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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# Sikkim



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

**2019-21**

**India**



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

# **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)**

**INDIA**

**2019-21**

**SIKKIM**

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# INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Sikkim was conducted in all 4 districts of the state from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2019 to 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was collected from 3,516 households, 3,271 women age 15-49 (including 506 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 469 men age 15-54.

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

# HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

## Household composition

In Sikkim, nearly three-fifths (58%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.3 members. Eighteen percent of households are headed by women, with 15 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Fifty-seven percent of households in Sikkim have household heads who are Hindu. More than one-quarter (27%) of households have Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist. Thirteen percent of households have household heads who are Christian and only 2 percent of households have household heads who are not Hindu, Christian or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Half of households in Sikkim have household heads who belong to an other backward class, 35 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, 6 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 8 percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (67%) are nuclear, and 43 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

One-fifth of Sikkim's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 990 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 962 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 9 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 79 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 13 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 8 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (97%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 84 percent of children have a birth certificate.

## Death registration

Over three-quarters of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (79 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registration by religion shows that 80 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, 68 percent among Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist. Eighty-two percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, and 71 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Sikkim, death registration is higher among males (78%) than females (72%).

## Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just over 1 percent of (1.1%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disabilities are hearing and speech (0.5% each). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.2% men compared with 1.0% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 43 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, which is higher than any other age group.

## Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (76%) of households in Sikkim live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity.

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*More than three-quarters (77%) of households in Sikkim have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.*  
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Ninety-four percent of households in Sikkim have basic drinking water service, and the same proportion (94%) of households use an improved source of drinking water, but 77 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (85%) are more likely than rural households (71%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Ninety-three percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). A large majority of households (78%) in Sikkim use a clean fuel for cooking.

## Access to toilet facility

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

In Sikkim, only 0.4 percent of all households and 0.5 percent of rural households do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. More than 99 percent of households have access to toilet facility in both urban and rural areas. Similar proportion of households access to a toilet facility among scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class household. Access to a toilet facility does not varies widely across the districts. More than 99 percent of households have access to a toilet facility in all districts of Sikkim.

## Selected household possessions

In Sikkim, 48 percent of households own a house (57% of rural households and 35% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (95%) in Sikkim have a mobile phone. Ninety-two percent of households have a bank or post office account. Eleven percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 37 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 42 percent of rural households and 13 percent of urban

households. Overall, 40 percent of all households in Sikkim own agricultural land, and 44 percent of households own farm animals.

### **Background characteristics of respondents**

Twenty-seven percent of women and 23 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 37 percent of women and 34 percent of men, are in the 25-34 age group. Fifty-nine percent of women and 60 percent men are in rural area.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 87 percent of women age 15-49 and 89 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Seven percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 34 percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 40 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Sikkim. Nearly three-fifths (58%) of men and 56 percent of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (23%) are more likely than women (20%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-five percent of men and 28 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (63% versus 50%) or widowed (2% versus 0.2%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (48% versus 33%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindu (57%), while 28 percent are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, and 13 percent are Christian.

Fifty-two percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 35 percent belong to a scheduled tribe. Five percent of women and 8 percent of men belong to a scheduled caste, while 8 percent of men and 6 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Sixty-one percent of women and 28 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Eight percent of women and 14 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 28 percent of women and 52 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

## EDUCATION

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

### Preschool attendance

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

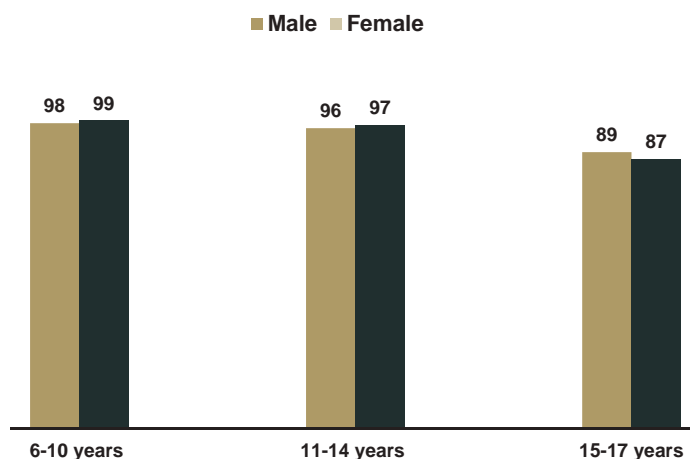
In Sikkim, 60 percent of boys and 71 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (62%) than children in non-nuclear households (69%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (66%) than household headed by Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (63%). Preschool attendance is highest among other backward class households (70%), and lower among scheduled tribe households (58%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3-5 members (66%), compared with households with 6 or more members (63%). Overall, urban households (73%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (60%). Preschool attendance is highest in East district (73%) and lowest in West district (53%).

### School attendance among children

Ninety-five percent of children age 6-17 years in Sikkim attend school (96% in urban areas and 95% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (98%) at age 6-14 years but drops sharply to 88 percent at age 15-17 years. There is slight gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 87 percent of girls compared with 89 percent of boys are attending school.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



# FERTILITY

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

## Age at first marriage

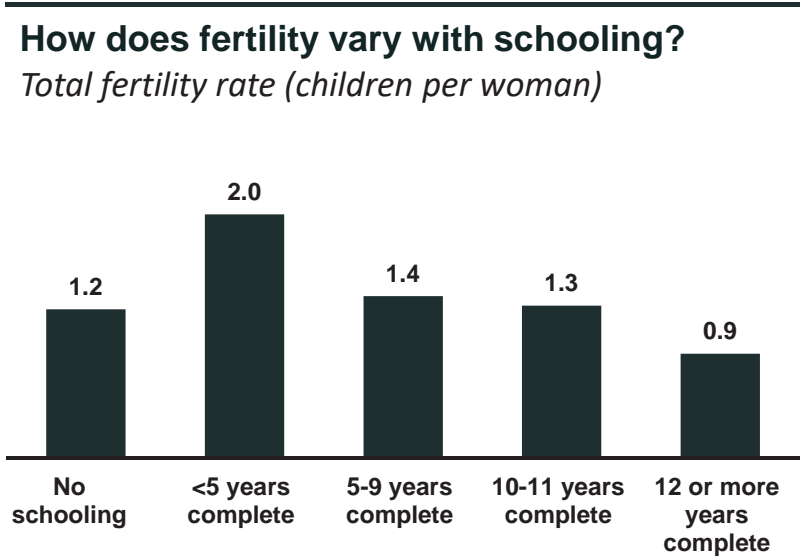
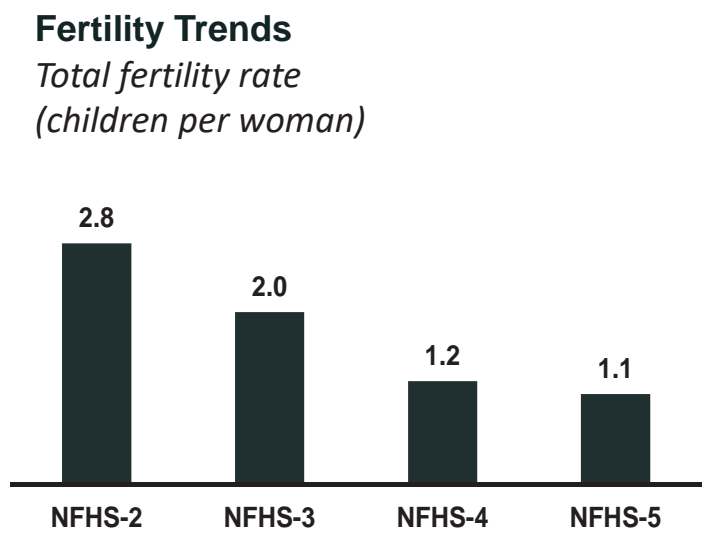
In Sikkim, the median age at first marriage is 21.5 years among women age 25-49 years. One-quarter of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 40 percent of men age 20-49 years.

## Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Sikkim is 1.1 children per woman, which is less than half of the replacement level of fertility.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 0.7 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.3 children per woman, are both below the replacement level.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by residence and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.3 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. There is very little variation by different religious groups.





## **Pregnancy outcome**

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent while stillbirths account for one percent.

## **Teenage pregnancy**

Among young women age 15-19 in Sikkim, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is the 3 percent as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 1 percent at age 17 years to 6 percent at age 18 years and to 10 percent at age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher for women who have completed 5-9 years of schooling.

## **Birth intervals**

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Sikkim is 64 months. Seven percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 11 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (19%). Twenty-two percent of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

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*Nearly one-quarter (22%) of births in Sikkim occur within three years of the previous birth.*  
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## **Fertility preferences**

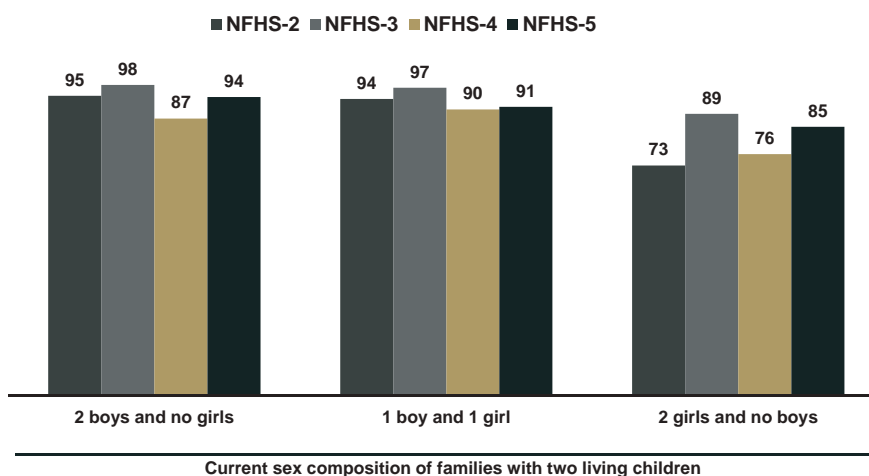
Two-third of currently married women and three-fifth of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 39 percent of women and 42 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-two percent of women and 84 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Sikkim, there is a slight preference for sons among men. Twenty-two percent of men want more sons than daughters, but 10 percent men want more daughters than sons while equal percent of women want more sons than daughters and more daughters than sons (9% each). However, 71 percent of women and 74 percent of men would like to have at least one son and slightly less 70 percent women and 63 percent men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 94 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 85 percent with two daughters who want no more children.

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

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



In Sikkim, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 0.9 children per woman, instead of the current level of one children per woman.

## FAMILY PLANNING

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

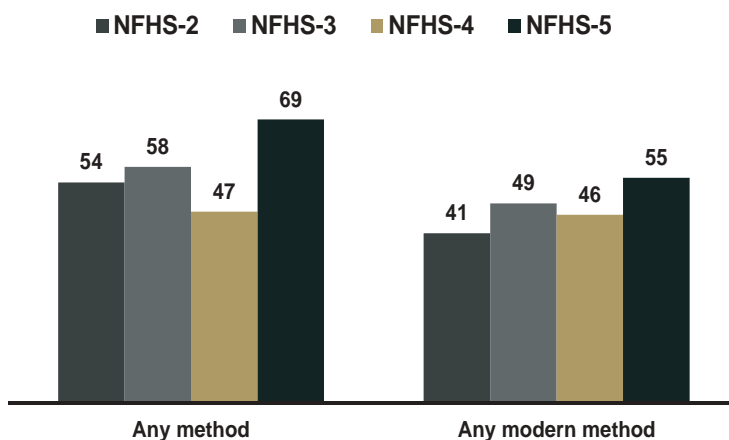
### Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Sikkim. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 39 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 45 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 55 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 69 percent, which is increase from NFHS-4 (47%). The use of modern family planning methods (55%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (46%). The use of female sterilization has decreased slightly, from 18 percent to 15 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has declined from 38 percent (NFHS-4) to 21 percent (NFHS-5). In Sikkim, contraceptive use increases sharply with age, from 34 percent for women age 15-19 to 70 percent for women age 40-49.

## How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

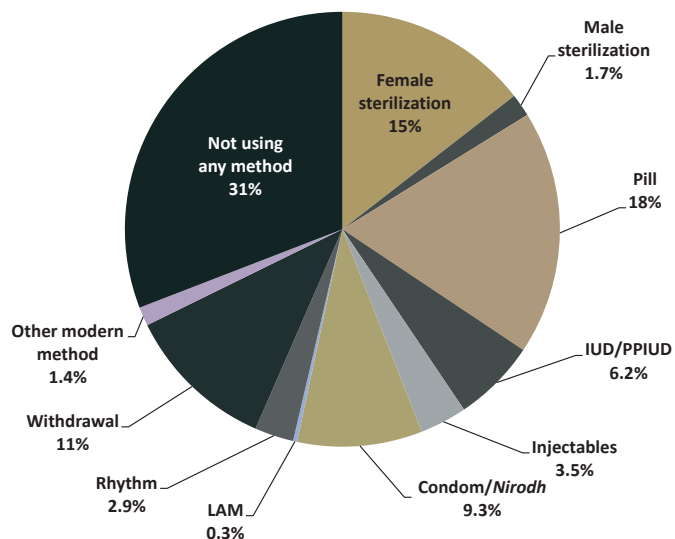


In Sikkim, use of any contraceptive method is higher in rural areas (77%) than urban areas (56%). Contraceptive prevalence also varied by levels of schooling (61-83%). Women with no schooling (30%) are much more likely to use female sterilization than women with higher levels of schooling (10%). Contraceptive use does not vary much by religion and caste groups.

Women in Sikkim are relatively more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with three children, 82 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 73 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

## What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Sikkim are pills (18%), followed by condom (9%). Women with no schooling (25%) are more likely to use pills than women with 12 years of schooling (9%).

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public health sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 88 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector (50% and 62% respectively). Nonetheless, 24 percent of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector, mainly from pharmacy/drug store.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 31 percent for all contraceptive methods. Thirty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant (7%) followed by side effects or health concern (6%).

*Thirty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.*

### **Informed choice**

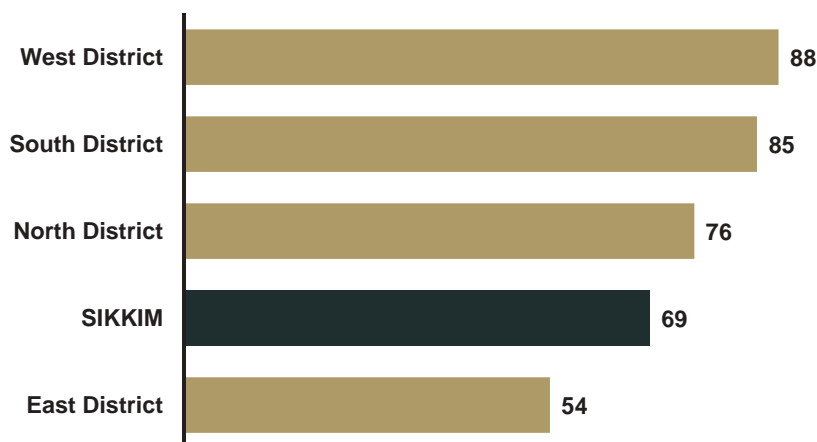
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-two percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 62 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (44%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

### **Men's attitudes**

More than one-third (34%) of men age 15-49 in Sikkim agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Twenty-two percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than three-fifths of men (61%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

### **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District**

*Percentage of currently married women*



### **Unmet need**

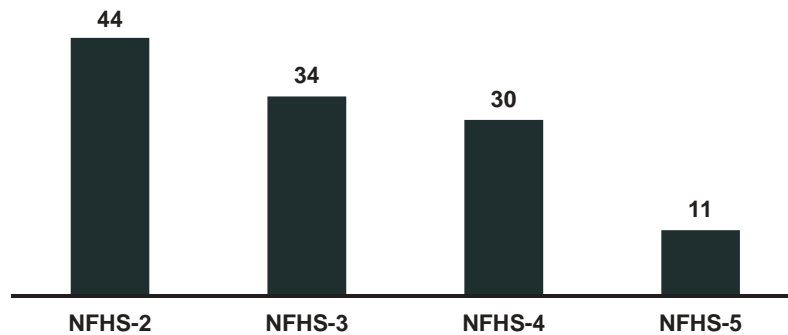
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 12 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, decreased by 10 percentage point since NFHS-4. Currently, 85 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 68 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Sikkim in NFHS-5 is estimated at 11 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 30.

## Trends in Infant Mortality

*Deaths per 1,000 live births*



# MATERNAL HEALTH

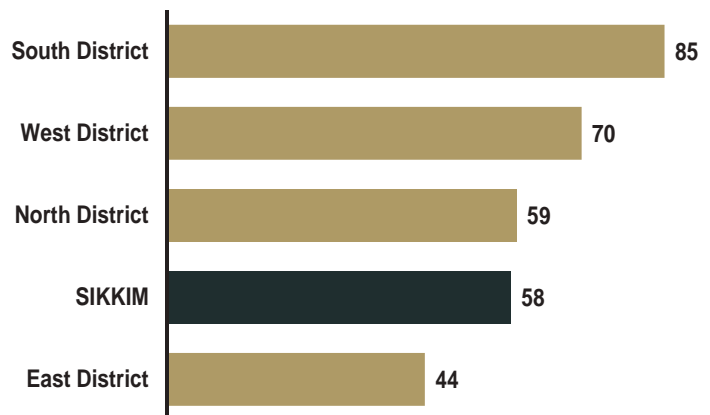
Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal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

## Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 4 in 5 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (67% from a doctor and 14 percent from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Thirteen percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 95 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

## Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

*Percentage of last births in the past five years*



Sixty-four percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty-eight percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Rural women (62%) were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than urban women (51%).

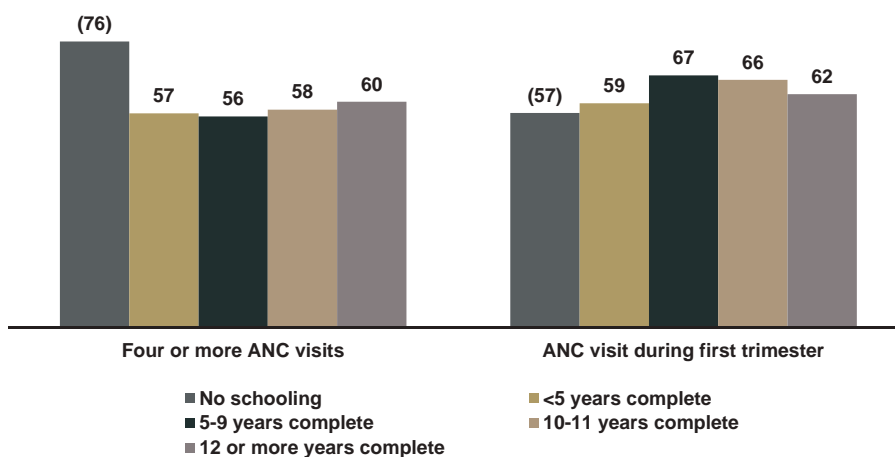
Since NFHS-4, there has been a decrease in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 76% to 64%) and women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 75% to 58%). For 94 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 55 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 32 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-two percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

*Fifty-eight percent of mothers in Sikkim had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.*

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (92% percent of women received advice on breastfeeding and on keeping the baby warm are same, 84% on family planning and importance of institutional delivery and 83% on cord care).

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

*Percentage of last births in the past five years*



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Sikkim, almost all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured, having a urine sample taken and having a blood sample taken (98% each), and having their abdomen examined (91%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 91 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with less than 5 years of schooling were less likely to have an ultrasound test than women with 12 or more years of schooling.

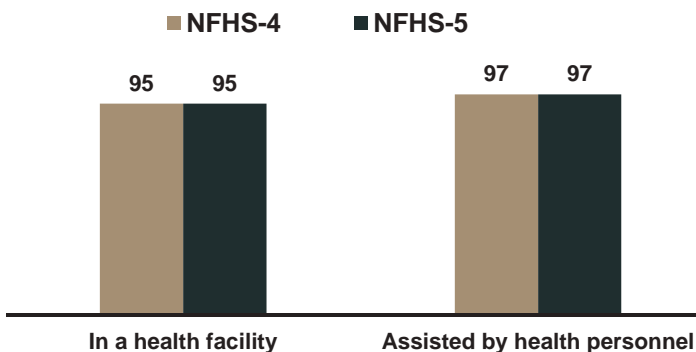
### Delivery care

Ninety-five percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly in a government facility) and 5 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility remain unchanged in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women who are having their first birth, rural women and Christian women.

Ninety-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 2 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

### Are babies being delivered safely?

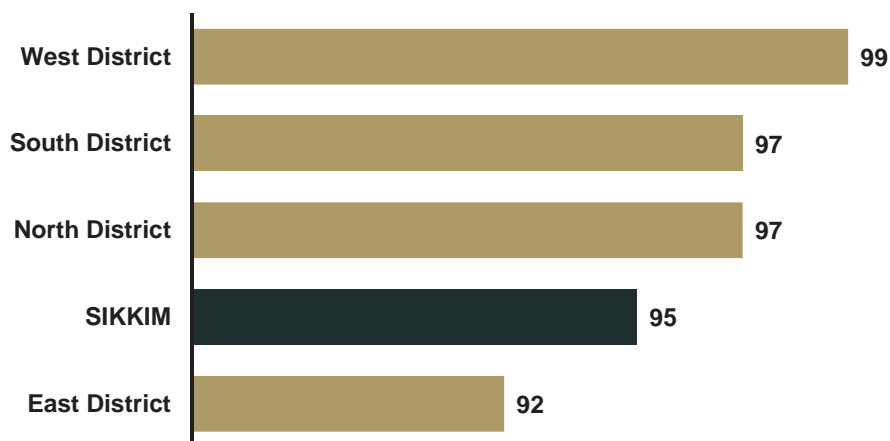
Percentage of births in the past five years



Thirty-three percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-four percent of caesarean sections (11% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

### Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, only 6 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (8%) were more likely than urban women (3%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Other backward class women (7%) and scheduled tribe women (5%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

*Ninety-five percent of children in Sikkim who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.*

## Postnatal care

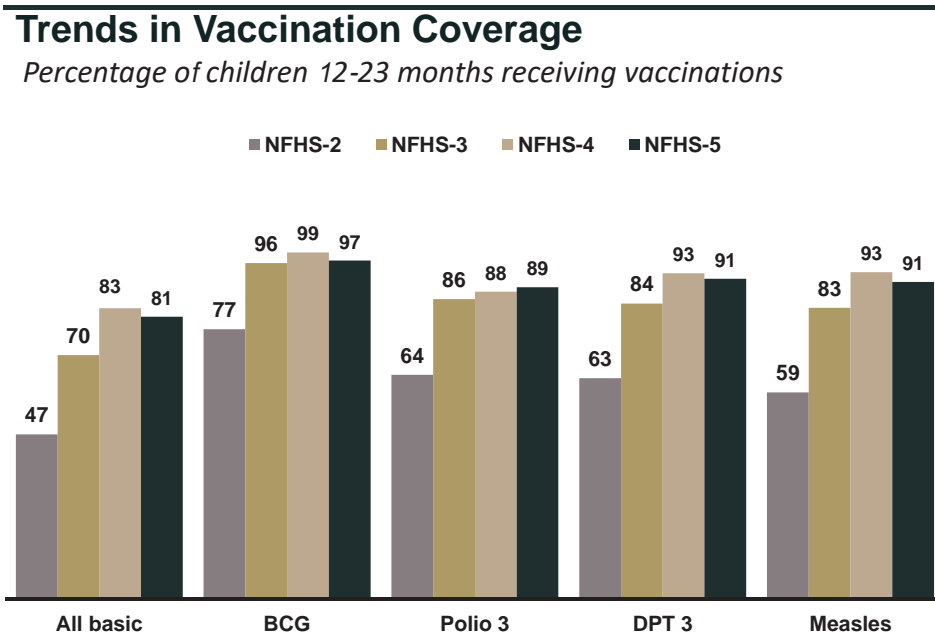
Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Sikkim, 78 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 71 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Seventy-five percent of births in private health facilities and 71 percent in public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth.

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

## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-one percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (91%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (80%).

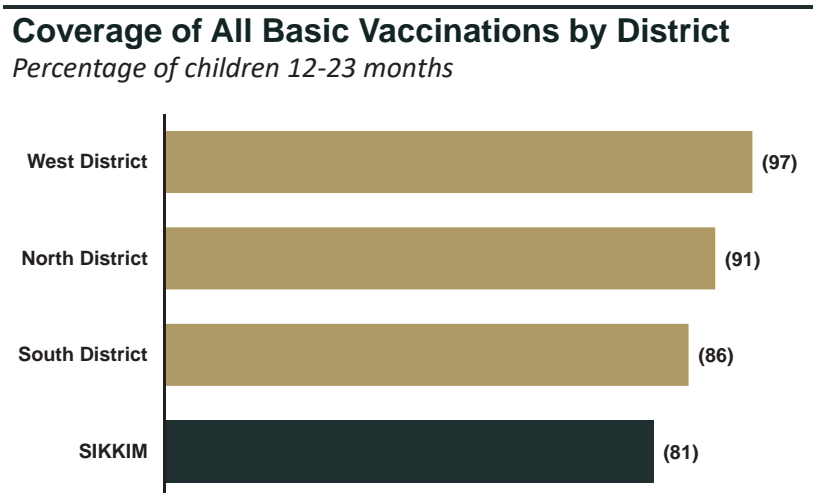


Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 89 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 91 percent each have received the three



recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine and have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 91%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 89%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there is a decrease in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 93% to 91%), BCG (from 99% to 97%), and measles (from 93% to 91%). However, the coverage for three doses of polio vaccine increased, from 88 percent to 89 percent. Overall, there was a discouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 83% to 81%). In addition, 94 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 89 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (87% versus 71%)

### Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, less than one percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Eighteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 61 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Ninety-six percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea.

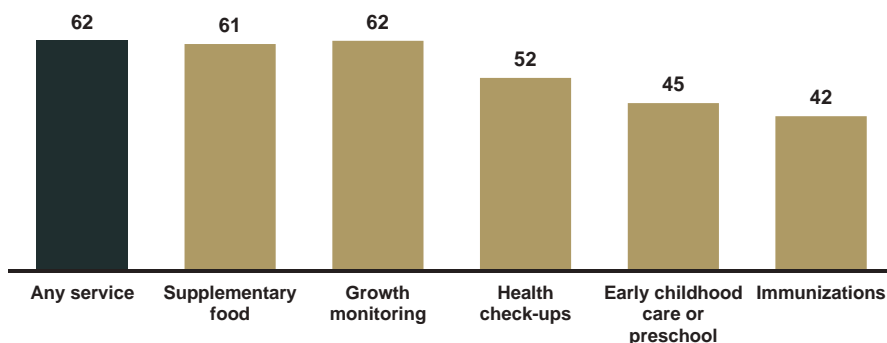
### Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Sixty-two percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive is growth monitoring (62%), followed by supplementary food (61%), health check-ups over half (52%), and early childhood care or preschool (45%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (42%). Slightly less than three quarter (71%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 56 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 48 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

## How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



## BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

### Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Sikkim, only 28 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 36 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended).

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 17 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 84 percent of children continue breastfeeding at age 12-23 months.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Thirty-nine percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even over half (55%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 24 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months,

starting at age 9 months. In Sikkim, Eighty-eight percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 78 percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Fifty-four percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother consumed Vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 39 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

## Children’s nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Twenty-two percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Fourteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Thirteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Children’s nutritional status in Sikkim has slightly improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 30 percent to 22 percent, and children who are underweight from 14 percent to 13 percent, in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Sikkim.

The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children than urban children and male children than female children.

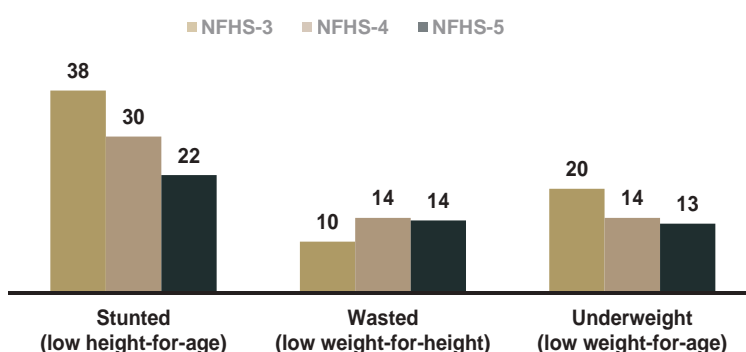
## Adults’ nutritional status

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

About two-fifths (41%) of both women and men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 35 percent, which is increased since NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (36%) than thin (5%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Six percent of women in Sikkim are too thin. Almost three-fifths of both women and men (59%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

### Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

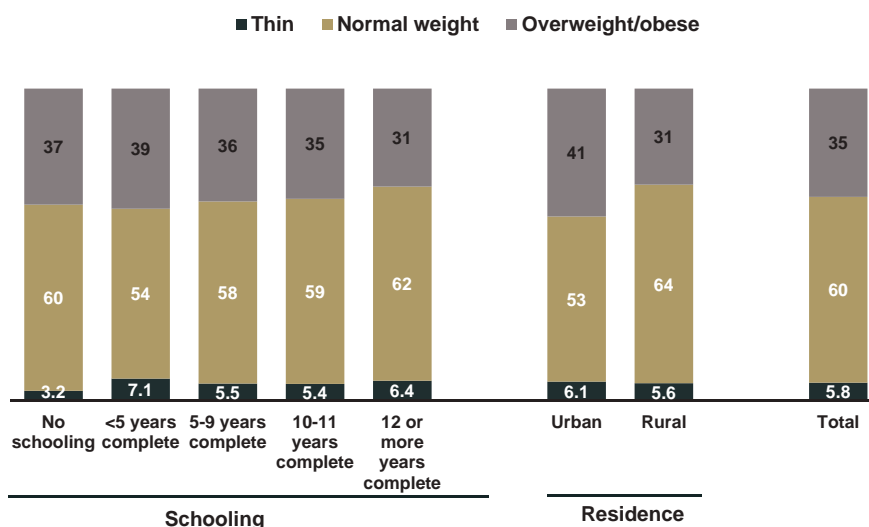
Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), and among other backward class. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

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

More than three-fourth (76%) of women and 57 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk of WHR increases with age, from 61 percent for women age 15-19 to 83 percent for women age 40-49; however, in men it is lowest among age group of 20-29 and is highest among age group of 30-39. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is higher in rural areas (78%) than in urban areas (72%), similarly, among men it is higher in rural areas (69%) than in urban areas (37%).

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

*Percent distribution of women*



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

### Anaemia

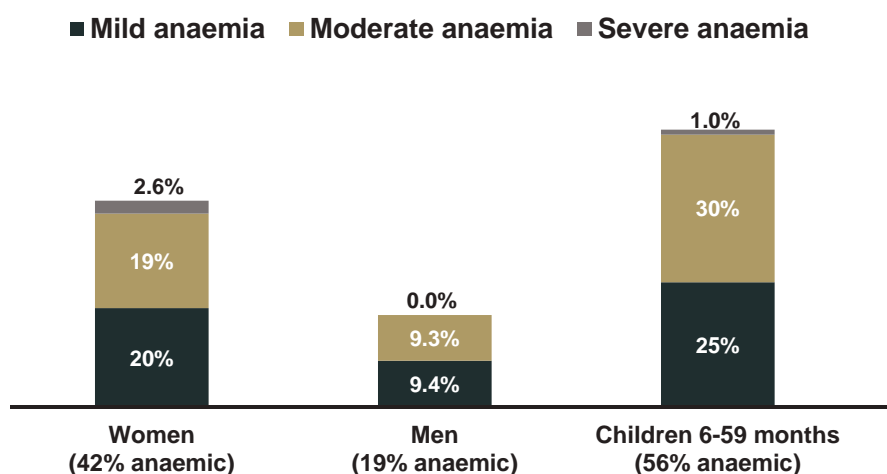
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic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

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

More than two-thirds (56%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 30 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. No significant changes noted in the overall prevalence of anaemia between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group.

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## Anaemia among women, men, and children



Forty-two percent of women in Sikkim have anaemia, including 20 percent with mild anaemia, 19 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among women age 15-19, but anaemia exceeds 38 percent for every group of women. Prevalence of anaemia among women is same in both urban and rural areas. Anaemia among women has increased by 7 percentage points from NFHS-4. About one-fifth (19%) of men in Sikkim are anaemic. Men age 30-39, and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

# ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

## **Tuberculosis**

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Sikkim, 634 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (481 per 100,000) than among women (790 per 100,000) and is higher in urban areas (676 per 100,000) than in rural areas (608 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (91% of women and 85% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 71 percent of women and 73 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-fifths (66%) of women and 78 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 96 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 8 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

## **Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer**

According to self-reports, 2,338 women and 1,497 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,459 women and 258 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women who have less schooling, and those in urban areas. Goitre is more common than asthma and less common than diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,220 women and 225 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (1,966 per 100,000) than among men (225 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 104 women and 225 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

## **Blood pressure (hypertension)**

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

Twenty-five percent of women age 15-49 in Sikkim have hypertension, including 14 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 4 percent each with Stage 2 and 3 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (2%). Thirty-seven percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Thirty-five percent of men in Sikkim have hypertension, including 22 percent with Stage 1

hypertension, 6 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 5 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (0.5%). Twenty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

## **Blood glucose**

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

In Sikkim, 5 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women from urban areas, older women, and women with less than 8 years of schooling or no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (92%) and men (91%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (5% of men versus 1% of women). Eight percent of women and 14 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

## **Screening tests for cancer**

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

In Sikkim, only 0.5 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.6 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly high in men (2%).

## **Health insurance**

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only about one-quarter (26%) of households in Sikkim have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Twenty-two percent health insurance coverage in rural and 31 percent with urban areas. In Sikkim, three types of programmes dominate: 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance, State health

insurance scheme, the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Twenty percent of women and 24 percent of men age 15-49 in Sikkim are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling (31%) than among those with no schooling (2%).

### **Tobacco and alcohol use**

Over one third (36%) of men, but only 9 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (26%), *khaini* (12%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (6%), *paan* with tobacco (4%), and bidis (3%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (45%) than in urban areas (22%). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Sikkim, among adults age 15-49, 15 percent of women and 36 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is much higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 16 percent of women and 41 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 13 percent of women and 29 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (47%) or less than once a week (34%), and 19 percent drink almost every day.

## **HIV/AIDS**

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

### **Awareness of HIV or AIDS**

Ninety-six percent of women in Sikkim have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 97 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 95 percent in rural areas. Women age 15-24 are more likely (98%) than older women age 40-49 (96%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (87%), women with no regular exposure to media, and Hindu women (94% each) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-eight percent of men in Sikkim have heard of HIV or AIDS and differential by urban-rural residence is only marginal (98% versus 97%).

### **Knowledge of prevention and transmission**

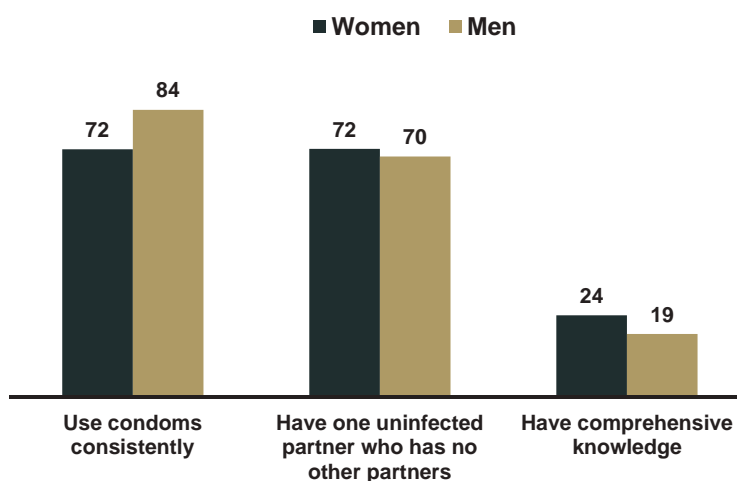
Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 72 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 84 percent of men, and 72 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 70 percent of men.



The 24 percent of comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS among women compared with 19 percent of men in Sikkim. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

## Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



### HIV-related stigma

Seventy-four percent of women and 64 percent of men in Sikkim would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (87%) and men (89%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Less than three quarter (73%) of women and 67 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Over three quarter (77%) percent of women and 63 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Eighty-five percent of women and 87 percent men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Eight in ten women (80%) and men (82%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Equal proportion of women and men (89%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 13 percent of women and one-fourth of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Forty-one percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Sikkim, 4 percent of women and 20 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Almost one-fifth of women (17%) and men (18%) received an injection in the past 12 months. A disposable syringe was used for injections for over three quarter of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

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

### **Higher-risk behaviour**

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 7 percent of women and 26 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.8% of women and 1% of men).

Seventy-one percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Six percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

## **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

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

### **Women's hygiene**

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Sikkim, 81 percent use sanitary napkins, 24 percent use cloth, 6 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 0.9 percent use tampons. Overall, 86 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 85 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 86 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 87 percent of urban women.

### **Employment and earnings**

Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 72 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 84 percent earned cash, including 13 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (95%, including 8 percent who earned both cash and in-kind). One percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (80%) of employed women and men work in non-agricultural occupations.

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*Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.*  
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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Twenty-six percent of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-three percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and about one-third (32%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

### **Decision making**

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%) than decisions about their own health care or about major household purchases (85% each). Overall, 81 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 72 percent among women age 25-29 to 89 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (90%) and 94 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Four percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

### **Other indicators of women's empowerment**

In Sikkim, 68 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (78%) than rural (61%) women, increases with age, and is highest among women who are employed (88%), which includes employed for cash (87%) than any other group of women.

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*Over three-quarters (76%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.*  
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Seventy-six percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 81 percent, among women who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (86%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-three percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 9 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 35 percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (45%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (27%). This percentage increases with education with more than half (52%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 15 percent of women having 5-7 years of schooling. More than half of employed women who earn in cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 28 percent of unemployed women who have a mobile phone. Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are least likely (33%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (37%) or Christian (38%) women.

### **Ownership of assets**

Fifty-two percent of women and 76 percent of men age 15-49 in Sikkim own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 40 percent of women and 70 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a land is more common in rural than urban areas.

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*Fifty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 40 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.*  
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In Sikkim, 89 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 85 percent can read SMS messages. Ninety-seven percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 83 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 74 percent among women with no schooling to 99 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

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*Eighty-nine percent of women in Sikkim have a mobile phone that they themselves use.*  
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### **Gender-role attitudes**

Thirty-two percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if she neglects the house or children (19%), followed by if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (18%) and if she goes out without telling him (13%). Thirty-three percent of men say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (24%), if she neglects the house or children (14%), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (13%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 30 percent of women and 23 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 46 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she

knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Sixty-one percent of men agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

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

In Sikkim, 13 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 2 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 14 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and below one percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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*Fifteen percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Sikkim have experienced physical or sexual violence.*  
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### **Violence during pregnancy**

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

### **Spousal violence**

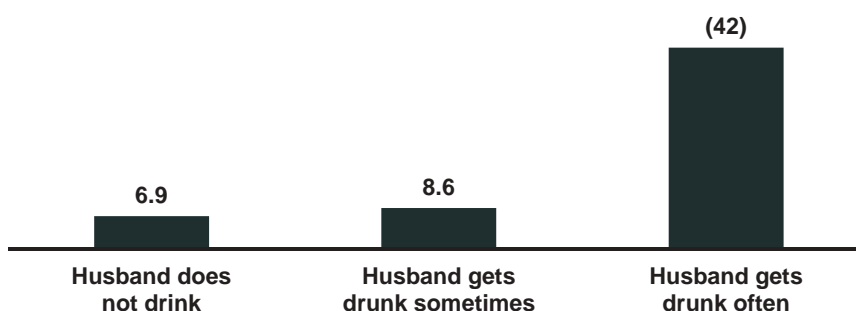
In Sikkim, 11 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 3 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 15 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Six percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Three percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. 5 percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 2 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 2 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Three percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and below one percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 12 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

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## Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

*Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence*



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

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is higher among women who are employed for cash (22%) than women who are not employed (17%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (66%), displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (41%), gets drunk sometimes (20%), and if the husband 12 or more years of schooling (26%). Forty-six percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than three times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

### Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 9 percent never sought help but told someone. Eighty percent never sought help and never told anyone.



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**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, 2019-21

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Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	660	3,035	3,695
Households occupied	622	2,952	3,574
Households interviewed	600	2,916	3,516
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	96.5	98.8	98.4
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	560	2,870	3,430
Number of eligible women interviewed	520	2,751	3,271
Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	92.9	95.9	95.4
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	77	420	497
Number of eligible men interviewed	70	399	469
Men response rate <sup>2</sup>	90.9	95.0	94.4

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

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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**Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district**

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate <sup>2</sup>	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate <sup>2</sup>
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
East District	352	496	848	96.8	289	435	724	87.1	35	58	93	87.7
North District	81	801	882	98.5	68	700	768	96.7	9	103	112	92.6
South District	123	757	880	99.4	113	632	745	97.8	16	98	114	97.4
West District	44	862	906	98.7	50	984	1,034	99.1	10	140	150	98.0
Sikkim	600	2,916	3,516	98.4	520	2,751	3,271	95.4	70	399	469	94.4

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied

<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	3.9	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.0
5-9	7.6	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6
10-14	7.3	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.9
15-19	7.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.9
20-24	8.8	9.9	9.3	7.0	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.8	8.2
25-29	11.4	12.5	12.0	8.5	9.2	8.8	9.6	10.5	10.1
30-34	11.2	12.3	11.8	8.3	10.3	9.3	9.4	11.1	10.2
35-39	10.8	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.6	9.5	10.0	9.4	9.7
40-44	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9
45-49	6.7	5.3	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	5.8	6.2
50-54	7.6	6.5	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.8
55-59	3.7	3.1	3.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4
60-64	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.9
65-69	1.1	1.9	1.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3
70-74	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5
75-79	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
80 or more	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Aadhaar card</b>									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	92.0	91.9	92.0	93.7	92.9	93.3	93.1	92.5	92.8
Number	2,198	2,270	4,469	3,623	3,491	7,114	5,821	5,761	11,583
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	1,033	na	na	964	na	na	990
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	1,073	na	na	901	na	na	962
<b>Schooling<sup>2</sup></b>									
No schooling	4.7	9.7	7.2	11.9	20.5	16.1	9.1	16.3	12.7
<5 years complete	12.5	13.3	12.9	20.7	18.1	19.4	17.6	16.2	16.9
5-9 years complete	30.1	30.7	30.4	36.3	33.6	35.0	33.9	32.5	33.2
10-11 years complete	13.9	11.9	12.9	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.9	11.8	12.3
12 or more years complete	38.6	34.3	36.4	18.9	16.0	17.4	26.4	23.2	24.8
Don't know	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number	2,076	2,135	4,212	3,385	3,275	6,659	5,461	5,410	10,871
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.2	8.3	8.9	6.5	5.8	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.3

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males

<sup>2</sup> Population age 6 and above

**Table 4 Household and housing characteristics**

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	76.6	85.6	81.8	85.0
Female	23.4	14.4	18.2	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.0	3.5	3.3	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	65.2	68.3	67.0	57.1
Non-nuclear	34.8	31.7	33.0	42.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	58.3	56.2	57.1	57.1
Christian	12.7	13.7	13.3	13.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.7	29.5	27.4	27.7
Other	4.3	0.6	2.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Scheduled tribe	31.0	38.4	35.3	35.1
Other backward class	52.7	48.4	50.2	50.0
Other	9.9	7.1	8.3	8.4
Don't know	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.3
No	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
<b>Improved source</b>	98.2	90.9	94.0	92.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	85.4	70.8	77.0	75.5
Piped to neighbour	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.4
Public tap/standpipe	1.3	6.9	4.5	5.1
Tube well or borehole	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other improved <sup>2</sup>	9.6	12.0	11.0	10.7
<b>Unimproved source</b>	1.8	9.1	6.0	7.1
Unprotected dug well	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Unprotected spring	1.0	5.8	3.8	4.2
Surface water	0.3	3.1	1.9	2.5
Other source	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Continued...*

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	99.8	98.1	98.8	98.6
Less than 30 minutes	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
Thirty minutes or longer	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service <sup>3</sup>	98.1	90.6	93.7	92.6
Percentage with limited drinking water service <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>5</sup></b>				
Boil	91.2	88.3	89.5	89.2
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Strain through cloth	0.1	2.6	1.5	1.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	24.3	7.7	14.7	15.4
Use electric purifier	6.1	2.0	3.7	3.9
Allow water to stand and settle	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6
Other	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
No treatment	3.0	8.9	6.4	6.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method <sup>6</sup>	96.2	90.3	92.8	92.6
<b>Sanitation Facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared facility</b>	81.2	88.3	85.3	87.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	79.9	86.6	83.8	85.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Other <sup>7</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Shared facility<sup>8</sup></b>	17.8	9.1	12.8	10.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	16.5	8.8	12.1	10.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
<b>Unimproved</b>	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.7
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.1	1.9	1.1	1.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Dry toilet	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service <sup>9</sup>	81.2	88.3	85.3	87.3
Percentage with limited sanitation service <sup>10</sup>	17.8	9.1	12.8	10.7

*Continued...*

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De Jure</i> population
<b>Type of house<sup>11</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	13.4	29.6	22.7	24.4
<i>Pucca</i>	85.7	68.3	75.7	73.8
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Persons per room used for sleeping</b>				
<3	86.3	92.0	89.6	87.3
3-4	11.8	7.0	9.0	10.3
5-6	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.1
7 and over	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.3
LPG/natural gas	95.4	63.4	77.0	75.2
Biogas	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Charcoal	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Wood	1.5	33.4	19.9	22.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking <sup>12</sup>	97.5	64.4	78.4	76.6
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking <sup>13</sup>	1.5	34.8	20.7	22.8
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	69.2	47.9	56.9	57.2
In the house, no separate room	17.4	7.8	11.9	9.3
In a separate building	13.1	43.7	30.7	33.3
Outdoors	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,487	2,029	3,516	11,600

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De Jure</i> population
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>13</sup></b>				
Stove	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Chullah</i>	100.0	98.5	98.5	98.8
Open fire	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	22	707	729	2,645
<b>Frequency of smoking in the house<sup>14</sup></b>				
Daily	17.6	26.2	22.6	22.6
Weekly	10.6	15.6	13.5	13.2
Monthly	4.7	6.3	5.6	5.8
Less than monthly	2.3	4.5	3.6	3.8
Never	64.7	47.3	54.7	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,487	2,029	3,516	11,600

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

<sup>10</sup> Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

<sup>14</sup> Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

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**Table 5 Access to a toilet facility**

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

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Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>			
Hindu	99.9	99.5	99.7
Christian	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.1	99.7	99.5
Other	(100.0)	*	(100.0)
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>			
Scheduled caste	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Scheduled tribe	100.0	99.7	99.8
Other backward class	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other	99.7	99.6	99.6
Total	99.7	99.7	99.7

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Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes households with household head belonging to other religions and household head whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

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**Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district**

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

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District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
East District	99.7	99.7	99.7
North District	100.0	99.8	99.9
South District	100.0	99.7	99.8
West District	(97.0)	99.6	99.5
Sikkim	99.7	99.7	99.7

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Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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**Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership**

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De Jure</i> population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	89.0	91.0	90.2	90.8
Pressure cooker	97.4	96.4	96.8	97.6
Chair	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.6
Cot or bed	99.0	98.1	98.5	98.3
Table	98.0	96.1	96.9	97.2
Electric fan	36.6	29.4	32.5	34.4
Radio or transistor	7.2	5.1	6.0	6.6
Television (black and white)	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.6
Television (colour)	78.6	76.1	77.2	80.8
Any television	79.1	76.9	77.8	81.5
Sewing machine	7.1	5.7	6.3	7.7
Mobile telephone	97.2	94.7	95.7	96.6
Landline telephone	2.9	1.2	2.0	2.0
Internet	88.0	71.8	78.6	81.1
Computer	32.7	13.6	21.7	21.8
Refrigerator	45.9	29.2	36.2	40.3
Air conditioner/cooler	3.5	1.0	2.0	2.1
Washing machine	25.9	8.8	16.0	17.5
Watch or clock	87.4	80.2	83.2	84.5
Water pump	1.0	5.1	3.4	3.9
Thresher	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
None of the above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	4.7	6.7	5.9	6.5
Motorcycle or scooter	9.4	12.8	11.4	12.4
Animal-drawn cart	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8
Car	25.8	17.2	20.9	22.3
None of the above	67.4	69.2	68.5	65.7
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	79.2	46.1	60.1	56.5
Irrigated land only	11.6	37.3	26.4	28.8
Non-irrigated land only	2.6	5.0	4.0	4.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.3	4.9	3.4	3.6
Irrigation not determined	5.3	6.7	6.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	35.1	57.0	47.8	50.1
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	8.4	70.1	44.0	50.0
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	86.6	95.6	91.8	93.1
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme <sup>3</sup>	31.2	21.6	25.7	26.8
Percentage having a BPL card	22.5	48.0	37.2	39.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.9
Number	1,487	2,029	3,516	11,600

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

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

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

**Table 8 Preschool attendance**

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Religion of household head</b>									
Hindu	*	*	(72.2)	59.2	65.3	61.7	60.4	71.7	65.6
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(55.6)	*	(72.5)	(65.7)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	57.1	64.3	60.6	61.5	65.2	63.3
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>									
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	47.6	65.0	54.7	53.3	64.7	58.4
Other backward class	*	*	(79.5)	64.4	65.2	64.8	61.9	76.8	70.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(60.4)
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Nuclear	*	*	(72.8)	51.7	59.5	54.8	54.4	70.7	62.2
Non-nuclear	*	*	(72.3)	65.0	68.3	66.6	66.5	71.3	69.0
<b>Family size</b>									
3-5 members	*	(83.2)	77.3	56.5	56.8	56.6	59.7	71.1	65.5
6 or more members	*	*	*	(57.0)	(76.8)	67.7	(58.4)	(68.6)	63.3
Total	(64.7)	(78.2)	72.5	57.5	64.2	60.4	60.0	71.0	65.5

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

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

**Table 9** Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East District	*	*	(75.5)	(60.1)	*	68.5	64.3	(82.2)	72.7
North District	*	*	*	66.2	(63.5)	65.1	59.3	(59.8)	59.5
South District	*	*	*	(57.4)	(54.9)	56.0	(52.8)	(59.2)	56.9
West District	*	*	*	52.0	(54.1)	52.9	52.0	(55.2)	53.4
Sikkim	(64.7)	(78.2)	72.5	57.5	64.2	60.4	60.0	71.0	65.5

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

**Table 10 School attendance**

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age</b>									
6-10 (Primary)	97.7	98.2	98.0	99.4	98.5	98.8	98.5	98.4	98.4
6-13 (Elementary)	98.0	97.8	97.9	99.2	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.2
11-13 (Upper Primary)	(98.5)	97.4	97.7	(99.1)	97.6	98.2	98.9	97.5	98.0
14-15 (Secondary)	*	89.5	92.5	(88.4)	94.1	91.9	92.6	92.0	92.2
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	*	87.2	86.7	*	84.2	84.0	(84.6)	85.9	85.5
11-14 years	(98.8)	95.3	96.4	98.2	96.9	97.4	98.4	96.1	96.9
15-17 years	(90.0)	88.1	88.7	(84.8)	87.7	86.5	87.1	87.9	87.6
6-14 years	98.1	96.7	97.2	98.8	97.7	98.1	98.5	97.2	97.7
6-17 years	96.2	94.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.1	95.6	94.6	95.0
<b>Religion of the household head</b>									
Hindu	96.9	92.8	94.3	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.7	94.5	95.3
Christian	*	95.7	95.7	(100.0)	94.9	96.5	(98.3)	95.2	96.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(93.3)	96.9	95.9	(90.2)	92.2	91.4	91.3	94.4	93.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(100.0)
<b>Caste/tribe of the household head</b>									
Scheduled caste	*	97.5	96.4	*	96.2	98.1	*	96.9	97.3
Scheduled tribe	(89.4)	96.3	95.0	92.4	94.1	93.5	91.6	95.2	94.1
Other backward class	97.8	92.5	94.8	95.8	95.9	95.9	97.0	94.2	95.3
Other	*	(93.9)	(97.6)	*	(95.6)	95.6	(98.0)	94.8	96.6

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

**Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age</b>							
< 5 years	87.1	9.0	2.5	1.4	100.0	2.1	575
5-9 years	81.6	9.8	3.4	5.1	100.0	5.0	775
10-14 years	76.6	8.3	5.7	9.4	100.0	11.8	911
15-17 years	70.3	7.0	5.9	16.7	100.0	15.8	527
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	77.1	8.1	6.8	8.0	100.0	10.2	1,035
Rural	80.0	9.0	3.1	7.9	100.0	7.7	1,753
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	79.9	9.6	4.4	6.1	100.0	8.4	1,372
Female	78.0	7.7	4.5	9.7	100.0	8.9	1,416
Total age <15 years	81.0	9.0	4.1	5.9	100.0	7.0	2,261
Total age <18 years	79.0	8.6	4.5	7.9	100.0	8.7	2,788

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

**Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
<b>Age</b>				
< 2	71.4	24.5	96.0	180
2-4	90.2	6.6	96.8	395
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	86.3	12.0	98.3	282
Female	82.4	12.5	94.8	293
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	83.5	12.0	95.4	212
Rural	84.8	12.4	97.1	363
Total	84.3	12.2	96.5	575

**Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district**

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

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
East District	85.8	10.1	95.9	312
North District	61.1	37.1	98.1	32
South District	81.7	15.1	96.8	119
West District	89.7	7.9	97.6	112
Sikkim	84.3	12.2	96.5	575

**Table 14 Death registration**

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age at death</b>							
0-4	*	*	*	(74.2)	*	*	(72.3)
35 and over	*	81.7	74.3	78.4	80.8	76.3	78.9
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	*	87.8	(73.0)	81.6	88.9	70.6	80.4
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	(67.4)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	72.2	(77.2)	74.0	63.6	(77.5)	67.7
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled tribe	*	72.2	82.9	76.7	64.5	82.0	71.1
Other backward class	*	(96.8)	(70.2)	85.7	97.4	(66.2)	82.3
Total	(64.6)	83.3	74.7	79.7	77.7	72.4	75.5

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



**Table 15 Death registration by district**

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

District	Urban	Rural		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East District	*	(78.2)	*	73.8	(70.2)	(65.6)	68.4
North District	*	(80.5)	(71.7)	76.7	(78.3)	(74.1)	76.3
South District	*	(90.4)	(82.1)	86.6	(90.9)	(82.7)	87.1
West District	*	(85.4)	*	(82.8)	(86.6)	*	83.1
Sikkim	(64.6)	83.3	74.7	79.7	77.7	72.4	75.5

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

**Table 16 Disability**

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

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
<b>FEMALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2,265
Rural	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	3,478
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	293
5-14	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	840
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	943
25-34	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1,237
35-49	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,289
50-69	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	944
70 and over	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	198
Total	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	5,744
<b>MALE</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,203
Rural	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	3,653
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	282
5-14	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	850
15-24	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	924
25-34	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	1,103
35-49	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,387
50-69	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,058
70 and over	4.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	253
Total	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	5,857
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4,469
Rural	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	7,132
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	575
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1,690
15-24	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,867
25-34	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	2,340
35-49	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2,676
50-69	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2,002
70 and over	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	451
Total	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	11,600

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

**Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents**

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	12.5	12.2	410	405	53	55
20-24	14.4	11.2	470	445	48	51
25-29	17.8	23.8	583	569	103	82
30-34	18.7	10.3	611	597	44	59
35-39	15.7	18.4	514	514	79	74
40-44	11.1	11.5	364	398	50	55
45-49	9.8	12.5	319	343	54	54
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	41.0	40.5	1,341	520	174	60
Rural	59.0	59.5	1,930	2,751	256	370
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	7.1	7.9	232	328	34	49
<5 years complete	8.1	8.4	264	336	36	56
5-9 years complete	35.8	28.8	1,172	1,224	124	128
10-11 years complete	15.0	15.3	492	492	66	64
12 or more years complete	34.0	39.7	1,111	891	171	133
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	87.1	88.6	2,849	2,730	381	390
Not literate	12.5	11.4	407	524	49	40
Not measured	0.4	0.0	14	17	0	0
<b>Percentage exposed to various media</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	20.3	23.4	665	473	101	86
Watches television at least once a week	55.6	58.3	1,819	1,655	251	240
Listens to the radio at least once a week	8.0	7.8	262	196	34	43
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	39.1	33.3	1,277	818	143	86
Not regularly exposed to any media	27.5	25.2	901	1,179	108	153
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	32.7	47.5	1,068	981	204	175
Currently married	62.7	49.8	2,052	2,157	214	242
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.7	0.0	23	4	0	0
Widowed	2.3	0.2	76	83	1	2
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.6	2.5	52	46	11	11
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	57.4	64.1	1,878	1,679	276	250
Christian	13.0	12.9	424	385	55	42
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	27.6	21.6	904	1,164	93	135
Other	2.0	1.4	65	43	6	3

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	5.3	8.1	174	188	35	29
Scheduled tribe	34.9	30.7	1,142	1,525	132	178
Other backward class	51.7	53.5	1,691	1,285	230	194
Other	7.5	6.4	247	262	27	27
Don't know	0.5	1.3	17	11	5	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,271	3,271	430	430
Age 50-54	na	8.3	na	na	39	39
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	469	469
<b>Employment status (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	38.9	72.1	188	178	310	322
In agricultural occupation	7.7	14.1	37	27	61	114
In non-agricultural occupation	27.8	51.7	135	131	222	178
Don't know	3.3	6.3	16	20	27	30
Not employed	61.1	27.9	296	328	120	108
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	485	506	430	430
Age 50-54	na	8.3	na	na	39	39
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	469	469

na = Not applicable

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

**Table 18 Fertility trends**

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

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	(0.019)	0.024	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.022	0.028	0.067	0.059
20-24	0.035	0.076	0.056	0.069	0.085	0.079	0.094	0.156	0.141
25-29	0.033	0.098	0.068	0.063	0.074	0.070	0.071	0.117	0.108
30-34	0.044	0.044	0.044	0.056	0.041	0.046	0.056	0.064	0.062
35-39	(0.011)	0.018	0.016	0.013	0.019	0.017	0.007	0.028	0.024
40-44	(0.000)	0.005	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.012	0.010
45-49	*	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	*	(0.000)	(0.000)
TFR(15-49)	0.71	1.32	1.05	1.11	1.21	1.17	1.29	2.22	2.02
CBR	7.8	11.7	10.2	12.1	11.1	11.4	13.5	19.2	18.2

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

**Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	0.71	1.4	1.8	0.54
Rural	1.32	1.9	2.3	1.11
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	1.24	0.5	2.7	0.49
<5 years complete	2.03	1.5	2.4	1.85
5-9 years complete	1.35	2.2	2.1	1.01
10-11 years complete	1.27	1.7	1.5	1.22
12 or more years complete	0.87	1.6	1.4	0.77
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	0.98	1.8	2.1	0.76
Christian	1.09	0.9	2.0	1.01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.13	2.1	2.0	0.95
Other	(1.41)	(0.6)	*	(1.02)
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	1.07	4.1	(1.9)	0.76
Scheduled tribe	1.02	1.3	2.1	0.80
Other backward class	1.00	1.7	2.1	0.84
Other	1.63	1.7	2.0	1.32
Total	1.05	1.7	2.1	0.85

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

**Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15-17	0.9	0.0	0.9	267
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	93
17	0.9	0.0	0.9	84
18	2.1	3.4	5.6	56
19	6.3	3.9	10.2	88
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	0.9	0.0	0.9	141
Rural	2.3	2.0	4.3	269
<b>Schooling</b>				
5-9 years complete	3.4	1.0	4.4	183
10-11 years complete	1.0	2.0	3.0	125
12 or more years complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	386
Currently married	(30.8)	(22.1)	(53.0)	24
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	1.2	1.1	2.4	224
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.7	1.8	5.5	129
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	33
Scheduled tribe	2.3	1.8	4.1	168
Other backward class	0.7	1.2	1.8	170
Other	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	39
Total	1.8	1.3	3.1	410

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belong to other religions, who are not shown separately.

**Table 21 Birth order**

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
20-29	62.3	30.2	5.9	1.6	100.0	188
30-39	34.9	52.6	5.9	6.6	100.0	130
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	(57.8)	(37.2)	(3.9)	(1.1)	100.0	98
Rural	49.0	38.6	6.8	5.6	100.0	231
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
<5 years complete	(26.3)	(58.2)	(7.2)	(8.3)	100.0	31
5-9 years complete	34.1	48.3	10.0	7.6	100.0	130
10-11 years complete	73.3	24.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	48
12 or more years complete	71.5	27.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	112
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	46.1	44.2	5.8	3.9	100.0	178
Christian	(52.5)	(39.2)	(6.1)	(2.2)	100.0	47
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.8	23.8	6.1	5.2	100.0	95
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled tribe	59.3	29.5	5.1	6.0	100.0	106
Other backward class	46.9	45.3	5.2	2.5	100.0	166
Other	(53.5)	(35.6)	(6.6)	(4.3)	100.0	41
Total	51.7	38.2	5.9	4.3	100.0	329
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	52.4	33.2	9.1	5.2	100.0	624

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births to women age 15-19 or 40-49, women with no schooling, women belonging to other religions, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.



**Table 22 Birth intervals**

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
20-29	11.1	7.8	13.0	7.4	21.8	38.9	100.0	99	52.8
30-39	3.1	1.8	10.5	7.8	8.3	68.5	100.0	137	83.0
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	(6.9)	(0.6)	(11.4)	(8.6)	(11.8)	(60.8)	100.0	68	(83.0)
Rural	6.4	5.5	11.4	7.3	15.2	54.3	100.0	178	62.4
<b>Mother's schooling</b>									
<5 years complete	3.0	4.6	14.0	5.1	10.2	63.1	100.0	36	66.0
5-9 years complete	6.9	3.2	9.7	7.3	19.1	53.8	100.0	118	63.7
10-11 years complete	(15.0)	(9.4)	(0.8)	(7.8)	(9.0)	(58.0)	100.0	22	(61.0)
12 or more years complete	6.1	1.2	18.0	11.7	7.0	55.9	100.0	57	69.4
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	5.1	4.3	12.9	5.3	11.9	60.5	100.0	147	69.5
Christian	(0.4)	(9.5)	(11.2)	(7.4)	(17.6)	(53.9)	100.0	28	(62.8)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.8	1.3	7.9	8.8	16.4	51.8	100.0	61	61.5
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled tribe	13.5	2.9	9.8	7.2	15.2	51.4	100.0	73	61.1
Other backward class	1.9	3.5	12.4	5.9	9.6	66.7	100.0	131	79.7
Other	(6.2)	(9.8)	(13.5)	(21.2)	(28.9)	(20.3)	100.0	28	(47.9)
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	6.3	4.2	11.2	6.7	14.2	57.4	100.0	225	65.0
4-6	(9.6)	(3.7)	(13.9)	(15.6)	(14.6)	(42.7)	100.0	19	(50.8)
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	9.3	3.8	10.8	5.3	7.3	63.6	100.0	138	78.9
Female	3.0	4.6	12.1	10.7	23.1	46.5	100.0	108	56.7
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	6.4	4.2	11.5	7.7	14.2	56.1	100.0	241	64.5
Total	6.5	4.1	11.4	7.7	14.2	56.1	100.0	245	64.4

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 or 40-49, women with no schooling, women belonging to other religions, scheduled caste women, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

**Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children**

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

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>						Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	30.8	9.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	7.3	na
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	9.1	11.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	5.7	na
Want another, undecided when	4.5	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	(0.0)	1.8	na
Undecided	39.0	25.0	4.6	2.6	0.0	(0.0)	15.0	na
Want no more	8.6	43.0	65.9	57.8	71.2	(57.1)	50.9	na
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	1.2	4.8	24.5	32.4	28.2	(33.9)	16.2	na
Declared infecund	6.6	2.0	1.3	4.2	0.4	(9.0)	2.4	na
Missing	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>MEN</b>								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	29.3	10.9	7.0	*	*	*	15.7	14.5
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	15.2	18.8	4.3	*	*	*	11.6	10.6
Want another, undecided when	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.2	0.2
Undecided	3.8	13.1	19.7	*	*	*	10.1	8.9
Want no more	48.2	56.9	66.5	*	*	*	60.3	63.2
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Declared infecund	1.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.4	1.1
Missing	1.6	0.2	2.6	*	*	*	1.8	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>243</b>

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> Want next birth within 2 years

<sup>3</sup> Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

**Table 24 Desire not to have any more children**

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

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>					Total	Men: Number of living children <sup>1</sup>			Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2 or more	
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	4.4	11.4	(65.0)	*	*	15.5	*	*	*	*
25-34	2.0	41.9	84.4	90.8	(99.3)	56.9	(39.9)	(53.1)	*	48.8
35-49	(37.4)	66.7	95.5	90.0	97.5	84.2	(54.6)	(64.1)	72.3	68.0
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	(7.2)	50.3	90.1	(92.0)	*	62.1	*	*	*	(37.4)
Rural	12.6	45.8	90.5	89.8	97.1	70.1	64.7	63.4	80.2	71.3
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	*	75.3	94.6	87.7	93.6	85.6	*	*	*	(77.8)
<5 years complete	*	54.7	92.9	95.4	(98.4)	82.5	*	*	*	(74.6)
5-9 years complete	16.3	53.2	90.5	87.3	99.8	72.0	(63.4)	*	*	77.4
10-11 years complete	(10.7)	35.4	86.5	*	*	60.4	*	*	*	(39.6)
12 or more years complete	2.3	41.7	89.3	*	*	48.0	*	*	*	33.9
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	11.9	50.6	92.6	91.8	97.1	69.6	(47.2)	(69.8)	(62.3)	61.2
Christian	(7.3)	48.7	95.5	(78.9)	*	65.4	*	*	*	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.6	38.2	84.5	92.1	97.7	61.3	*	*	*	63.4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(75.6)	*	*	*	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	*	(37.6)	(95.5)	*	*	70.5	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	3.8	47.7	90.0	97.3	94.3	65.8	(58.0)	(43.4)	(85.4)	65.0
Other backward class	17.6	50.2	90.7	83.9	(100.0)	69.1	(45.9)	(67.4)	(54.7)	56.4
Other	*	37.6	83.7	*	*	58.1	*	*	*	*
<b>Number of living sons<sup>2</sup></b>										
0	9.7	44.8	84.7	(84.6)	*	46.9	48.2	(49.5)	*	50.4
1	na	50.1	91.0	86.7	(98.9)	72.8	na	(63.7)	(82.5)	74.3
2	na	na	94.1	95.5	100.0	95.1	na	na	*	(68.1)
3	na	na	na	*	*	(100.0)	na	na	na	*
Total	9.7	47.7	90.4	90.3	97.8	67.1	48.2	56.9	66.5	60.3
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.6	36.3	86.8	92.3	91.0	65.6	49.0	28.2	81.0	59.3

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

**Table 25 Ideal number of children**

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>						Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more		
<b>WOMEN</b>								
0	22.2	12.2	11.5	13.6	2.2	(7.9)	15.8	14.0
1	15.0	26.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	13.2	17.0
2	54.7	59.8	79.0	58.4	69.5	(37.1)	62.5	63.7
3	3.4	1.0	4.0	22.2	9.4	(22.4)	4.8	3.6
4	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.8	18.0	(1.7)	1.1	1.6
5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	(18.8)	0.2	0.0
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	4.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	(12.2)	2.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,292	812	818	244	68	23	3,271	5,293
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>								
All respondents	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	(2.8)	1.6	1.6
Number of all respondents	1,235	806	806	242	67	20	3,191	5,287
Currently married respondents	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	(2.8)	1.8	1.7
Number of currently married respondents	189	747	770	218	65	18	2,022	3,334
<b>MEN</b>								
0	18.5	3.9	5.1	*	*	*	13.8	13.4
1	15.9	30.4	17.7	*	*	*	17.6	12.4
2	48.0	53.0	70.3	*	*	*	52.2	65.1
3	6.7	1.6	5.4	*	*	*	6.7	5.5
4	1.9	0.0	0.7	*	*	*	1.9	2.7
5	1.2	0.0	0.5	*	*	*	0.9	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	7.9	11.0	0.3	*	*	*	6.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	286	60	59	17	7	1	430	803
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>								
All respondents	1.6	1.6	1.8	*	*	*	1.7	1.7
Number of all respondents	264	53	59	17	7	1	401	798
Currently married respondents	2.1	1.6	1.8	*	*	*	1.9	1.8
Number of currently married respondents	82	53	59	17	7	1	219	482

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

**Table 26 Indicators of sex preference**

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	6.7	7.4	64.5	65.2	386	24.1	7.7	73.2	55.0	50
20-29	10.0	10.4	68.6	68.5	987	9.8	14.2	67.1	72.6	130
30-39	9.2	8.9	72.1	71.1	1,029	28.8	6.8	72.8	51.8	120
40-49	9.8	8.0	77.0	75.2	652	30.3	9.4	86.3	69.2	97
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	8.9	9.8	58.9	59.4	1,174	26.1	11.1	62.7	47.5	153
Rural	9.5	8.5	78.6	77.3	1,879	20.0	9.3	81.6	73.3	244
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	9.7	9.2	73.5	74.1	220	(8.4)	(7.3)	(81.9)	(76.2)	30
<5 years complete	13.4	8.0	82.9	80.1	257	29.6	4.5	88.5	76.6	34
5-9 years complete	9.7	7.7	74.2	72.1	1,098	27.8	9.2	68.6	52.7	121
10-11 years complete	8.1	8.4	71.4	70.1	481	20.6	8.4	86.8	74.5	55
12 or more years complete	8.2	10.9	63.8	65.3	997	19.8	12.8	69.9	62.3	158
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	6.5	10.7	58.5	62.1	1,006	16.8	8.9	63.0	55.4	181
Currently married	10.6	8.3	77.9	75.2	1,936	27.3	10.7	83.3	69.0	205
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	11.5	5.6	65.5	61.7	111	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	10.1	9.0	69.2	68.4	1,778	26.7	9.1	75.7	59.4	269
Christian	7.7	12.2	77.6	78.8	393	(3.8)	(2.8)	(69.5)	(68.0)	53
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.6	7.6	73.2	72.1	826	20.8	18.6	71.6	72.6	72
Other	(5.1)	(8.1)	(51.7)	(48.5)	57	*	*	*	*	3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	4.9	11.0	65.1	68.8	170	(14.4)	(5.3)	(53.1)	(40.0)	32
Scheduled tribe	7.9	7.7	76.6	75.4	1,053	13.4	12.4	70.1	70.6	126
Other backward class	10.6	10.0	67.8	67.3	1,575	30.1	7.6	79.9	59.5	209
Other	9.7	7.0	72.3	70.6	242	(15.8)	(23.7)	(73.5)	(82.1)	27
<b>Total</b>	9.3	9.0	71.0	70.4	3,053	22.3	10.0	74.3	63.3	397
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	6.8	4.0	69.2	66.7	5,287	7.7	3.5	72.7	70.2	798

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.5	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Any modern method</b>	98.5	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	87.5	91.0	81.0	92.0	83.9	97.4
Male sterilization	81.9	85.8	74.7	93.6	87.9	97.4
Pill	93.5	98.7	86.1	98.0	96.0	99.2
IUD or PPIUD	83.8	90.5	72.4	73.6	68.6	77.0
Injectables	88.0	93.2	80.0	80.2	73.6	84.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.4	97.9	85.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female condom	52.4	52.3	51.2	78.4	68.4	85.0
Emergency contraception	60.2	61.6	60.2	70.3	58.6	78.0
Diaphragm	18.9	18.5	18.7	42.8	28.4	52.3
Foam or jelly	16.7	16.2	17.8	25.9	15.0	33.0
Standard days method	30.4	33.6	26.6	24.3	15.9	29.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	28.5	33.8	22.6	13.2	7.3	17.2
Other modern method	7.0	7.2	7.4	13.0	16.3	10.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	79.8	88.9	66.5	73.2	68.6	76.2
<b>Any traditional method</b>	61.0	70.1	47.6	70.8	87.1	60.0
Rhythm	32.2	39.5	21.6	31.6	32.6	30.9
Withdrawal	56.3	64.8	43.3	66.0	87.1	52.2
Other	2.3	1.6	3.6	2.0	0.0	3.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.3	8.9	7.5	9.1	8.5	9.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,341	771	517	174	69	105

*Continued...*

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	99.5	99.6	99.2	99.3	100.0	98.2
<b>Any modern method</b>	99.5	99.6	99.2	99.3	100.0	98.2
Female sterilization	94.8	96.9	89.7	90.0	96.3	79.6
Male sterilization	82.9	87.4	72.5	83.9	88.4	75.4
Pill	97.0	98.8	93.4	91.6	97.0	82.6
IUD or PPIUD	89.6	95.3	76.6	61.7	68.4	50.3
Injectables	90.0	93.9	80.9	77.6	83.1	70.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.3	98.1	95.1	97.3	97.2	97.3
Female condom	40.4	40.6	40.3	54.1	57.7	51.6
Emergency contraception	51.6	53.7	46.5	53.8	58.8	46.8
Diaphragm	15.4	17.1	12.9	31.7	31.5	30.5
Foam or jelly	10.9	11.1	11.8	15.4	16.9	12.4
Standard days method	37.2	41.6	26.7	36.2	40.3	29.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	37.0	41.5	26.9	25.9	27.0	23.0
Other modern method	5.5	5.7	5.7	13.9	18.5	7.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	87.5	93.5	73.4	59.1	66.5	46.3
<b>Any traditional method</b>	79.3	88.7	57.7	84.8	88.5	77.6
Rhythm	49.3	55.2	35.7	62.5	65.1	56.3
Withdrawal	77.2	86.7	55.3	82.6	87.0	74.1
Other	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.8	9.3	7.7	8.8	9.4	7.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,930	1,281	574	256	145	99

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.1	99.8	97.7	99.6	100.0	99.1
<b>Any modern method</b>	99.1	99.8	97.7	99.6	100.0	99.1
Female sterilization	91.8	94.7	85.5	90.8	92.3	88.7
Male sterilization	82.5	86.8	73.6	87.8	88.2	86.7
Pill	95.6	98.8	89.9	94.1	96.7	91.2
IUD or PPIUD	87.2	93.5	74.6	66.5	68.5	64.0
Injectables	89.2	93.6	80.5	78.6	80.0	77.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	95.3	98.1	90.6	98.4	98.1	98.7
Female condom	45.3	45.0	45.5	63.9	61.2	68.8
Emergency contraception	55.1	56.7	53.0	60.5	58.7	62.9
Diaphragm	16.8	17.6	15.6	36.2	30.5	41.7
Foam or jelly	13.3	13.0	14.6	19.7	16.3	23.0
Standard days method	34.4	38.6	26.7	31.4	32.4	29.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	33.5	38.6	24.9	20.8	20.6	20.0
Other modern method	6.1	6.3	6.5	13.5	17.8	9.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	84.3	91.8	70.2	64.8	67.2	61.7
<b>Any traditional method</b>	71.8	81.7	53.0	79.1	88.1	68.6
Rhythm	42.3	49.3	29.0	50.0	54.6	43.3
Withdrawal	68.6	78.5	49.7	75.9	87.0	62.8
Other	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.2	7.6	8.9	9.1	8.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,271	2,052	1,091	430	214	204

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> All three methods



Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women				
	Any modern method	Any modern sterilization	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condoms	Mirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using
<b>Age</b>																				
15-19	(34.0)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(6.5)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(66.0)	100.0	24
20-24	60.8	40.6	0.1	0.0	24.0	6.2	0.7	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	20.2	2.1	18.1	0.0	39.2	100.0	152
25-29	70.7	58.3	1.8	0.2	25.8	8.7	2.9	17.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	12.4	2.1	9.8	0.5	29.3	100.0	342
30-39	70.4	55.0	13.4	1.5	19.4	5.7	4.7	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	15.4	2.6	12.8	0.0	29.6	100.0	968
40-49	69.8	58.1	28.4	3.5	10.4	5.6	2.6	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.7	4.0	7.7	0.0	30.2	100.0	566
<b>Residence</b>																				
Urban	55.5	43.6	14.3	0.4	9.7	4.6	3.9	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.1	11.9	0.0	44.5	100.0	771
Rural	77.3	61.8	14.6	2.5	23.3	7.1	3.2	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	15.5	4.6	10.8	0.1	22.7	100.0	1,281
<b>Schooling</b>																				
No schooling	82.5	70.8	29.6	3.4	24.6	7.1	0.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.7	3.8	8.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	190
<5 years complete	74.3	65.8	20.3	2.6	25.2	7.2	2.5	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.4	2.3	6.1	0.0	25.7	100.0	227
5-9 years complete	68.1	53.9	12.2	2.3	19.3	7.6	2.9	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	14.2	2.9	11.1	0.2	31.9	100.0	865
10-11 years complete	72.9	58.3	14.5	0.6	20.6	6.5	4.4	10.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	14.6	3.8	10.7	0.0	27.1	100.0	281
12 or more years complete	61.2	43.6	9.8	0.3	9.1	2.5	5.4	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	17.6	2.3	15.3	0.0	38.8	100.0	490
<b>Religion</b>																				
Hindu	70.3	56.1	15.0	1.7	16.2	6.7	4.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	14.2	3.5	10.7	0.0	29.7	100.0	1,242
Christian	66.1	48.4	12.4	1.9	20.7	4.8	1.3	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	17.7	3.3	14.4	0.0	33.9	100.0	263
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.3	54.4	13.2	1.8	21.3	5.5	3.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	12.0	1.4	10.5	0.0	33.7	100.0	511
Other	(89.6)	(71.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(6.0)	(3.2)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(1.2)	(13.1)	(4.2)	(10.4)	100.0	37
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																				
Scheduled caste	67.4	55.3	15.7	1.4	24.3	3.7	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	12.1	4.9	7.2	0.0	32.6	100.0	115
Scheduled tribe	68.5	55.6	12.3	2.0	22.0	7.0	3.3	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	12.9	2.6	10.3	0.0	31.5	100.0	695
Other backward class	69.4	55.3	16.5	1.5	16.5	5.0	3.5	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	14.1	2.4	11.7	0.0	30.6	100.0	1,054
Other	72.8	50.6	10.1	1.9	9.4	12.1	6.5	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.1	6.4	14.9	0.9	27.2	100.0	172

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women						
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not currently using	Total			
<b>Number of living children</b>																					
No children	37.7	22.4	0.3	0.7	4.9	2.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	15.2	0.8	14.4	0.0	62.3	100.0	229
1 child	67.2	49.1	4.5	0.3	18.2	6.1	4.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	18.1	18.1	3.8	14.3	0.0	32.8	100.0	751
1 son	71.1	54.4	5.3	0.4	19.8	8.2	4.6	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	16.8	16.8	4.0	12.8	0.0	28.9	100.0	434
No sons	61.8	41.9	3.3	0.2	16.1	3.2	5.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	19.9	19.9	3.5	16.4	0.0	38.2	100.0	317
2 children	75.9	64.1	22.4	2.6	21.1	7.0	2.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	11.7	11.7	2.9	8.9	0.0	24.1	100.0	758
1 or more sons	76.0	64.4	22.5	2.4	21.3	7.0	2.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	11.6	11.6	3.2	8.4	0.0	24.0	100.0	589
No sons	75.5	63.2	22.1	3.3	20.5	7.1	2.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.3	12.3	1.7	10.6	0.0	24.5	100.0	169
3 children	80.6	70.7	29.1	4.2	20.8	5.5	4.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.7	9.9	9.9	2.1	7.1	0.7	19.4	100.0	214
1 or more sons	82.0	72.4	31.8	3.3	19.1	6.5	5.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	9.6	9.6	2.1	7.6	0.0	18.0	100.0	180
No sons	(73.0)	(61.8)	(14.7)	(8.7)	(30.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(2.3)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(27.0)	(27.0)	34
4 or more children	80.2	69.8	30.5	2.2	20.9	10.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.5	10.5	3.0	7.5	0.0	19.8	100.0	100
1 or more sons	80.6	72.0	31.9	2.3	22.0	9.6	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.6	8.6	3.2	5.4	0.0	19.4	100.0	92
Total	69.1	54.9	14.5	1.7	18.2	6.2	3.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	14.2	14.2	2.9	11.2	0.1	30.9	100.0	2,052
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	46.7	45.9	17.6	3.4	11.5	6.3	1.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	53.3	100.0	3,336

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe and women who have 4 or more children but no sons, who are not shown separately.

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

**Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district**

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method <sup>1</sup>	Any traditional method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
East District	54.3	42.8	14.7	0.8	27.3	11.5	1,077
North District	75.7	61.0	19.0	0.6	41.4	14.8	97
South District	85.0	67.6	19.0	3.0	45.6	17.4	452
West District	88.2	70.8	8.0	3.0	59.8	17.4	426
Sikkim	69.1	54.9	14.5	1.7	38.8	14.2	2,052

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any Modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Other
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>															
Currently married	43.8	38.0	4.6	1.8	13.0	0.9	16.7	0.8	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	56.2	100.0	214
Wife	51.4	44.3	5.7	1.7	14.5	0.9	20.4	1.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	48.6	100.0	175
Other	9.5	9.2	0.0	2.1	5.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	90.5	100.0	39
Not currently married	(65.6)	(64.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(34.4)	100.0	45
Girlfriend	(67.2)	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(32.8)	100.0	44
<b>Age</b>															
25-29	(47.1)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(52.9)	100.0	46
30-34	(57.6)	(52.4)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.8)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(42.4)	100.0	36
35-39	59.3	57.4	3.7	4.1	12.4	1.3	35.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	40.7	100.0	70
40-44	(27.0)	(26.8)	(8.1)	(2.2)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(4.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(73.0)	100.0	44
45-49	(44.1)	(36.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(1.6)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(55.9)	100.0	50
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	(51.2)	(51.2)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(41.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.8)	100.0	102
Rural	45.3	36.9	6.2	1.9	15.4	1.3	10.9	1.1	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	54.7	100.0	157
<b>Schooling</b>															
No schooling	(44.6)	(41.1)	(9.2)	(1.5)	(8.9)	(2.1)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(55.4)	100.0	28
<5 years complete	(41.9)	(28.6)	(1.0)	(4.3)	(15.1)	(1.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(58.1)	100.0	26
5-9 years complete	52.4	46.4	3.0	0.9	7.7	0.3	32.7	1.8	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	47.6	100.0	96
10-11 years complete	(25.2)	(20.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(74.8)	100.0	34
12 or more years complete	54.8	52.8	2.5	1.9	20.2	0.0	28.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	45.2	100.0	76
<b>Marital status</b>															
Never married	(69.5)	(68.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(55.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(30.5)	100.0	43
Currently married	43.8	38.0	4.6	1.8	13.0	0.9	16.7	0.8	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	56.2	100.0	214

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method				Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Number of men		
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	46.5	40.9	2.3	0.6	12.8	0.3	24.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	53.5	178
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.2	37.8	7.6	2.0	11.9	2.9	9.2	3.6	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	56.8	48
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled tribe	46.5	36.9	4.7	1.3	17.8	1.6	8.8	2.4	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	53.5	74
Other backward class	48.4	44.9	3.0	2.1	12.0	0.6	27.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	51.6	140
Total age 15-49	47.6	42.5	3.8	1.5	12.7	0.8	23.0	0.7	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	52.4	259
Age 50-54	(48.2)	(38.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.4)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(51.8)	29
Total age 15-54	47.7	42.1	3.6	1.3	13.2	0.7	21.9	0.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	52.3	289

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is a live-in-partner or other, men age 15-19 or 20-24, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to Christian or other religions, and men belonging to scheduled caste or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.  
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

**Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods**

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
<b>URBAN</b>							
<b>Public health sector</b>	93.1	*	(33.4)	*	*	(70.0)	73.0
Government/municipal hospital	59.2	*	(1.7)	*	*	(31.5)	33.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	4.2	*	(5.2)	*	*	(21.6)	16.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	24.8	*	(0.0)	*	*	(7.8)	11.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.3	*	(2.1)	*	*	(2.7)	3.7
PHC/Additional PHC	0.5	*	(5.5)	*	*	(0.0)	1.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.4)	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Camp	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	(19.0)	*	*	(5.4)	5.4
ASHA	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.6)	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	6.9	*	(35.3)	*	*	(22.5)	18.4
Private hospital	6.9	*	(0.0)	*	*	(16.8)	7.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	(12.8)	*	*	(0.0)	4.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	(11.7)	*	*	(1.4)	2.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(10.8)	*	*	(3.9)	3.3
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.4)	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	*	(31.3)	*	*	(7.5)	8.7
Shop	0.0	*	(25.4)	*	*	(7.5)	7.4
Husband	0.0	*	(5.9)	*	*	(0.0)	1.2
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	*	(0.0)	0.0
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	115	3	75	36	30	92	351

*Continued...*

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
RURAL							
<b>Public health sector</b>	93.2	(98.3)	54.7	88.6	57.4	54.7	67.9
Government/municipal hospital	72.4	(57.3)	9.9	43.5	32.4	13.6	32.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.1	(0.0)	17.2	9.6	6.9	11.6	9.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	4.9	(14.5)	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.5	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	9.7	(12.9)	4.5	14.6	7.2	2.2	6.9
PHC/Additional PHC	5.0	(10.5)	3.2	18.3	8.9	4.4	6.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	(0.0)	3.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	3.3	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.8
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	11.6	0.4	0.0	16.4	6.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other public health sector	0.0	(3.1)	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	6.4	(1.7)	21.1	11.4	42.6	25.8	16.6
Private hospital	6.4	(1.7)	0.9	4.6	12.7	0.6	3.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	4.1	24.5	7.0	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	15.2	2.7	1.7	15.9	8.3
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.2
<b>Other source</b>	0.4	(0.0)	24.3	0.0	0.0	19.6	12.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	13.6	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.3
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	10.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.6
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	197	32	302	91	41	112	802

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL							
<b>Public health sector</b>	93.2	(98.5)	50.4	88.1	68.7	61.6	69.4
Government/municipal hospital	67.5	(61.3)	8.3	40.5	25.7	21.7	32.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.2	(0.0)	14.8	14.8	31.5	16.1	11.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	12.3	(13.2)	0.6	5.1	0.2	4.9	5.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	7.7	(11.7)	4.0	13.5	4.2	2.5	5.9
PHC/Additional PHC	3.4	(9.5)	3.6	13.1	5.7	2.4	4.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	(0.0)	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	6.4	0.3	0.0	4.4	2.9
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	9.3	0.3	0.0	9.3	4.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.0	(2.8)	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	6.6	(1.5)	23.9	11.9	31.3	24.3	17.2
Private hospital	6.6	(1.5)	0.8	3.3	11.7	7.9	4.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	3.6	6.7	16.5	3.9	3.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	14.4	1.9	1.0	10.5	6.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Other source</b>	0.2	(0.0)	25.7	0.0	0.0	14.1	11.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	16.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	7.3
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.6
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	312	35	376	126	71	204	1,153

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods



**Table 32 Informed choice**

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	9
Pill	*	*	*	*	55
IUD or PPIUD	*	*	*	*	14
Total	(62.2)	(45.0)	(74.1)	(43.2)	78
RURAL					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	(52.5)	(38.2)	(72.8)	(38.2)	22
Pill	60.9	39.8	69.1	38.3	133
IUD or PPIUD	67.2	58.8	75.4	54.6	39
Total	61.2	43.4	70.8	41.5	194
TOTAL					
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	(62.8)	(52.6)	(77.3)	(52.6)	31
Pill	60.8	38.8	68.7	36.9	188
IUD or PPIUD	63.0	56.9	79.5	53.8	53
Total	61.5	43.9	71.8	42.0	273

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

<sup>1</sup> Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

**Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation							Switched to another method <sup>4</sup>	Number of episodes of use <sup>5</sup>	
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason <sup>1</sup>	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason <sup>2</sup>	Other reason			Any reason <sup>3</sup>
Pill	0.7	8.5	4.6	5.9	0.3	14.4	3.5	37.8	2.9	336
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	(2.4)	(12.0)	(6.2)	(0.1)	(2.2)	(10.0)	(5.8)	(38.8)	(4.2)	215
Withdrawal	(0.5)	(6.0)	(5.6)	(2.1)	(3.9)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(21.8)	(9.5)	165
All modern spacing methods <sup>7</sup>	1.1	7.5	4.0	6.0	1.1	11.6	3.7	35.0	3.9	719
All spacing methods <sup>8</sup>	1.0	7.4	4.3	5.3	1.7	9.2	3.6	32.7	4.9	910
All methods	1.0	7.1	4.2	5.1	1.6	8.8	3.5	31.3	4.7	949

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, rhythm, and other methods, which are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	15.1	4.1	66.0	20.2	4.5	9.3	100.0	53
20-24	35.8	16.8	62.6	31.3	0.0	6.1	100.0	48
25-29	25.0	11.3	64.1	31.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	103
30-34	42.9	40.3	56.6	38.3	4.0	1.1	100.0	44
35-39	40.6	32.7	52.8	24.6	17.6	5.1	100.0	79
40-44	50.5	23.3	65.9	31.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	50
45-49	31.9	30.9	59.5	20.1	0.0	20.4	100.0	54
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	29.8	26.4	65.8	22.1	8.0	4.1	100.0	174
Rural	36.0	18.6	57.7	32.3	1.6	8.4	100.0	256
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	(35.1)	(26.0)	(40.0)	(49.8)	(0.0)	(10.3)	100.0	34
<5 years complete	31.6	21.5	62.4	28.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	36
5-9 years complete	36.7	25.0	58.3	20.0	10.0	11.7	100.0	124
10-11 years complete	35.4	26.4	74.3	22.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	66
12 or more years complete	30.6	16.9	61.6	32.0	3.3	3.1	100.0	171
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	34.4	24.2	60.7	31.2	3.5	4.5	100.0	276
Christian	(25.6)	(8.6)	(44.3)	(29.6)	(14.9)	(11.2)	100.0	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	37.3	23.3	75.0	17.1	0.0	7.9	100.0	93
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(25.2)	(21.0)	(40.3)	(27.3)	(28.6)	(3.7)	100.0	35
Scheduled tribe	40.3	16.4	58.6	28.3	1.3	11.8	100.0	132
Other backward class	31.5	26.9	67.5	25.9	2.7	3.9	100.0	230
Other	(35.0)	(10.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Total age 15-49	33.5	21.8	61.0	28.2	4.2	6.7	100.0	430
Age 50-54	(37.9)	(18.9)	(55.9)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	100.0	39
Total age 15-54	33.9	21.5	60.5	27.7	3.8	7.9	100.0	469

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	(23.1)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(30.1)	(3.9)	(34.0)	(53.2)	(3.9)	(57.1)	24	59.6	40.8
20-24	14.9	3.6	18.5	49.9	10.9	60.8	64.8	14.5	79.2	152	76.7	51.2
25-29	6.9	6.4	13.3	30.7	39.9	70.7	37.6	46.3	84.0	342	84.2	69.4
30-34	6.2	9.1	15.3	21.5	45.2	66.7	27.7	54.3	82.0	501	81.4	59.0
35-39	3.3	7.8	11.2	10.3	64.0	74.3	13.7	71.8	85.5	467	86.9	72.6
40-44	0.8	4.8	5.7	4.9	67.3	72.2	5.7	72.1	77.8	298	92.7	74.6
45-49	0.1	7.5	7.6	2.3	65.0	67.2	2.3	72.5	74.8	269	89.9	77.7
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	8.3	9.8	18.2	18.2	37.3	55.5	26.6	47.1	73.7	771	75.3	59.1
Rural	2.9	5.3	8.2	17.5	59.8	77.3	20.4	65.1	85.5	1,281	90.4	72.3
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	0.8	1.4	2.2	6.7	75.9	82.5	7.4	77.3	84.7	190	97.4	83.6
<5 years complete	1.1	10.1	11.1	6.9	67.4	74.3	8.0	77.4	85.4	227	86.9	77.1
5-9 years complete	4.0	9.5	13.5	15.6	52.5	68.1	19.6	62.0	81.6	865	83.5	66.1
10-11 years complete	3.7	2.8	6.5	25.9	46.9	72.9	29.6	49.7	79.3	281	91.9	73.5
12 or more years complete	10.6	5.9	16.5	26.2	34.9	61.2	36.9	40.8	77.7	490	78.8	56.1
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	3.2	7.0	10.2	17.6	52.7	70.3	20.8	59.7	80.5	1,242	87.3	69.6
Christian	8.9	9.2	18.1	17.2	48.8	66.1	26.1	58.0	84.1	263	78.5	57.5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.4	6.1	13.6	18.2	48.1	66.3	25.7	54.2	79.9	511	83.0	68.0
Other	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(20.6)	(69.0)	(89.6)	(20.6)	(72.4)	(93.0)	37	96.4	76.5
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	3.4	4.3	7.8	16.2	51.3	67.4	19.6	55.6	75.2	115	89.7	73.6
Scheduled tribe	8.5	7.0	15.5	17.2	51.3	68.5	25.7	58.3	84.0	695	81.6	66.2
Other backward class	2.8	7.6	10.4	18.1	51.3	69.4	20.9	58.9	79.8	1,054	87.0	69.3
Other	5.1	5.9	11.0	20.8	51.9	72.8	25.9	57.8	83.8	172	86.9	60.4
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	100.0	85.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

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

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**Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district**

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

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District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
East District	17.7	7.2	10.6	1,077
North District	12.8	6.9	6.0	97
South District	5.2	2.8	2.4	452
West District	4.3	1.1	3.2	426
Sikkim	11.9	4.9	7.0	2,052
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.7	8.9	12.8	3,336

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

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**Table 37 Hysterectomy**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector <sup>1</sup>	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
<b>Age</b>									
15-29	0.2	1,463	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
30-39	0.6	1,125	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
40-49	2.6	683	*	18	*	*	*	100.0	18
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.6	1,341	*	8	*	*	*	100.0	8
Rural	1.0	1,930	*	19	*	*	*	100.0	19
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	2.0	232	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
<5 years complete	2.0	264	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
5-9 years complete	0.6	1,172	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
10-11 years complete	0.7	492	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
12 or more years complete	0.6	1,111	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	1.1	1,878	*	21	*	*	*	100.0	21
Christian	0.0	424	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.6	904	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Other	(0.0)	65	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	0.7	174	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Scheduled tribe	0.6	1,142	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other backward class	1.0	1,691	*	17	*	*	*	100.0	17
Other	0.8	247	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>(31.3)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>(65.0)</b>	<b>(35.0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27</b>

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

nc = No cases

<sup>1</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

**Table 38 Pregnancy outcome**

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
20-29	94.9	2.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	278
30-39	90.5	1.4	6.0	2.1	100.0	250
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	88.3	4.5	4.6	2.7	100.0	200
Rural	94.4	0.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	352
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
No schooling	(97.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	19
<5 years complete	83.8	13.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	55
5-9 years complete	91.5	0.2	5.6	2.6	100.0	200
10-11 years complete	91.2	4.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	67
12 or more years complete	94.7	0.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	210
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	93.2	0.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	302
Christian	91.6	4.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	72
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	100.0	162
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	(94.0)	(1.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Scheduled tribe	90.8	2.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	188
Other backward class	92.5	0.9	4.7	1.9	100.0	279
Other	94.1	4.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	57
Total	92.2	2.0	4.9	1.0	100.0	551

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women age 15-19 or 40-49 and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

**Table 40 Age at first marriage**

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
<b>WOMEN</b>										
15-19	1.1	na	na	na	na	94.1	410	a	a	a
20-24	0.6	10.7	23.1	na	na	67.7	470	a	a	a
25-29	5.6	19.9	31.5	36.9	51.9	39.1	583	24.4	24.5	23.6
30-34	6.1	22.1	38.1	45.2	65.9	13.4	611	22.3	22.5	22.4
35-39	8.4	30.0	44.4	51.9	75.8	5.1	514	20.7	20.8	20.8
40-44	10.3	29.2	44.3	50.6	76.3	10.6	364	20.9	21.0	20.8
45-49	7.0	29.8	52.0	60.1	77.9	3.8	319	19.8	20.1	20.0
20-49	6.2	23.0	37.8	na	na	24.6	2,861	a	a	a
25-49	7.3	25.4	40.6	47.4	67.8	16.2	2,391	21.5	21.7	21.5
<b>MEN</b>										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	53	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.9	6.3	na	na	77.9	48	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	1.6	4.3	5.1	20.6	73.7	103	a	a	22.2
30-34	0.0	7.0	14.7	16.4	32.9	22.1	44	27.6	27.6	25.0
35-39	0.2	5.0	12.8	16.1	38.7	31.7	79	29.2	29.2	24.9
40-44	0.0	4.1	16.2	22.0	54.4	4.5	50	23.9	23.9	25.6
45-49	0.0	1.8	8.8	10.0	32.3	2.4	54	27.7	27.7	24.8
50-54	(0.3)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(10.8)	(30.9)	(21.1)	39	(29.8)	(29.8)	(28.1)
20-49	0.1	3.5	9.8	na	na	40.1	377	a	a	a
25-49	0.1	3.6	10.3	12.6	33.6	34.6	329	a	a	24.3

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

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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



**Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates**

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
RURAL					
0-4	7.8	10.0	17.8	0.0	17.8
5-9	12.4	11.9	24.3	1.7	26.0
10-14	19.4	7.6	27.0	0.0	27.0
NFHS-4 (0-4)	25.5	12.2	37.7	1.6	39.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.3	15.1	34.4	7.8	41.9
TOTAL					
0-4	5.0	6.2	11.2	0.0	11.2
5-9	19.2	7.7	26.9	1.1	27.9
10-14	13.0	5.0	18.1	0.0	18.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	20.8	8.7	29.5	2.8	32.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.4	14.3	33.7	6.7	40.1

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5. Mortality rates for urban areas are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Schooling</b>					
< 10 years complete	(7.7)	(11.4)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(19.1)
10 or more years complete	(2.8)	*	*	*	*
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	(3.4)	(8.4)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(11.8)
Female	(6.6)	(3.9)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(10.5)
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	(3.7)	(0.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)
2-3	(0.0)	(11.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(11.7)
Total	5.0	6.2	11.2	0.0	11.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mothers have no schooling and children of birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour**

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	31.5	1.0	43.7 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	53.8	0.9	8.4
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	2.3	*	0.0
Mother's age >34	4.7	(9.0)	31.8
Birth interval <24 months	4.0	(2.2)	3.9
Birth order >3	1.7	*	2.3
Subtotal	12.7	10.2	38.0
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.1	*	0.8
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.4	*	8.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	*	0.4
Subtotal	2.0	*	9.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	14.6	8.8	47.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	567	na	2,052

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> 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

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women

**Table 44 Antenatal care**

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>											
<20	(79.6)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(5.2)	100.0	44	(90.9)
20-34	65.0	15.3	0.0	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	441	80.3
35-49	(76.2)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(9.7)	100.0	35	(82.1)
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	62.4	17.3	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.1	0.0	14.8	100.0	285	79.7
2-3	73.0	10.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.0	100.0	216	83.9
4 or more	(66.1)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(15.3)	100.0	19	(77.1)
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	60.1	13.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.6	100.0	185	73.7
Rural	70.8	14.8	0.0	1.9	0.5	3.4	0.0	8.6	100.0	335	85.6
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	(74.6)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	(86.1)
<5 years complete	54.2	16.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	11.4	0.0	14.5	100.0	47	70.8
5-9 years complete	71.3	11.3	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	12.5	100.0	188	82.6
10-11 years complete	55.9	30.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.6	100.0	64	86.2
12 or more years complete	68.7	11.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	14.3	100.0	202	80.6
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	68.2	11.5	0.0	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.0	15.2	100.0	291	79.6
Christian	72.0	12.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	12.9	100.0	66	84.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.9	21.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.5	100.0	147	82.1
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	(61.6)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.2)	100.0	26	(78.8)
Scheduled tribe	60.0	21.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	178	81.2
Other backward class	71.3	10.9	0.0	3.3	0.7	2.3	0.0	11.6	100.0	261	82.2
Other	71.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	54	78.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>81.3</b>

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

**Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received**

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector <sup>1</sup>	ANC received only at home	
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>						
Weighed	100.0	99.2	99.3	(100.0)	(100.0)	99.4
Blood pressure measured	100.0	97.1	97.8	(99.0)	(100.0)	98.0
Urine sample taken	96.3	98.5	97.4	(100.0)	(100.0)	97.8
Blood sample taken	100.0	97.1	97.8	(99.0)	(100.0)	98.0
Abdomen examined	84.1	93.7	90.7	(85.0)	(100.0)	90.5
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>						
Vaginal bleeding	43.1	70.4	61.4	(54.6)	(83.0)	61.6
Convulsions	44.7	66.9	59.1	(52.7)	(83.0)	59.7
Prolonged labour	61.7	74.0	70.6	(56.3)	(89.1)	70.0
Severe abdominal pain	64.4	74.7	72.0	(55.3)	(91.7)	71.4
High blood pressure	52.0	72.6	66.8	(49.4)	(88.7)	65.9
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	55.8	73.8	66.1	(80.0)	(83.0)	68.0
Number of women	147	307	384	52	27	453

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who received antenatal care at both public and private health sectors, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

**Table 46 Antenatal care indicators**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>									
<20	(49.2)	(83.4)	(92.6)	(97.2)	(93.1)	(50.8)	(42.4)	(42.6)	44
20-34	58.7	61.2	85.9	91.4	94.4	55.4	30.8	29.8	441
35-49	(67.0)	(70.1)	(84.2)	(92.3)	(95.1)	(50.3)	(26.2)	(10.9)	35
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	55.2	63.7	85.4	92.0	93.5	54.3	32.5	30.2	285
2-3	62.9	65.0	88.8	93.6	95.8	56.1	31.6	29.9	216
4 or more	(55.2)	(47.9)	(72.7)	(73.1)	(90.6)	(45.0)	(14.8)	(16.4)	19
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	51.4	58.5	81.7	92.2	92.2	48.4	29.6	28.1	185
Rural	62.3	66.5	88.8	91.8	95.6	58.2	32.5	30.5	335
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	(75.8)	(56.8)	(88.8)	(93.5)	(100.0)	(67.3)	(42.0)	(29.2)	18
<5 years complete	56.7	59.4	80.9	92.9	88.2	55.1	31.9	37.6	47
5-9 years complete	55.9	66.8	91.7	93.5	95.3	52.5	30.2	36.3	188
10-11 years complete	57.7	65.6	90.0	92.0	96.8	61.6	30.7	24.5	64
12 or more years complete	59.8	61.8	81.1	90.2	93.7	53.3	31.8	23.2	202
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	64.7	62.0	85.3	90.7	93.8	60.0	34.2	31.4	291
Christian	50.9	67.5	89.2	96.3	99.7	56.4	38.0	41.1	66
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.6	63.4	88.3	91.9	93.7	46.6	25.0	21.5	147
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(47.5)	(60.6)	(79.2)	(88.1)	(95.6)	(52.2)	(16.2)	(45.9)	26
Scheduled tribe	55.7	60.5	89.4	92.7	92.6	45.8	25.9	24.1	178
Other backward class	63.2	64.7	87.0	91.6	96.1	60.6	36.3	32.4	261
Other	49.5	70.5	76.6	93.3	91.5	56.4	34.2	26.3	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>520</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

**Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district**

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

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
East District	43.8	53.4	81.2	90.3	93.3	48.3	27.6	31.6	279
North District	59.4	66.2	91.0	92.5	95.2	74.0	61.9	32.5	31
South District	84.5	78.1	89.9	92.3	96.7	71.3	46.2	35.0	108
West District	70.4	75.8	95.1	95.9	94.5	48.6	17.3	17.7	102
Sikkim	58.4	63.7	86.3	92.0	94.4	54.7	31.5	29.6	520

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

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

**Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	(96.9)	(77.1)	(91.4)	(90.9)	(89.0)	28
20-34	82.4	83.6	92.4	92.3	83.8	267
35-49	(86.4)	(87.2)	(92.6)	(93.0)	(81.6)	20
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	88.3	80.8	92.1	92.2	82.9	162
2-3	80.0	87.2	94.1	92.5	85.9	138
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	(85.6)	(94.6)	(98.7)	(94.8)	(81.8)	79
Rural	83.3	79.4	90.2	91.3	84.9	235
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	(75.3)	(70.8)	(88.0)	(88.3)	(78.5)	14
<5 years complete	(87.3)	(83.1)	(97.3)	(92.9)	(92.2)	27
5-9 years complete	82.2	85.3	92.7	92.4	89.5	124
10-11 years complete	79.8	78.0	84.4	92.2	76.8	40
12 or more years complete	87.6	84.5	94.2	92.3	79.4	109
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	86.0	83.3	94.0	93.8	86.3	173
Christian	(80.4)	(80.8)	(92.3)	(87.6)	(86.8)	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.7	82.2	88.6	90.3	77.4	95
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled tribe	88.6	87.4	89.3	90.6	80.3	113
Other backward class	76.9	82.9	92.0	94.5	87.7	149
Other	(96.6)	(84.1)	(100.0)	(95.7)	(89.6)	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>314</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with births of birth order 4 or more, women belonging to other religions, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.

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



**Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>1</sup>				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	91.2	77	54.3	39.0	1.3	5.4	100.0	70
20-34	91.7	551	43.3	43.2	5.1	8.3	100.0	505
35-49	(86.7)	39	(31.7)	(50.8)	(7.9)	(9.6)	100.0	34
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	89.4	244	34.0	51.6	6.0	8.4	100.0	218
Rural	92.4	423	49.5	38.4	4.2	7.9	100.0	391
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>								
None	83.3	93	41.2	35.1	8.4	15.3	100.0	78
1-3	96.5	124	43.4	47.5	4.1	5.0	100.0	120
4 or more	91.0	368	44.0	42.3	5.4	8.3	100.0	335
<b>Mother's schooling</b>								
No schooling	(95.5)	21	(44.9)	(50.1)	(2.3)	(2.7)	100.0	20
<5 years complete	82.2	68	28.7	52.9	12.7	5.8	100.0	56
5-9 years complete	88.9	242	52.5	33.0	4.5	9.9	100.0	215
10-11 years complete	92.8	84	49.5	37.4	4.9	8.2	100.0	78
12 or more years complete	95.3	252	38.0	51.2	3.5	7.4	100.0	240
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	91.2	374	44.6	42.6	4.2	8.6	100.0	341
Christian	91.7	81	41.0	51.1	3.9	4.0	100.0	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.1	192	45.8	38.1	6.8	9.2	100.0	179
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(83.7)	38	(51.0)	(18.4)	(8.3)	(22.4)	100.0	32
Scheduled tribe	90.7	220	45.5	43.8	4.7	6.0	100.0	200
Other backward class	91.9	334	41.5	45.2	4.7	8.6	100.0	307
Other	96.9	72	47.2	43.4	4.3	5.2	100.0	70
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	93.1	363	44.3	45.7	3.9	6.1	100.0	338
1 child	90.8	234	45.2	38.3	6.5	10.0	100.0	212
0 sons	89.2	100	34.9	52.2	5.4	7.6	100.0	89
1 son	92.1	134	52.6	28.3	7.3	11.8	100.0	124
2 children	84.4	48	38.0	44.4	2.0	15.6	100.0	40
1 or more sons	(81.0)	39	(40.6)	(39.7)	(2.5)	(17.1)	100.0	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>609</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women with 2 children but no sons or with 3 or more children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

<sup>2</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

**Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mother's given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>							
<20	(100.0)	44	(96.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
20-34	95.2	441	89.4	8.4	0.2	94.4	420
35-49	(97.1)	35	(82.2)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(90.3)	34
<b>Birth order</b>							
1	93.2	285	92.3	4.9	0.3	96.5	265
2-3	98.8	216	88.4	10.7	0.0	93.1	213
4 or more	(100.0)	19	(63.7)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(86.0)	19
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	94.0	185	90.9	6.2	0.0	96.1	174
Rural	96.7	335	88.7	9.9	0.2	93.8	324
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	(100.0)	18	(70.1)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18
<5 years complete	97.7	47	81.5	16.4	0.0	96.4	46
5-9 years complete	98.2	188	90.9	8.2	0.0	93.0	185
10-11 years complete	96.3	64	91.0	6.1	1.3	93.9	62
12 or more years complete	92.5	202	91.5	5.8	0.0	95.5	187
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	97.9	291	88.9	9.1	0.3	92.2	285
Christian	90.9	66	94.5	4.2	0.0	97.7	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.3	147	87.6	10.2	0.0	98.5	138
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	(96.1)	26	(92.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(89.1)	25
Scheduled tribe	96.0	178	86.6	10.8	0.5	95.5	171
Other backward class	97.9	261	89.6	8.5	0.0	95.0	256
Other	84.6	54	98.4	1.6	0.0	92.3	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>498</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

**Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care**

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	92.0	96.3	94.7
Public sector	66.6	85.6	78.6
Private sector	25.4	10.7	16.1
At home	8.0	3.7	5.3
Own home	8.0	3.4	5.1
Parent's home	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	77.5	82.1	80.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	16.0	16.1	16.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.8	1.0	1.6
Friends/relatives	3.7	0.4	1.6
No one	0.0	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	93.5	98.2	96.5
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider <sup>3</sup>	3.9	1.9	2.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	43.1	26.9	32.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section <sup>4</sup>	17.5	7.5	11.1
Number of births	207	360	567
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check<sup>5</sup></b>			
Less than four hours	49.1	62.0	57.4
4-23 hours	0.0	6.4	4.1
1-2 days	13.0	6.7	8.9
3-41 days	6.7	7.4	7.1
No postnatal check	31.3	17.5	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check<sup>5</sup></b>			
Doctor	61.5	64.4	63.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.4	15.0	10.9
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.1	3.0	2.3
Other	2.7	0.1	1.0
No postnatal check	31.3	17.5	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	185	335	520

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing

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

<sup>3</sup> Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

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

<sup>5</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

**Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births			Percentage of deliveries		Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
	delivered in a public health facility	delivered in a private health facility	delivered in a health facility	assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>				Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	67.8	24.9	92.6	96.9	55	(71.4)	(69.1)	44	*	5
20-34	80.4	15.3	95.7	96.5	477	78.7	70.7	441	99.9	84
35-49	(72.3)	(13.2)	(85.5)	(95.3)	35	(71.8)	(69.6)	35	*	12
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	66.6	25.4	92.0	93.5	207	68.7	62.1	185	*	28
Rural	85.6	10.7	96.3	98.2	360	82.5	75.1	335	99.9	73
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	75.0	20.3	95.3	97.9	322	72.2	67.5	285	100.0	48
2-3	83.4	11.5	94.9	95.0	225	84.3	74.8	216	99.8	50
4 or more	(83.4)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(91.0)	20	(81.9)	(65.6)	19	*	4
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>										
None	(66.5)	(21.9)	(88.4)	(88.4)	67	(52.8)	(49.0)	67	*	12
1-3	82.3	10.7	93.0	93.0	113	73.7	66.3	113	(100.0)	24
4 or more	79.5	17.4	96.9	99.1	304	86.3	77.9	304	100.0	54
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	(81.6)	(9.1)	(90.7)	(99.4)	19	(91.7)	(81.0)	18	*	2
<5 years complete	72.6	12.9	85.5	92.0	54	77.6	66.8	47	*	10
5-9 years complete	81.8	12.7	94.5	94.9	208	84.6	72.4	188	(100.0)	37
10-11 years complete	92.1	7.9	100.0	100.0	69	80.5	77.7	64	*	14
12 or more years complete	72.6	23.4	95.9	97.7	217	68.9	66.2	202	(100.0)	38

Continued...

**Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births				Number of births	Percentage of women		Among births in the year preceding the survey:		
	delivered in a public health facility	delivered in a private health facility	delivered in a health facility	births assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>		with a postnatal check <sup>2,3</sup>	within two days of birth <sup>2,3</sup>	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	77.2	17.1	94.3	96.5	321	75.7	67.6	291	99.8	54
Christian	70.4	29.3	99.8	100.0	70	81.9	76.7	66	*	16
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.0	8.9	95.9	94.4	157	78.0	71.5	147	(100.0)	30
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(89.5)	(10.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	28	(84.5)	(80.7)	26	*	5
Scheduled tribe	87.8	9.3	97.1	98.9	190	76.8	68.8	178	100.0	34
Other backward class	76.9	14.7	91.6	93.9	282	77.9	71.7	261	(100.0)	42
Other	55.4	43.5	98.9	98.9	67	75.2	65.1	54	*	21
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	446	79.2	71.2	409	99.9	76
Private health facility <sup>4</sup>	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	91	79.3	75.2	86	*	22
<b>Total</b>	78.6	16.1	94.7	96.5	567	77.6	70.5	520	99.9	101

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to other religions, and women who delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>2</sup> For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

<sup>4</sup> Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

<sup>5</sup> Includes missing

**Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district**

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Mothers who received postnatal care from a health personnel within two days of delivery <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
East District	70.4	21.4	91.8	94.2	36.9	309	67.6	279
North District	91.1	6.3	97.3	98.5	27.3	34	71.9	31
South District	86.4	11.0	97.4	99.4	27.8	116	83.9	108
West District	89.9	9.5	99.3	99.3	28.0	108	63.6	102
Sikkim	78.6	16.1	94.7	96.5	32.8	567	70.5	520

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

<sup>2</sup> Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health from health personnel within 42 days of the birth

**Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance**

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) <sup>1</sup>			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	(19,295)	(16,220)	(18,191)	(9.5)	44
20-34	7,515	20,004	9,787	5.8	421
35-49	(8,744)	(39,693)	(16,116)	(0.0)	29
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	8,384	17,794	10,571	5.7	303
2-3	8,479	27,613	11,362	6.2	179
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	9,015	20,026	12,455	2.6	169
Rural	8,028	21,053	9,778	7.5	325
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	(4,806)	(13,608)	(5,957)	(6.7)	17
<5 years complete	5,860	11,189	6,845	15.0	39
5-9 years complete	7,426	15,021	8,647	6.6	179
10-11 years complete	8,838	35,792	11,962	3.6	64
12 or more years complete	10,021	22,971	13,488	3.8	195
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	9,438	26,738	12,943	4.7	275
Christian	3,109	10,734	6,209	11.3	66
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8,550	16,642	9,384	5.2	143
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	(5,785)	(19,784)	(7,827)	(3.8)	26
Scheduled tribe	8,773	15,850	9,621	5.3	173
Other backward class	8,808	21,105	11,240	6.9	242
Other	3,254	23,237	14,032	3.3	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>20,469</b>	<b>10,746</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>495</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births of birth order 4 or more and births to women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who don't know the cost

**Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district**

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

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
East District	9.2	170	55.1	25.7	279	4.2	257
North District	15.4	19	55.0	36.2	31	14.6	30
South District	7.2	77	89.2	40.8	108	5.6	106
West District	15.0	63	79.4	52.7	102	7.5	102
Sikkim	10.2	329	67.0	34.8	520	5.8	495

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor



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

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

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check <sup>1</sup>	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing				
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>										
<20	19.8	54.6	4.2	6.2	4.2	0.0	11.0	100.0	84.8	48
20-34	14.8	40.5	3.6	6.5	6.4	0.0	22.1	100.0	65.5	437
35-49	(22.6)	(36.8)	(2.8)	(1.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(34.6)	100.0	(63.2)	35
<b>Birth order</b>										
1	15.5	40.0	2.2	6.8	6.0	0.0	24.9	100.0	64.4	285
2-3	15.6	45.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	0.0	17.3	100.0	71.5	216
4-5	(19.1)	(25.8)	(5.2)	(6.6)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(30.7)	100.0	(56.7)	18
<b>Place of delivery</b>										
Public health facility	17.2	42.9	3.4	6.9	5.5	0.0	19.0	100.0	70.4	409
Private health facility <sup>2</sup>	13.8	45.6	4.5	4.1	6.4	0.0	19.2	100.0	68.0	86
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	14.1	35.9	1.6	5.7	4.0	0.0	28.7	100.0	57.3	185
Rural	16.8	44.7	4.8	6.3	6.9	0.0	18.2	100.0	72.6	335
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	20.1	38.4	3.0	5.3	4.3	0.0	23.5	100.0	66.8	291
Christian	15.8	45.2	5.1	2.2	8.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	68.3	66
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.6	45.6	4.6	9.1	8.6	0.0	17.2	100.0	67.9	147
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(20.8)	(53.0)	(2.6)	(6.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(12.2)	100.0	(82.4)	26
Scheduled tribe	16.4	43.2	4.0	5.3	4.6	0.0	21.3	100.0	68.9	178
Other backward class	15.7	40.9	3.1	6.4	5.5	0.0	22.2	100.0	66.1	261
Other	12.1	34.0	5.8	7.3	12.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	59.2	54
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	(13.4)	(54.9)	(7.3)	(6.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(11.8)	100.0	(82.0)	18
<5 years complete	14.2	42.8	2.8	1.8	11.7	0.0	26.7	100.0	61.6	47
5-9 years complete	16.0	43.2	5.0	5.8	3.7	0.0	19.7	100.0	70.0	188
10-11 years complete	12.8	64.2	5.0	5.7	2.2	0.0	9.1	100.0	87.6	64
12 or more years complete	17.2	31.4	1.8	7.4	7.7	0.0	27.8	100.0	57.9	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>520</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births to women of birth order 6 or more, births delivered at home, and births to women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

<sup>2</sup> Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

**Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators**

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

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>URBAN</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	68.3	94.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	51.9	75.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	59.3	77.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	91.5	95.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	93.1	97.7
<b>RURAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	87.2	95.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	62.4	74.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	66.4	75.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	96.3	94.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	98.2	96.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	80.7	94.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	58.8	74.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	63.9	76.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	94.6	94.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2,3</sup>	96.4	97.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

<sup>2</sup> Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

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

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, Sikkim, 2019-21

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Antenatal and delivery care information	Percent
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	(91.6)
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	(76.2)
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>	
Vaginal bleeding	(55.6)
Convulsions	(40.5)
Prolonged labour	(48.6)
Severe abdominal pain	(66.2)
High blood pressure	(62.9)
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	(54.6)
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	(91.6)
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>	
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	(78.7)
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(89.0)
Family planning or delaying his next child	(77.5)
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	33

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

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**Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>			DPT or Penta			Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/Measles/MMR/MR nations <sup>3</sup>		All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vaccinations <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	95.5	85.2	95.8	95.8	83.8	96.3	96.3	87.7	87.4	91.9	91.9	91.2	85.9	71.4	61.5	3.7	85.9	38
Female	97.4	89.3	93.0	93.0	93.0	94.2	94.2	94.2	95.7	94.2	94.2	87.4	93.9	87.4	80.0	2.6	93.9	51
<b>Birth order</b>																		
1	98.7	88.3	95.5	95.5	90.0	95.5	95.5	92.5	93.8	92.3	92.3	91.5	89.0	82.2	74.4	1.3	89.0	53
2-3	(93.2)	(86.4)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(86.7)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(89.1)	(89.2)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(84.5)	(92.0)	(76.6)	(67.4)	(5.9)	(92.0)	35
<b>Mother's schooling</b>																		
<5 years complete	(90.0)	(84.2)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(88.4)	(71.0)	(69.5)	(62.6)	(10.0)	(71.0)	17
8-9 years complete	(95.3)	(82.1)	(91.1)	(91.1)	(80.4)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(84.6)	(83.7)	(83.7)	(83.7)	(82.8)	(94.4)	(72.2)	(67.3)	(4.7)	(94.4)	15
12 or more years complete	(100.0)	(97.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.7)	(97.8)	(87.6)	(81.4)	(0.0)	(97.8)	32
<b>Religion</b>																		
Hindu	94.8	87.6	93.3	93.3	87.1	94.8	94.8	88.6	90.0	91.6	91.6	91.6	94.8	85.4	78.2	5.2	94.8	53
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.8	97.7	100.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	98.3	85.8	83.4	77.5	0.0	85.8	24
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																		
Scheduled tribe	93.2	92.8	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	93.2	94.2	94.2	93.3	94.2	92.2	91.9	5.8	94.2	29
Other backward class	(97.4)	(80.4)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(88.0)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(87.6)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(88.7)	(91.2)	(87.0)	(71.2)	(2.6)	(91.2)	40
Total	96.6	87.6	94.2	94.2	89.0	95.1	95.1	91.4	92.2	93.2	93.2	89.0	90.5	80.6	72.1	3.1	90.5	90
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	98.9	84.6	94.7	90.8	84.1	98.9	97.5	93.0	94.8	98.9	94.9	87.7	93.3	83.0	na	1.1	79.6	195

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, children whose mothers have no schooling or 5-7 years schooling or 10-11 years schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled caste or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 60. Vaccinations by district

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

District	Hepatitis B or Penta <sup>1</sup>			DPT or Penta			Polio <sup>2</sup>			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All basic vaccinations <sup>3</sup>	All age appropriate vaccinations <sup>4</sup>	No vaccination card seen <sup>5</sup>	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1							2	3
North District	(100.0)	(94.4)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.8)	(96.9)	(83.6)	(0.0)	(96.9)	4
South District	(89.5)	(86.4)	(89.5)	(83.8)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(82.8)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(86.4)	(74.1)	(10.5)	(86.4)	23
West District	(96.9)	(91.7)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(93.3)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(98.5)	(88.5)	(1.5)	(98.5)	19
Sikkim	96.6	87.6	94.2	89.0	95.1	95.1	91.4	92.2	93.2	93.2	89.0	80.6	90.5	72.1	3.1	90.5	90

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

<sup>3</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

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

<sup>5</sup> Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

**Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever**

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>					
<6	0.9	6.7	35	*	2
6-11	0.0	28.7	55	*	16
12-23	0.4	18.1	90	*	16
24-35	0.2	12.3	143	*	18
36-47	2.3	22.3	120	*	27
48-59	0.3	19.4	118	*	23
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	0.7	18.9	285	(56.2)	54
Female	0.8	17.3	276	(66.8)	48
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	0.8	22.5	207	*	47
Rural	0.7	15.6	354	58.8	55
<b>Mother's schooling</b>					
No schooling	(0.0)	(1.5)	18	nc	0
<5 years complete	0.0	21.6	56	*	12
5-7 years complete	0.0	20.5	103	*	21
8-9 years complete	1.7	18.0	96	*	17
10-11 years complete	1.0	21.7	73	*	16
12 or more years complete	0.7	16.4	215	*	35
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	1.2	16.1	317	(58.7)	51
Christian	0.5	14.9	70	*	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	22.7	155	(58.0)	35
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(12.5)	28	*	3
Scheduled tribe	0.1	20.0	187	(62.6)	37
Other backward class	1.1	19.6	280	(56.1)	55
Other	0.9	9.2	66	*	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>102</b>

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

nc = No cases

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

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

**Table 62 Prevalence of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>		
<6	14.1	35
6-11	14.9	55
12-23	3.3	90
24-35	2.5	143
36-47	5.3	120
48-59	4.3	118
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	7.0	285
Female	4.1	276
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	9.3	207
Rural	3.3	354
<b>Mother's schooling</b>		
No schooling	(0.0)	18
<5 years complete	3.2	56
5-7 years complete	5.5	103
8-9 years complete	12.3	96
10-11 years complete	7.8	73
12 or more years complete	2.8	215
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	3.9	317
Christian	8.2	70
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	155
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	(10.1)	28
Scheduled tribe	6.6	187
Other backward class	3.5	280
Other	9.2	66
<b>Source of drinking water<sup>1</sup></b>		
Improved	5.9	514
Unimproved	1.7	46
<b>Toilet facility<sup>1</sup></b>		
Improved	5.4	473
Shared <sup>2</sup>	5.5	83
Total	5.5	561

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, children whose household has other source of drinking water, and children whose household has unimproved toilet facility or no facility/ open defecation, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 4 for definition of categories

<sup>2</sup> Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

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**Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets**

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

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Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>		
20-24	97.9	89
25-34	94.6	345
35-49	98.8	78
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	92.2	185
Rural	97.9	335
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	(91.1)	18
<5 years complete	92.7	47
5-9 years complete	97.2	188
10-11 years complete	95.3	64
12 or more years complete	96.0	202
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	95.8	291
Christian	100.0	66
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.7	147
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	(93.4)	26
Scheduled tribe	91.3	178
Other backward class	98.6	261
Other	98.7	54
Total	95.9	520

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Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women of age 15-19 and women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

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Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
<12	61.6	61.6	38.2	55.1	90	na	na	54.7	90	68.4	50		
12-23	71.9	70.0	49.8	59.2	90	na	na	69.9	90	71.6	53		
24-35	79.8	79.8	55.9	67.1	143	na	na	73.9	143	77.7	96		
36-47	60.2	59.5	44.6	50.9	120	53.4	120	57.8	120	74.4	61		
48-59	53.7	52.8	31.3	44.4	118	45.7	118	49.9	118	57.3	53		
60-71	41.9	40.5	27.7	33.6	112	36.0	112	na	na	na	na		
0-35	72.5	72.0	49.3	61.6	323	na	na	67.4	323	73.8	199		
36-71	52.1	51.1	34.7	43.2	350	45.2	350	na	na	na	na		
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	61.4	60.8	43.3	55.4	351	45.7	189	63.9	285	72.7	175		
Female	62.4	61.5	40.0	48.3	322	44.8	161	59.3	276	69.4	138		
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	49.8	49.8	34.6	40.2	243	36.4	145	50.3	207	(71.2)	92		
Rural	68.8	67.6	45.7	58.6	431	51.5	205	68.3	354	71.1	220		
<b>Mother's schooling</b>													
No schooling	(78.3)	(78.3)	(59.9)	(77.3)	19	*	9	(74.3)	18	(73.0)	14		
<5 years complete	60.5	60.5	31.7	46.8	63	(38.2)	24	52.7	56	66.7	28		
5-7 years complete	62.5	61.5	37.9	48.9	127	47.5	72	59.4	103	51.3	51		
8-9 years complete	67.4	66.1	47.5	61.7	123	55.5	62	72.3	96	75.7	67		
10-11 years complete	73.9	73.7	49.9	64.6	92	58.4	64	69.3	73	74.4	49		
12 or more years complete	53.6	52.7	38.9	43.4	249	31.4	120	56.7	215	78.0	102		

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Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	58.8	57.4	37.5	48.6	375	42.4	200	57.8	317	69.6
Christian	61.3	61.3	46.8	58.8	88	(38.7)	42	67.9	70	68.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.4	66.3	49.1	56.2	189	49.4	95	63.9	155	81.4
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(66.8)	(66.8)	(50.1)	(57.1)	30	*	14	(70.6)	28	*
Scheduled tribe	66.3	66.0	48.8	57.6	228	47.4	124	67.3	187	77.7
Other backward class	59.5	58.5	40.2	48.0	339	42.7	176	60.0	280	69.0
Other	57.7	56.2	24.1	50.8	76	(45.5)	36	49.1	66	(59.0)
<b>Total</b>	61.9	61.1	41.7	52.0	673	45.2	350	61.7	561	71.1

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

**Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding**

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	42.0	38.4	38.0	35.7	243	38.5	37.8	33.6	30.6	243
Rural	64.2	60.7	61.0	56.6	431	54.1	51.3	49.9	48.8	424
<b>Mother's schooling</b>										
No schooling	(62.5)	(62.5)	(62.5)	(59.2)	19	(65.2)	(65.2)	(64.3)	(61.0)	19
<5 years complete	58.9	57.8	54.2	44.6	63	39.6	38.4	34.9	28.4	63
5-7 years complete	54.0	47.5	52.1	48.4	127	44.3	40.8	39.5	42.4	123
8-9 years complete	59.5	57.1	55.7	55.7	123	51.5	49.3	49.3	46.6	123
10-11 years complete	67.2	63.7	62.2	57.7	92	55.7	54.9	53.8	53.4	90
12 or more years complete	50.3	46.9	47.0	43.4	249	47.3	45.2	40.7	37.9	249
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	55.0	51.9	51.9	49.1	375	47.1	45.5	44.4	43.5	373
Christian	66.1	65.3	62.6	51.8	88	51.6	50.7	48.7	39.7	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.9	49.8	48.6	48.4	189	53.6	49.8	44.4	44.1	186
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(78.0)	(69.5)	(75.8)	(69.8)	30	(50.3)	(47.0)	(50.3)	(44.3)	30
Scheduled tribe	61.2	57.1	56.0	53.4	228	55.6	52.9	50.7	48.8	225
Other backward class	54.2	51.0	51.4	48.3	339	48.0	46.0	42.5	41.1	336
Other	41.3	40.1	40.0	31.8	76	28.4	28.4	27.8	26.7	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>667</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>														
<6	(23.3)	(31.6)	(-0.2)	27	(10.4)	(15.5)	(22.5)	(-0.2)	21	(12.3)	(19.4)	(9.0)	(-0.2)	27
6-8	(17.2)	(17.2)	(-0.4)	18	(21.1)	(21.1)	(6.2)	(-0.3)	16	(9.2)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	20
9-11	(8.5)	(21.0)	(-0.0)	19	(5.6)	(5.6)	(24.1)	(-0.7)	15	(21.0)	(24.5)	(11.1)	(-0.3)	24
12-17	15.0	30.3	-1.1	39	6.4	11.5	9.4	-0.1	39	8.2	13.7	2.5	-0.9	40
18-23	12.1	16.6	-0.4	37	(11.2)	(18.6)	(7.7)	(-0.8)	35	7.3	9.2	2.3	-1.0	39
24-35	12.9	26.4	-0.7	117	1.6	11.6	10.6	-0.1	105	2.2	10.5	2.0	-0.5	112
36-47	9.2	19.4	-0.2	92	10.1	22.1	4.2	-0.7	83	4.9	13.1	0.2	-1.0	93
48-59	6.4	17.4	-0.8	88	4.1	5.9	9.7	-0.1	79	7.0	13.5	0.8	-0.8	94
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	13.7	26.2	-0.7	223	7.7	14.8	10.5	-0.3	189	7.8	18.3	3.2	-0.7	221
Female	9.4	18.3	-0.4	216	5.6	12.6	8.8	-0.2	204	5.6	8.2	1.3	-0.7	227
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>3</sup></b>														
First birth <sup>4</sup>	12.3	19.4	-0.3	238	10.1	17.7	7.4	-0.5	219	6.7	14.1	1.6	-0.8	248
<24	(10.9)	(19.1)	(-0.7)	23	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(-0.4)	16	(18.0)	(18.0)	(4.2)	(-0.8)	23
24-35	(6.7)	(19.2)	(-0.4)	23	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.1)	(-0.3)	22	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	22
36 or more	11.7	28.5	-0.9	151	3.0	9.4	14.5	0.1	132	5.5	12.0	3.4	-0.6	150
<b>Birth order<sup>3</sup></b>														
1	12.3	19.4	-0.3	238	10.1	17.7	7.4	-0.5	219	6.7	14.1	1.6	-0.8	248
2-3	10.4	25.9	-0.9	181	2.5	8.0	12.7	0.0	157	7.3	12.6	2.8	-0.7	181
4-5	(20.4)	(24.7)	(-0.5)	14	*	*	*	*	11	(1.6)	(3.4)	(8.6)	(-0.1)	12
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	4.2	15.0	-0.0	136	6.4	13.2	3.5	-0.6	115	4.5	9.0	0.0	-0.7	133
Rural	14.9	25.6	-0.8	303	6.7	13.8	12.2	-0.1	277	7.6	14.9	3.2	-0.7	315

Continued...

**Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Size at birth<sup>3</sup></b>														
Small	(16.2)	(25.3)	(-1.1)	38	(0.4)	(6.1)	(8.6)	(-0.1)	32	(7.3)	(14.0)	(0.3)	(-1.0)	35
Average or larger	11.3	22.1	-0.5	391	7.2	13.3	9.7	-0.2	350	6.6	13.1	2.4	-0.7	401
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>5</sup></b>														
No schooling	(16.2)	(28.3)	(-1.4)	22	(0.7)	(14.5)	(11.6)	(-0.1)	20	(5.5)	(12.7)	(5.4)	(-0.8)	21
<5 years complete	5.2	21.7	-1.1	42	7.0	7.8	12.5	(-0.2)	41	3.5	14.0	0.0	-0.5	41
5-7 years complete	7.6	29.6	-0.9	83	4.4	18.0	9.1	-0.4	68	10.4	15.1	2.7	-1.0	79
8-9 years complete	14.6	21.0	-0.3	84	7.5	14.5	12.4	-0.3	75	4.6	11.7	1.3	-0.4	83
10-11 years complete	22.0	28.1	-0.7	51	2.8	8.0	11.4	0.3	45	5.3	12.5	3.3	-0.6	54
12 or more years complete	9.8	16.7	-0.2	158	9.2	14.4	6.7	-0.5	144	7.3	12.9	2.3	-0.8	170
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	13.5	25.2	-0.7	237	4.9	11.3	8.4	-0.3	210	6.3	14.7	2.0	-0.8	238
Christian	5.5	17.5	-0.3	58	9.9	14.2	12.3	0.0	58	5.2	10.8	1.7	-0.4	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.0	20.8	-0.5	119	6.8	12.3	13.0	-0.0	101	9.4	13.0	3.4	-0.7	124
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	(21.0)	(27.8)	(-1.2)	25	(15.5)	(15.5)	(3.8)	(-0.4)	24	(2.3)	(6.1)	(0.9)	(-0.8)	27
Scheduled tribe	10.4	19.7	-0.5	160	4.5	11.2	12.1	-0.1	142	9.3	14.5	3.2	-0.7	164
Other backward class	12.2	24.9	-0.5	190	5.8	15.5	9.9	-0.2	167	4.7	13.4	2.0	-0.7	194
Other	10.6	19.1	-0.6	54	11.9	15.5	6.0	-0.4	52	8.7	13.7	1.4	-0.6	55

Continued...

**Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued**

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age <sup>1</sup>					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>2</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
<b>Mother's nutritional status<sup>6</sup></b>																
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.7	26.3	-0.6	264	6.0	10.4	10.2	10.2	-0.2	235	7.5	12.5	2.1	2.1	-0.7	268
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	8.2	15.3	-0.3	149	8.6	20.1	9.7	9.7	-0.3	131	6.3	13.3	3.0	3.0	-0.7	154
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>																
Living with both parents	11.2	22.2	-0.5	394	5.8	12.8	9.8	9.8	-0.2	349	6.7	13.4	2.3	2.3	-0.7	400
Living with one or neither parent	15.0	22.3	-0.7	41	12.9	21.2	7.2	7.2	-0.3	40	5.7	7.7	2.1	2.1	-0.6	45
Total	11.6	22.3	-0.6	439	6.6	13.6	9.6	9.6	-0.2	393	6.7	13.1	2.2	2.2	-0.7	448
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.5	29.6	-0.9	926	5.9	14.2	8.6	8.6	-0.3	926	3.7	14.2	1.7	1.7	-0.7	926

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth is very small or not known, children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste or whose caste/tribe is missing, and children whose mother is underweight or whose nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

<sup>1</sup> Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

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

<sup>3</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased

<sup>7</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

**Table 68 Initial breastfeeding**

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>2</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	90.2	30.5	85.8	82	17.1	74
Female	97.7	40.6	97.7	94	17.6	91
<b>Mother's schooling</b>						
<5 years complete	(95.0)	(38.9)	(95.0)	22	(11.5)	21
5-7 years complete	(91.0)	(26.1)	(88.6)	35	(8.3)	32
8-9 years complete	94.8	36.3	87.6	35	(28.1)	33
12 or more years complete	99.8	43.6	99.4	60	21.2	60
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	93.5	36.7	90.8	100	19.8	93
Christian	(96.8)	(28.6)	(96.8)	25	*	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.6	34.1	91.8	46	12.4	43
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled tribe	91.6	32.9	89.8	58	6.9	53
Other backward class	94.7	32.0	91.5	80	23.8	76
Other	(100.0)	(57.1)	(100.0)	29	(17.2)	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>165</b>

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mother has no schooling or has 10-11 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, and scheduled caste children, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

<sup>2</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

**Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age**

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids <sup>1</sup>	Other milk	Complementary foods						
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	17	(25.8)	19	
6-8	(5.8)	(10.2)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(57.4)	100.0	(94.2)	26	(23.2)	26	
9-11	(19.8)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(60.1)	100.0	(80.2)	30	(48.4)	30	
12-17	14.9	0.0	6.2	1.5	0.0	77.4	100.0	85.1	43	31.2	45	
18-23	16.2	0.4	1.5	4.0	3.4	74.4	100.0	83.8	40	38.4	45	
0-3	(14.3)	(34.2)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(13.0)	100.0	(85.7)	20	(21.8)	22	
0-5	8.7	28.3	26.1	3.0	9.7	24.1	100.0	91.3	33	13.8	35	
6-9	(5.4)	(7.4)	(19.0)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(67.1)	100.0	(94.6)	35	(35.2)	35	
12-15	(18.2)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(76.7)	100.0	(81.8)	27	(29.7)	28	
12-23	15.6	0.2	3.9	2.7	1.7	76.0	100.0	84.4	84	34.8	90	
20-23	(14.1)	(0.2)	(2.1)	(5.7)	(2.6)	(75.2)	100.0	(85.9)	28	(37.9)	32	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Table includes children age less than 2 months or 4-5 months, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.



Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Number of all children 6-23 months				
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>3</sup>	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency <sup>4</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>5</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>6</sup>	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months		Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>7</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>8</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>9</sup>
<b>Age in months</b>														
6-11	57.1 (51.6)	34.7 (52.6)	14.8 (17.6)	48	*	*	*	*	7	86.7 (94.2)	39.2 (20.4)	30.1 (49.5)	12.9 (16.6)	55
6-8				24	*	*	*	*	1					26
9-11				24	*	*	*	*	6					30
12-17				37	*	*	*	*	6	94.8	65.4	52.2	35.7	43
18-23				34	*	*	*	*	7	93.5	66.4	38.5	26.0	40
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	67.8	31.7	23.9	45	*	*	*	*	11	91.1	58.4	36.7	28.6	56
Female	76.3	38.8	20.7	74	*	*	*	*	9	91.3	53.2	41.3	20.6	83
<b>Mother's schooling</b>														
<5 years complete	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	4	(97.9)	(55.5)	(46.3)	(32.2)	19
5-7 years complete	(68.8)	(25.1)	(19.9)	19	*	*	*	*	1	(95.9)	(57.5)	(24.1)	(19.1)	20
8-9 years complete	(86.2)	(30.4)	(21.5)	23	*	*	*	*	6	(87.7)	(81.1)	(40.5)	(25.1)	29
12 or more years complete	(76.1)	(40.0)	(25.6)	49	*	*	*	*	4	(94.0)	(46.9)	(38.4)	(23.7)	53
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	79.6	39.3	25.4	64	*	*	*	*	12	90.2	61.7	42.4	27.2	76
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.9	24.1	14.0	30	*	*	*	*	6	92.6	42.8	33.4	19.0	36

Continued...

**Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet—Continued**

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Number of all children 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>1</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>2</sup>	
Scheduled tribe	61.0	34.6	23.5	42	*	*	6
Other backward class	82.9	32.3	20.1	50	*	*	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(40.1)</b>	<b>(58.6)</b>	<b>20</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mother has no schooling or has 10-11 years of schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children belonging to scheduled caste or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula: fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>		Height-for-age <sup>2</sup>		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
East District	(29.0)	76	*	10	17.7	189	14.3	165	13.0	197
North District	35.4	10	*	2	31.7	30	4.5	30	15.3	31
South District	26.1	46	*	8	24.8	111	8.0	99	7.2	114
West District	58.5	43	*	13	25.2	109	21.1	98	19.3	106
Sikkim	35.9	176	28.3	33	22.3	439	13.6	393	13.1	448

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

<sup>1</sup> Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

<sup>3</sup> Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

**Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children**

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
<b>Age in months</b>					
6-8	(8.7)	(40.8)	(11.1)	(60.6)	16
9-11	(19.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(65.0)	16
12-17	36.1	40.8	3.2	80.1	39
18-23	(34.4)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)	31
24-35	28.8	32.7	0.0	61.5	103
36-47	16.8	27.5	0.0	44.3	84
48-59	25.9	18.0	0.5	44.4	79
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	25.1	30.9	0.2	56.2	181
Female	25.7	29.3	1.6	56.6	188
<b>Birth order<sup>1</sup></b>					
1	24.9	28.1	1.6	54.6	196
2-3	26.8	31.7	0.3	58.8	157
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	32.1	22.7	0.0	54.8	100
Rural	22.9	32.8	1.3	57.1	269
<b>Mother's schooling<sup>2</sup></b>					
No schooling	(28.0)	(22.2)	(9.5)	(59.7)	18
<5 years complete	30.4	32.9	5.4	68.7	34
5-7 years complete	16.8	29.6	0.0	46.4	67
8-9 years complete	36.7	26.7	0.0	63.4	67
10-11 years complete	12.9	25.5	0.0	38.4	60
12 or more years complete	28.3	34.9	0.0	63.1	123
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	29.7	25.7	0.9	56.3	196
Christian	28.2	27.5	0.9	56.6	46
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.6	39.5	1.3	54.3	100
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled tribe	16.1	36.9	1.0	54.0	130
Other backward class	29.9	23.8	0.3	54.0	168
Other	(29.0)	(27.9)	(4.3)	(61.2)	42

*Continued...*

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>					
Living with both parents	26.5	28.3	0.4	55.2	326
Living with one or neither parent	16.8	43.7	5.3	65.7	42
<b>Mother's anaemia status<sup>3</sup></b>					
Not anaemic	26.0	28.7	1.2	55.8	190
Mildly anaemic	34.0	28.8	0.0	62.8	67
Moderately/severely anaemic	21.0	33.9	1.3	56.1	98
Total	25.4	30.1	1.0	56.4	369
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	32.4	22.2	0.4	55.1	837

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, children belonging to other religions, and children belonging to scheduled caste or whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children.

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>											
6-8	(54.5)	(27.6)	26	(15.0)	(31.8)	(37.4)	26	na	na	(100.0)	25
9-11	(68.7)	(51.9)	30	(23.0)	(50.8)	(41.9)	30	(87.7)	30	(100.0)	24
12-17	88.1	53.5	43	11.1	40.8	50.5	45	82.8	45	98.6	47
18-23	90.1	72.5	40	9.8	32.2	50.4	45	90.4	45	97.3	44
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	88.0	143	100.0	138
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.0	110
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.6	109
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	75.0	45.5	56	12.6	39.9	35.0	59	84.5	127	99.2	240
Female	80.6	59.6	83	14.7	37.7	54.3	86	90.3	136	97.3	257
<b>Birth order</b>											
1	76.4	55.7	75	16.9	40.2	44.0	79	90.5	145	98.4	279
2-3	80.1	50.6	62	10.6	37.2	48.9	63	83.3	108	97.8	198
4-5	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	9	(99.5)	14
<b>Breastfeeding status<sup>7</sup></b>											
Breastfeeding	77.8	51.7	119	15.3	38.0	45.3	119	87.9	182	99.5	234
Not breastfeeding	(81.5)	(67.0)	20	(7.0)	(41.6)	(51.2)	26	86.5	80	97.0	259

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:				Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	*	*	45	*	*	*	47	(92.6)	86	97.0	184	97.0	184	
Rural	80.0	53.8	94	15.4	44.2	50.1	98	85.0	177	98.9	313	98.9	313	
<b>Mother's schooling</b>														
No schooling	*	*	8	*	*	*	8	*	9	(100.0)	18	(100.0)	18	
<5 years complete	(81.5)	(69.3)	19	(9.0)	(46.5)	(45.1)	22	(88.2)	34	96.0	49	96.0	49	
5-7 years complete	(71.6)	(45.6)	20	(12.9)	(33.4)	(40.2)	23	(79.3)	35	99.9	93	99.9	93	
8-9 years complete	(88.8)	(68.1)	29	(26.6)	(58.6)	(36.4)	29	90.4	52	94.8	90	94.8	90	
10-11 years complete	*	*	11	*	*	*	11	(97.4)	20	98.9	60	98.9	60	
12 or more years complete	(74.7)	(39.8)	53	(7.3)	(25.3)	(57.9)	53	88.5	113	99.2	188	99.2	188	
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	85.4	60.2	76	7.4	32.1	45.0	80	85.4	133	98.1	265	98.1	265	
Christian	*	*	22	*	*	*	22	(82.7)	41	100.0	62	100.0	62	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.5	33.9	36	13.9	37.1	57.3	38	92.6	81	97.2	143	97.2	143	

Continued...

**Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued**

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Sikkim, 2019-21, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days <sup>3</sup>	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months <sup>5</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt <sup>6</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	*	*	6	*	*	*	8	*	(100.0)	12	26
Scheduled tribe	68.5	49.0	49	12.0	41.3	55.5	50	88.4	98.1	88	176
Other backward class	85.2	56.0	59	7.4	27.8	36.3	60	88.5	97.5	132	228
Other	*	*	25	*	*	*	27	(84.0)	100.0	29	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>497</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to other religions, and children who have no caste/tribe or is missing or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs

<sup>3</sup> Based on mother's recall

<sup>4</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

<sup>5</sup> Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

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

<sup>7</sup> Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown



**Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:			Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,487	97.9	1,484
Rural	99.9	0.1	100.0	2,029	98.5	2,027
<b>Religion of household head</b>						
Hindu	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,887	97.8	1,883
Christian	100.0	0.0	100.0	453	99.2	453
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.8	0.2	100.0	904	98.8	903
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	272	98.1	272
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>						
Scheduled caste	100.0	0.0	100.0	174	96.1	174
Scheduled tribe	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,170	98.9	1,166
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,671	98.2	1,671
Other	99.9	0.1	100.0	277	97.5	277
No caste/tribe or missing	100.0	0.0	100.0	206	97.4	206
Total	99.9	0.1	100.0	3,516	98.2	3,511
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.7	0.3	100.0	na	99.6	4,650

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

**Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district**

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

District	Percentage of households:			Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
East District	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,890	97.7	1,886
North District	100.0	0.0	100.0	176	99.0	176
South District	100.0	0.0	100.0	828	99.4	828
West District	99.9	0.1	100.0	622	98.1	622
Sikkim	99.9	0.1	100.0	3,516	98.2	3,511

<sup>1</sup> Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

**Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption**

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Milk or curd	61.6	23.7	10.7	4.0	100.0	3,271
Pulses or beans	69.7	24.3	5.6	0.3	100.0	3,271
Dark green leafy vegetables	77.1	20.0	2.8	0.1	100.0	3,271
Fruits	22.8	48.8	27.8	0.6	100.0	3,271
Eggs	13.4	58.6	18.4	9.7	100.0	3,271
Fish	7.0	49.8	31.8	11.4	100.0	3,271
Chicken or meat	13.8	60.4	16.1	9.7	100.0	3,271
Fish or chicken/meat	16.8	62.2	12.1	9.0	100.0	3,271
Fried foods	9.6	37.4	46.8	6.1	100.0	3,271
Aerated drinks	6.1	27.6	53.2	13.1	100.0	3,271
<b>MEN</b>						
Milk or curd	61.7	29.2	5.2	3.9	100.0	430
Pulses or beans	62.7	33.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	430
Dark green leafy vegetables	84.0	14.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	430
Fruits	18.7	61.2	19.1	1.0	100.0	430
Eggs	12.7	63.6	13.3	10.4	100.0	430
Fish	3.7	59.3	26.9	10.0	100.0	430
Chicken or meat	5.8	63.6	19.8	10.8	100.0	430
Fish or chicken/meat	6.9	69.9	14.0	9.1	100.0	430
Fried foods	2.4	43.0	40.5	14.1	100.0	430
Aerated drinks	5.4	25.2	60.3	9.1	100.0	430

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>				Body Mass Index: Men				Number of men					
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 severely thin)	>=25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	>=30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)		17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	>=25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	>=30.0 (obese)
<b>Age</b>														
15-19	13.8	11.4	2.3	12.0	10.2	1.8	380	32.7	18.1	14.6	4.2	2.3	2.0	51
20-29	7.4	5.0	2.4	21.9	19.8	2.1	956	0.7	0.7	0.0	39.1	28.2	11.0	143
30-39	3.1	2.2	0.9	45.2	35.4	9.8	1,009	2.2	0.0	2.2	37.8	33.8	4.1	113
40-49	2.8	1.4	1.4	50.7	38.3	12.4	644	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	44.4	2.5	101
<b>Marital status</b>														
Never married	11.0	8.6	2.3	17.6	15.8	1.8	1,014	10.0	5.5	4.5	30.3	20.9	9.4	187
Currently married	3.2	1.9	1.3	44.0	34.4	9.6	1,852	0.7	0.0	0.7	40.7	37.7	3.0	210
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.2	1.6	36.5	29.3	7.2	123	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	6.1	4.8	1.2	41.0	32.0	9.0	1,158	5.8	2.2	3.6	40.1	28.9	11.2	159
Rural	5.6	3.6	2.0	30.8	25.2	5.5	1,830	4.4	2.7	1.7	33.9	31.5	2.4	249
<b>Schooling</b>														
No schooling	3.2	3.2	0.0	37.2	27.7	9.5	219	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.8)	(39.6)	(2.2)	33
<5 years complete	7.1	4.5	2.6	38.5	27.0	11.5	246	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.1	0.8	36
5-9 years complete	5.5	3.8	1.7	36.2	29.2	7.0	1,070	4.2	2.6	1.6	21.2	19.7	1.4	112
10-11 years complete	5.4	3.6	1.8	35.3	28.9	6.3	459	14.2	3.3	10.9	39.4	39.4	0.0	65
12 or more years complete	6.4	4.7	1.7	31.4	26.1	5.2	995	3.9	3.2	0.6	43.0	29.9	13.1	162
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	7.0	4.9	2.1	34.0	26.9	7.1	1,694	5.7	2.5	3.2	30.7	27.5	3.2	270
Christian	3.1	2.7	0.4	33.9	27.3	6.6	389	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(41.1)	(14.7)	(26.4)	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.4	2.9	1.5	36.4	29.5	6.9	847	2.9	1.6	1.4	50.1	45.2	4.9	92
Other	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(34.7)	(33.8)	(0.9)	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	6

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women <sup>1</sup>					Body Mass Index: Men								
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/ thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	17.0-18.4 (moderately/ thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	2.5	2.2	0.3	48.7	38.1	10.6	152	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(28.5)	(0.0)	25
Scheduled tribe	4.1	2.9	1.3	35.0	29.5	5.5	1,057	2.8	1.2	1.7	35.3	23.3	12.0	122
Other backward class	7.4	5.2	2.2	34.6	26.7	7.9	1,531	6.8	3.3	3.5	36.6	33.0	3.5	228
Other	4.7	3.9	0.8	26.3	22.3	4.0	233	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(43.1)	(39.3)	(3.8)	27
Total age 15-49	5.8	4.1	1.7	34.7	27.9	6.9	2,989	4.9	2.5	2.4	36.3	30.5	5.8	408
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(4.0)	(3.3)	(0.6)	(26.1)	(24.5)	(1.6)	39
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9	2.6	2.3	35.4	30.0	5.5	447
<b>Age 15-49</b>														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	6.4	4.6	1.8	26.7	21.3	5.4	5,104	2.4	1.6	0.8	34.8	28.9	5.9	800

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table 79** Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>0.90)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	82.3	17.7	4.0	39.2	60.8	373	100.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	61.2	51
20-29	51.0	49.0	18.0	30.6	69.4	948	96.3	3.7	0.0	57.2	42.8	142
30-39	29.2	70.8	38.5	17.6	82.4	983	84.8	15.2	4.8	33.9	66.1	113
40-49	27.0	73.0	44.5	16.7	83.3	635	86.6	13.4	4.0	36.3	63.7	99
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	65.0	35.0	12.4	34.9	65.1	1,007	96.2	3.8	0.0	51.4	48.6	187
Currently married	30.6	69.4	37.7	18.6	81.4	1,809	86.6	13.4	4.2	36.1	63.9	206
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	33.7	66.3	31.6	22.2	77.8	123	*	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	40.1	59.9	33.5	28.0	72.0	1,144	90.8	9.2	2.5	63.4	36.6	156
Rural	44.0	56.0	25.8	22.0	78.0	1,795	91.5	8.5	2.2	30.7	69.3	248
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	35.3	64.7	34.7	17.1	82.9	208	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(53.7)	33
<5 years complete	38.2	61.8	34.9	20.2	79.8	237	84.2	15.8	3.2	35.2	64.8	36
5-9 years complete	41.9	58.1	29.9	22.7	77.3	1,057	94.5	5.5	2.5	40.0	60.0	112
10-11 years complete	43.2	56.8	29.1	24.1	75.9	450	98.5	1.5	0.3	28.2	71.8	65
12 or more years complete	45.4	54.6	24.8	28.7	71.3	987	87.2	12.8	3.3	53.0	47.0	159

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men							
	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men				
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Number of women	Number of men
<b>Religion</b>														
Hindu	44.5	55.5	28.0	24.5	75.5	1,672	92.2	7.8	0.4	44.5	55.5	270		
Christian	40.4	59.6	27.1	26.2	73.8	383	(93.0)	(7.0)	(2.4)	(35.6)	(64.4)	37		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.6	60.4	30.9	23.5	76.5	826	87.2	12.8	8.2	39.3	60.7	92		
Other	(40.7)	(59.3)	(33.7)	(17.9)	(82.1)	58	*	*	*	*	*	6		
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	34.1	65.9	32.5	26.7	73.3	150	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(53.0)	25		
Scheduled tribe	40.1	59.9	28.1	23.7	76.3	1,035	86.5	13.5	6.0	33.2	66.8	121		
Other backward class	44.0	56.0	30.6	25.4	74.6	1,511	92.7	7.3	0.9	46.3	53.7	225		
Other	48.5	51.5	18.6	17.9	82.1	228	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(49.1)	(50.9)	27		
Total	42.5	57.5	28.8	24.3	75.7	2,939	91.2	8.8	2.3	43.3	56.7	404		

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	Number of women	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)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	22.0	21.2	3.5	46.7	367	7.8	9.7	0.0	17.5	42
20-29	20.7	18.5	1.0	40.2	939	10.5	5.3	0.0	15.7	138
30-39	22.7	18.3	3.1	44.0	965	10.3	17.7	0.0	28.0	109
40-49	13.9	21.4	3.6	38.9	588	7.4	4.9	0.0	12.3	86
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	19.2	19.7	2.2	41.1	950	6.5	13.2	0.0	19.8	173
Currently married	20.7	19.2	2.8	42.6	1,799	11.7	5.9	0.0	17.6	190
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.7	19.1	1.6	40.4	110	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Maternity status</b>										
Pregnant	29.3	11.4	0.0	40.7	48	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	21.2	17.2	4.7	43.1	249	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	19.9	19.7	2.4	42.0	2,561	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	19.7	19.1	3.5	42.4	1,062	6.2	8.8	0.0	15.0	141
Rural	20.4	19.5	2.0	41.9	1,797	11.4	9.6	0.0	21.0	234
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	16.7	16.7	5.2	38.7	205	(7.6)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(17.7)	33
<5 years complete	20.1	19.3	4.1	43.5	241	(22.1)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(35.2)	34
5-9 years complete	18.3	21.6	2.9	42.8	1,026	4.5	12.2	0.0	16.7	102
10-11 years complete	22.9	15.1	2.6	40.6	429	9.7	5.1	0.0	14.7	57
12 or more years complete	21.6	19.4	1.3	42.2	957	10.2	7.9	0.0	18.1	149

Continued...



**Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued**

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) <sup>2</sup>	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) <sup>3</sup>	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>4</sup>	Number of women	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)	Number of men
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	20.5	19.2	3.1	42.9	1,617	7.3 (10.4)	10.5 (4.4)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (14.8)	245 36
Christian	16.0	21.6	0.5	38.1	376					
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.4	18.7	2.5	43.6	807	14.9	8.6	0.0	23.5	88
Other	(5.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(22.0)	58	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	19.3	19.9	0.4	39.7	147	*	*	*	*	23
Scheduled tribe	18.9	21.6	2.1	42.6	1,011	15.0	8.6	0.0	23.5	116
Other backward class	21.1	18.1	2.4	41.6	1,458	6.0	10.3	0.0	16.3	204
Other	21.2	17.6	7.0	45.8	228	(18.7)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(33.5)	27
<b>Smoking status</b>										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	21.8	21.0	0.0	42.8	135	9.0	10.8	0.0	19.8	104
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	20.1	19.3	2.7	42.0	2,724	9.6	8.7	0.0	18.3	271
Total age 15-49	20.1	19.3	2.6	42.0	2,859	9.4	9.3	0.0	18.7	375
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	(33.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(36.3)	38
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	8.7	0.0	20.3	413
<b>Age 15-49</b>										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	17.8	15.5	1.6	34.9	5,254	9.0	6.0	0.8	15.7	797

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC): 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women <sup>2</sup>
East District	49.8	141	43.3	1,408	7.7	38.2	1,528
North District	53.5	25	36.7	139	3.3	44.1	139
South District	56.5	109	39.8	657	4.6	34.8	665
West District	67.0	95	42.7	655	3.0	24.5	657
Sikkim	56.4	369	42.0	2,859	5.8	34.7	2,989

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 decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

**Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		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
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	97.7	99.7	72.1	76.3	73.0	77.6	29.3	15.1	81.8	86.3	151	101
15-19	98.7	100.0	72.7	82.0	77.9	89.1	18.7	15.7	82.2	78.5	57	53
20-24	97.1	99.4	71.7	70.0	70.0	65.1	35.7	14.5	81.5	94.8	94	48
25-29	96.6	98.2	71.2	95.7	77.6	67.5	30.8	20.1	67.6	66.4	98	103
30-39	93.7	96.4	74.0	76.6	71.3	69.7	19.9	19.1	81.0	69.7	152	123
40-49	95.8	96.8	70.6	87.5	66.3	65.9	13.1	19.6	81.8	81.4	83	103
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	97.4	98.4	80.1	80.0	82.2	62.6	34.1	23.4	80.6	74.8	191	174
Rural	94.9	97.2	67.1	86.2	65.8	75.2	17.2	15.2	77.4	76.1	294	256
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	86.6	(88.8)	51.1	(81.5)	59.2	(59.6)	8.2	(12.0)	61.8	(56.8)	29	34
<5 years complete	89.5	100.0	68.5	91.4	63.6	82.1	15.2	20.5	62.7	77.8	43	36
5-7 years complete	90.7	91.7	64.7	79.5	66.8	62.9	21.7	9.9	71.4	73.1	51	51
8-9 years complete	98.1	99.2	76.5	67.7	75.8	57.7	27.8	22.7	87.9	64.7	90	73
10-11 years complete	100.0	100.0	80.3	94.3	70.0	75.8	15.6	8.8	85.9	78.5	62	66
12 or more years complete	97.6	99.2	73.5	86.5	76.3	74.9	29.1	23.9	79.9	83.2	210	171
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>3</sup></b>												
Yes	96.6	98.2	76.6	83.8	75.7	72.5	27.2	21.4	79.2	75.4	351	321
No	94.2	96.4	60.9	83.5	63.2	62.9	15.2	10.0	77.2	76.3	134	108
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	96.1	99.4	69.0	78.3	71.8	68.9	27.9	14.9	70.3	67.9	196	204
Currently married	95.9	96.0	73.9	88.6	72.5	71.0	18.1	22.5	83.6	82.4	264	214
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(94.4)	*	(80.6)	*	(73.3)	*	(53.8)	*	(91.8)	*	25	12

Continued...

Table 82. Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>2</sup>		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
<b>Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>												
Been away	98.0	97.2	78.4	82.6	68.6	57.5	11.5	13.5	74.7	75.9	46	116
Not been away	95.7	97.9	71.6	84.1	72.6	74.8	25.2	20.4	79.1	75.5	439	314
<b>Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months<sup>4</sup></b>												
Been away	95.1	(96.3)	73.6	(86.5)	80.9	(52.4)	6.7	(19.8)	85.3	(78.6)	46	74
Not been away	96.0	98.0	72.1	83.1	71.4	73.8	25.7	18.3	78.0	75.0	439	356
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	94.4	98.8	73.6	83.3	76.2	71.3	27.4	20.5	77.1	81.4	270	276
Christian	97.5	(100.0)	74.3	(78.9)	67.2	(59.0)	15.7	(23.3)	86.6	(79.9)	68	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.9	96.0	69.8	89.7	66.8	77.1	20.1	11.2	77.8	57.7	139	93
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	(88.8)	(100.0)	(66.2)	(66.9)	(52.0)	(51.2)	(30.3)	(10.4)	(71.4)	(56.2)	28	35
Scheduled tribe	97.2	96.6	72.1	89.3	66.8	71.3	17.4	18.9	84.2	79.8	138	132
Other backward class	96.8	98.9	76.1	84.8	79.4	73.4	27.7	20.2	77.3	76.5	282	230
Other	(89.7)	(100.0)	(49.4)	(75.6)	(51.6)	(74.4)	(14.9)	(16.8)	(72.9)	(78.1)	35	27
Total	95.9	97.7	72.2	83.7	72.3	70.1	23.9	18.5	78.7	75.6	485	430

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

<sup>1</sup> Partner who has no other partners

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

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express attitudes on all seven indicators			
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	77.8	77.6	86.2	83.2	80.8	77.6	93.6	46.9	148		
15-19	69.4	71.9	86.4	78.4	87.8	77.2	89.1	34.7	56		
20-24	82.9	81.0	86.1	86.2	76.5	77.9	96.3	54.5	91		
25-29	74.9	61.3	95.6	73.0	87.0	83.6	91.6	31.2	95		
30-39	70.2	75.2	84.7	72.7	84.9	76.6	80.1	32.0	143		
40-49	75.3	75.4	82.8	75.4	89.0	86.7	92.3	40.2	80		
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	80.3	77.4	87.8	87.0	82.6	83.5	93.7	48.0	186		
Rural	70.5	70.3	86.6	69.6	86.1	77.8	85.5	31.3	279		
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	47.2	62.3	74.0	62.1	75.6	75.5	78.1	27.4	25		
<5 years complete	55.5	63.3	78.8	59.3	78.7	79.7	77.4	23.0	39		
5-7 years complete	68.8	73.3	80.7	75.9	86.3	73.3	77.7	36.0	47		
8-9 years complete	70.3	67.2	90.5	80.8	80.1	83.6	91.8	35.5	88		
10-11 years complete	71.0	67.3	79.7	80.2	82.4	72.3	81.1	37.1	62		
12 or more years complete	85.4	80.6	92.5	78.8	89.3	83.1	95.9	43.9	205		
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>											
Yes	77.9	74.8	87.6	78.6	85.8	80.1	90.1	41.2	339		
No	65.0	68.6	85.8	71.2	81.9	80.1	85.4	29.3	126		

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:									
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	80.2	72.9	89.3	83.3	85.7	80.8	95.2	41.2	188	
Currently married	68.6	71.8	84.5	71.5	82.9	79.2	83.7	33.2	254	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(91.6)	(89.4)	(96.8)	(77.4)	(96.8)	(84.4)	(92.7)	(63.3)	23	
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	73.3	68.1	89.0	79.5	84.0	77.7	84.7	37.0	255	
Christian	73.8	87.3	84.2	79.3	93.7	89.8	97.8	37.9	66	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.2	74.4	84.4	70.5	81.1	79.0	91.5	40.2	137	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(61.9)	(74.9)	(85.8)	(72.1)	(86.6)	(71.0)	(89.4)	(37.5)	25	
Scheduled tribe	68.7	75.7	82.8	78.8	79.8	73.0	91.1	32.9	134	
Other backward class	77.9	69.4	88.5	77.6	85.7	85.3	87.6	41.2	272	
Other	(77.2)	(91.6)	(93.3)	(61.7)	(94.5)	(71.4)	(88.6)	(29.5)	32	
Total	74.4	73.1	87.1	76.6	84.7	80.1	88.8	38.0	465	

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express attitudes on all seven indicators				
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	58.0	71.1	91.5	72.4	91.1	81.6	91.4	29.3			101	
15-19	56.0	58.4	96.4	67.2	94.8	78.0	95.9	21.9			53	
20-24	60.1	85.0	86.0	78.2	86.9	85.5	86.4	37.5			48	
25-29	75.1	61.7	89.9	59.5	90.8	82.9	89.0	17.1			101	
30-39	55.8	64.5	89.3	59.4	82.0	83.8	87.5	18.5			119	
40-49	68.9	72.9	85.8	60.3	85.0	80.2	87.1	25.2			100	
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	70.1	60.4	95.1	57.2	90.0	93.2	95.1	19.1			172	
Rural	59.9	72.2	85.0	66.6	84.9	74.6	84.3	24.6			248	
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	(50.2)	(55.4)	(82.6)	(69.1)	(82.6)	(75.8)	(77.7)	(22.2)			30	
<5 years complete	54.5	64.4	72.2	69.2	69.5	61.4	70.3	21.2			36	
5-7 years complete	60.0	71.2	80.3	60.9	71.2	70.6	80.7	15.8			46	
8-9 years complete	56.5	55.7	91.6	63.5	88.0	82.1	90.2	25.3			73	
10-11 years complete	74.5	67.8	90.2	71.9	92.0	88.4	93.0	22.2			66	
12 or more years complete	68.9	74.0	94.9	56.8	93.5	88.6	94.4	23.3			169	

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express attitudes on all seven indicators				
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	66.5	65.0	90.6	66.6	88.2	82.5	90.1	25.5	316			
No	56.8	74.5	84.9	51.0	83.4	81.3	84.3	12.8	105			
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	61.1	62.1	94.4	66.3	94.4	87.8	93.6	22.6	203			
Currently married	68.2	73.0	84.9	58.6	80.5	79.1	84.9	22.9	206			
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	62.0	68.1	88.9	65.2	85.9	80.4	88.8	22.5	272			
Christian	(55.2)	(74.8)	(90.3)	(48.3)	(90.3)	(91.6)	(87.6)	(20.4)	55			
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.6	62.5	88.7	65.9	87.7	81.1	88.5	23.6	89			
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	(47.8)	(42.6)	(83.0)	(44.2)	(72.8)	(80.1)	(80.1)	(9.7)	35			
Scheduled tribe	66.2	81.5	90.0	62.1	88.2	78.3	88.1	27.7	127			
Other backward class	66.9	63.7	88.9	65.4	88.5	84.3	89.6	20.8	228			
Other	(48.1)	(70.7)	(93.9)	(73.4)	(85.9)	(83.7)	(93.9)	(28.9)	27			
<b>Total</b>	64.1	67.4	89.2	62.7	87.0	82.2	88.7	22.4	420			

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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



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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	(0.0)	(1.6)	0.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	1.8	3.1	2.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	(37.9)	(18.8)	28.8	18.0	1.4	9.4	25.6	7.4	16.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	88	81	169	143	153	296	231	234	465
<b>Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	(52.2)	*	(55.0)	70.9	*	66.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	33	15	49	26	2	28	59	17	77
<b>Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:</b>									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	(12.0)	(1.1)	7.0	4.0	1.1	2.5	7.1	1.1	4.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	113	96	210	176	186	362	289	283	572
<b>Among all men:</b>									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10.3	na	na	3.2	na	na	6.0	na	na
Number of men	174	na	na	256	na	na	430	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	*	na	na	49.4	na	na	41.3	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	22.2	26.1	24.2	7.4	23.8	16.2	13.4	24.7	19.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	20.3	1.0	10.2	19.6	5.7	12.2	19.9	3.9	11.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	7.6	11.0	9.3	24.3	20.1	22.0	17.5	16.5	17.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2
Number of respondents	174	191	365	256	294	550	430	485	915
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	*	*	*	63.4	92.6	77.6	69.8	86.8	78.5
	13	21	34	62	59	121	75	80	155

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

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

<sup>1</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Knowledge</b>									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>	*	*	(27.7)	23.7	18.4	20.7	15.1	29.3	23.6
Percentage who know a condom source	*	*	(78.1)	87.8	56.2	70.1	92.2	60.8	73.4
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	*	*	(27.0)	34.2	15.8	23.9	30.4	21.7	25.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	*	*	(0.0)	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	*	*	(3.0)	1.1	14.1	8.4	0.7	9.8	6.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	*	*	(12.5)	20.3	1.0	9.5	25.9	0.6	10.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	*	*	(6.6)	30.2	24.3	26.9	23.0	15.3	18.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	*	*	(2.3)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
Number age 15-24	37	69	105	64	82	147	101	151	252
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	*	(62.8)	*	75.9	(68.9)	(90.0)	79.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	4	3	7	19	20	39	23	23	46
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(45.0)	(22.6)	35.8	(60.5)	(25.2)	40.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	9	27	36	22	15	37	31	42	73
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	nc	*	*	(56.2)	(0.0)	30.3	(56.9)	(36.7)	43.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0	20	20	16	13	29	16	33	49
<b>Among the never married:</b>									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	*	*	(71.3)	78.8	100.0	90.6	77.8	84.9	82.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	*	*	(12.7)	11.5	0.0	5.1	7.2	9.5	8.5
Number never married	37	61	98	54	67	121	90	128	218

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

nc = No cases

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

<sup>2</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

**Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis**

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

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis <sup>2</sup>	Number of usual residents
<b>URBAN</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	863	863	2,265
Male	483	483	2,203
<b>Age</b>			
<15	1,401	1,401	860
15-59	509	509	3,274
60 and over	444	444	335
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	0	0	76
Other fuel	687	687	4,393
Total <sup>4</sup>	676	676	4,469
<b>RURAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	743	743	3,478
Male	479	479	3,653
<b>Age</b>			
<15	1,166	1,166	1,401
15-59	531	531	4,902
60 and over	118	118	829
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	703	703	2,570
Other fuel	555	555	4,562
Total <sup>4</sup>	608	608	7,132
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	790	790	5,744
Male	481	481	5,857
<b>Age</b>			
<15	1,255	1,255	2,261
15-59	522	522	8,176
60 and over	212	212	1,164
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>3</sup>	682	682	2,645
Other fuel	620	620	8,955
Total <sup>4</sup>	634	634	11,600

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis

<sup>2</sup> Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

<sup>4</sup> Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

**Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis**

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

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 is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	89.9	73.6	67.0	96.1	12.8	368	95.5	60.7	50.9	77.3	9.9	50
20-34	91.3	72.9	67.7	96.5	8.1	1,520	87.4	74.6	81.3	90.9	10.4	170
35-49	90.5	66.3	63.9	95.9	7.0	1,083	79.4	74.8	83.9	97.3	15.0	145
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	86.1	78.2	71.1	96.7	11.6	1,155	80.8	76.0	74.4	88.1	7.9	141
Rural	94.1	65.8	63.1	95.9	6.1	1,817	87.9	70.7	80.5	93.8	14.8	225
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	91.0	52.8	58.5	87.6	4.4	211	(84.7)	(57.8)	(78.1)	(92.7)	(27.3)	29
<5 years complete	92.0	56.2	55.8	91.2	3.6	243	95.6	61.0	86.9	90.7	19.3	35
5-7 years complete	90.4	61.1	63.9	96.0	8.0	494	80.3	88.9	74.6	96.0	12.4	41
8-9 years complete	89.7	70.8	62.9	97.1	8.7	560	73.5	69.3	80.9	96.4	11.6	54
10-11 years complete	92.4	73.8	70.0	96.4	11.3	455	91.9	72.0	79.9	99.1	2.2	60
12 or more years complete	90.7	80.9	71.7	98.7	8.8	1,008	86.5	75.5	75.3	85.5	11.8	148
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	88.6	70.9	66.1	96.0	8.1	1,664	82.7	74.1	76.7	91.1	10.2	228
Christian	93.8	80.3	60.4	98.2	7.2	397	(80.4)	(67.4)	(68.1)	(77.8)	(7.2)	45
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.2	65.0	68.4	95.5	8.2	860	96.7	71.2	89.0	99.4	17.0	90
Other	(76.9)	(79.9)	(79.8)	(98.5)	(24.2)	50	*	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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, 2019-21

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	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB <sup>1</sup>	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>														
Scheduled caste	79.1	174	62.3	62.4	97.5	10.5	138	(67.0)	35	(77.0)	(85.5)	(100.0)	(6.7)	23
Scheduled tribe	95.7	1,142	67.2	64.6	97.4	6.2	1,092	93.2	132	70.8	74.7	91.1	16.9	123
Other backward class	88.8	1,691	73.0	68.1	95.4	9.5	1,502	83.8	230	72.8	83.1	93.3	9.7	193
Other	91.5	247	76.1	66.1	94.8	7.4	226	(85.9)	27	*	*	*	*	24
Total	90.8	3,271	70.6	66.2	96.2	8.3	2,972	85.0	430	72.8	78.1	91.6	12.2	365

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

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

**Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	19.4	410	16.0	53
20-24	16.6	470	24.5	48
25-34	19.3	1,194	21.1	147
35-49	22.4	1,197	28.7	182
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	24.3	1,341	29.5	174
Rural	17.2	1,930	20.4	256
<b>Schooling</b>				
No schooling	9.4	232	(2.3)	34
<5 years complete	12.8	264	13.0	36
5-7 years complete	18.7	547	19.9	51
8-9 years complete	18.8	625	23.0	73
10-11 years complete	20.9	492	27.2	66
12 or more years complete	25.1	1,111	31.2	171
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	19.4	1,878	28.6	276
Christian	15.6	424	(13.7)	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.4	904	18.4	93
Other	(37.7)	65	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	11.4	174	(7.9)	35
Scheduled tribe	20.4	1,142	16.9	132
Other backward class	20.6	1,691	31.6	230
Other	22.5	247	(20.7)	27
Total age 15-49	20.1	3,271	24.1	430
Age 50-54	na	na	(27.7)	39
Total age 15-54	na	na	24.4	469

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Public health sector</b>	81.0	92.5	87.7
Government/municipal hospital	58.7	64.8	62.2
Government dispensary	6.6	1.6	3.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	7.4	2.2	4.4
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	4.2	11.4	8.4
PHC/additional PHC	4.0	11.6	8.4
Sub-centre	0.0	0.8	0.5
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Private health sector</b>	18.3	6.8	11.7
Private hospital	16.5	5.6	10.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	1.2	1.1
Private paramedic	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other private health sector	0.3	0.0	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Health insurance</b>			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	31.2	21.6	25.7
Number of households	1,487	2,029	3,516
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme</b>			
Employees' Sikkim Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	17.5	14.9	16.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	16.9	20.5	18.7
State health insurance scheme	15.3	28.7	21.8
<i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)</i>	1.9	2.3	2.1
Community health insurance programme	1.7	1.4	1.6
Other health insurance through employer	4.3	0.3	2.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.1	0.6	0.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	42.5	31.3	37.0
Other	3.1	3.6	3.4
Number of households	464	439	903

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

**Table 90 Health problems**

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	352	1,048	194	1,754	0	410	0	0	0	0	0	53
20-34	1,257	842	756	2,090	46	1,664	1,901	496	496	496	496	195
35-49	4,521	2,456	4,948	1,867	220	1,197	1,496	78	0	0	0	182
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	2,755	1,952	2,921	2,368	0	1,341	474	0	0	0	0	174
Rural	2,048	1,116	1,732	1,688	176	1,930	2,194	434	378	378	378	256
<b>Schooling</b>												
No schooling	3,129	737	1,685	2,096	0	232	(2,140)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	34
<5 years complete	5,633	2,384	5,575	2,459	980	264	2,677	396	0	0	0	36
5-7 years complete	3,277	3,915	3,841	1,587	139	547	1,915	1,915	1,915	1,915	1,915	51
8-9 years complete	2,838	1,684	2,846	2,015	0	625	765	0	0	0	0	73
10-11 years complete	1,091	632	1,054	1,585	9	492	2,613	0	0	0	0	66
12 or more years complete	1,198	419	898	2,150	0	1,111	878	0	0	0	0	171
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	400	1,083	453	1,921	0	1,091	828	474	474	474	474	204
Currently married	3,388	1,750	3,258	1,958	129	2,052	2,216	67	0	0	0	214
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,021	0	621	2,494	592	128	*	*	*	*	*	12
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	2,397	1,861	2,839	2,108	138	1,878	1,585	351	351	351	351	276
Christian	4,225	2,105	2,072	1,939	0	424	(2,520)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,366	424	1,031	1,804	89	904	722	154	0	0	0	93
Other	(1,865)	(0)	(1,824)	(310)	(0)	65	*	*	*	*	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	6,321	364	6,541	1,485	0	174	(6,287)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	35
Scheduled tribe	1,046	849	1,188	1,984	71	1,142	1,136	108	0	0	0	132
Other backward class	3,076	2,049	2,367	2,110	153	1,691	1,190	420	420	420	420	230
Other	604	1,105	2,364	1,372	0	247	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	27
Total age 15-49	2,338	1,459	2,220	1,966	104	3,271	1,497	258	225	225	225	430
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	(3,615)	(22,503)	(0)	(2,688)	(0)	39
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,673	2,112	206	430	206	469

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



**Table 91 Screening tests for cancer**

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

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	384	0.5	51
20-24	0.9	0.9	0.9	455	(0.0)	46
25-29	0.4	0.1	0.1	552	0.0	102
30-34	0.1	0.0	1.1	571	0.0	43
35-39	1.3	0.0	0.7	491	9.7	86
40-44	0.1	0.1	0.8	350	1.5	49
45-49	0.9	0.5	0.5	317	0.0	54
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	0.4	0.0	0.8	1,233	3.2	178
Rural	0.6	0.3	0.5	1,886	1.5	254
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	0.2	0.0	0.0	223	(1.8)	34
<5 years complete	0.0	0.0	1.1	254	2.6	37
5-7 years complete	0.2	0.2	1.0	525	0.2	51
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.0	0.0	602	0.3	71
10-11 years complete	0.7	0.4	1.5	469	0.0	65
12 or more years complete	1.0	0.4	0.4	1,045	4.2	175
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	0.5	0.1	0.5	1,789	3.0	278
Christian	0.4	0.4	0.9	395	(0.0)	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.6	0.5	0.8	875	1.2	93
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59	*	6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	0.0	0.0	1.7	163	(0.7)	34
Scheduled tribe	0.7	0.5	0.8	1,099	0.8	130
Other backward class	0.6	0.1	0.5	1,597	3.4	236
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	242	(0.0)	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>432</b>

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

**Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women**

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	9.1	64.9	27.6	5.2	2.0	0.4	100.0	1.6	370
20-24	11.8	58.2	34.4	5.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	2.6	436
25-29	14.8	39.8	48.7	8.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	0.9	541
30-34	24.6	36.5	41.0	15.6	3.1	3.7	100.0	1.8	558
35-39	32.7	22.7	50.2	17.4	4.7	5.0	100.0	2.7	482
40-44	45.0	17.6	44.0	22.7	10.5	5.2	100.0	2.6	337
45-49	49.5	16.2	38.3	29.8	8.1	7.6	100.0	1.9	310
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	24.6	44.3	35.7	14.1	2.3	3.5	100.0	3.2	1,179
Rural	25.6	32.8	44.9	14.2	5.3	2.8	100.0	1.2	1,854
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	40.1	27.5	35.1	22.1	10.1	5.3	100.0	0.8	222
<5 years complete	32.5	25.1	45.5	17.1	7.4	4.9	100.0	0.5	248
5-7 years complete	35.0	22.5	46.9	19.5	6.5	4.6	100.0	1.5	515
8-9 years complete	26.6	42.2	34.8	15.7	4.2	3.2	100.0	2.9	581
10-11 years complete	24.6	40.8	39.9	13.6	1.7	4.1	100.0	2.7	454
12 or more years complete	14.7	45.6	43.2	8.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	2.0	1,014
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	24.5	38.1	41.1	14.0	3.8	3.0	100.0	1.5	1,734
Christian	27.6	40.3	37.3	16.7	4.6	1.1	100.0	3.2	382
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.5	35.2	43.8	12.4	4.4	4.1	100.0	2.2	859
Other	(41.6)	(25.9)	(37.1)	(25.9)	(8.9)	(2.1)	100.0	(4.6)	58
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	33.3	34.4	37.2	11.5	8.2	8.7	100.0	4.1	160
Scheduled tribe	24.4	35.0	43.5	13.8	4.3	3.5	100.0	1.5	1,078
Other backward class	25.4	38.9	40.4	14.1	4.1	2.6	100.0	2.3	1,545
Other	22.9	38.7	40.8	17.9	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,034</b>

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

**Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men**

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension <sup>1</sup>	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	6.9	67.1	27.1	3.8	0.0	2.0	100.0	1.2	51
20-24	(17.7)	(34.5)	(47.7)	(8.3)	(8.0)	(1.5)	100.0	(0.0)	46
25-29	21.9	27.9	51.7	16.7	1.5	2.1	100.0	1.4	94
30-34	44.1	7.7	51.0	33.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	43
35-39	59.9	3.0	45.4	43.5	4.8	3.3	100.0	0.2	68
40-44	33.9	22.0	44.7	25.3	4.7	3.2	100.0	0.0	45
45-49	64.7	1.3	36.7	21.0	19.9	21.0	100.0	0.2	52
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	35.4	25.8	42.7	20.6	7.3	3.6	100.0	0.0	156
Rural	35.2	21.5	45.2	22.8	5.3	5.2	100.0	0.9	244
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	(37.7)	(16.7)	(52.2)	(23.8)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	33
<5 years complete	41.8	15.7	43.2	31.7	7.7	1.6	100.0	0.7	33
5-7 years complete	50.2	8.7	41.1	33.0	3.9	13.3	100.0	0.0	48
8-9 years complete	36.3	35.6	28.3	22.8	9.2	4.0	100.0	0.0	63
10-11 years complete	23.8	18.1	58.1	9.1	2.5	12.2	100.0	0.0	65
12 or more years complete	33.2	27.6	44.2	21.2	6.4	0.6	100.0	0.8	158
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	37.0	22.9	42.4	23.2	6.6	4.9	100.0	0.8	267
Christian	(29.0)	(50.3)	(22.6)	(18.7)	(4.3)	(4.1)	100.0	(0.0)	38
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.2	14.0	54.9	21.2	5.7	4.1	100.0	0.1	90
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(38.5)	(4.4)	(61.2)	(17.2)	(14.3)	(2.9)	100.0	(0.0)	24
Scheduled tribe	34.3	26.5	42.3	24.1	2.0	5.1	100.0	0.1	120
Other backward class	37.3	22.7	42.7	22.4	7.1	5.2	100.0	0.9	223
Other	(27.7)	(33.6)	(38.7)	(17.7)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	27
Total age 15-49	35.3	23.2	44.2	22.0	6.1	4.6	100.0	0.5	400
Age 50-54	(37.6)	(25.9)	(36.5)	(18.2)	(15.8)	(3.6)	100.0	(0.0)	39
Total age 15-54	35.5	23.4	43.5	21.6	6.9	4.5	100.0	0.5	439

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

**Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women**

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.7	4.0	365
20-24	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	0.2	0.9	413
25-29	96.0	3.2	0.7	100.0	0.4	4.3	530
30-34	88.6	8.8	2.6	100.0	1.5	12.9	514
35-39	93.6	4.2	2.1	100.0	0.7	7.0	452
40-44	80.9	10.1	9.0	100.0	1.0	20.1	308
45-49	86.0	6.9	7.1	100.0	0.2	14.3	284
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	90.5	6.5	3.0	100.0	0.5	10.0	1,063
Rural	93.3	4.2	2.5	100.0	0.8	7.5	1,803
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	84.4	9.4	6.3	100.0	1.7	17.4	207
<5 years complete	90.2	6.5	3.2	100.0	0.6	10.4	239
5-7 years complete	90.7	7.0	2.4	100.0	0.0	9.3	480
8-9 years complete	92.2	4.1	3.7	100.0	0.3	8.1	549
10-11 years complete	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	0.4	6.3	432
12 or more years complete	94.4	4.1	1.5	100.0	1.2	6.8	959
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	92.0	5.4	2.6	100.0	0.9	9.0	1,624
Christian	92.4	3.1	4.5	100.0	0.5	8.1	375
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.6	4.2	2.1	100.0	0.3	6.7	809
Other	(79.9)	(18.7)	(1.4)	100.0	(0.0)	(20.1)	59
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	91.4	4.0	4.7	100.0	0.9	9.5	147
Scheduled tribe	94.8	3.1	2.1	100.0	0.5	5.7	1,015
Other backward class	90.6	6.4	3.0	100.0	0.8	10.2	1,462
Other	91.6	6.3	2.1	100.0	0.8	9.2	226
						*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2,866</b>

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

**Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men**

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	1.4	42
20-24	(81.2)	(16.7)	(2.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(18.8)	46
25-29	96.2	0.9	3.0	100.0	3.1	7.0	92
30-34	97.2	2.4	0.5	100.0	2.8	5.7	42
35-39	90.1	5.1	4.8	100.0	10.7	20.5	67
40-44	73.4	11.2	15.4	100.0	1.2	27.8	44
45-49	(96.3)	(3.1)	(0.5)	100.0	(18.4)	(22.0)	43
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	89.6	4.3	6.1	100.0	8.4	18.9	141
Rural	92.2	5.5	2.3	100.0	3.5	11.4	234
<b>Schooling</b>							
No schooling	(97.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.7)	(11.2)	33
<5 years complete	86.5	7.5	6.0	100.0	4.5	18.0	34
5-7 years complete	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.4	42
8-9 years complete	86.7	0.6	12.7	100.0	10.6	23.9	60
10-11 years complete	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.8	57
12 or more years complete	88.6	8.5	3.0	100.0	6.4	17.8	149
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	90.8	4.1	5.1	100.0	6.4	15.6	245
Christian	(94.8)	(1.1)	(4.1)	100.0	(2.0)	(7.1)	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.5	9.3	0.2	100.0	4.2	13.7	88
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled tribe	95.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	3.8	8.2	116
Other backward class	91.8	3.7	4.5	100.0	6.3	14.5	204
Other <sup>1</sup>	(71.8)	(24.4)	(3.8)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.2)	27
Total age 15-49	91.2	5.1	3.7	100.0	5.4	14.2	375
Age 50-54	(89.2)	(9.3)	(1.4)	100.0	(7.0)	(17.8)	38
Total age 15-54	91.0	5.5	3.5	100.0	5.5	14.5	413

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

<sup>1</sup> Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

**Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men**

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes	6.7	3.3	4.7	15.5	33.8	26.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	4.4	2.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.9
Smokes hookah	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan</i> masala with tobacco	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.9	6.6	5.5
Uses <i>khaini</i>	2.7	3.5	3.1	9.0	14.5	12.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.0	5.4	4.1
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.9
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Uses any type of tobacco	9.9	8.1	8.9	22.3	44.6	35.5
Drinks alcohol	13.1	16.0	14.8	29.3	41.0	36.3
Number of respondents	1,341	1,930	3,271	174	256	430
<b>Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
<5	(82.6)	80.5	81.7	*	47.3	55.2
5-9	(4.9)	12.3	8.0	*	24.4	20.1
10-14	(5.1)	6.1	5.5	*	16.7	15.9
15-24	(5.6)	1.1	3.7	*	0.3	0.2
25 or more	(1.8)	0.0	1.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	*	11.4	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	90	64	154	27	86	113
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	15.0	10.3	12.0	*	24.4	19.1
About once a week	21.6	47.9	38.3	*	51.9	46.9
Less than once a week	63.4	41.8	49.6	*	23.7	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	176	309	485	51	105	156

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

**Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection**

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

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection <sup>1</sup>				Percentage using a hygienic method <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons		
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	23.8	6.5	81.8	0.1	87.5	410
20-24	24.4	5.2	81.1	1.5	85.1	470
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	18.4	7.1	80.8	2.1	87.1	351
Rural	27.9	5.0	81.8	0.1	85.7	529
<b>Schooling</b>						
5-7 years complete	20.2	4.8	84.8	0.0	88.2	68
8-9 years complete	25.6	3.6	83.7	3.5	85.6	215
10-11 years complete	27.5	7.4	77.9	0.0	84.7	180
12 or more years complete	22.8	6.7	81.0	0.0	87.1	386
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	23.6	7.0	82.1	0.1	87.7	472
Christian	24.8	8.8	79.8	5.5	88.7	130
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.8	2.4	81.2	0.0	82.9	270
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	37.5	29.1	46.8	0.0	73.7	57
Scheduled tribe	21.5	3.2	85.6	0.0	88.0	333
Other backward class	24.6	4.2	81.7	1.8	85.1	420
Other	24.1	9.1	87.4	0.0	95.1	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>880</b>

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

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

**Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men**

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

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	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	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total		
WOMEN														
15-19	3.9	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	33.0	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	31
25-29	57.0	98	(92.5)	(6.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.9)	(67.1)	100.0	56
30-34	48.5	93	(59.7)	(12.0)	(17.6)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.3)	(89.7)	100.0	45
35-39	33.5	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	20
40-44	36.5	47	(47.3)	(35.1)	(8.7)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.1)	(74.9)	100.0	17
45-49	47.3	37	(80.4)	(12.0)	(5.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.9)	(85.1)	100.0	17
Total	38.9	485	71.4	12.8	10.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	80.1	100.0	188
MEN														
15-19	5.2	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	48.4	48	(93.7)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.4)	(86.6)	100.0	23
25-29	73.4	103	81.4	15.2	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	75
30-34	94.0	44	94.9	0.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	41
35-39	91.8	79	83.6	3.2	8.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	73
40-44	97.1	50	90.0	4.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	48
45-49	86.6	54	(85.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.7)	(81.3)	100.0	46
Total	72.1	430	86.4	8.3	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.6	80.4	100.0	310
Age 50-54	(77.9)	39	(84.5)	(11.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.4)	(69.6)	100.0	30
Total age 15-54	72.6	469	86.2	8.5	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.6	79.4	100.0	341

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



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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
<b>Age</b>										
20-29	(83.2)	73.4	25	*	15	*	8	(75.8)	35	*
30-39	(94.1)	78.4	37	(12.5)	28	(85.5)	29	72.0	72	(23.9)
40-49	(92.9)	81.9	22	*	15	*	22	93.9	83	*
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	*	(61.2)	24	*	17	*	22	(80.6)	58	*
Rural	86.8	84.1	60	34.1	42	(78.4)	38	83.0	132	(32.1)
<b>Schooling</b>										
No schooling	*	(88.1)	3	*	1	*	3	(78.5)	25	*
<5 years complete	*	(73.3)	17	*	16	*	3	(80.3)	25	*
5-7 years complete	*	(76.4)	12	*	8	*	12	(85.7)	34	*
8-9 years complete	*	(74.5)	6	*	4	*	14	(81.0)	32	*
10-11 years complete	*	(69.3)	6	*	4	*	2	(76.4)	30	*
12 or more years complete	(87.5)	(85.5)	39	*	25	*	26	(87.8)	44	*
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	95.4	75.6	54	(28.6)	41	(73.2)	42	80.7	131	(37.5)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(85.8)	85.5	19	*	11	*	15	84.3	39	*
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled tribe	(90.5)	85.4	19	(40.0)	11	(81.8)	21	75.3	52	(26.9)
Other backward class	(92.7)	78.7	50	(21.0)	35	*	35	81.8	101	*
Total	90.5	77.7	84	26.4	59	72.8	59	82.3	190	31.9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to Christian or other religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste, or not belonging to scheduled caste, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.



Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
<b>Age</b>											
20-24	(93.8)	(92.2)	(93.7)	(88.3)	(2.4)	21	*	*	*	*	10
25-29	76.8	76.5	75.6	71.5	19.6	54	(94.2)	(89.9)	(88.8)	(4.7)	27
30-39	82.3	85.2	88.6	80.1	9.5	116	94.0	97.1	92.6	1.4	85
40-49	92.5	90.4	91.4	88.9	5.3	71	87.2	92.1	86.4	7.0	92
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	(74.0)	(73.1)	(80.0)	(72.6)	(19.6)	82	(86.7)	(90.6)	(86.7)	(9.4)	69
Rural	89.2	90.4	89.8	84.9	6.1	182	91.7	95.7	89.3	1.9	145
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	(83.8)	(87.6)	(86.2)	(80.8)	(8.2)	23	(92.3)	(92.3)	(92.3)	(7.7)	25
<5 years complete	88.4	83.5	84.4	83.0	11.0	39	(86.2)	(99.0)	(86.2)	(1.0)	26
5-7 years complete	89.9	89.2	85.7	83.9	8.3	39	(93.6)	(99.7)	(93.6)	(0.3)	42
8-9 years complete	77.1	81.5	82.6	76.0	17.4	64	(78.9)	(76.0)	(73.7)	(18.8)	34
10-11 years complete	(80.0)	(79.0)	(95.6)	(79.0)	(3.4)	32	(92.2)	(97.6)	(89.8)	(0.0)	33
12 or more years complete	88.3	88.7	88.6	84.1	8.2	68	93.9	97.2	92.2	1.0	54
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>											
Employed	92.5	93.5	94.4	88.9	2.0	94	89.5	93.7	87.8	4.6	203
Employed, for cash	92.0	93.1	94.7	88.6	1.9	84	88.8	94.1	87.8	4.9	190
Not employed	80.0	80.3	82.5	76.7	14.8	170	*	*	*	*	11

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own Health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
<b>Number of living children</b>											
0	(77.9)	(77.7)	(74.9)	(72.9)	(20.2)	36	84.4	88.9	81.4	8.2	81
1-2	85.1	84.8	87.6	81.6	9.4	188	93.9	98.2	93.0	0.8	113
3-4	91.0	95.6	96.6	89.0	2.4	38	(90.7)	(90.7)	(90.7)	(9.3)	18
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>											
Nuclear	84.4	85.4	88.6	80.9	8.2	156	87.5	93.7	86.2	5.0	132
Non-nuclear	84.5	84.4	84.0	81.2	13.2	109	94.3	94.7	92.2	3.2	80
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	80.2	80.4	82.8	75.1	12.9	162	89.3	92.8	88.3	6.2	147
Christian	(89.3)	(89.7)	(90.1)	(89.3)	(9.9)	42	*	*	*	*	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.0	93.6	94.8	90.6	3.8	56	95.3	96.8	92.3	0.3	42
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	(86.9)	(76.1)	(74.0)	(65.3)	(6.5)	18	*	*	*	*	21
Scheduled tribe	89.1	92.9	93.8	89.1	6.2	68	93.6	93.3	90.1	3.3	59
Other backward class	84.5	84.3	87.2	82.3	10.6	152	86.8	93.0	85.6	5.7	118
Other	(69.2)	(73.4)	(73.1)	(61.9)	(22.3)	25	*	*	*	*	11
Total	84.5	85.0	86.7	81.1	10.3	264	90.1	94.0	88.5	4.3	214

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men with 5 or more number of living children, women/men belonging to other religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money							Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone			
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	36.9	60.0	19.2	4.9	55.9	57	(11.4)	45			
20-24	67.9	70.1	25.8	1.5	45.1	94	37.1	90			
25-29	75.7	84.1	26.0	5.4	71.3	98	53.9	92			
30-39	68.5	76.9	37.4	11.7	72.0	152	31.2	135			
40-49	77.0	84.8	50.3	20.0	80.5	83	30.8	68			
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	78.4	76.0	28.0	9.4	54.7	191	45.8	185			
Rural	60.6	76.7	36.1	8.9	73.7	294	27.1	245			
<b>Schooling</b>											
No schooling	57.9	60.7	43.3	5.0	77.8	29	(16.1)	21			
<5 years complete	61.4	71.6	28.8	10.6	61.5	43	(10.6)	29			
5-7 years complete	76.9	76.9	34.5	15.3	74.9	51	15.2	42			
8-9 years complete	49.1	56.5	27.5	12.7	52.2	90	23.6	72			
10-11 years complete	67.2	82.7	35.0	13.0	66.7	62	21.8	58			
12 or more years complete	75.9	86.0	33.7	5.1	69.3	210	52.2	208			
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>											
Employed	88.1	87.2	36.4	8.1	72.5	188	45.9	178			
Employed, for cash	86.8	92.1	34.9	7.8	82.5	159	51.2	149			
Not employed	54.5	69.6	30.7	9.7	62.2	296	27.5	251			

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes							
	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
<b>Number of living children</b>								
0	66.8	78.8	28.4	2.7	58.4	240	38.7	226
1-2	67.0	74.7	38.2	14.9	73.4	201	35.0	171
3-4	73.5	71.8	32.8	17.1	75.0	41	(11.8)	31
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>								
Nuclear	58.7	72.3	35.3	10.5	68.0	253	27.6	222
Non-nuclear	77.3	80.9	30.3	7.5	64.2	232	43.3	207
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	65.7	77.5	35.0	9.4	66.7	270	36.7	236
Christian	58.1	69.1	31.8	13.6	62.1	68	37.5	61
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.3	80.7	28.1	5.6	66.6	139	33.0	125
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(44.1)	(47.5)	(35.7)	(10.9)	(58.0)	28	(35.9)	18
Scheduled tribe	65.8	73.2	32.5	9.6	69.6	138	31.3	124
Other backward class	71.3	82.3	33.3	9.8	65.0	282	38.3	255
Other	(62.4)	(64.6)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(67.8)	35	(25.6)	31
Total	67.6	76.4	32.9	9.1	66.2	485	35.1	430

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who are employed but not for cash, women with 5 or more number of living children, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

**Table 101 Ownership of assets**

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

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	36.8	24.7	79.6	57	(91.6)	45	65.4	63.6	53
20-24	39.5	30.5	95.7	94	95.6	90	60.4	40.0	48
25-29	52.6	44.0	93.2	98	92.5	92	69.9	67.7	103
30-34	59.5	42.1	91.8	93	87.8	85	81.4	70.4	44
35-39	66.4	51.2	83.4	59	70.7	50	81.3	84.1	79
40-44	67.7	46.8	81.9	47	(62.3)	38	80.6	65.9	50
45-49	49.6	41.3	81.0	37	(69.4)	30	92.7	91.4	54
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	55.6	35.9	96.9	191	94.3	185	79.0	72.9	174
Rural	50.4	42.2	83.3	294	78.5	245	73.4	68.2	256
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	53.3	40.2	87.4	270	86.3	236	75.5	68.4	276
Christian	43.1	32.1	89.4	68	83.6	61	(75.5)	(71.6)	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.9	41.4	90.1	139	88.0	125	74.7	72.7	93
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	(27.7)	(14.6)	(64.3)	28	(77.4)	18	(77.1)	(85.4)	35
Scheduled tribe	51.2	38.9	89.6	138	85.8	124	66.9	63.0	132
Other backward class	55.5	41.9	90.7	282	86.2	255	82.1	75.2	230
Other	(54.5)	(46.1)	(88.0)	35	(81.4)	31	(57.0)	(36.4)	27
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	56.6	49.5	73.9	29	(22.3)	21	(81.1)	(76.5)	34
<5 years complete	57.2	40.8	66.1	43	(42.1)	29	69.2	66.6	36
5-7 years complete	56.5	44.1	81.9	51	65.0	42	80.8	84.4	51
8-9 years complete	37.6	23.7	80.9	90	88.0	72	85.4	75.1	73
10-11 years complete	61.0	53.2	92.7	62	95.3	58	80.1	71.4	66
12 or more years complete	53.7	39.8	99.0	210	98.0	208	68.5	62.8	171
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Nuclear	54.9	45.6	88.0	253	81.1	222	75.6	71.8	254
Non-nuclear	49.7	33.3	89.4	232	89.8	207	75.8	67.8	176
Total age 15-49	52.4	39.7	88.6	485	85.3	430	75.6	70.1	430
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	(89.1)	(85.7)	39
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.8	71.4	469

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

na = Not applicable

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

**Table 102 Gender role attitudes**

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	9.9	13.0	17.6	4.4	13.0	9.0
She neglects the house or children	18.1	16.4	19.3	10.5	18.6	13.6
She argues with him	12.4	11.1	9.5	8.4	11.2	9.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	8.7	9.7	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.1
She doesn't cook properly	13.7	8.0	8.2	8.6	11.5	8.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	14.2	14.5	5.6	11.9	10.7	13.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	20.1	18.9	14.7	29.7	17.9	24.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	33.6	32.7	30.3	33.4	32.3	33.0
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	85.5	69.9	78.3	59.5	82.6	65.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	86.3	59.9	81.3	49.6	84.2	55.0
Is tired or not in the mood	89.5	62.6	80.2	49.8	85.8	56.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	81.3	52.6	74.1	38.7	78.4	46.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.9	21.3	14.7	36.6	10.0	28.6
<b>Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	27.7	na	17.5	na	22.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	23.1	na	12.5	na	18.1
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	20.8	na	16.8	na	18.9
Have sex with another woman	na	19.1	na	18.2	na	18.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	14.5	na	8.5	na	11.7
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	67.4	na	69.8	na	68.5
Number of respondents	289	226	196	204	485	430

na = Not applicable



**Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	28.6	24.5	66.9	31.9	45.9	57	53	
20-24	26.9	31.0	73.4	34.1	66.5	94	48	
25-29	45.4	40.1	79.5	43.2	59.4	98	103	
30-39	31.6	33.7	77.9	53.4	59.5	152	123	
40-49	26.7	30.5	91.5	52.8	69.5	83	103	
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	38.7	27.6	80.0	51.5	63.8	191	174	
Rural	28.1	36.7	77.4	42.3	59.1	294	256	
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	44.4	(36.4)	84.9	(57.5)	(38.3)	29	34	
<5 years complete	30.4	36.4	84.4	37.9	56.6	43	36	
5-7 years complete	24.5	40.9	82.6	51.7	63.2	51	51	
8-9 years complete	28.8	32.5	76.9	52.8	64.9	90	73	
10-11 years complete	46.2	49.3	62.3	50.9	66.0	62	66	
12 or more years complete	30.3	23.2	80.7	39.0	62.2	210	171	
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>								
Employed	37.9	36.1	84.9	50.5	61.0	188	310	
Employed, for cash	30.7	36.3	86.1	50.7	61.6	159	294	
Not employed	28.7	25.0	74.3	34.3	61.1	296	120	
<b>Marital status</b>								
Never married	30.3	33.4	74.1	38.7	57.0	196	204	
Currently married	33.5	32.4	80.4	52.5	64.9	264	214	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(34.9)	*	(90.3)	*	*	25	12	

*Continued...*

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		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 <sup>3</sup>		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number of living children</b>								
0	31.8	33.7	74.2	44.5	63.9	240	292	
1-2	30.8	30.6	82.9	53.5	53.7	201	118	
3-4	44.1	(40.3)	79.5	(25.8)	(63.1)	41	19	
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>								
Nuclear	26.3	31.2	75.6	44.8	61.8	253	254	
Non-nuclear	38.8	35.6	81.4	47.8	59.8	232	176	
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	36.3	32.2	77.2	48.4	59.7	270	276	
Christian	28.9	(20.6)	94.6	(35.4)	(76.0)	68	55	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.9	45.1	71.7	44.8	59.3	139	93	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	(19.6)	(35.3)	(86.3)	(30.5)	(70.8)	28	35	
Scheduled tribe	21.9	36.3	71.8	39.6	66.7	138	132	
Other backward class	40.6	29.5	81.8	55.1	57.8	282	230	
Other	(17.4)	(51.1)	(73.6)	(20.0)	(60.0)	35	27	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>430</b>	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men with 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to other religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

**Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence**

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence only	11.8	13.1	12.3
Sexual violence only	1.8	0.0	1.1
Physical and sexual violence	1.4	0.0	0.9
Physical or sexual violence	15.0	13.1	14.3
Number of women	219	139	358
<b>Person committing physical violence<sup>1</sup></b>			
Current husband	(79.7)	na	(49.0)
Former husband	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Father/step-father	(6.6)	*	(15.9)
Mother/step-mother	(12.6)	*	(25.9)
Sister/brother	(0.0)	*	(0.4)
Daughter/son	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other relative	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Current boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Mother-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Father-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Other-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Teacher	(8.7)	*	(17.2)
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Police/soldier	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)	*	(8.5)
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	29	18	47

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

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

**Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy**

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
<b>Age</b>		
25-29	(2.7)	38
30-39	2.6	85
40-49	0.6	55
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	(0.4)	54
Rural	2.4	141
<b>Number of living children</b>		
1-2	1.5	155
3-4	3.8	32
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	(4.7)	17
<5 years complete	(0.0)	26
5-7 years complete	3.2	32
8-9 years complete	(0.0)	52
10-11 years complete	(0.0)	23
12 or more years complete	(4.0)	45
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	1.7	117
Christian	(0.5)	29
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.0	45
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled tribe	0.9	51
Other backward class	1.8	112
Total	1.8	194

Note Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 or 20-24, women with no living children or with 5 or more living children, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste, or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

**Table 106 Forms of spousal violence**

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

Type of violence	Ever <sup>1</sup>	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	10.6	2.6	4.3	6.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.9	1.3	3.1	4.4
Slapped her	6.1	1.0	2.0	3.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.3	0.3	2.0	2.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	2.7	0.5	2.1	2.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.7	0.5	2.1	2.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	14.5	7.1	6.5	13.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.7	3.8	2.1	5.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.5	2.2	4.2	6.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.3	2.7	4.6	7.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.1	2.8	5.6	8.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	20.9	8.4	9.3	17.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.8
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	3.3	2.7	0.6	3.3
Number of ever-married women	219	219	219	219

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes in the past 12 months

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

**Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics**

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
25-29	(17.5)	(10.8)	(1.8)	(11.1)	(18.9)	42
30-39	20.5	15.3	4.6	18.5	31.7	101
40-49	4.0	4.7	0.8	4.7	6.8	56
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	(15.5)	(10.2)	(3.2)	(13.1)	(28.3)	66
Rural	14.1	10.7	2.5	11.7	17.7	152
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	(12.6)	(14.4)	(6.1)	(15.1)	(19.0)	17
<5 years complete	(20.5)	(16.5)	(13.7)	(28.2)	(33.3)	27
5-7 years complete	14.3	10.4	3.3	10.8	15.9	36
8-9 years complete	(8.5)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(12.5)	52
10-11 years complete	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(1.4)	27
12 or more years complete	(23.8)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(34.7)	60
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Not employed	11.1	8.3	2.6	9.9	16.8	127
Employed for cash	13.4	14.8	2.8	16.7	22.0	78
<b>Marital duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	13.4	10.8	1.9	11.5	18.8	207
0-4 years	(23.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(23.9)	45
5-9 years	12.1	27.3	4.3	30.3	30.3	42
10 or more years	10.0	8.8	1.7	9.0	12.8	119
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	(20.5)	(1.8)	(7.8)	(8.1)	(27.3)	31
1-2	12.5	11.0	1.8	11.9	20.1	155
3-4	18.9	17.3	2.4	17.3	19.5	32

*Continued...*

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	16.2	8.9	2.5	10.6	21.5	128
Non-nuclear	12.2	12.9	3.0	14.3	20.1	91
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	14.3	9.6	1.6	9.8	21.3	137
Christian	(10.4)	(15.0)	(1.9)	(15.0)	(15.0)	30
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.6	9.0	6.6	15.6	22.8	49
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled tribe	8.3	8.6	4.1	11.1	12.4	55
Other backward class	15.5	12.0	0.8	12.1	23.0	130
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	(32.5)	(35.4)	(8.9)	(35.4)	(37.0)	13
No	13.5	9.0	2.3	10.7	20.1	204
Total	14.5	10.6	2.7	12.1	20.9	219

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19 or 20-24, women who are employed but not for cash, women who married more than once, women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, and women who don't know whether their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's schooling</b>						
<5 years complete	12.4	12.7	3.1	12.7	17.7	30
5-7 years complete	18.5	12.1	3.2	14.6	23.7	52
8-9 years complete	(11.4)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(24.0)	(26.6)	47
10-11 years complete	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	27
12 or more years complete	21.9	0.0	4.1	4.1	25.6	51
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	8.8	5.9	1.2	6.9	11.6	133
Gets drunk sometimes	18.4	8.6	0.4	8.6	19.6	55
Gets drunk often	(33.4)	(35.4)	(14.2)	(42.3)	(65.8)	30
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	(2.3)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(33.2)	(33.2)	24
Wife 1-4 years younger	17.9	7.6	3.1	10.2	21.3	76
Wife 5-9 years younger	13.3	10.4	2.4	10.7	16.4	53
Wife 10 or more years younger	(10.0)	(3.9)	(4.2)	(7.8)	(10.0)	36
<b>Spousal schooling difference</b>						
Husband has more schooling	12.5	9.5	4.6	13.2	16.8	89
Wife has more schooling	15.5	13.2	1.8	13.2	26.2	89
Both have equal schooling	(18.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(19.3)	35
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	2.5	9.7	0.4	9.7	10.4	130
1-2	15.3	8.5	8.7	15.0	22.5	52
3-4	(40.7)	(16.8)	(1.7)	(17.2)	(40.7)	26

*Continued...*



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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	6.7	8.6	1.9	9.9	14.8	150
1-2	(29.7)	(11.1)	(5.2)	(15.1)	(32.4)	38
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>4</sup></b>						
1-2	(16.3)	(18.2)	(2.6)	(18.7)	(19.4)	22
3	12.5	9.7	3.0	11.5	20.0	178
<b>Afraid of husband</b>						
Most of the time	(41.6)	(18.6)	(6.4)	(19.0)	(45.7)	27
Sometimes	13.9	8.8	2.0	10.0	16.5	116
Never	6.0	10.4	2.6	13.0	19.0	76
Total	14.5	10.6	2.7	12.1	20.9	219

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband has no schooling, women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, women who are of the same age as their husband, women who have not attended school and whose husband has not attended school, women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, women who gave 3-7 reasons that wife beating is justified, and women who gave no reason for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only

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

<sup>3</sup> Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

<sup>4</sup> Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

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**Table 110 Help seeking**

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, Sikkim, 2019-21

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Help seeking	Percent
Never sought help and never told anyone	(80.1)
Never sought help but told someone	(8.5)
Sought help	(11.4)
Don't know/missing	(0.0)
Number of women who experienced violence	51

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## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Sikkim, there were 168 clusters. Hence, 168 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 168 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 167 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster excluded), and  
 $k$  is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

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

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.940	0.010	3,516	3,516	2.540	0.011	0.919	0.960
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.853	0.012	3,516	3,516	1.962	0.014	0.829	0.876
Using iodized salt	0.982	0.005	3,513	3,511	2.062	0.005	0.973	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	989.733	19.772	5,976	5,821	1.415	0.020	950.189	1,029.278
<b>WOMEN</b>								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.163	0.008	5,427	5,410	1.589	0.048	0.147	0.178
Urban residence	0.410	0.039	3,271	3,271	4.532	0.095	0.332	0.488
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.071	0.006	3,271	3,271	1.351	0.086	0.059	0.083
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.490	0.019	3,271	3,271	2.144	0.038	0.453	0.528
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.333	0.017	3,271	3,271	2.027	0.050	0.300	0.367
Currently married	0.627	0.019	3,271	3,271	2.197	0.030	0.590	0.665
Married before age 18	0.230	0.015	2,866	2,861	1.922	0.066	0.199	0.260
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.691	0.032	2,157	2,052	3.196	0.046	0.628	0.755
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.549	0.024	2,157	2,052	2.242	0.044	0.501	0.597
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.142	0.016	2,157	2,052	2.152	0.114	0.110	0.174
Currently using pill	0.182	0.012	2,157	2,052	1.451	0.066	0.158	0.206
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.062	0.009	2,157	2,052	1.679	0.141	0.044	0.079
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.093	0.011	2,157	2,052	1.683	0.114	0.072	0.114
Currently using female sterilization	0.145	0.013	2,157	2,052	1.664	0.087	0.119	0.170
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.694	0.025	1,376	1,153	2.041	0.037	0.644	0.745
Unmet need for family planning	0.119	0.017	2,157	2,052	2.401	0.141	0.086	0.153
Want no more children	0.671	0.017	2,157	2,052	1.706	0.026	0.636	0.705
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.008	2,157	2,052	1.521	0.133	0.042	0.073
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.584	0.032	569	520	1.523	0.055	0.520	0.648
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.547	0.034	569	520	1.600	0.062	0.479	0.615
Birth registration	0.965	0.014	621	575	1.828	0.014	0.937	0.993
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.965	0.017	620	567	2.297	0.018	0.930	0.999
Institutional delivery	0.947	0.018	620	567	1.882	0.019	0.911	0.983
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.705	0.033	569	520	1.700	0.047	0.638	0.771
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.671	0.036	569	520	1.785	0.053	0.600	0.743
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.283	0.081	51	33	1.066	0.287	0.120	0.445
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.055	0.016	609	561	1.621	0.287	0.024	0.087
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.642	0.161	31	31	1.872	0.251	0.319	0.965
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.566	0.155	31	31	1.728	0.275	0.255	0.877
Child received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.017	114	90	0.891	0.017	0.933	0.999
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.033	114	90	1.159	0.037	0.847	0.981
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.046	114	90	1.420	0.051	0.799	0.982
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.905	0.042	114	90	1.202	0.047	0.821	0.989
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.037	114	90	1.153	0.042	0.816	0.965
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.806	0.058	114	90	1.329	0.072	0.690	0.922
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.223	0.031	533	439	1.508	0.137	0.162	0.285
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.136	0.024	503	393	1.388	0.177	0.088	0.185
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.131	0.024	547	448	1.496	0.183	0.083	0.179
Children with any anaemia	0.564	0.039	466	369	1.473	0.068	0.487	0.642
Women with any anaemia	0.420	0.014	3,047	2,859	1.481	0.033	0.393	0.448
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.058	0.006	3,096	2,989	1.477	0.109	0.045	0.070
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.347	0.014	3,096	2,989	1.649	0.041	0.318	0.376
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.757	0.014	3,070	2,939	1.771	0.019	0.729	0.785
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.959	0.013	506	485	1.517	0.014	0.932	0.986
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.239	0.080	506	485	4.145	0.335	0.079	0.398
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.143	0.047	358	358	2.525	0.330	0.048	0.237
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.048	0.089	9,419	9,402	1.419	0.085	0.870	1.226
Neonatal mortality	4.990	3.163	627	573	1.077	0.634	0.000	11.316
Postneonatal mortality	6.186	2.945	637	584	0.910	0.476	0.296	12.076
Infant mortality	11.176	4.321	627	573	0.993	0.387	2.535	19.817
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	629	593	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	11.176	4.321	627	573	0.993	0.387	2.535	19.817
<b>MEN</b>								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.091	0.007	5,571	5,461	1.733	0.075	0.078	0.105
Urban residence	0.405	0.058	430	430	2.414	0.142	0.290	0.521
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.079	0.022	430	430	1.704	0.282	0.034	0.123
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.550	0.032	430	430	1.342	0.059	0.485	0.614
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.475	0.067	430	430	2.750	0.141	0.341	0.608
Currently married	0.498	0.065	430	430	2.676	0.131	0.368	0.628
Married before age 21	0.126	0.018	324	329	1.000	0.147	0.089	0.163
Want no more children	0.603	0.064	242	214	2.028	0.107	0.474	0.732
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.116	0.032	242	214	1.560	0.279	0.051	0.180
Men with any anaemia	0.187	0.035	395	375	1.582	0.185	0.118	0.256
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.049	0.017	417	408	1.531	0.338	0.016	0.083
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.363	0.036	417	408	1.455	0.099	0.291	0.435
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.565	0.044	415	404	1.764	0.077	0.478	0.652
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.977	0.010	430	430	1.374	0.010	0.957	0.997
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.185	0.040	430	430	2.122	0.216	0.105	0.265

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.010	600	1,487	1.830	0.010	0.963	1.002
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.812	0.024	600	1,487	1.511	0.030	0.763	0.860
Using iodized salt	0.979	0.010	599	1,484	1.656	0.010	0.960	0.999
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,032.756	39.896	907	2,198	1.022	0.039	952.964	1,112.548
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.097	0.013	847	2,135	1.310	0.133	0.072	0.123
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.041	0.012	520	1,341	1.329	0.282	0.018	0.064
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.602	0.033	520	1,341	1.537	0.055	0.536	0.668
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.385	0.032	520	1,341	1.488	0.083	0.322	0.449
Currently married	0.575	0.037	520	1,341	1.699	0.064	0.501	0.649
Married before age 18	0.187	0.028	465	1,199	1.549	0.150	0.131	0.243
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.555	0.069	316	771	2.429	0.124	0.418	0.692
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.436	0.049	316	771	1.765	0.114	0.337	0.535
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.120	0.032	316	771	1.745	0.268	0.055	0.184
Currently using pill	0.097	0.017	316	771	1.037	0.179	0.062	0.131
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.046	0.016	316	771	1.362	0.349	0.014	0.078
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.107	0.022	316	771	1.271	0.207	0.063	0.151
Currently using female sterilization	0.143	0.025	316	771	1.268	0.175	0.093	0.193
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.730	0.050	167	351	1.442	0.068	0.630	0.830
Unmet need for family planning	0.182	0.038	316	771	1.742	0.209	0.106	0.258
Want no more children	0.621	0.037	316	771	1.369	0.060	0.546	0.696
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.034	0.012	316	771	1.129	0.338	0.011	0.057
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.514	0.071	78	185	1.233	0.138	0.372	0.656
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.484	0.067	78	185	1.163	0.138	0.350	0.617
Birth registration	0.954	0.035	94	212	1.566	0.037	0.884	1.024
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.935	0.043	89	207	1.572	0.045	0.850	1.020
Institutional delivery	0.920	0.043	89	207	1.330	0.047	0.834	1.006
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.621	0.077	78	185	1.373	0.124	0.467	0.774
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.573	0.081	78	185	1.421	0.142	0.411	0.735
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.000	0.000	1	2	na	na	0.000	0.000
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.093	0.041	89	207	na	0.435	0.012	0.174
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.587	0.239	11	19	1.291	0.407	0.109	1.065
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.464	0.231	11	19	1.194	0.498	0.002	0.927
Child received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	12	25	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	1.000	0.000	12	25	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.125	12	25	1.184	0.144	0.618	1.120
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.870	0.125	12	25	0.873	0.143	0.621	1.119
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.948	0.054	12	25	0.788	0.057	0.840	1.057
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.738	0.162	12	25	1.016	0.220	0.414	1.062
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.150	0.067	64	136	1.384	0.447	0.016	0.285
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.132	0.055	59	115	1.125	0.416	0.022	0.241
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.090	0.045	66	133	1.148	0.498	0.000	0.180
Children with any anaemia	0.548	0.107	52	100	1.305	0.195	0.334	0.761
Women with any anaemia	0.424	0.021	440	1,062	0.878	0.051	0.381	0.466
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.061	0.011	458	1,158	0.946	0.176	0.039	0.082
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.410	0.026	458	1,158	1.138	0.064	0.357	0.463
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.720	0.024	453	1,144	1.112	0.033	0.673	0.768
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.974	0.026	77	191	1.410	0.027	0.922	1.026
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.341	0.165	77	191	2.887	0.484	0.011	0.672
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.174	0.113	56	151	2.132	0.647	0.000	0.400
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	0.714	0.105	1,507	3,885	0.968	0.147	0.504	0.925
Neonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	90	209	na	na	0.000	0.000
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	92	212	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	0.000	0.000	90	209	na	na	0.000	0.000
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	92	222	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	0.000	0.000	90	209	na	na	0.000	0.000
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.047	0.011	850	2,076	1.371	0.234	0.025	0.068
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.036	0.035	60	174	1.432	0.970	0.000	0.107
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.707	0.043	60	174	0.722	0.060	0.622	0.792
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.602	0.146	60	174	2.210	0.242	0.311	0.894
Currently married	0.398	0.146	60	174	2.210	0.366	0.106	0.689
Married before age 21	0.023	0.006	50	138	0.270	0.251	0.011	0.034
Want no more children	0.374	0.113	32	69	1.287	0.302	0.148	0.600
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.067	32	69	1.044	0.445	0.017	0.285
Men with any anaemia	0.150	0.064	52	141	1.211	0.428	0.022	0.279
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.058	0.036	56	159	1.144	0.612	0.000	0.129
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.401	0.073	56	159	1.071	0.182	0.255	0.547
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.366	0.086	55	156	1.293	0.235	0.194	0.539
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.984	0.017	60	174	1.058	0.017	0.950	1.019
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.234	0.091	60	174	1.633	0.390	0.051	0.417



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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.909	0.016	2,916	2,029	2.951	0.017	0.877	0.940
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.883	0.010	2,916	2,029	1.651	0.011	0.864	0.903
Using iodized salt	0.985	0.004	2,914	2,027	1.665	0.004	0.977	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	963.628	19.366	5,069	3,623	1.391	0.020	924.896	1,002.361
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.205	0.009	4,580	3,275	1.571	0.043	0.187	0.223
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.091	0.006	2,751	1,930	1.085	0.065	0.080	0.103
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.412	0.014	2,751	1,930	1.513	0.034	0.384	0.441
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.297	0.012	2,751	1,930	1.365	0.040	0.274	0.321
Currently married	0.664	0.012	2,751	1,930	1.325	0.018	0.640	0.688
Married before age 18	0.261	0.012	2,401	1,662	1.353	0.047	0.236	0.285
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.773	0.022	1,841	1,281	2.287	0.029	0.729	0.818
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.618	0.020	1,841	1,281	1.789	0.033	0.577	0.658
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.155	0.016	1,841	1,281	1.950	0.106	0.122	0.188
Currently using pill	0.233	0.015	1,841	1,281	1.497	0.063	0.204	0.263
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.071	0.010	1,841	1,281	1.687	0.143	0.051	0.091
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.084	0.011	1,841	1,281	1.660	0.128	0.063	0.106
Currently using female sterilization	0.146	0.013	1,841	1,281	1.632	0.092	0.119	0.172
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.679	0.028	1,209	802	2.109	0.042	0.622	0.736
Unmet need for family planning	0.082	0.013	1,841	1,281	1.976	0.154	0.056	0.107
Want no more children	0.701	0.012	1,841	1,281	1.136	0.017	0.677	0.725
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.009	1,841	1,281	1.551	0.131	0.053	0.090
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.623	0.031	491	335	1.388	0.049	0.561	0.684
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.582	0.037	491	335	1.645	0.064	0.507	0.656
Birth registration	0.971	0.008	527	363	1.167	0.009	0.955	0.988
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.982	0.007	531	360	1.272	0.008	0.967	0.997
Institutional delivery	0.963	0.011	531	360	1.325	0.011	0.941	0.985
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.751	0.025	491	335	1.245	0.033	0.701	0.800
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.726	0.025	491	335	1.202	0.034	0.677	0.775
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.297	0.084	50	32	1.239	0.284	0.128	0.465
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.033	0.010	520	354	1.259	0.303	0.013	0.053
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.731	0.137	20	12	1.270	0.188	0.456	1.006
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.733	0.103	20	12	0.954	0.141	0.527	0.939
Child received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.023	102	64	1.020	0.024	0.907	0.998
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.044	102	64	1.303	0.050	0.792	0.969
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.899	0.040	102	64	1.284	0.045	0.818	0.980
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.919	0.033	102	64	1.140	0.035	0.854	0.984
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.045	102	64	1.267	0.052	0.778	0.957
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.832	0.050	102	64	1.279	0.060	0.732	0.932
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.256	0.031	469	303	1.434	0.120	0.195	0.317
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.138	0.026	444	277	1.459	0.185	0.087	0.190
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.149	0.027	481	315	1.629	0.185	0.094	0.204
Children with any anaemia	0.571	0.035	414	269	1.398	0.062	0.500	0.641
Women with any anaemia	0.419	0.018	2,607	1,797	1.818	0.042	0.383	0.454
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.056	0.008	2,638	1,830	1.719	0.138	0.040	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.308	0.014	2,638	1,830	1.597	0.047	0.279	0.336
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.780	0.018	2,617	1,795	2.235	0.024	0.743	0.817
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.949	0.014	429	294	1.303	0.015	0.922	0.977
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.172	0.045	429	294	2.467	0.263	0.081	0.263
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.119	0.027	302	207	1.461	0.229	0.064	0.174
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.323	0.094	7,913	5,518	1.359	0.071	1.136	1.510
Neonatal mortality	7.842	4.926	537	364	1.281	0.628	0.000	17.695
Postneonatal mortality	10.001	4.706	545	372	1.084	0.471	0.588	19.414
Infant mortality	17.843	6.684	537	364	1.178	0.375	4.475	31.211
Child mortality	0.000	0.000	537	371	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality	17.843	6.684	537	364	1.178	0.375	4.475	31.211
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.119	0.007	4,721	3,385	1.480	0.057	0.105	0.132
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.108	0.025	370	256	1.537	0.231	0.058	0.157
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.442	0.032	370	256	1.234	0.072	0.379	0.506
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.388	0.030	370	256	1.178	0.077	0.328	0.447
Currently married	0.566	0.028	370	256	1.098	0.050	0.510	0.623
Married before age 21	0.200	0.024	274	191	0.999	0.121	0.152	0.249
Want no more children	0.713	0.041	210	145	1.304	0.057	0.631	0.794
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.099	0.034	210	145	1.625	0.341	0.031	0.166
Men with any anaemia	0.210	0.038	343	234	1.638	0.181	0.134	0.285
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.044	0.015	361	249	1.446	0.349	0.013	0.075
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.339	0.033	361	249	1.360	0.097	0.273	0.405
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.690	0.042	360	248	1.705	0.061	0.607	0.774
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.972	0.011	370	256	1.323	0.012	0.950	0.995
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.152	0.032	370	256	1.685	0.207	0.089	0.215

na = Not applicable



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