005	1337	1374	1.003	0.132	0.030	0.052
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.529	0.034	263	142	1.111	0.065	0.460	0.597
Rural	0.700	0.029	423	550	1.279	0.041	0.643	0.757
Total	0.665	0.025	686	692	1.359	0.037	0.616	0.714
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.748	0.015	480	259	0.736	0.020	0.719	0.777
Rural	0.828	0.012	857	1115	0.925	0.014	0.805	0.852
Total	0.813	0.010	1337	1374	0.963	0.013	0.793	0.834
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.713	0.028	157	86	0.775	0.039	0.657	0.769
Rural	0.713	0.027	258	333	0.973	0.038	0.658	0.768
Total	0.713	0.023	415	420	1.015	0.032	0.668	0.758
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.087	0.007	1337	1374	0.930	0.082	0.073	0.102
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.160	0.016	415	420	0.901	0.101	0.128	0.193
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	1.842	0.023	2125	2124	1.474	0.013	1.796	1.889
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.072	0.031	756	752	1.189	0.015	2.009	2.135
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.994	0.006	169	91	1.023	0.006	0.982	1.000
Rural	0.874	0.025	349	454	1.399	0.028	0.824	0.924
Total	0.894	0.021	518	545	1.559	0.023	0.852	0.936
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.604	0.042	169	91	1.109	0.069	0.520	0.687
Rural	0.344	0.031	349	454	1.214	0.090	0.282	0.406
Total	0.387	0.027	518	545	1.287	0.071	0.333	0.442
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.878	0.044	197	106	1.653	0.050	0.791	0.965
Rural	0.476	0.033	456	593	1.260	0.069	0.410	0.542
Total	0.537	0.031	653	699	1.415	0.057	0.476	0.598
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.853	0.043	197	106	1.517	0.051	0.766	0.940
Rural	0.404	0.036	456	593	1.418	0.090	0.331	0.476
Total	0.472	0.034	653	699	1.566	0.072	0.404	0.539
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.828	0.040	169	91	1.390	0.049	0.748	0.909
Rural	0.372	0.037	349	454	1.433	0.100	0.298	0.447
Total	0.449	0.034	518	545	1.552	0.075	0.381	0.516
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.303	0.057	76	99	1.054	0.187	0.190	0.416
Total	0.332	0.052	99	111	1.122	0.156	0.228	0.435

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.316	0.067	76	99	1.235	0.213	0.182	0.450
Total	0.334	0.061	99	111	1.320	0.183	0.212	0.456
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.756	0.093	41	22	1.380	0.124	0.569	0.943
Rural	0.567	0.068	90	117	1.270	0.119	0.432	0.702
Total	0.597	0.060	131	139	1.402	0.101	0.476	0.717
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.976	0.024	41	22	1.012	0.025	0.927	1.000
Rural	0.956	0.026	90	117	1.202	0.027	0.903	1.000
Total	0.959	0.022	131	139	1.303	0.023	0.914	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.951	0.033	41	22	0.969	0.034	0.886	1.000
Rural	0.822	0.041	90	117	1.018	0.050	0.740	0.905
Total	0.843	0.035	131	139	1.124	0.042	0.772	0.914
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.976	0.024	41	22	1.012	0.025	0.927	1.000
Rural	0.833	0.043	90	117	1.097	0.052	0.747	0.920
Total	0.856	0.037	131	139	1.223	0.043	0.782	0.930
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.878	0.050	41	22	0.974	0.057	0.778	0.978
Rural	0.822	0.044	90	117	1.083	0.053	0.734	0.910
Total	0.831	0.038	131	139	1.166	0.046	0.755	0.907
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.854	0.062	41	22	1.122	0.073	0.729	0.978
Rural	0.667	0.058	90	117	1.155	0.087	0.550	0.783
Total	0.696	0.051	131	139	1.268	0.073	0.595	0.798
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.249	0.031	177	95	0.934	0.126	0.186	0.311
Rural	0.181	0.020	392	510	0.926	0.109	0.142	0.220
Total	0.192	0.017	569	605	0.987	0.090	0.157	0.226
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.209	0.018	1452	1452	1.661	0.085	0.173	0.244
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.152	0.028	151	82	0.924	0.183	0.096	0.208
Rural	0.087	0.020	366	465	1.246	0.223	0.048	0.126
Total	0.097	0.017	517	548	1.303	0.179	0.062	0.132
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.325	0.040	151	82	1.019	0.125	0.244	0.405
Rural	0.393	0.032	366	465	1.182	0.082	0.329	0.458
Total	0.383	0.028	517	548	1.269	0.073	0.327	0.439
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.212	0.041	151	82	1.126	0.194	0.130	0.294
Rural	0.194	0.027	366	465	1.293	0.139	0.140	0.248
Total	0.197	0.024	517	548	1.369	0.121	0.149	0.244
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.097	0.015	795	429	1.439	0.156	0.067	0.127
Rural	0.116	0.012	1194	1553	1.291	0.103	0.092	0.139
Total	0.112	0.010	1989	1982	1.406	0.089	0.092	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.088	0.023	295	162	1.403	0.264	0.042	0.135
Rural	0.131	0.019	450	581	1.202	0.146	0.093	0.169
Total	0.122	0.016	745	744	1.329	0.131	0.090	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.199	0.020	795	429	1.389	0.099	0.159	0.238
Rural	0.142	0.011	1194	1553	1.137	0.081	0.119	0.164
Total	0.154	0.010	1989	1982	1.238	0.065	0.134	0.174

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.173	0.022	295	162	1.012	0.129	0.128	0.218
Rural	0.104	0.014	450	581	0.952	0.132	0.077	0.132
Total	0.119	0.012	745	744	1.013	0.101	0.095	0.143
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.890	0.023	840	453	2.162	0.026	0.844	0.937
Rural	0.754	0.024	1287	1674	1.977	0.032	0.706	0.801
Total	0.783	0.019	2127	2127	2.173	0.025	0.744	0.822
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.964	0.013	305	168	1.175	0.013	0.939	0.989
Rural	0.869	0.020	458	592	1.235	0.022	0.830	0.908
Total	0.890	0.015	763	760	1.351	0.017	0.859	0.921
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.383	0.024	840	453	1.454	0.064	0.335	0.432
Rural	0.179	0.017	1287	1674	1.610	0.096	0.144	0.213
Total	0.222	0.016	2127	2127	1.728	0.070	0.191	0.253
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.390	0.045	305	168	1.589	0.114	0.301	0.479
Rural	0.225	0.024	458	592	1.205	0.105	0.178	0.272
Total	0.261	0.020	763	760	1.286	0.078	0.220	0.302
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.286	0.161	na	1247	1.376	0.125	0.964	1.608
Rural	2.219	0.159	na	4689	1.223	0.072	1.902	2.537
Total	2.021	0.138	na	5935	1.361	0.068	1.746	2.297
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.028	0.008	na	266	1.146	0.295	0.012	0.045
Rural	0.067	0.008	na	1044	0.948	0.123	0.051	0.084
Total	0.059	0.007	na	1310	1.080	0.117	0.045	0.073
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.094	0.016	na	269	1.236	0.169	0.062	0.126
Rural	0.156	0.013	na	894	0.981	0.083	0.130	0.182
Total	0.141	0.011	na	1163	1.086	0.076	0.120	0.163
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.071	0.013	na	212	0.972	0.180	0.046	0.097
Rural	0.117	0.014	na	833	1.087	0.117	0.090	0.145
Total	0.108	0.011	na	1045	1.186	0.105	0.085	0.131
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.056	0.012	na	192	1.075	0.221	0.031	0.081
Rural	0.064	0.014	na	671	1.286	0.220	0.036	0.092
Total	0.062	0.011	na	863	1.366	0.181	0.040	0.085
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.007	0.005	na	147	0.995	0.699	0.000	0.018
Rural	0.028	0.007	na	608	0.930	0.250	0.014	0.042
Total	0.024	0.006	na	756	1.041	0.239	0.012	0.035
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	113	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.012	0.006	na	432	0.966	0.474	0.001	0.023
Total	0.010	0.005	na	545	1.099	0.474	0.000	0.019
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	206	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	254	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	19.380	5.590	666	713	1.090	0.288	8.200	30.561
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	14.291	5.299	671	717	1.214	0.371	3.693	24.890

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	33.672	7.788	666	713	1.055	0.231	18.095	49.248
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	6.675	3.035	664	712	1.115	0.455	0.606	12.745
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Total	40.122	8.154	668	716	1.013	0.203	23.814	56.431
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.533	0.029	816	440	1.675	0.055	0.474	0.592
Rural	0.619	0.024	1248	1623	1.727	0.038	0.571	0.666
Total	0.600	0.019	2064	2063	1.801	0.032	0.561	0.639
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.224	0.031	295	162	1.285	0.140	0.161	0.286
Rural	0.258	0.031	438	566	1.461	0.119	0.197	0.319
Total	0.250	0.025	733	728	1.551	0.099	0.201	0.300
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.650	0.036	163	89	0.952	0.055	0.579	0.721
Rural	0.581	0.041	363	462	1.506	0.071	0.499	0.663
Total	0.592	0.035	526	550	1.606	0.059	0.522	0.663
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								