



ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY

2011-12

FACT SHEET

ASSAM

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Introduction

Decentralized district-based health planning is essential in India because of the large inter-district variations. In the absence of vital data at the district level, the State level estimates are being used for formulating district level plans as well as setting the milestones thereof. In the process, the hotspots (districts requiring special attention) very often get masked by the State average. This statistical fallacy compounds the problems of the districts acutely, more so in the health sector. At present, none of the Surveys provides estimates of core vital indicators on fertility and mortality at district level. The District Level Household Survey conducted with periodicity of five years mainly focuses on indicators pertaining to maternal health and child welfare programmes. There has, therefore, been a surge in demand from various quarters, in recent years, to generate timely and reliable statistics at the district level for informed decision making in the health sector.

Genesis

2. The Annual Health Survey (AHS) was conceived during a meeting of the National Commission of Population held in 2005 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister wherein it was decided that “there should be an Annual Health Survey of all districts which could be published / monitored and compared against benchmarks”. The objective was to monitor the performance and outcome of various health interventions of the Government including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at closer intervals through these benchmark indicators. The AHS has been made an integral part of the NRHM, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The responsibility of the project has been entrusted to the Office of the Registrar General, India on behalf of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in view its expertise in handling the Sample Registration System, one of the largest demographic surveys in the world.

Objective

3. Realizing the need for preparing a comprehensive district health profile on key parameters based on a community set up, the AHS has been designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level; prevalence of disabilities, injuries, acute and chronic illness and access to health care for identified morbidities; and access to maternal, child health and family planning services. By virtue of being a panel survey, it has the unique ability to map the rate of change in these indicators on a yearly basis. AHS would, thus, enable better capturing of the health seeking behaviour of the public as compared to other periodic cross-sectional surveys, and also help needed corrections in the strategies.

Coverage

4. The sample size at the district level has been derived taking Infant Mortality Rate as the decisive indicator and host of other practical issues related to execution of the survey. Keeping in view the mammoth size of the sample, it was a conscious decision of the Government to initially confine the survey to the 284 districts (as per 2001 Census) of the 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan) and Assam for a three year period starting from 2010-11. These 9 high focus States with relatively high fertility and mortality account for about 48 percent of the total population in the country. A representative sample of 20,694 statistically selected Primary Sample Units (PSUs - Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of larger villages in rural areas) based on 2001 Census has been drawn from these AHS States which would cover about 18 million population and 3.6 million households each year. However, during the Base-line Survey, a total of 20.1

million population and 4.14 million households and during the first updation survey, 20.61 million population and 4.28 million households have actually been covered. Despite being restricted to 9 States, the AHS is the largest demographic survey in the world and covers two and a half times that of the Sample Registration System.

Fieldwork Strategy

5. The project is being implemented as a hybrid model wherein the actual field work has been outsourced to seven selected Survey Agencies on the pattern of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS). The co-ordination, supervision and monitoring of the fieldwork in the States are being carried out by dedicated staff posted at various levels in the respective Directorate of Census Operations (DCOs). The responsibility for overall co-ordination, supervision and monitoring across the nine AHS States rests with the AHS Division of ORGI. For smooth and effective execution of the survey, the AHS States have been divided into 18 mutually exclusive and exhaustive zones, each having a group of contiguous districts with more or less equal workload.

Technical Consultation

6. The outline of the survey such as approach, periodicity, coverage, sampling strategy, sample size, permissible levels of relative standard errors, and levels of aggregation, was finalized after a series of deliberations with the representatives from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Woman & Child Development, Indian Council of Medical Research, Planning Commission, International Institute for Population Sciences and other subject experts. Based on the recommendations, various technical details including preparation of sample design, derivation of sample size etc. were worked out and vetted by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) constituted for the purpose.

Sample Design

7. The Sample design adopted for Annual Health Survey is a uni-stage stratified simple random sample without replacement except in case of larger villages in rural areas (population more than or equal to 2000 as per 2001 Census), wherein a two stage stratified sampling has been applied. The sample units are Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) in urban areas and villages in rural areas. In rural areas, the villages have been divided into two strata. Stratum I comprises villages with population less than 2000 and Stratum II contains villages with population 2000 or more. Smaller villages with population less than 200 were excluded from the sampling frame in such a manner that the total population of villages so excluded did not exceed 2 per cent of the total population of the district. In case of Stratum I, the entire village is the sample unit. In case of Stratum II, the village has been divided into mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) and geographically contiguous units comprising group of EBs called segments of more or less equal size and population not exceeding 2000 in any case. One segment from the frame of segments thus prepared was selected in a random manner to represent the selected village at the second stage of sampling.

8. The number of sample villages in each district was allocated between the two strata proportionally to their size (population). The villages within each size stratum were further ordered by the female literacy rate based on the Census 2001 data, and three disjoint and equal size substrata were established. The sample villages within each substratum were selected by simple random sampling without replacement. Similarly, in urban areas, the Census Enumeration Blocks within a district were ordered by the female literacy rate based on the Census 2001 data, and three disjoint and equal size substrata were established. The sample

Census Enumeration Blocks within each substratum were selected by simple random sampling without replacement. Thus, female literacy which has a direct bearing on the fertility behaviour was used for implicit stratification. Further, the process of selection ensured equal representation across three sub-strata both in rural as well as in urban areas of a district besides rendering the sample design as self-weighting.

Sample Size

9. Generating robust estimates of Infant Mortality Rate at the district level has become an utmost necessity as reduction in Infant Mortality constitutes one of the key targets in the Reproductive & Child Health Programme (RCH) under the umbrella of NRHM. This would also facilitate effective tracking of the Millennium Development Goal 4 on Child Mortality. The Infant Mortality Rate has therefore been taken as the decisive indicator for estimation of sample size at the district level. The permissible level of error has been taken as 10 percentage relative standard error (prse) at the district level. The sample size so worked out would yield relatively better estimates of Crude Birth Rate / Crude Death Rate and may also enable generation of rarer indicators like MMR (for a group of districts) with good precision. In the absence of district level estimates from any other reliable source, the district level derived estimates of IMR based on SRS pooled data have been used for estimation of sample size for each district.

Sample Identification Work

10. One of the essential prerequisites for the commencement of the survey was to uniquely identify the sample units on ground. This was done in all the sample units across the nine AHS States by the regular staff of ORGI. The work involved firming up of the boundary of the selected villages / Enumeration Blocks; resorting to segmentation in case of villages exceeding the population 2000, random selection of segment thereof and drawing of appropriate notional maps of the sample units to serve as the base map for the survey work.

Survey Tools

11. The first updation survey in all the nine AHS States was carried out during October 2011 to April 2012 and four Schedules, in all, were administered. These are: (i) House-listing Schedule, (ii) Household Schedule, (iii) Woman Schedule and (iv) Mortality Schedule. In the House-listing Schedule, the mapping, listing and some key particulars like type and ownership details collected in the baseline survey in 2010-11 were updated for the existing houses and households and recorded afresh for the new houses and households in the first updation round.

12. During the first updation survey, all the Usual Residents as on 01.01.2011 were listed in the Household Schedule wherein the information on a few back ground characteristics viz. Name, Sex, Identification Code, Date of Birth and Date at first Marriage were copied from the baseline Household Schedule for the Usual Residents of baseline survey and other characteristics like Relationship to Head, Age, Religion, Social Group, Marital Status, Education and Occupation/Activity Status were captured afresh for them. For the new Usual Residents as on 01.01.2011, all the details were captured afresh. Besides, information in respect of Disability, morbidity (Injuries, Acute Illness, and Chronic Illness) and access to health insurance is also captured for all the usual residents as on 01.01.2011.

13. Woman Schedule comprised two sections. Section-I was administered to all Ever Married Women (EMW) aged 15-49 years and information relating to the outcome of pregnancy(s) (live birth/still birth/abortion); birth history; type of medical attention at delivery; details of maternal

health care(ante-natal/natal/post-natal); immunization of children; breast feeding practices including supplements; occurrence of child diseases (Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and fever); registration of births, etc. taken place during the reference period(i.e. 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010) was collected. Section II focused on information on pregnancy; use, sources and practices of family planning methods; details relating to future use of contraceptives and unmet need; awareness about RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, administration of HAF/ORT/ORS during diarrhoea and danger signs of ARI/Pneumonia; and these details were collected from all Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years. Information relating the Ever Married Women (EMW) like conception details, usage of NPT kit, registration of pregnancy, health problems and subsequent treatments during ante-natal/natal/post-natal period, cost incurred by the woman during delivery etc. is also collected during the first updation survey.

14. Through the Mortality Schedule, details relating to death occurred to usual residents of sample household during the reference period (01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010) were captured and it included information on name & sex of deceased, date of death, age at death, registration of death and source of medical attention received before death. For infant deaths, a question on symptoms preceding death was also probed. In case of deaths associated with pregnancy, information on a variety of questions on factors leading/contributing to death, symptoms preceding death, time between onset of complications and death, etc. were asked to yield data on various determinants of maternal mortality.

Supervision and Third Party Audit

15. In addition to the multilayer supervision mechanism adopted by the Survey Agencies, regular inspections were carried out by the officers/officials of respective DCOs and those from ORGI headquarters to ensure the data quality. The inspections were a judicious mix of concurrent as well as post survey audit. Over and above, a component of Third Party Audit was included to verify and authenticate the surveyed data through an independent mechanism. The Third Party Audit work was carried out in 20 randomly selected AHS units in each of the districts covering every household thereof by following a standard protocol prescribed by ORGI. Truncated versions of Household, Women and Mortality Schedules were filled in afresh by the field staff of the Third Party Audit Agencies. The findings in respect of key indicators were matched and re-survey was undertaken by the Survey Agencies in units where the variation was outside the permissible limit. The third party audit also helped in netting of missed vital events, particularly rarer ones like infant and maternal deaths.

Dissemination of Results

16. In view of the large volume of data collected under AHS and significant time required for validation and processing, dissemination of AHS results is done in two phases. The first set of data of the first updation survey was released in May 2013 in the form of State-wise bulletins, which contained the district level data on crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate, infant mortality rate, neo-natal and post neo-natal mortality rates, under 5 mortality rate, sex ratio at birth, sex ratio (0-4 years) and overall sex ratio. In addition, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Maternal Mortality Rate and life time risk were released for a group of districts. In order to facilitate direct intervention, the maternal mortality indicators were combined and released for a group of districts on the basis of existing administrative divisions in the respective AHS States.

17. Under the present phase of dissemination, data on host of other important parameters covered in AHS under Household and Woman Schedules are being released in the form of

State and District Level Factsheets. Though the sample size has been calculated for the district as a whole, the rural and urban estimates at the district level have also been published as byproduct. Users are advised to keep the above fact into consideration while using the rural / urban estimates of a district. In order to ward off unusual sampling fluctuations, the urban estimates have not been published in respect of some indicators for the districts where the number of urban sample units was less than six. To begin with, number of PSUs, Households, Population, Ever Married Women, Currently Married Women, Children aged 12-23 months (as on date of survey) covered in the sample of each district and the State along with their rural-urban breakup have been given to provide the users requisite insight on the metadata. The indicators contained in the AHS Bulletin have also been reproduced in these Factsheets so that the users may have access to complete set of indicators at one place. However, they may refer to the AHS Bulletin for details on metadata.

Marriage

18. The information on marital status as on 01.01.2011 was probed in respect of all household members (Usual Residents) irrespective of their age. For those who were married, the date of first marriage was recorded. Using this, age at first marriage, which has a direct impact on child bearing as women marrying early have on an average a longer period of exposure to pregnancy and a greater number of lifetime births, was obtained. Using the age data, the mean age at marriage for males and females has been worked out and included in the Factsheet. The mean age at marriage is based on the marriages to the members of the household (Usual Residents as on 1.1.2011) taken place during 2008-10. The proportion of marriages among males and females taking place below the legal age, i.e., 21 and 18 years respectively, has also been tabulated. Such proportions are also based on the marriages to the members of the household (Usual Residents as on 1.1.2011) taken place during 2008-10. Besides, the percentage of Currently Married Women aged 20-24 years marrying before legal age (18 years) and percentage of Currently Married Men aged 25-29 years marrying before legal age (21 years) have been worked out and presented.

Disability and Injury

19. The data on any type of disability as on date of survey was collected in respect of all the usual residents. The type of disability included 'mental', 'visual', 'hearing', 'speech', 'loco-motor', 'multiple' and 'others'. The prevalence of any type of disability per 1,00,000 population by gender and residence at the district and State levels has been presented in the factsheet. Since it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, an attempt has been made to assess the severity of injury from the type and duration of hospitalization required. This would also provide an assessment of the workload on hospitals / doctors on account of injury. Accordingly, the type of treatment meted to the injury during last one year of the date of survey has been collected. The categories by type of treatment included 'treated in intensive care unit for any time-1, treated as in-patient with stay more than two weeks-2, treated as in-patient with stay one to two weeks-3, treated as in-patient with stay less than one week-4, treated as out-patient-5, treated by traditional healers-6, and treated at home-7'. Based on these categories, the number of persons injured by type of treatment received per 1,00,000 population, have been categorized into severe (by including categories 1 & 2), major (by including categories 3 & 4) and minor (by including categories 5 & 6) groups. Those treated at home have been excluded from the above categorization and thus from the analysis also.

Acute Illness

20. On the morbidity front, if any member (usual resident) of the household suffered from

any 'acute illness' during last fifteen days prior to the date of survey, the type of illness has been ascertained. Based on this data, persons suffering from acute illness per 1,00,000 population has been presented for a few select diseases like diarrhoea / dysentery; acute respiratory infection & all types of fever and also for any type of acute illness. Besides, the source from where the treatment for the acute illness was taken has also been included. Accordingly, two important indicators, viz., percentage of persons suffering from acute illness and taking treatment from any source and percentage of persons suffering from acute illness and taking treatment from Government source have been presented. The latter gives the share of Government source across all types of sources availed for taking treatment. It may be noted that the entire fieldwork was carried out over a period of six to seven months and in the process, districts were covered at different points of time (i.e., months / seasons). The seasonality effect may be taken note of while interpreting the results.

Chronic Illness

21. The data in respect of chronic illness has been collected based on the symptoms pertaining to a particular illness persisting for more than one month and also in respect of illnesses where it was diagnosed. For both the cases, the reference period was last one year preceding the date of survey. For ascertaining information on symptoms, a list of symptoms associated with various types of diseases was provided along with a separate category for asymptomatic (i.e., having no symptoms). The asymptomatic included those who were not suffering from any illness as well as those who were suffering but had no symptoms. Using this data, percentage of persons having any kind of symptoms of chronic illness along with their source of treatment has been presented. As regards chronic illnesses diagnosed, this was included to measure the extent to which facilities for diagnosis and treatment of some major chronic illnesses set up by centre/State/local Government / private agencies have been utilized. A list of common chronic diseases and those pertaining to major health intervention programmes was provided. Based on this data, percentage of persons diagnosed for a few important diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, asthma / chronic respiratory disease and arthritis per 1,00,000 population has been presented besides those diagnosed for any type of chronic illness. Using the data collected on source of diagnosis, status with regard to getting regular treatment and source of treatment, percentage of persons having diagnosed for any kind of chronic illness and getting regular treatment as well as those getting regular treatment from Government source has been worked out and included in the Factsheet. Since the data on morbidity has been elicited as reported by the respondents, it may suffer on account of accuracy. Nevertheless, the availability of such a rich data set at the district level would fill in the much awaited void and pave the way for evidence-based health planning and appropriate interventions.

Fertility

22. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is an age-period fertility rate for a synthetic cohort of women, measures the average number of births a group of women would have by the time they reach 50 years of age if they were to give birth at the current age-specific fertility rates. The TFR is expressed as the average number of births per woman. Under AHS, TFR has been calculated by dividing three years average of all births reported during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10 by all the women in respective age group. The seven five-yearly age-specific fertility rates for all women in the age groups from 15-19 to 45-49 have been added and thereafter multiplied by 5 to yield the TFR. Due to lack of adequate number of births, the TFR by residence could not be worked out and hence is not being published.

23. The distribution of births by birth order is another way to understand the dynamics on

spacing of children and level of fertility. In this regard, two key indicators namely, 'percentage of women aged 20-24 reporting birth of order 2 & above' and 'percentage of women reporting birth of order 3 & above' based on last two live births taken place to Ever Married Women aged 15-49 years during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10, have been presented. 'Percentage of Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years with two living children wanting no more children' is one of the most crucial indicators on desire to limit child bearing. While deriving this indicator, sterilized women or their husbands have not been taken into account whereas women who were currently pregnant have been included.

24. Teen-age pregnancy and motherhood is an important subject in the settings where the marriage of girls takes place at very young ages. This is not only important from the fertility perspective but also its consequent implication on the health of the mother and child. Accordingly, 'percentage of women aged 15-19 who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of survey' has been tabulated and it depicts the percentage of women who have begun child bearing among all ever married women aged 15-19 years. The ever married sample denominator for the age group 15-19 years has not been adjusted by the all women factors for the same age group. This factor should be taken into consideration while interpreting the results.

Median age at first live birth

25. Median age at first live birth of women aged 15-49 years has been presented to reflect the age at which 50 percent of the women have given their first live birth. This indicator covers women of all marital status and ever married sample denominator has been adjusted by the all women factors in this age group. Ever Married Women not yet having first live birth and Never Married Women have been included as a separate category for computation. Median has been calculated from cumulated single year of age percent distributions of age at first birth. Median is linearly interpolated by the age values by which 50 percent or more of the women had a first birth. In order to gauge the same for older women of the same cohort, median age at first live birth for women aged 25-49 years has also been calculated and presented. These two indicators in conjunction would help in comparing the age with regard to entry into parenthood between the two cohorts.

Birth interval

26. The information on birth interval, which is defined as the length of time between two successive live births, has been collected in respect of last two live births which took place during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10 for birth order 2 & above. Short birth intervals are likely to have adverse bearing on the mother's health as also on the chances of survival of the neonates and infants. In the Indian context, the birth interval of 36 months may be taken as the bare minimum from the perspective of reducing neonatal and infant mortality and also for achieving the requisite nutritional outcomes. The information on percentage of live births taking place after an interval of 36 months has been calculated and presented to provide insight into the pace of child bearing.

Mean number of children ever born and surviving

27. The number of children ever born and surviving has been collected for all Ever Married Women aged 15-49 years. The survival status has been assessed as on 1.1.2011 (the reference point for the population). The number of children ever born to women provides an estimate of cohort fertility against the period measures of fertility such as the CBR and the TFR. In order to facilitate comparison of completed cohort fertility with the current fertility, the mean number

of ever born children to women aged 45-49 years has been calculated and presented. The gap between the two would demonstrate the decline in fertility levels in the recent past.

Abortion

28. Abortion as an option was probed for all the pregnancies which resulted into any kind of outcome i.e. live birth, still birth, spontaneous and induced abortion during the reference period i.e. 2008-2010. This was followed by a series of questions such as when the abortion had taken place (month & year), month of pregnancy when the abortion had occurred, whether any ANC was received, whether ultrasound was performed before the abortion, the place of abortion and who performed the abortion. Based on these data, various indicators such as percentage of pregnancy(s) to women aged 15-49 years resulting in abortion, percentage of women who received any ANC before abortion, percentage of women who went for ultrasound before abortion, average month of pregnancy at the time of abortion, percentage of abortions performed by skilled health personnel (doctor / nurse / ANM / LHV / trained dai), and abortions which took place in institutions have been tabulated and presented.

Family Planning Practices

29. The information on awareness as well as the usage in respect of Family Planning Practices was probed from Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years. There were a few women whose marital status as on 1.1.2011 (reference date) was Currently Married but on date of survey, their marital status was widow / divorcee / separated. In such cases, questions on only awareness were probed from them.

Current usage of Family Planning Methods

30. Currently Married Women aged 15-49 years, who were currently menstruating or who were in lactating status or secondary amenorrhoea as on date of survey, were asked whether they or their husbands are currently using any method(s) of family planning. In other words, those CMW who were currently pregnant or in menopause status or who have undergone hysterectomy or never menstruated were excluded from the sample. The family planning methods included both modern as well as traditional methods. Modern methods included Tubectomy, Vasectomy, Copper-T/IUD, Pills (Daily), Pills (Weekly), Emergency Contraceptive Pill, Condom/Nirodh, etc., while the traditional ones were Contraceptive Herbs, Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Lactational Amenorrhoea Method, etc. Accordingly, percentage of CMW reporting use of various types of family planning methods (most used method) has been tabulated. In addition, percentage of CMW using any method (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate), any modern method and any traditional method has also been tabulated. Levels of use of contraceptives provide the most obvious and widely accepted criterion for assessing the success of FP programme.

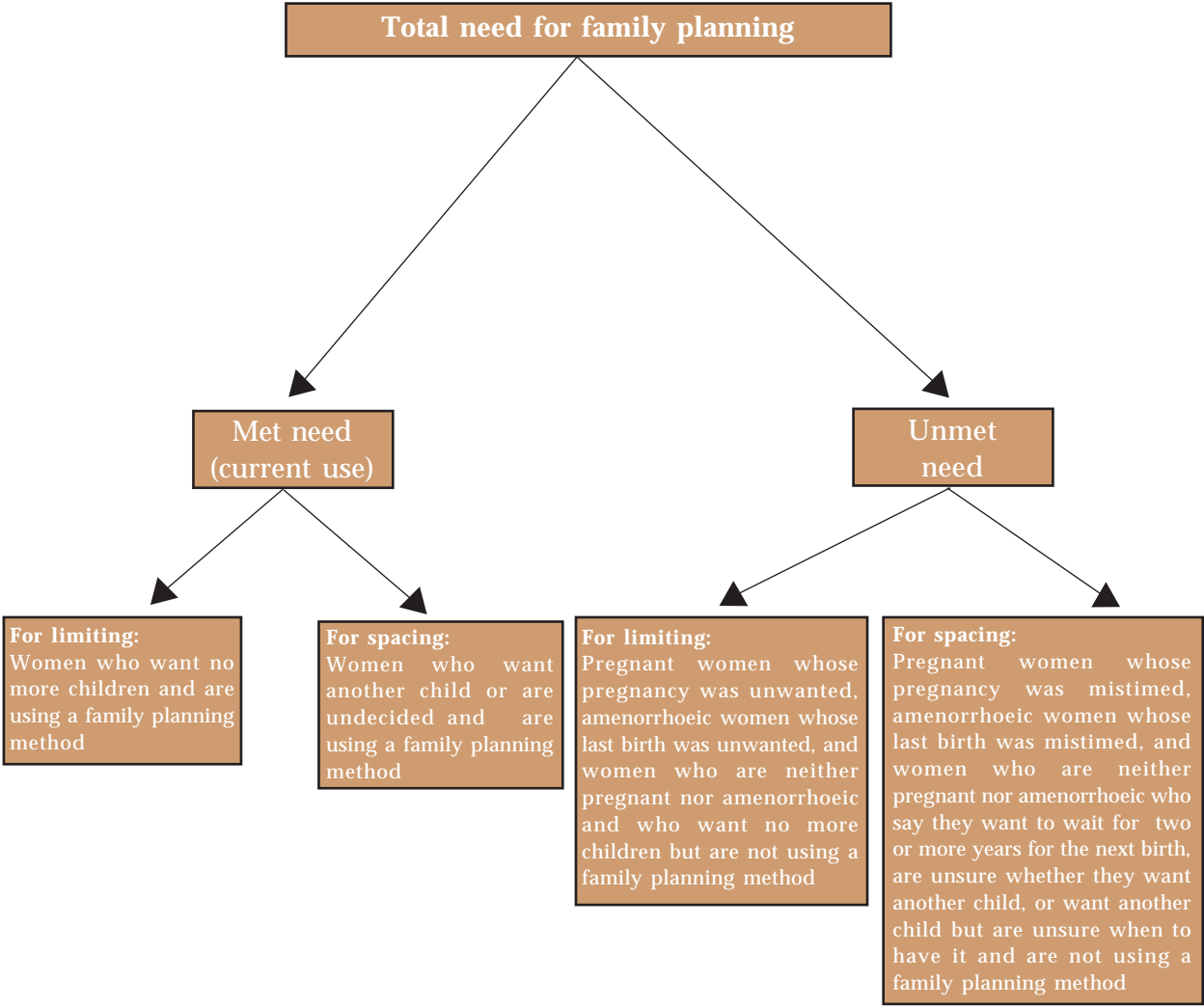
Unmet Need for Family Planning

31. The unmet need for Family Planning is a crucial indicator for assessing the future demand for Family Planning services / supplies. Currently Married Women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children are defined as having an unmet need for limiting and those who are not using contraception but want to wait for two years or more before having another child are defined as having an unmet need for spacing. The sum total of unmet need for limiting and spacing is the unmet need for Family Planning. In order to ensure comparability with DHS Estimates, similar set of questions were probed from CMW aged 15-49 years under AHS also.

32. For working out the estimates on unmet need, the unmet need for spacing has been calculated as the “proportion of pregnant CMW whose pregnancy was mistimed; CMW in lactational amenorrhoea who are not using any family planning method and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now they say they want more children; fecund CMW who are neither currently pregnant nor in amenorrhoea, and who are not using any family planning method and say that they want to wait for two or more years for the next birth, including those who say that they are unsure whether they want another child, or want another child but are unsure when to have the birth”.

33. The unmet need for limiting has been worked out as the “proportion of pregnant CMW whose pregnancy was unwanted; CMW in lactational amenorrhoea who are not using any family planning method, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund CMW who are neither pregnant nor in amenorrhoea who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children”. Using the met demand for contraception (current contraceptive users) and the unmet need for contraception, the total demand for family planning as well as the percentage demand satisfied can be assessed. The classification for the need for family planning is illustrated as under:

Classification of the need for family planning



Ante-natal Care

34. Ante-natal care constitutes one of the key elements towards initiatives to promote safe motherhood. A series of questions to capture various aspects of ante-natal care such as, number of ante-natal check-ups received, months of pregnancy at the time of first ANC, main source of ANC, type of tests performed during ANC, number of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injections received and number of days of consumption of Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) tablets/syrup, were asked from the EMW aged 15-49 years in respect of their last two outcomes of pregnancies which have resulted into live births / still births during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10. However, appropriate indicators based on the above aspects have been tabulated in respect of responses recorded for last live / still births.

35. The indicators included in the Factsheets are percentage of mothers who received any ANC, percentage of mothers who had ANC in first trimester, percentage of mothers who received 3 or more ANC, percentage of mothers who received at least one TT injection, percentage of mothers who consumed IFA for 100 days or more and percentage of mothers who had full ante-natal check-up. The full ante-natal check-up comprises at least three visits for ANC, at least one TT injection received and IFA consumption for 100 days or more. In addition, percentage of mothers who received ANC from Government source, percentage of mothers whose blood pressure & blood (for Hb) were taken and percentage of mothers who underwent ultrasound have been calculated and presented. Besides, percentage of Currently Married Pregnant Women aged 15-49 years registered for ANC has also been presented.

Delivery Care

36. Under Delivery Care, the details about place of delivery, source of transport provided / availed for reaching the institution, length of stay in the institution after delivery, type of delivery (normal / caesarean / assisted) and the personnel conducting delivery in case of domiciliary births were inquired from the EMW aged 15-49 years for their last two pregnancy outcomes resulting into live births/still births during the reference period, i.e. 2008-10. As in the case of ante-natal care, indicators based on these parameters have been tabulated in respect of responses for last live/still births. Percentage of deliveries taken place in institutions and their distribution into Government and Private institutions; percentage of deliveries taken place at home; percentage of home deliveries conducted by skilled health personnel; and percentage of Safe deliveries are the key indicators presented in the Factsheet. Safe delivery comprises institutional deliveries and home deliveries conducted by doctor/ nurse / ANM / LHV and it does not include those attended by trained dai. However, trained dai is included under skilled health personnel. If the respondent has mentioned more than one person attending delivery, only the most qualified person is taken into consideration.

37. As regards the extent of stay in institutions after delivery which is very crucial and has a direct bearing on the new born care as also on the health of the mother, the percentage of less than 24 hours stay in the institution after delivery has been worked out and presented. Besides, percentage of Caesarean deliveries out of total deliveries taken place in Government and Private Institutions respectively has also been presented.

Post-natal Care

38. Getting a Post partum / Post-natal check-up soon after the birth of baby or within 48 hours is crucial for the health of both the mother and the child. Accordingly, three indicators, viz., percentage of mothers who received Post-natal check-up within 48 hours of delivery, percentage of mothers who received Post-natal check-up within one week of delivery and

percentage of mothers who did not receive any Post-natal check-up have been calculated and presented. In case of institutional delivery where the woman had stayed there for at least 48 hours, it was presumed that the post-natal care was given within 48 hours. These indicators are based on the last outcome of pregnancy which resulted into live / still birth during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10.

39. Along with the first post-natal check-up of mother, check-up of the new borns is essential. It was therefore probed from the mothers, whose last outcome of pregnancy resulted into live birth during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10, when was the new born checked up. Based on this, the percentage of new born who received check up within 24 hours of birth has been worked out and presented. In case of institutional delivery if the baby remained there for at least 24 hours, it was presumed that the first check-up was done within 24 hours.

Financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana

40. The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is one of the most important programmes under the overall umbrella of NRHM aimed at reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio and Neo-natal Mortality Rate by promoting institutional deliveries. Under the Scheme, cash incentives are provided to mothers and they are facilitated by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to deliver their babies in a health facility. There are also provisions for cost reimbursement for transport and incentives to ASHAs for encouraging mothers to opt for institutional delivery. The scheme is fully sponsored by the Central Government and is implemented in all States and Union Territories, with special focus on low-performing States. There is also a provision for roping in the private sector by giving accreditation to willing private hospitals/nursing homes for providing delivery services. The Scheme has been implemented in all the 9 AHS States since 2005.

41. In order to gauge the spread and effectiveness of the JSY, Ever Married Women aged 15-49 years were probed whether they had availed the maternity financial assistance for safe motherhood under the scheme in respect of their last two outcomes of delivery resulting in live / still births during the reference period, i.e., 2008-10. The percentage of mothers who availed financial assistance for delivery, percentage of mothers who availed financial assistance for institutional delivery and percentage of mothers who availed financial assistance for Government institutional delivery under JSY, all in respect of the last outcome of delivery resulting in live birth / still birth, have been calculated and presented. Since the scope of JSY has been extended to domiciliary births also, these three sets of indicators would present a holistic picture.

Immunization

42. The information on childhood immunization, i.e., vaccination coverage, has been collected for all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10]. Information on six vaccine preventable diseases namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough (Pertussis), tetanus, polio and measles, has been collected with reference to the status as on date of survey. Universal immunization of children against these six diseases is vital for reducing infant and child mortality. Whenever the mother had the vaccination card (Immunization / MCH) and if the card was available at the time of interview, the responses were recorded based on entries in the card. Otherwise, the responses as reported by the mother were noted down. For those living children who did not receive any vaccination, the main reason thereof has also been noted.

43. In conformity with the International and Govt. of India guidelines which specify that children should be fully vaccinated by the time they complete their first year of life, the 12-23

months age group has been chosen for analysis. The percentage of children having Immunization Card, percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received BCG, percentage of children who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine, percentage of children who have received polio dose at birth, percentage of children who have received three doses of DPT vaccine and percentage of children who have received measles vaccine, all for the age group 12-23 months, have been calculated and presented. Besides the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have been fully immunized, the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccination have also been tabulated in order to portray the complete picture of immunization. According to the WHO guidelines, children are considered fully immunized when they have received vaccination against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT, three doses of the poliomyelitis and one dose of measles.

Administration of Vitamin-A and Iron & Folic Acid supplements

44. Proper and sufficient intake of Vitamin-A and Iron supplements is essential to thwart childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin-A is an essential micro nutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissues in the body. Severe Vitamin-A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage. VAD has also the potential to increase the severity of measles and diarrhoeal diseases in children and slow recovery from illness. Since the human liver can store an adequate amount of the vitamin for 4-6 months, Vitamin-A dosing every six months is one of the usual methods for ensuring that children at risk are protected from developing VAD. The National Programme on Prevention of Blindness mandates that children of age 9 months to 5 years should be administered oral doses of Vitamin-A every six months. In order to assess the situation, information on children aged 6-35 months who have received at least one dose of Vitamin-A during the last six months has been collected and presented.

45. Anaemia, which is characterised by a low level of haemoglobin in the blood, is a great concern in young children because it can result in impaired cognitive performance, behavioural and motor coordination, language development and scholastic achievement. It also enhances the risk of morbidity from other infectious diseases. One of the most vulnerable groups to anaemia is children aged 6-23 months. It was probed from the mothers of all living children older than 6 months whether IFA tablet / syrup was administered to the children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] in the last 3 months. IFA tablet/syrup as supplements is given to child beyond six months to prevent anaemia. Based on this, the percentage of children aged 6-35 months who have received IFA tablets / syrup during last three months has been calculated and presented.

Birth weight

46. Birth weight is an important indicator to measure the vulnerability of a new born to the risk of childhood illness and chances of survival. The information on birth weight assists in monitoring programmes to reduce neo-natal and infant mortality through a reduction in low birth weight infants. The information on birth weight has been collected in respect of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10]. Based on this data, the percentage of children whose birth weight was taken and percentage of children whose birth weight was less than 2.5 Kg. have been worked out and presented.

Childhood diseases

47. Treatment practices and contact with health services among children with the 3 most important childhood illnesses namely, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Fever and Diarrhoea,

help in the assessment of National Programmes aimed at reducing the mortality impact of these illnesses. The information on children suffering from Acute Respiratory Infection, Fever and Diarrhoea in respect of all the living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] during fifteen days preceding the date of survey has been collected. This has been done to minimise the recall lapse. Besides the prevalence, the information on treatment of ARI with antibiotics, treatment of fever and the treatment of diarrhoea with Home Available Fluids (HAF) / fluids prepared from ORS packet has been collected. The treatment of diarrhoeal diseases with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) aids in the assessment of programmes that recommends such treatment. Based on these data, the percentage of children suffering from Diarrhoea and received HAF / ORS / ORT, percentage of children suffering from ARI and sought treatment, and percentage of children suffering from fever and sought treatment have been calculated and presented.

Child feeding practices

48. Early breastfeeding practices determine the successful establishment and duration of breastfeeding. It is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within one hour of birth. There is growing evidence of the benefits to mother and child of early initiation of breastfeeding preferably in the first hour of the birth. Early initiation of breastfeeding contributes to reducing neo-natal mortality. It ensures early skin to skin contact which is important in preventing hypothermia and establishing the bond between the mother and her child. Early initiation of breastfeeding also reduces the mother's risk of post partum haemorrhage, one of the leading causes of maternal mortality. Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in India, very few children are put to breastfeed immediately after birth. In order to have an assessment with regard to the time of initiation of breastfeeding, the mothers of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] were asked when did they first breastfeed their baby. Based on this, the percentage of children breastfed within one hour of birth has been calculated and presented.

49. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of the child's life is an essential component of the optimal infant and young child feeding practices. The Government of India recommends that children should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life (i.e., the child should be given only breast milk and nothing else, not even water). In order to assess the situation on ground, the mothers of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] were asked how many days/ months did they exclusively breastfeed their baby. Based on the responses, percentage of children aged 6-35 months exclusively breastfed for at least six months has been worked out and presented.

Complementary feeding

50. The introduction of complementary feeding at six months of age, solid and semi-solid food and the diverse food combinations fed to children also constitute part of the optimal feeding practices. The purpose of complementary feeding is to complement the breast milk and sustain the growth and development of the child. WHO recommends introduction of solid or semi-solid foods to infants around the age of 6 months because by that age, breast milk by itself is no longer sufficient to maintain the child's optimal growth. Information on supplementation was obtained by asking mothers of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] at what age did they start feeding the baby food other than breast milk. The type of food included water, animal milk / formula milk, semi-solid mashed food, solid (adult) food and vegetables/fruits.

Based on these, the percentage of children who received foods other than breast milk such as water, animal/formula milk, semi-solid mashed food, solid (adult) food and vegetables/fruits during first six months has been worked out and presented. Besides, the average month by which children received these foods have also been worked out and presented.

Birth Registration

51. India, being a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 which recognizes birth registration as one of the first rights of child, is committed to achieve universalization of birth registration. In India, registration of birth is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Act mandates that every birth should be registered and a birth certificate provided free of charge to the informant. Despite significant efforts to improve the Civil Registration System, especially during the past decade, the overall level of registration of births still falls short by about 25 percent. The registration system in the country functions at different levels of efficiency across States/UTs. In order to assess the functioning of the Civil Registration System in the community, information on whether the birth of the baby was registered with the civil authority and if so, the birth certificate was received or not in respect of all living children [last two outcomes of pregnancy(s) resulting in live births during reference period, i.e., 2008-10] has been collected. Based on this, the percentage of children whose births were registered and the percentage of children whose births were registered & who also received the Birth Certificates have been arrived at and presented.

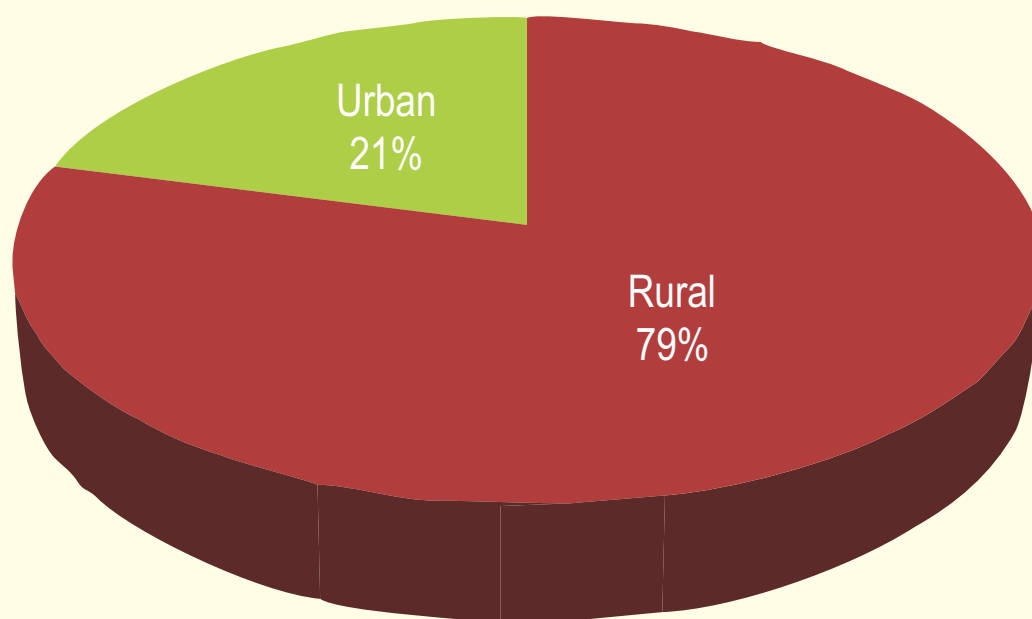
52. Under the RBD Act, the institutions where birth takes place is to register the birth and issue the birth certificate in case they have been declared as the registration units or to report the event to the local Registrar of Births & Deaths. Of late, majority of the Government institutions have been declared as registration units. Since a review of the system across different States/UTs has revealed that due to lack of a proper and complete reporting system, the institutional births which have already been registered are not being reflected in the final figures compiled and therefore in order to net all such cases, it was presumed that the birth would have been registered. However, even in these cases it was probed whether the birth certificate has been received.

53. This Factsheet pertains to the State of Assam. The field work for the AHS has been carried out by M/s Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. Gfk-MODE Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi in the allotted zones. The third party audit work in the State has been done by M/s. Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

SAMPLE PARTICULARS

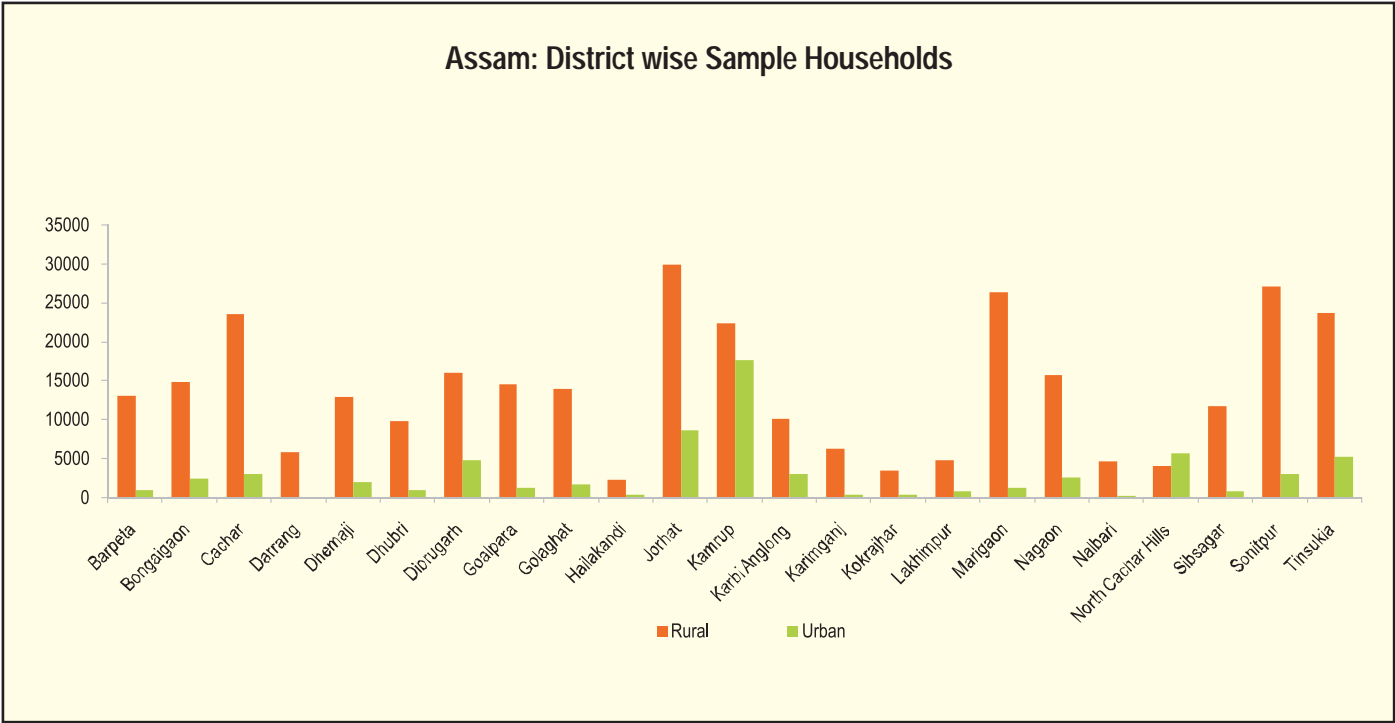
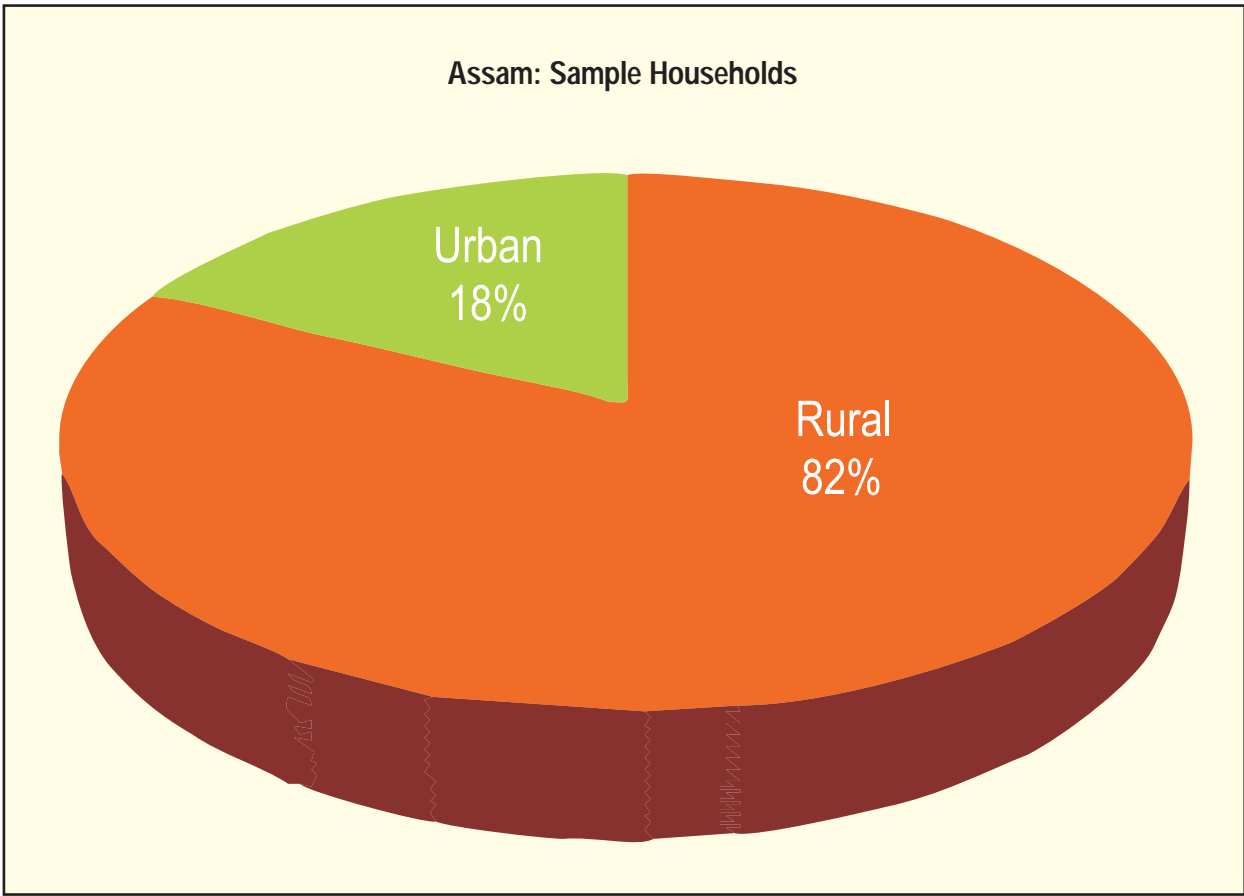
State / District	Sample Units			Households			Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1784	1412	372	386025	317338	68687	1781833	1495477	286356
Barpeta	53	47	6	14086	13112	974	66566	62088	4478
Bongaigaon	89	73	16	17275	14804	2471	82908	72881	10027
Cachar	105	84	21	26667	23530	3137	123688	109197	14491
Darrang	26	24	2	6113	5924	189	29158	28341	817
Dhemaji	121	108	13	15084	12982	2102	76101	67059	9042
Dhubri	42	35	7	10882	9853	1029	49763	45208	4555
Dibrugarh	91	66	25	20844	16020	4824	95556	74925	20631
Goalpara	64	56	8	15785	14501	1284	74682	69122	5560
Golaghat	70	61	9	15650	13901	1749	70370	63141	7229
Hailakandi	10	8	2	2799	2361	438	13686	11752	1934
Jorhat	163	123	40	38416	29804	8612	170181	133876	36305
Kamrup	151	80	71	39921	22288	17633	161026	95306	65720
Karbi Anglong	89	74	15	13262	10148	3114	65660	51417	14243
Karimganj	29	25	4	6742	6316	426	31429	29554	1875
Kokrajhar	25	22	3	3959	3562	397	18953	17181	1772
Lakhimpur	32	28	4	5812	4925	887	27986	24080	3906
Marigaon	115	106	9	27574	26305	1269	134166	128967	5199
Nagaon	71	58	13	18403	15716	2687	86966	75650	11316
Nalbari	22	20	2	5029	4672	357	23008	21488	1520
North Cachar Hills	84	49	35	9958	4161	5797	44106	18986	25120
Sibsagar	50	43	7	12635	11713	922	56982	53201	3781
Sonitpur	138	117	21	30118	27008	3110	141353	128312	13041
Tinsukia	144	105	39	29011	23732	5279	137539	113745	23794

Assam: Sample Units

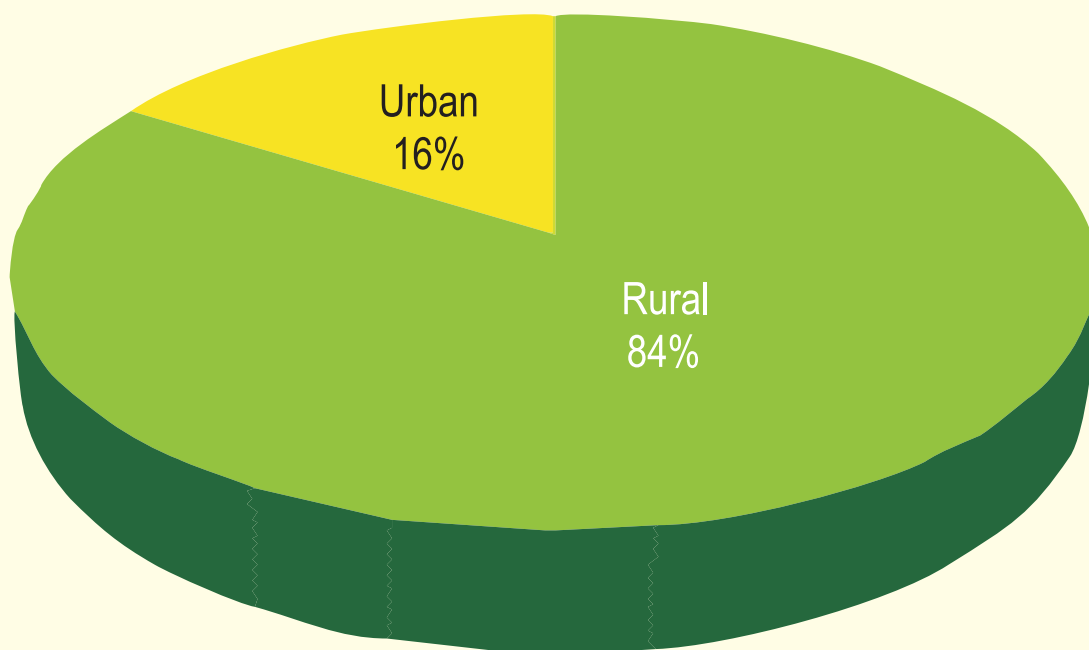


Assam: District wise Sample Units

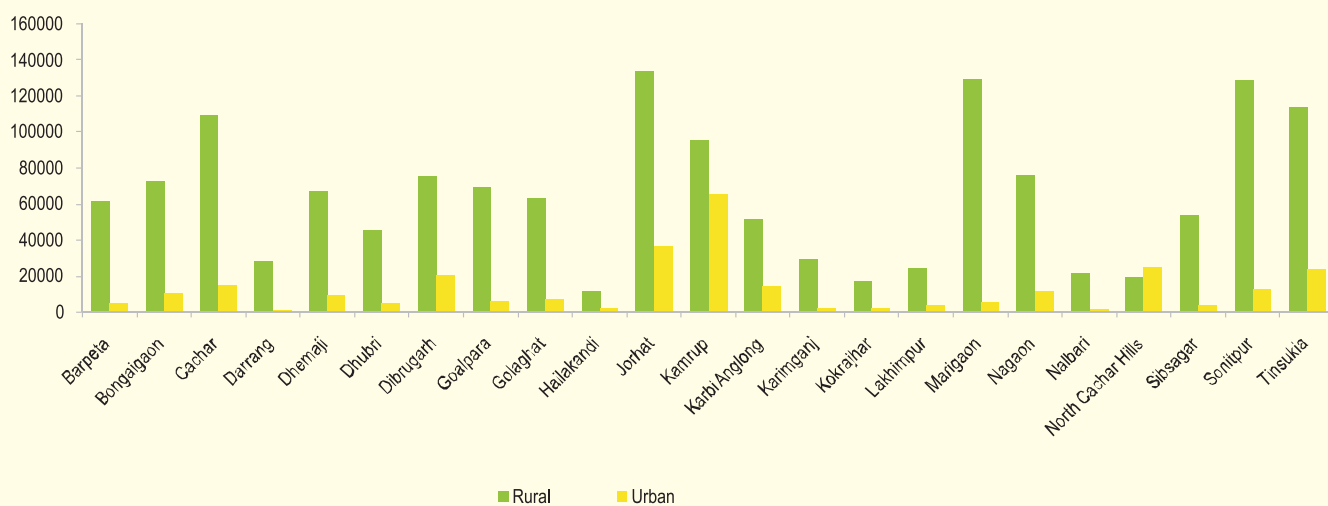




Assam: Sample Population



Assam: District wise Sample Population



SAMPLE PARTICULARS

State / District	Ever Married Women (aged 15-49 years)			Currently Married Women (aged 15-49 years)			Children 12-23 months		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	344627	287040	57587	320701	267320	53381	50552	44324	6228
Barpeta	12896	12009	887	12206	11373	833	1964	1865	99
Bongaigaon	16669	14465	2204	15488	13495	1993	1926	1769	157
Cachar	23144	20453	2691	20947	18477	2470	4064	3668	396
Darrang	5367	5223	144	4992	4853	139	822	807	15
Dhemaji	13957	12170	1787	13311	11620	1691	2320	2086	234
Dhubri	9975	9028	947	9364	8494	870	911	846	65
Dibrugarh	18987	14731	4256	17682	13745	3937	2785	2316	469
Goalpara	15330	14139	1191	14240	13155	1085	2174	2029	145
Golaghat	13723	12208	1515	12844	11413	1431	2025	1830	195
Hailakandi	2462	2092	370	2201	1860	341	499	460	39
Jorhat	34380	26753	7627	32019	24938	7081	4793	3979	814
Kamrup	31324	18207	13117	29287	17046	12241	3309	2230	1079
Karbi Anglong	11901	9260	2641	11159	8702	2457	1888	1534	354
Karimganj	5809	5432	377	5248	4901	347	1132	1090	42
Kokrajhar	3700	3321	379	3399	3046	353	457	413	44
Lakhimpur	5447	4661	786	5113	4368	745	974	850	124
Marigaon	25694	24564	1130	24079	23036	1043	4248	4145	103
Nagaon	16761	14483	2278	15507	13405	2102	3113	2829	284
Nalbari	4556	4267	289	4303	4028	275	660	636	24
North Cachar Hills	7830	3154	4676	7251	2973	4278	1031	445	586
Sibsagar	11056	10305	751	10341	9632	709	1485	1411	74
Sonitpur	27167	24392	2775	25193	22615	2578	3444	3139	305
Tinsukia	26490	21722	4768	24525	20144	4381	4518	3932	586

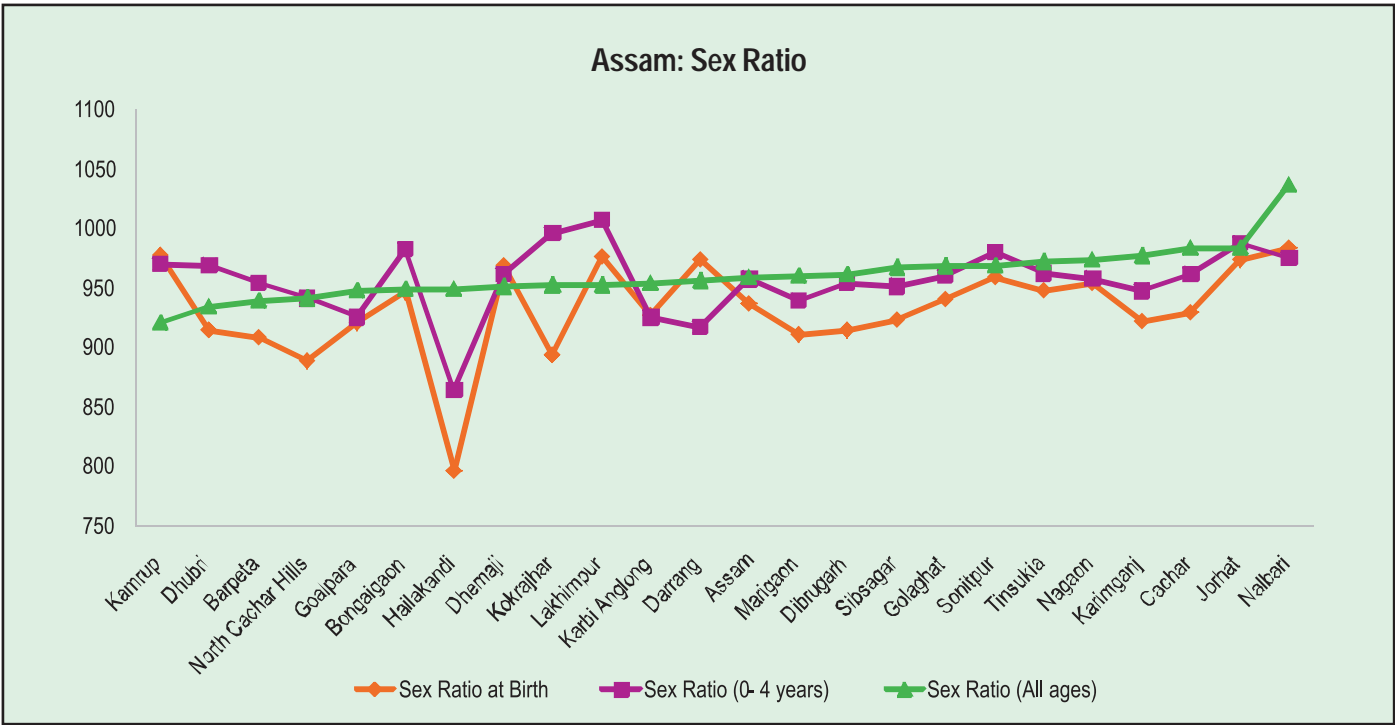
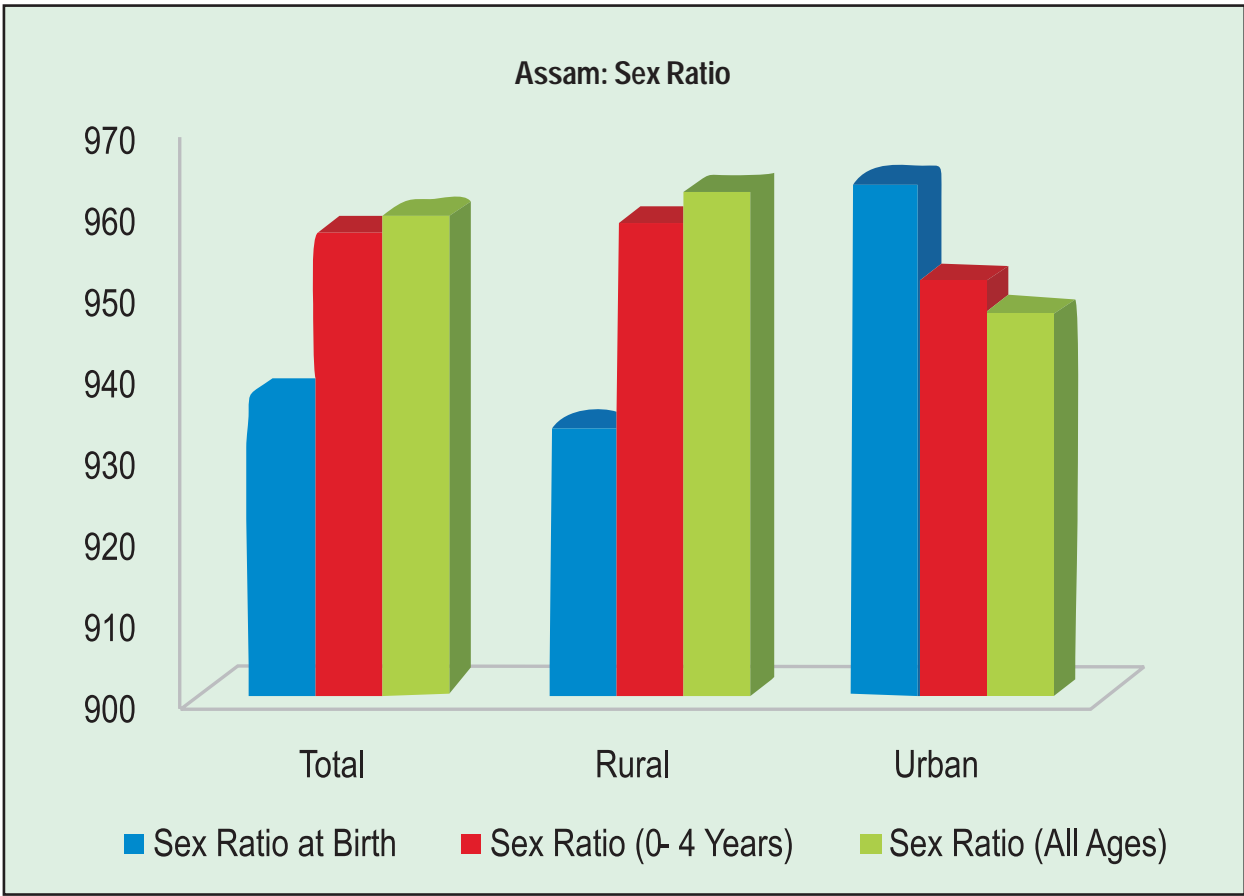
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

State / District	Average Household Size								
	SC			ST			ALL		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.1
Barpeta	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6
Bongaigaon	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.1
Cachar	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Darrang	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3
Dhemaji	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.3
Dhubri	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.4
Dibrugarh	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.3
Goalpara	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3
Golaghat	4.5	4.6	3.9	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.1
Hailakandi	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.2	4.9	5.0	4.4
Jorhat	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.2
Kamrup	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.7
Karbi Anglong	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.6
Karimganj	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	4.6	4.6	4.4
Kokrajhar	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5
Lakhimpur	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4
Marigaon	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.1
Nagaon	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.2
Nalbari	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.3
North Cachar Hills	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Sibsagar	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.1
Sonitpur	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.2
Tinsukia	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.9	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.5

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS									
State / District	Population below age 15 years (%)			Dependency Ratio			Currently Married Illiterate Women aged 15-49 years(%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	31.0	32.6	23.6	61.9	65.9	45.9	29.7	33.7	11.5
Barpeta	32.5	33.8	22.6	66.4	69.6	44.8	35.2	37.7	15.2
Bongaigaon	32.5	34.3	21.2	63.9	68.8	38.8	37.1	41.7	9.5
Cachar	32.5	34.1	25.8	66.7	70.4	52.4	21.4	24.5	7.8
Darrang	32.6	33.1	20.8	65.5	66.5	44.3	45.3	47.1	0.8
Dhemaji	32.9	33.3	28.7	66.0	67.2	54.0	30.6	32.0	16.0
Dhubri	35.6	37.7	21.5	73.0	78.5	44.0	35.2	38.9	10.0
Dibrugarh	28.2	29.6	23.9	54.0	56.9	45.9	28.8	34.0	13.4
Goalpara	34.7	35.5	26.1	67.5	69.6	47.9	31.0	32.5	14.2
Golaghat	29.7	30.0	27.5	58.4	59.2	52.9	28.9	31.3	12.3
Hailakandi	36.7	39.0	23.3	75.6	81.2	48.9	23.8	27.5	4.2
Jorhat	26.9	28.2	23.1	54.7	57.6	46.8	22.9	27.7	9.2
Kamrup	24.7	27.7	21.8	49.1	57.4	42.0	18.2	25.8	11.3
Karbi Anglong	32.4	33.6	28.4	61.9	65.9	50.1	27.8	32.1	14.0
Karimganj	35.0	35.7	24.8	75.7	77.8	50.0	28.4	30.2	4.6
Kokrajhar	33.5	34.5	24.4	66.5	68.6	49.4	47.6	51.2	16.5
Lakhimpur	31.3	32.2	24.4	61.5	63.7	46.1	26.3	28.7	9.2
Marigaon	33.6	34.0	24.7	68.4	69.8	46.2	23.0	24.1	5.5
Nagaon	32.7	34.6	24.7	67.8	73.0	49.1	27.4	30.4	15.2
Nalbari	26.6	26.8	22.5	56.1	56.3	50.8	22.1	22.6	7.0
North Cachar Hills	30.8	32.3	29.5	55.4	60.3	51.3	17.8	29.6	8.2
Sibsagar	27.1	27.4	24.4	54.4	54.7	50.6	22.3	23.3	10.3
Sonitpur	30.8	31.8	23.1	60.3	62.4	45.5	40.5	44.8	10.0
Tinsukia	30.5	32.0	24.7	58.9	62.0	48.0	40.6	46.8	16.9

SEX RATIO

State / District	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	937	933	963	957	958	951	959	962	947
Barpeta	908	885	1221	954	937	1187	939	939	945
Bongaigaon	946	958	817	982	998	825	949	949	952
Cachar	929	911	1030	961	956	987	984	986	973
Darrang	974	967	1364	917	918	875	956	956	955
Dhemaji	969	971	939	961	967	896	951	952	943
Dhubri	914	911	950	969	961	1063	934	931	955
Dibrugarh	914	911	926	954	940	1010	961	967	944
Goalpara	920	910	1070	925	923	956	948	948	948
Golaghat	940	951	857	960	975	858	968	975	914
Hailakandi	796	819	597	864	889	652	949	950	942
Jorhat	973	982	945	987	1002	935	984	991	965
Kamrup	977	962	996	970	967	974	921	905	936
Karbi Anglong	926	905	1014	925	916	967	954	952	962
Karimganj	922	925	863	947	946	984	977	976	987
Kokrajhar	893	907	745	996	998	970	952	957	909
Lakhimpur	976	968	1054	1007	1010	981	952	948	979
Marigaon	910	909	915	939	941	876	960	961	943
Nagaon	954	948	990	958	969	894	974	980	949
Nalbari	984	986	900	975	976	959	1037	1038	992
North Cachar Hills	888	861	916	941	939	943	941	919	962
Sibsagar	923	928	863	951	951	951	967	970	930
Sonitpur	959	961	942	980	988	907	969	972	945
Tinsukia	948	958	894	962	976	891	972	979	945



EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATE

State / District	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	81.0	78.5	91.9	86.7	84.8	95.0	75.0	71.9	88.5
Barpeta	76.8	75.1	89.7	83.1	81.6	94.2	70.1	68.1	84.8
Bongaigaon	76.2	73.3	93.2	82.1	79.7	96.5	69.9	66.4	89.7
Cachar	87.2	85.4	94.1	92.8	91.7	97.0	81.6	79.2	91.2
Darrang	73.1	72.0	97.7	80.0	79.2	99.5	65.9	64.6	95.9
Dhemaji	81.2	80.5	89.5	88.4	87.9	93.6	73.6	72.6	85.2
Dhubri	77.1	74.4	93.1	82.3	80.0	95.9	71.5	68.4	90.2
Dibrugarh	81.8	78.7	91.0	88.6	86.8	94.0	74.7	70.3	87.9
Goalpara	81.3	80.1	93.5	86.1	85.0	97.5	76.2	75.0	89.3
Golaghat	82.1	80.9	90.7	88.8	88.1	93.7	75.1	73.5	87.4
Hailakandi	86.6	84.6	96.7	91.7	90.5	97.9	81.3	78.5	95.5
Jorhat	85.2	82.2	93.6	90.9	89.0	96.1	79.4	75.3	91.1
Kamrup	86.3	80.5	91.7	90.0	84.6	95.0	82.3	75.8	88.1
Karbi Anglong	84.6	82.3	91.8	91.4	89.9	96.0	77.6	74.5	87.4
Karimganj	82.3	81.2	96.6	89.4	88.7	98.7	75.2	73.8	94.5
Kokrajhar	72.5	70.6	89.1	80.1	78.5	94.6	64.3	62.3	82.9
Lakhimpur	83.2	81.9	92.9	89.4	88.5	96.2	76.7	75.0	89.5
Marigaon	83.3	82.6	94.8	87.2	86.6	97.2	79.3	78.6	92.2
Nagaon	80.7	78.6	88.5	84.9	83.2	91.1	76.5	74.1	85.8
Nalbari	83.5	83.3	91.9	90.4	90.2	96.1	76.9	76.6	87.6
North Cachar Hills	90.4	84.5	95.7	94.3	90.3	97.9	86.3	78.1	93.3
Sibsagar	85.1	84.4	93.0	90.0	89.5	94.5	79.9	78.9	91.3
Sonitpur	74.9	72.4	92.9	81.4	79.3	96.1	68.2	65.3	89.6
Tinsukia	75.4	72.0	88.7	83.8	81.4	92.6	66.8	62.2	84.4

MARRIAGE

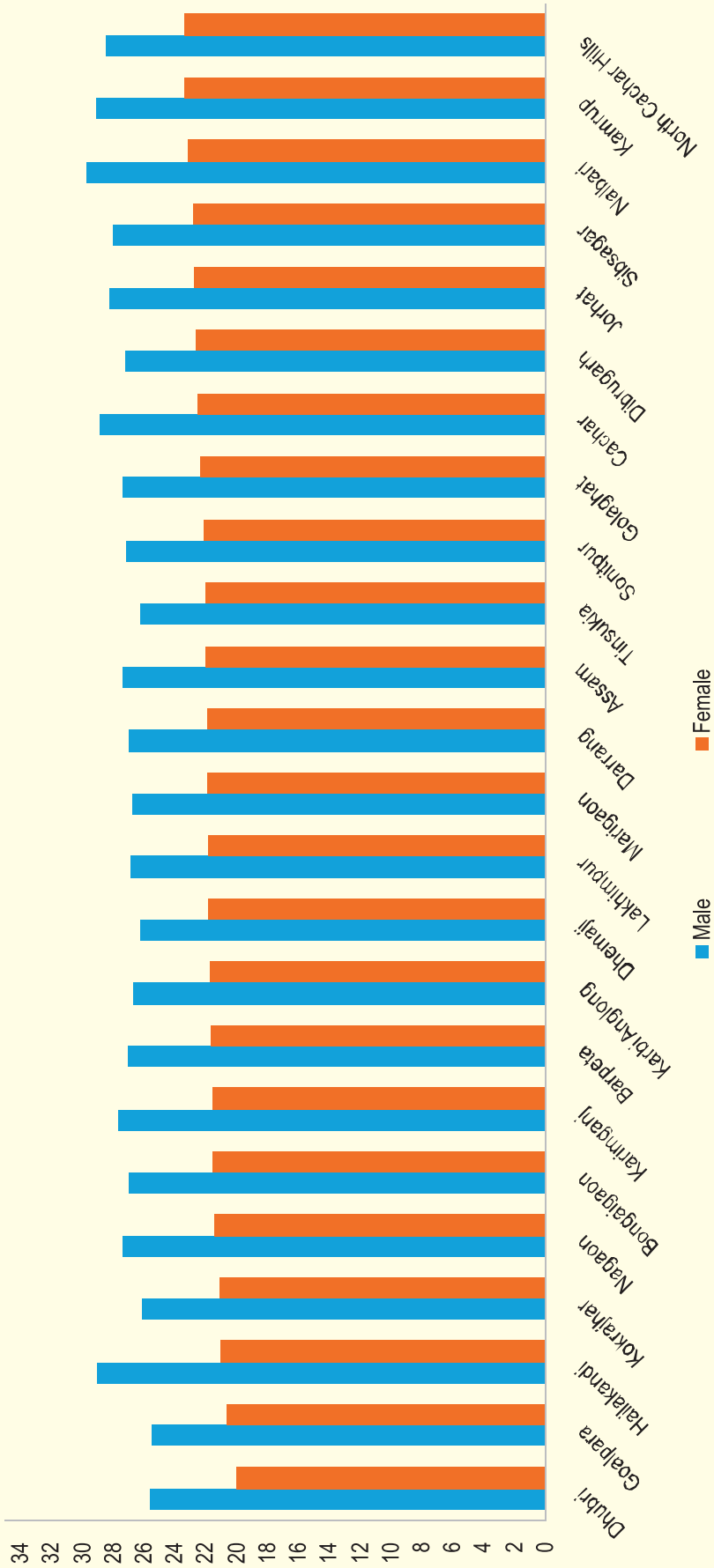
State / District	Marriages among Females below legal age (18 years) (%) [#]			Marriages among Males below legal age (21 years) (%) [#]			Currently Married Women aged 20-24 years married before legal age (18 years) (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	8.0	8.8	4.3	6.8	7.7	2.9	36.7	37.5	31.8
Barpeta	3.8	4.1	1.3	6.8	7.2	3.2	23.9	23.3	31.1
Bongaigaon	8.8	9.6	3.2	8.6	9.6	2.4	43.6	45.1	23.4
Cachar	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.8	26.3	25.9	28.8
Darrang	8.6	9.1	-	9.2	9.6	-	39.3	40.0	-
Dhemaji	7.0	7.2	4.8	6.1	6.4	2.7	32.6	32.9	27.9
Dhubri	24.1	26.1	10.0	14.1	15.7	3.5	58.3	59.7	39.3
Dibrugarh	4.2	4.5	3.3	5.4	6.2	2.9	25.3	24.2	30.4
Goalpara	16.6	18.0	2.9	13.4	14.5	1.9	56.7	57.7	44.7
Golaghat	5.0	5.3	2.5	5.3	5.9	1.2	28.3	28.4	26.7
Hailakandi	12.5	13.3	-	5.3	5.9	-	33.9	34.6	-
Jorhat	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.4	5.0	2.7	30.3	30.1	31.0
Kamrup	4.5	6.3	2.8	3.7	5.2	2.4	32.5	32.5	32.5
Karbi Anglong	6.6	7.7	3.6	6.8	7.3	5.3	33.0	34.8	26.3
Karimganj	7.3	7.8	-	5.2	5.6	-	32.1	32.9	-
Kokrajhar	8.8	9.8	-	9.5	10.0	-	47.9	50.2	-
Lakhimpur	11.4	11.4	-	8.7	9.0	-	43.2	43.3	-
Marigaon	9.8	10.0	6.9	8.5	8.7	3.5	37.5	37.6	35.5
Nagaon	12.1	12.8	9.5	7.3	8.3	3.4	42.4	43.4	37.7
Nalbari	2.6	2.5	-	4.1	4.1	-	24.8	24.7	-
North Cachar Hills	4.0	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	33.8	30.0	37.0
Sibsagar	5.6	5.8	2.8	4.2	4.5	0.0	27.8	28.1	23.3
Sonitpur	6.0	6.4	3.1	7.0	7.3	4.8	35.1	35.9	25.7
Tinsukia	7.1	7.8	4.1	8.4	9.8	2.4	30.5	30.5	30.2

[#] Based on marriages taken place during 2008-2010.

	MARRIAGE								
State / District	Currently Married Men aged 25-29 years married before legal age (21 years) (%)			Mean age at Marriage#					
				Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	19.8	20.2	16.7	27.4	26.9	29.6	22.0	21.7	23.7
Barpeta	16.4	16.7	13.4	27.0	26.6	30.0	21.6	21.4	23.3
Bongaigaon	23.8	24.0	20.3	26.9	26.4	30.3	21.5	21.2	24.1
Cachar	12.1	12.0	13.0	28.8	28.5	30.1	22.6	22.3	23.7
Darrang	23.8	24.1	-	26.9	26.7	-	21.9	21.7	-
Dhemaji	20.3	20.5	17.5	26.3	26.1	28.4	21.8	21.7	22.4
Dhubri	30.0	31.0	16.9	25.6	24.8	30.7	20.0	19.5	23.6
Dibrugarh	16.8	16.7	17.2	27.2	26.6	29.4	22.6	22.2	24.0
Goalpara	27.3	27.9	19.4	25.5	25.3	27.9	20.7	20.6	21.8
Golaghat	17.2	17.5	12.4	27.4	27.1	30.1	22.3	22.1	23.8
Hailakandi	17.3	18.1	-	29.0	28.2	-	21.0	20.2	-
Jorhat	18.3	19.0	15.8	28.2	27.8	29.3	22.7	22.5	23.3
Kamrup	17.2	16.4	18.1	29.1	28.3	29.7	23.4	22.4	24.3
Karbi Anglong	17.0	18.8	10.5	26.7	26.2	28.1	21.7	21.4	22.6
Karimganj	12.5	12.8	-	27.7	27.5	-	21.6	21.4	-
Kokrajhar	24.5	24.7	-	26.1	25.9	-	21.1	20.9	-
Lakhimpur	17.9	18.2	-	26.8	26.6	-	21.8	21.7	-
Marigaon	18.7	18.8	15.6	26.7	26.6	28.7	21.9	21.8	22.8
Nagaon	17.3	17.2	18.0	27.4	27.0	29.0	21.5	21.2	22.7
Nalbari	12.3	12.2	-	29.7	29.7	-	23.2	23.1	-
North Cachar Hills	20.9	19.5	22.4	28.5	27.7	29.1	23.4	23.1	23.6
Sibsagar	15.3	15.6	9.3	28.1	27.9	30.7	22.8	22.7	24.5
Sonitpur	21.6	22.0	17.8	27.2	26.7	29.9	22.1	21.8	23.8
Tinsukia	23.2	23.8	19.2	26.2	25.5	29.1	22.0	21.7	23.5

Based on marriages taken place during 2008-2010.

Assam: Mean age at Marriage (based on marriages taken place during 2008-2010)



SCHOOLING STATUS

State / District	Children currently attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	88.1	87.3	93.1	86.5	85.6	91.9	89.8	89.1	94.3
Barpeta	89.0	89.3	86.4	85.5	85.6	84.8	92.9	93.3	88.3
Bongaigaon	89.9	89.2	95.5	87.6	86.8	95.1	92.4	92.0	96.0
Cachar	85.5	84.8	88.8	84.9	84.6	86.7	86.0	85.1	91.3
Darrang	86.3	86.1	-	83.9	83.5	-	88.8	88.7	-
Dhemaji	93.6	93.6	93.6	92.8	92.8	92.4	94.6	94.5	94.9
Dhubri	86.5	86.2	89.6	81.9	81.5	86.2	91.7	91.5	92.8
Dibrugarh	86.6	85.0	92.6	86.8	85.4	91.9	86.4	84.6	93.4
Goalpara	87.4	87.2	89.4	82.9	82.7	85.0	92.3	92.2	94.0
Golaghat	87.4	86.9	91.5	87.1	86.7	90.2	87.7	87.1	93.1
Hailakandi	87.1	86.4	-	86.6	86.0	-	87.5	86.9	-
Jorhat	88.4	87.6	91.4	88.2	87.6	90.3	88.7	87.6	92.6
Kamrup	92.9	91.3	94.7	91.3	89.5	93.6	94.4	93.3	95.8
Karbi Anglong	93.4	92.8	95.5	92.8	92.1	95.3	94.0	93.5	95.8
Karimganj	83.8	83.1	-	83.4	82.7	-	84.3	83.6	-
Kokrajhar	89.5	89.3	-	88.7	88.6	-	90.4	90.0	-
Lakhimpur	90.0	89.4	-	89.5	88.9	-	90.5	89.8	-
Marigaon	87.6	87.5	92.2	83.9	83.6	90.0	91.5	91.4	94.7
Nagaon	87.8	86.7	93.7	85.3	83.8	93.2	90.4	89.7	94.1
Nalbari	91.4	91.3	-	90.3	90.2	-	92.5	92.5	-
North Cachar Hills	96.9	96.2	97.5	96.7	96.3	97.2	97.0	96.2	97.8
Sibsagar	88.9	88.4	95.4	88.5	88.1	94.4	89.3	88.7	96.5
Sonitpur	86.3	85.6	93.2	85.9	85.3	91.9	86.6	85.9	94.6
Tinsukia	81.8	79.9	91.0	82.2	80.6	90.0	81.3	79.1	92.2

SCHOOLING STATUS

State / District	Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	10.2	10.9	6.2	11.9	12.6	7.5	8.5	9.1	4.9
Barpeta	10.2	10.0	12.3	13.8	13.7	14.1	6.3	6.0	10.0
Bongaigaon	9.7	10.4	4.1	12.0	12.7	4.7	7.2	7.6	3.5
Cachar	13.1	13.6	10.3	13.9	14.1	12.7	12.2	13.0	7.5
Darrang	11.4	11.6	-	13.5	13.9	-	9.2	9.2	-
Dhemaji	6.0	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	4.9	5.0	4.8
Dhubri	10.3	10.4	9.3	13.9	14.0	12.3	6.2	6.2	6.5
Dibrugarh	10.8	12.1	5.9	11.3	12.5	6.8	10.3	11.8	4.9
Goalpara	11.0	11.0	10.2	15.2	15.2	14.5	6.3	6.4	5.6
Golaghat	11.3	11.7	8.0	11.9	12.2	9.4	10.7	11.2	6.4
Hailakandi	11.8	12.3	-	12.4	12.9	-	11.2	11.8	-
Jorhat	9.9	10.5	7.7	10.6	11.0	9.1	9.2	10.1	6.2
Kamrup	6.7	8.3	4.8	8.3	10.2	5.9	5.0	6.3	3.6
Karbi Anglong	5.5	5.9	4.1	6.0	6.5	4.4	4.9	5.2	3.7
Karimganj	12.6	13.2	-	13.7	14.3	-	11.4	12.0	-
Kokrajhar	9.6	9.8	-	10.7	10.7	-	8.4	8.7	-
Lakhimpur	9.4	10.0	-	10.1	10.7	-	8.6	9.2	-
Marigaon	11.5	11.7	7.3	15.0	15.2	9.7	7.8	8.0	4.7
Nagaon	11.0	11.9	6.1	13.2	14.4	6.4	8.6	9.2	5.8
Nalbari	8.2	8.3	-	9.2	9.4	-	7.2	7.2	-
North Cachar Hills	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.7
Sibsagar	9.4	9.9	3.6	9.9	10.3	4.6	8.8	9.3	2.7
Sonitpur	11.7	12.2	5.9	12.5	12.9	7.7	10.8	11.4	4.1
Tinsukia	13.7	14.9	7.7	14.2	15.3	9.1	13.1	14.6	6.1

WORK STATUS

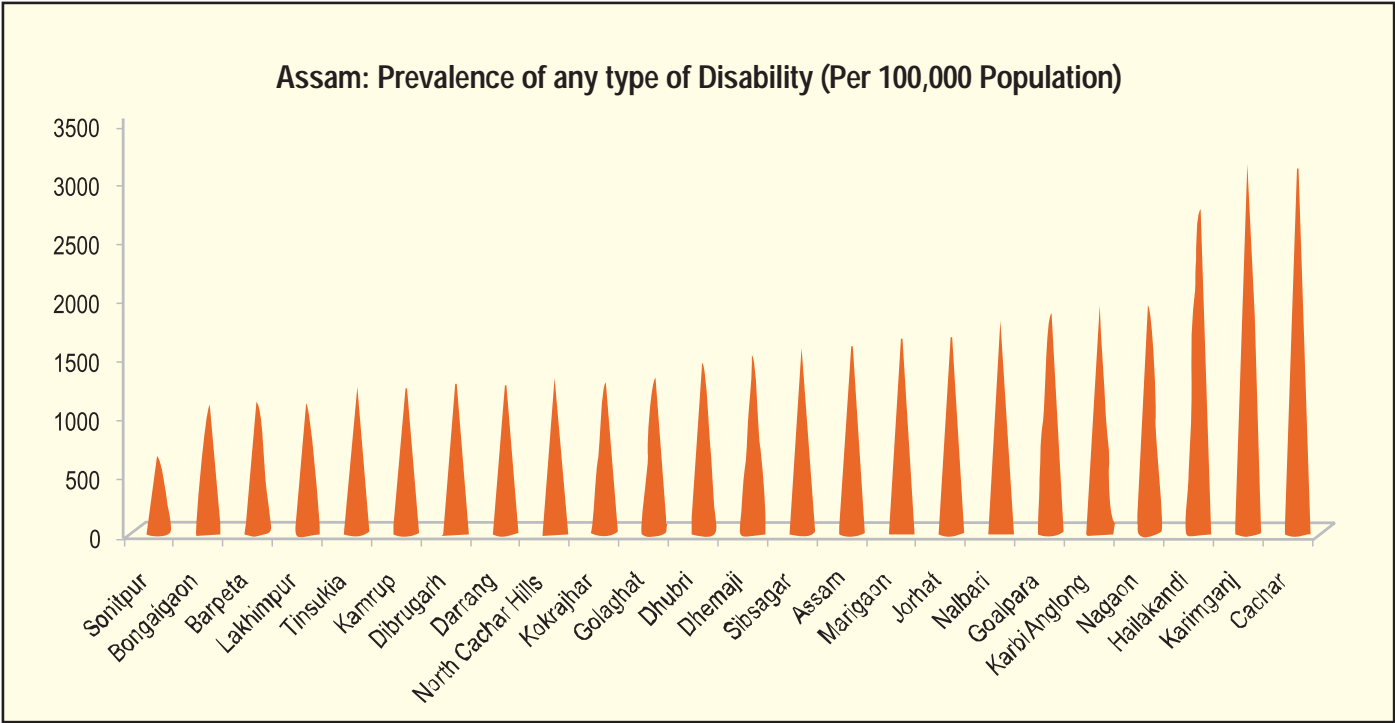
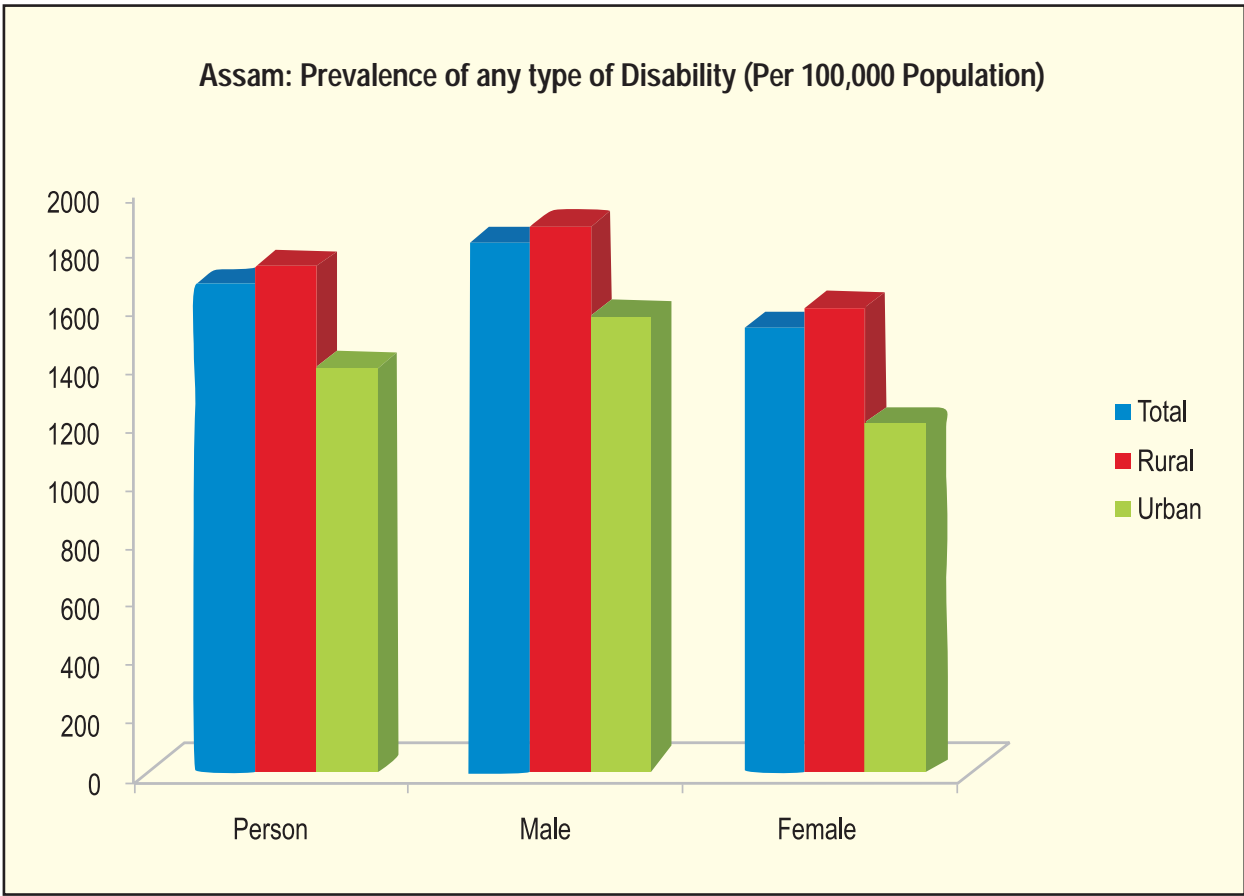
State / District	Children aged 5-14 years engaged in work (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.7	4.9	3.0	1.8	2.0	0.9
Barpeta	3.4	3.3	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.7	1.3	1.2	1.8
Bongaigaon	2.5	2.7	0.5	3.9	4.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.1
Cachar	3.9	4.0	2.9	5.3	5.5	4.5	2.2	2.4	1.1
Darrang	3.7	3.7	-	5.7	5.8	-	1.6	1.7	-
Dhemaji	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Dhubri	4.7	4.7	3.8	7.7	7.9	5.9	1.3	1.2	2.0
Dibrugarh	3.2	3.6	1.6	3.4	3.7	2.3	2.8	3.4	0.7
Goalpara	4.0	4.0	2.9	6.7	6.8	5.0	1.1	1.1	0.6
Golaghat	4.6	4.8	2.8	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.3	4.5	2.1
Hailakandi	3.8	3.8	-	5.3	5.3	-	2.3	2.2	-
Jorhat	3.6	3.9	2.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.2
Kamrup	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Karbi Anglong	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
Karimganj	5.9	6.1	-	6.9	7.1	-	4.7	4.9	-
Kokrajhar	1.7	1.7	-	2.7	2.7	-	0.5	0.6	-
Lakhimpur	2.2	2.4	-	2.6	2.8	-	1.9	2.0	-
Marigaon	4.4	4.4	3.0	6.9	6.9	5.1	1.8	1.8	0.7
Nagaon	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.2
Nalbari	1.7	1.7	-	2.7	2.8	-	0.8	0.7	-
North Cachar Hills	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6
Sibsagar	3.8	4.0	1.0	4.0	4.2	1.3	3.5	3.8	0.7
Sonitpur	3.2	3.4	1.7	4.4	4.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	0.7
Tinsukia	4.2	4.6	2.4	4.6	5.0	3.1	3.8	4.2	1.7

WORK STATUS

State / District	Work Participation Rate (15 years and above)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	49.3	49.7	47.6	78.5	79.0	76.3	19.1	19.6	16.9
Barpeta	43.7	44.1	41.0	76.8	77.9	69.1	8.2	7.7	11.4
Bongaigaon	45.4	45.5	44.7	78.9	79.6	75.1	9.4	8.7	13.2
Cachar	47.7	48.4	44.8	79.5	80.3	76.5	16.9	17.9	12.9
Darrang	48.3	48.6	-	78.6	79.0	-	16.8	17.0	-
Dhemaji	47.2	47.3	45.3	75.5	75.7	73.5	16.7	16.8	16.0
Dhubri	52.1	52.8	48.5	82.4	83.4	77.4	19.5	20.0	17.1
Dibrugarh	59.2	62.3	50.1	80.0	80.7	77.9	37.6	43.5	20.7
Goalpara	46.0	46.1	44.4	81.1	81.5	77.0	8.8	8.7	10.0
Golaghat	56.8	57.5	52.2	82.3	82.8	79.3	30.8	31.8	23.6
Hailakandi	47.4	47.6	-	80.0	80.7	-	13.3	13.1	-
Jorhat	56.6	58.7	50.9	80.1	80.8	78.3	33.0	36.6	22.9
Kamrup	47.5	46.0	48.7	76.3	76.8	75.9	15.1	10.9	18.7
Karbi Anglong	44.7	44.8	44.2	75.3	76.4	71.9	13.7	13.1	15.5
Karimganj	47.7	48.0	-	78.1	78.5	-	19.3	19.8	-
Kokrajhar	45.2	45.0	-	79.4	79.3	-	10.0	9.9	-
Lakhimpur	40.5	40.2	-	63.7	63.1	-	16.0	15.9	-
Marigaon	47.1	47.1	46.4	81.6	81.7	78.9	12.1	12.0	12.7
Nagaon	46.2	45.9	47.2	80.8	81.2	79.3	11.8	11.4	13.5
Nalbari	39.9	39.9	-	72.9	73.0	-	8.6	8.4	-
North Cachar Hills	52.9	55.2	51.0	75.6	77.1	74.2	28.7	31.3	26.5
Sibsagar	57.4	58.0	50.2	79.8	80.0	77.4	34.0	35.2	20.4
Sonitpur	51.5	52.2	46.6	79.7	80.0	77.6	22.8	24.1	14.0
Tinsukia	60.3	63.6	48.3	81.2	81.7	79.4	38.7	45.2	15.0

DISABILITY

State / District	Prevalence of any type of Disability (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1681	1744	1393	1824	1880	1571	1532	1603	1204
Barpeta	1186	1200	1071	1482	1501	1329	870	879	798
Bongaigaon	1184	1240	834	1369	1417	1063	988	1051	592
Cachar	3319	3369	3107	3620	3670	3409	3015	3066	2793
Darrang	1315	1333	-	1410	1428	-	1217	1235	-
Dhemaji	1640	1674	1272	1795	1843	1275	1477	1496	1269
Dhubri	1548	1564	1444	1676	1637	1935	1411	1486	927
Dibrugarh	1314	1451	893	1313	1405	1032	1316	1499	744
Goalpara	2029	2065	1635	2044	2073	1715	2013	2055	1550
Golaghat	1419	1463	1092	1554	1591	1292	1279	1333	873
Hailakandi	3000	2784	-	3314	3071	-	2667	2481	-
Jorhat	1762	1797	1660	1967	2006	1852	1553	1584	1458
Kamrup	1301	1926	712	1479	2069	914	1107	1767	493
Karbi Anglong	2045	1552	3649	2257	1737	3937	1823	1361	3345
Karimganj	3317	3366	-	3642	3702	-	2989	3027	-
Kokrajhar	1381	1366	-	1419	1380	-	1342	1352	-
Lakhimpur	1191	1212	-	1274	1297	-	1104	1124	-
Marigaon	1722	1558	4824	1827	1680	4563	1616	1435	5099
Nagaon	2085	2126	1921	2089	2151	1843	2082	2100	2004
Nalbari	1874	1891	-	2150	2163	-	1608	1629	-
North Cachar Hills	1381	1398	1365	1516	1489	1542	1236	1300	1181
Sibsagar	1651	1682	1306	1867	1917	1307	1425	1435	1305
Sonitpur	708	744	440	738	775	466	678	712	414
Tinsukia	1280	1284	1265	1392	1369	1483	1163	1196	1030



INJURY

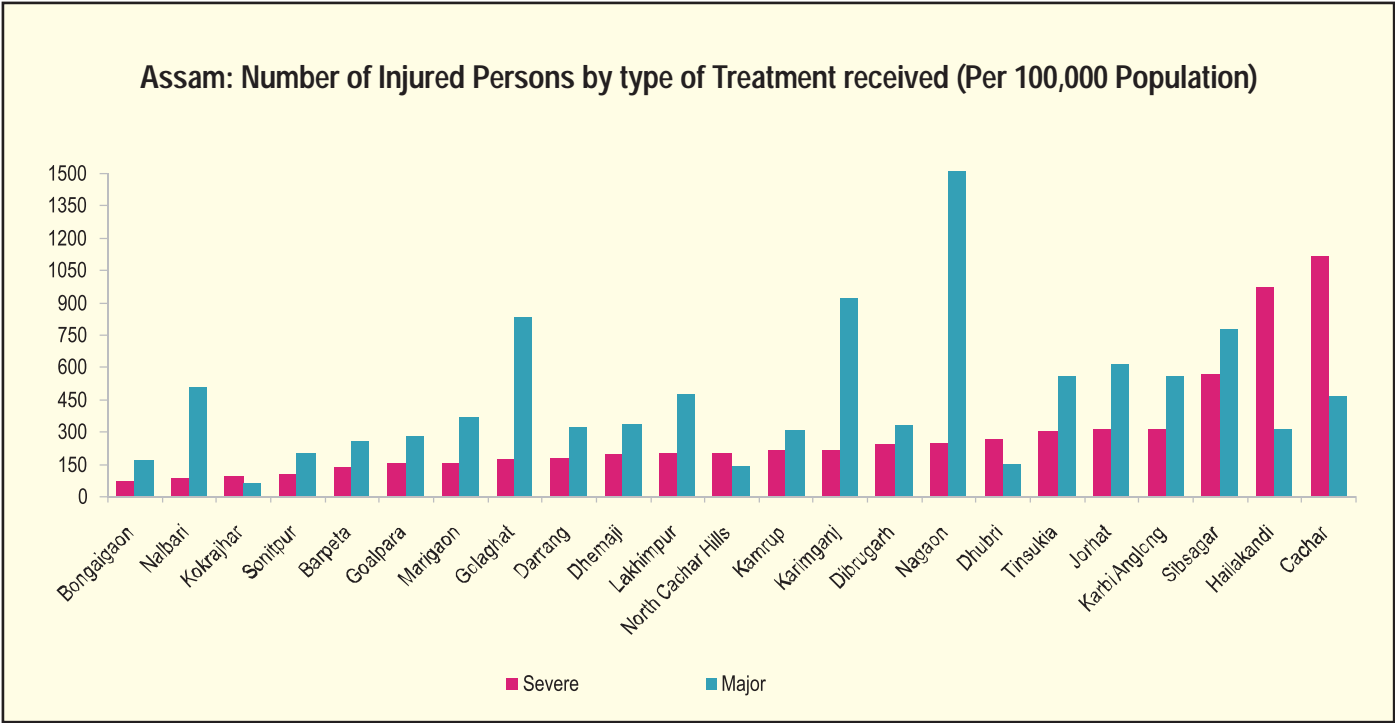
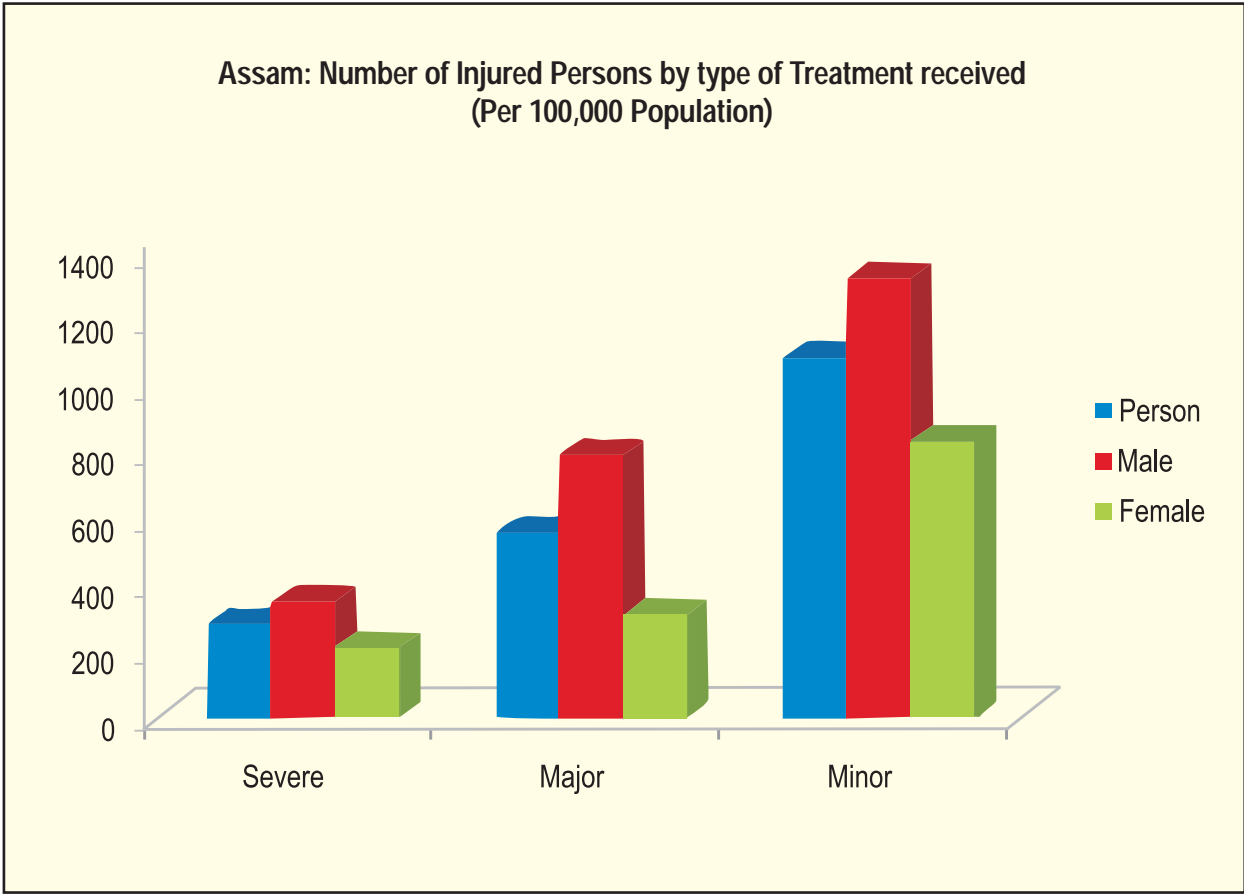
State / District	Number of Injured Persons by type of Treatment received (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Severe								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	284	265	374	352	336	426	214	191	320
Barpeta	141	139	160	187	189	177	92	86	141
Bongaigaon	75	73	82	106	103	120	41	41	42
Cachar	1120	1348	158	1176	1405	225	1063	1291	88
Darrang	180	187	-	217	226	-	140	146	-
Dhemaji	195	187	278	307	294	447	76	74	96
Dhubri	271	282	203	380	397	264	155	157	139
Dibrugarh	247	226	313	356	319	467	133	129	147
Goalpara	155	149	220	227	225	250	78	68	189
Golaghat	173	173	172	232	237	192	112	107	150
Hailakandi	969	129	-	950	154	-	988	104	-
Jorhat	314	339	240	425	457	329	200	219	146
Kamrup	218	284	155	297	393	206	130	163	100
Karbi Anglong	316	315	318	351	325	433	279	304	198
Karimganj	218	211	-	319	304	-	116	117	-
Kokrajhar	97	70	-	120	96	-	73	42	-
Lakhimpur	203	202	-	279	282	-	124	120	-
Marigaon	155	148	300	245	233	468	64	61	123
Nagaon	252	231	338	334	311	425	169	151	246
Nalbari	88	89	-	145	150	-	34	31	-
North Cachar Hills	205	218	194	239	214	261	170	222	124
Sibsagar	570	281	3863	583	350	3189	557	208	4594
Sonitpur	105	108	85	156	157	150	54	59	16
Tinsukia	301	311	263	397	405	362	202	214	155

INJURY

State / District	Number of Injured Persons by type of Treatment received (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Major								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	560	512	778	798	718	1155	312	299	376
Barpeta	259	255	296	368	364	399	144	138	188
Bongaigaon	167	159	216	231	227	261	98	87	169
Cachar	469	535	194	546	617	254	392	453	132
Darrang	321	299	-	403	370	-	235	224	-
Dhemaji	342	340	358	501	503	470	174	168	239
Dhubri	152	151	158	239	242	220	59	54	93
Dibrugarh	335	313	404	463	443	526	200	176	272
Goalpara	280	273	367	454	444	572	97	92	151
Golaghat	835	900	359	1031	1117	412	633	676	301
Hailakandi	315	259	-	332	354	-	297	160	-
Jorhat	618	597	679	849	815	948	381	375	397
Kamrup	308	366	253	408	495	326	197	222	174
Karbi Anglong	558	641	289	659	765	317	454	513	259
Karimganj	922	332	-	1569	398	-	270	266	-
Kokrajhar	60	41	-	91	64	-	27	17	-
Lakhimpur	474	457	-	768	732	-	168	169	-
Marigaon	369	353	681	579	551	1092	156	151	247
Nagaon	2293	1935	3760	3542	3025	5600	1021	838	1796
Nalbari	509	515	-	772	780	-	256	259	-
North Cachar Hills	144	101	182	201	153	245	82	44	116
Sibsagar	778	815	354	889	931	418	661	694	284
Sonitpur	206	205	209	285	280	316	125	129	95
Tinsukia	556	528	666	757	735	842	347	315	474

INJURY

State / District	Number of Injured Persons by type of Treatment received (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Minor								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1093	987	1574	1336	1268	1643	839	696	1501
Barpeta	478	489	387	674	687	576	269	279	188
Bongaigaon	213	188	371	327	284	602	91	85	127
Cachar	2791	2062	5862	3192	2494	6085	2386	1629	5629
Darrang	393	388	-	535	537	-	244	233	-
Dhemaji	310	304	370	468	466	492	142	133	239
Dhubri	159	156	181	227	241	132	86	64	232
Dibrugarh	694	707	656	970	1017	827	404	382	472
Goalpara	297	279	496	435	400	822	150	150	151
Golaghat	2208	1483	7557	3558	2125	13803	813	825	722
Hailakandi	1032	1009	-	1327	1256	-	720	748	-
Jorhat	2183	1978	2789	2914	2669	3626	1434	1273	1913
Kamrup	453	524	386	613	714	517	278	314	245
Karbi Anglong	665	679	622	782	810	692	544	542	547
Karimganj	1589	1650	-	1993	2072	-	1182	1225	-
Kokrajhar	138	103	-	170	128	-	103	76	-
Lakhimpur	698	642	-	993	926	-	391	344	-
Marigaon	505	494	701	738	725	975	266	259	411
Nagaon	4103	3832	5214	4059	4472	2410	4148	3188	8206
Nalbari	691	700	-	1058	1075	-	337	340	-
North Cachar Hills	625	431	800	739	510	949	504	344	644
Sibsagar	933	912	1170	1270	1234	1673	578	574	624
Sonitpur	283	274	348	431	414	556	132	133	127
Tinsukia	884	728	1506	1186	1040	1752	571	407	1240



ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Diarrhoea/Dysentery								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1386	1448	1101	1377	1445	1067	1395	1451	1137
Barpeta	875	936	387	855	912	399	896	961	375
Bongaigaon	1287	1255	1492	1264	1239	1424	1312	1271	1565
Cachar	3306	3637	1908	3581	3973	1957	3027	3300	1856
Darrang	341	340	-	370	355	-	312	324	-
Dhemaji	872	874	856	858	853	917	887	896	790
Dhubri	975	1000	812	944	954	880	1008	1049	742
Dibrugarh	1252	1366	903	1204	1281	973	1303	1455	828
Goalpara	1248	1303	643	1230	1280	679	1267	1327	605
Golaghat	1726	1783	1307	1632	1661	1429	1823	1909	1173
Hailakandi	3232	3541	-	3218	3582	-	3247	3498	-
Jorhat	1604	1713	1283	1545	1660	1211	1664	1767	1359
Kamrup	1296	1642	969	1226	1633	837	1372	1652	1112
Karbi Anglong	1393	1493	1065	1344	1470	937	1444	1517	1201
Karimganj	2801	2889	-	2864	2960	-	2737	2817	-
Kokrajhar	599	620	-	524	545	-	679	697	-
Lakhimpur	958	963	-	1052	1073	-	861	848	-
Marigaon	1328	1300	1861	1336	1319	1638	1321	1280	2097
Nagaon	1553	1573	1472	1491	1474	1559	1616	1672	1380
Nalbari	452	452	-	515	514	-	392	392	-
North Cachar Hills	2178	1733	2577	2111	1774	2419	2250	1689	2742
Sibsagar	1668	1708	1223	1596	1627	1255	1744	1792	1190
Sonitpur	609	639	386	600	634	346	619	643	430
Tinsukia	1743	1844	1340	1776	1862	1440	1708	1825	1231

ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	4877	4836	5064	4635	4616	4723	5129	5064	5427
Barpeta	557	590	296	592	632	266	521	545	328
Bongaigaon	1031	968	1431	1013	879	1865	1051	1064	973
Cachar	4955	5208	3887	4746	5060	3449	5165	5358	4341
Darrang	561	543	-	661	648	-	457	434	-
Dhemaji	1838	1858	1630	1705	1718	1566	1979	2005	1699
Dhubri	893	889	925	827	852	660	965	928	1205
Dibrugarh	7857	7729	8250	7315	7273	7445	8427	8206	9117
Goalpara	1306	1393	349	1187	1264	322	1433	1528	378
Golaghat	9087	9383	6908	8616	8929	6375	9575	9848	7491
Hailakandi	12485	13416	-	12655	13698	-	12306	13119	-
Jorhat	10107	10111	10097	9438	9433	9450	10794	10801	10772
Kamrup	635	617	651	597	580	613	676	657	693
Karbi Anglong	10738	10478	11586	10367	10003	11543	11124	10970	11631
Karimganj	10157	9536	-	10022	9405	-	10293	9667	-
Kokrajhar	2573	2684	-	2421	2479	-	2733	2899	-
Lakhimpur	827	568	-	823	594	-	831	541	-
Marigaon	569	591	160	556	577	156	582	604	164
Nagaon	15937	15278	18639	15014	14513	17009	16877	16048	20378
Nalbari	794	793	-	850	847	-	740	742	-
North Cachar Hills	3871	3876	3866	3863	3947	3787	3879	3799	3948
Sibsagar	6861	6833	7178	6480	6461	6691	7262	7224	7705
Sonitpur	444	478	193	407	428	255	482	529	127
Tinsukia	9684	9974	8530	9264	9562	8112	10120	10399	8981

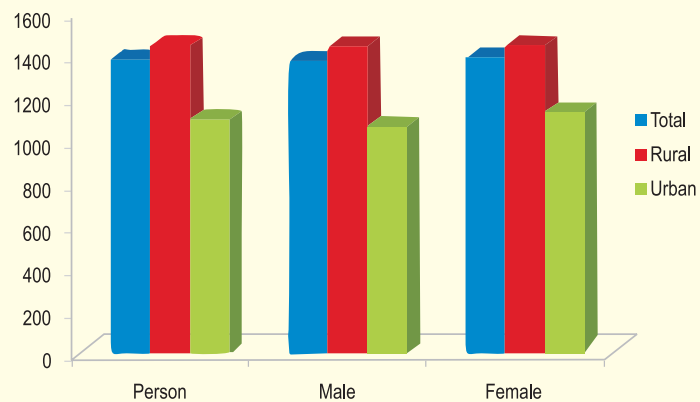
ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Fever (All Types)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	3831	4014	2999	3698	3887	2846	3970	4145	3163
Barpeta	3601	3646	3236	3440	3487	3057	3772	3816	3426
Bongaigaon	3940	4121	2789	4083	4374	2226	3787	3851	3383
Cachar	9518	9815	8269	9556	9984	7785	9480	9645	8771
Darrang	2356	2390	-	2188	2188	-	2529	2600	-
Dhemaji	3212	3232	2995	3042	3087	2550	3393	3386	3471
Dhubri	3732	3716	3837	3657	3619	3914	3813	3822	3755
Dibrugarh	4803	5508	2629	4652	5312	2647	4961	5714	2609
Goalpara	7817	7729	8797	7806	7814	7717	7830	7639	9940
Golaghat	4399	4590	2987	4166	4318	3078	4639	4869	2888
Hailakandi	2603	2136	-	2380	1904	-	2839	2382	-
Jorhat	3603	3902	2723	3409	3664	2667	3801	4143	2782
Kamrup	3204	3745	2695	3114	3691	2561	3304	3804	2840
Karbi Anglong	3502	3607	3159	3345	3452	2998	3665	3767	3330
Karimganj	4744	5068	-	4312	4614	-	5180	5525	-
Kokrajhar	1318	1333	-	1292	1275	-	1346	1394	-
Lakhimpur	2878	2773	-	2792	2707	-	2969	2842	-
Marigaon	6455	6349	8467	6112	6021	7800	6806	6683	9169
Nagaon	2227	2692	320	2105	2562	283	2351	2823	359
Nalbari	2693	2671	-	2677	2660	-	2708	2680	-
North Cachar Hills	2833	2121	3470	2669	2182	3115	3007	2055	3841
Sibsagar	3808	3887	2909	3649	3708	2980	3975	4074	2833
Sonitpur	2286	2289	2264	2170	2189	2028	2405	2390	2514
Tinsukia	3325	3698	1843	3036	3414	1567	3627	3991	2143

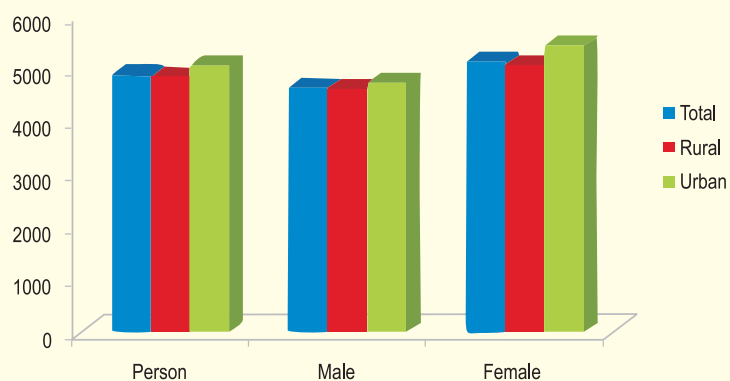
ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Any type of Acute Illness								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	11180	11434	10021	10656	10942	9371	11726	11945	10715
Barpeta	5821	5984	4512	5560	5711	4342	6099	6275	4693
Bongaigaon	6393	6458	5980	6462	6583	5695	6318	6324	6280
Cachar	18953	19884	15032	19177	20422	14022	18727	19345	16080
Darrang	4364	4420	-	4226	4239	-	4508	4607	-
Dhemaji	7022	7061	6603	6635	6690	6040	7432	7453	7204
Dhubri	6244	6198	6545	6049	5987	6464	6453	6426	6630
Dibrugarh	16494	17647	12943	15351	16434	12058	17700	18917	13895
Goalpara	11414	11505	10413	10956	11097	9396	11899	11936	11489
Golaghat	16261	16885	11662	15217	15750	11404	17341	18049	11943
Hailakandi	19125	19990	-	18894	19919	-	19369	20066	-
Jorhat	16701	17131	15437	15452	15820	14382	17982	18466	16540
Kamrup	6097	7065	5184	5812	6899	4772	6408	7248	5628
Karbi Anglong	15904	15848	16085	15280	15156	15679	16552	16565	16512
Karimganj	18826	18687	-	18196	18031	-	19462	19347	-
Kokrajhar	4834	4986	-	4508	4565	-	5177	5427	-
Lakhimpur	5839	5482	-	5703	5443	-	5982	5523	-
Marigaon	11765	11753	11990	11001	10992	11154	12545	12529	12870
Nagaon	20947	20702	21950	19636	19540	20021	22281	21872	24008
Nalbari	5307	5306	-	5235	5232	-	5377	5378	-
North Cachar Hills	9245	8039	10325	8980	8158	9731	9527	7909	10945
Sibsagar	13196	13278	12262	12524	12588	11814	13903	14002	12748
Sonitpur	3861	3977	2998	3617	3738	2734	4110	4220	3277
Tinsukia	15942	16813	12479	15071	15938	11709	16848	17715	13313

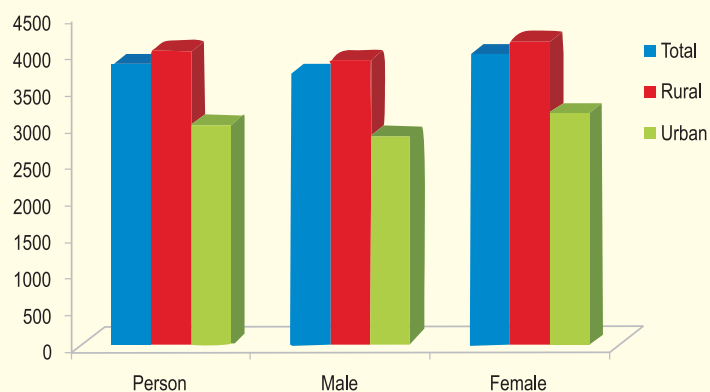
Assam: Persons suffering from Diarrhoea/Dysentery (Per 100,000 Population)



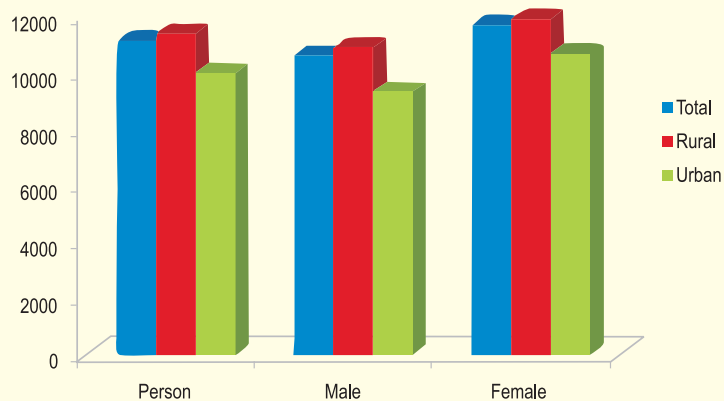
Assam: Persons suffering from Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (Per 100,000 Population)

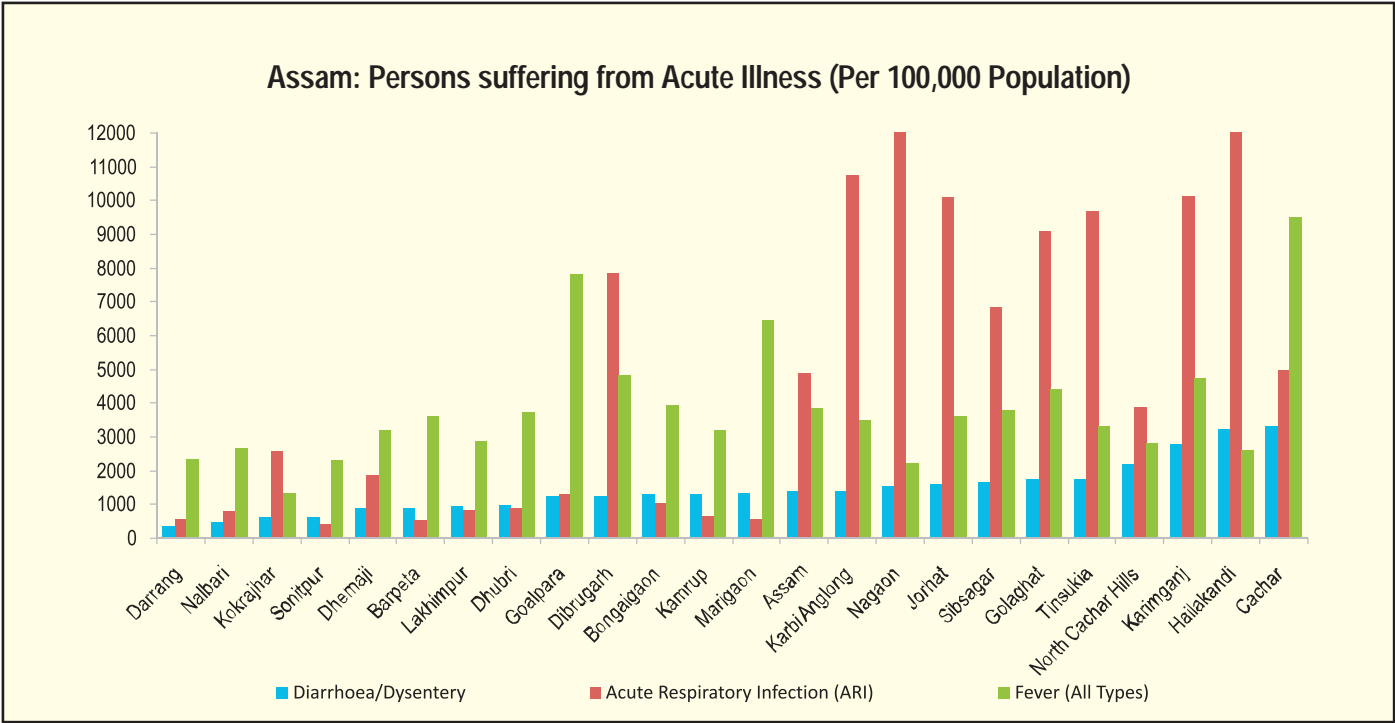
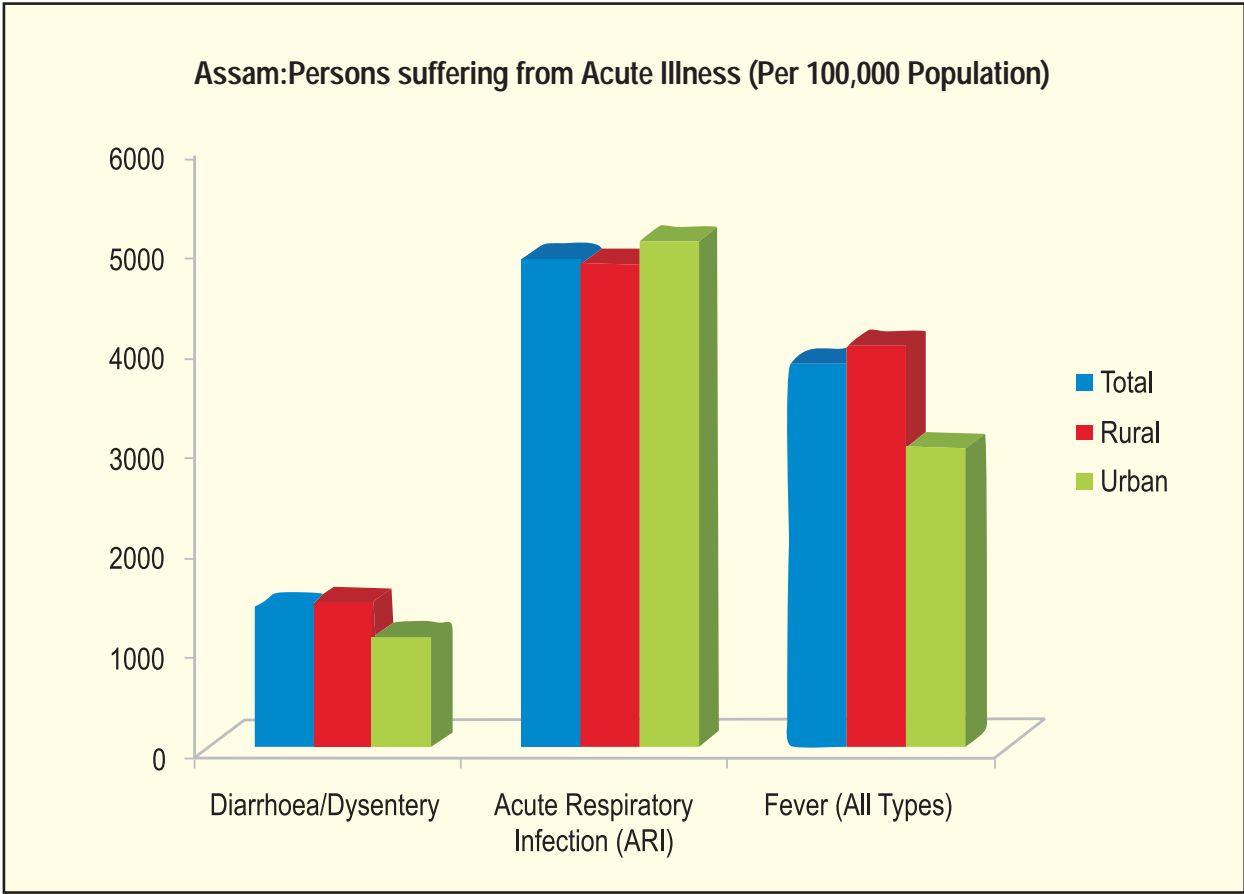


Assam: Persons suffering from Fever (All Types) (Per 100,000 Population)



Assam: Persons suffering from any type of Acute Illness (Per 100,000 Population)





ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness and taking treatment from Any Source (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	87.8	87.3	90.4	88.5	88.1	90.7	87.1	86.5	90.1
Barpeta	93.2	92.9	96.5	93.6	93.4	95.9	92.9	92.5	97.0
Bongaigaon	97.4	97.1	99.1	97.1	96.9	98.6	97.7	97.4	99.7
Cachar	90.4	90.0	92.7	91.6	91.4	92.5	89.3	88.6	92.9
Darrang	95.5	95.8	-	95.0	95.3	-	96.0	96.4	-
Dhemaji	90.1	89.8	93.5	91.0	90.7	94.4	89.3	89.1	92.7
Dhubri	97.1	97.2	96.9	97.5	97.6	96.6	96.8	96.7	97.2
Dibrugarh	79.9	79.4	82.1	80.7	79.7	84.4	79.2	79.0	80.0
Goalpara	94.1	93.9	96.6	95.9	95.7	98.5	92.3	92.1	95.1
Golaghat	85.3	85.7	80.8	85.7	86.0	82.9	85.0	85.5	78.6
Hailakandi	94.7	94.5	-	95.9	96.0	-	93.5	92.9	-
Jorhat	82.5	80.9	87.6	83.2	81.6	88.2	81.8	80.3	87.0
Kamrup	94.1	94.0	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	94.2
Karbi Anglong	89.0	86.5	97.1	89.4	87.1	96.8	88.7	86.0	97.5
Karimganj	84.1	83.1	-	85.7	85.0	-	82.6	81.4	-
Kokrajhar	94.8	94.4	-	95.0	94.6	-	94.6	94.3	-
Lakhimpur	91.6	91.3	-	91.1	90.5	-	92.1	92.1	-
Marigaon	91.5	91.5	92.2	92.7	92.6	94.4	90.5	90.6	90.1
Nagaon	87.6	88.0	86.0	88.0	88.7	85.3	87.2	87.3	86.7
Nalbari	96.6	96.5	-	96.8	96.7	-	96.4	96.2	-
North Cachar Hills	86.8	73.3	96.2	86.5	73.9	96.3	87.0	72.6	96.1
Sibsagar	79.6	78.4	94.2	79.4	78.2	93.4	79.8	78.6	95.1
Sonitpur	95.1	95.2	94.1	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.2	93.2
Tinsukia	73.3	71.2	84.6	73.7	71.2	86.5	73.0	71.2	82.8

ACUTE ILLNESS

State / District	Persons suffering from Acute Illness and taking treatment from Government Source (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	33.8	34.7	29.5	33.4	34.4	28.3	34.2	35.0	30.6
Barpeta	31.5	31.7	29.3	32.1	32.3	29.8	30.9	31.1	28.9
Bongaigaon	46.9	47.0	46.2	47.9	47.7	49.6	45.7	46.2	42.9
Cachar	27.2	27.7	24.5	23.3	24.9	13.5	31.3	30.6	34.4
Darrang	54.7	54.9	-	55.1	55.3	-	54.2	54.5	-
Dhemaji	48.7	49.5	39.1	48.2	49.0	38.4	49.2	50.0	39.8
Dhubri	24.2	24.5	22.8	23.7	23.9	22.5	24.8	25.1	23.0
Dibrugarh	41.1	43.6	31.0	40.3	42.8	30.6	41.8	44.3	31.5
Goalpara	52.4	52.5	50.9	51.9	51.9	51.7	52.9	53.1	50.2
Golaghat	47.1	47.8	39.2	45.6	46.3	39.0	48.4	49.1	39.4
Hailakandi	25.5	23.8	-	23.9	22.0	-	27.3	25.8	-
Jorhat	30.8	36.0	14.8	30.7	36.4	13.6	30.9	35.7	16.0
Kamrup	43.6	56.6	27.0	43.8	56.5	26.2	43.5	56.7	27.7
Karbi Anglong	29.3	25.3	40.8	29.0	25.0	40.4	29.6	25.6	41.3
Karimganj	8.5	7.2	-	8.1	7.2	-	8.8	7.3	-
Kokrajhar	49.3	50.1	-	48.1	49.1	-	50.3	51.1	-
Lakhimpur	57.8	61.5	-	60.9	64.1	-	54.7	58.8	-
Marigaon	59.7	61.2	31.2	58.3	59.9	29.3	60.9	62.4	33.0
Nagaon	21.2	20.7	23.3	22.7	22.6	23.4	19.8	19.0	23.3
Nalbari	59.5	59.7	-	59.7	59.6	-	59.3	59.8	-
North Cachar Hills	63.3	56.3	67.0	61.6	57.2	64.2	64.9	55.3	69.5
Sibsagar	38.3	37.3	48.0	38.0	37.2	46.0	38.6	37.5	50.0
Sonitpur	39.5	39.8	37.3	39.5	39.4	39.9	39.6	40.0	34.9
Tinsukia	26.3	25.7	29.1	25.7	25.3	27.6	26.8	26.0	30.7

CHRONIC ILLNESS

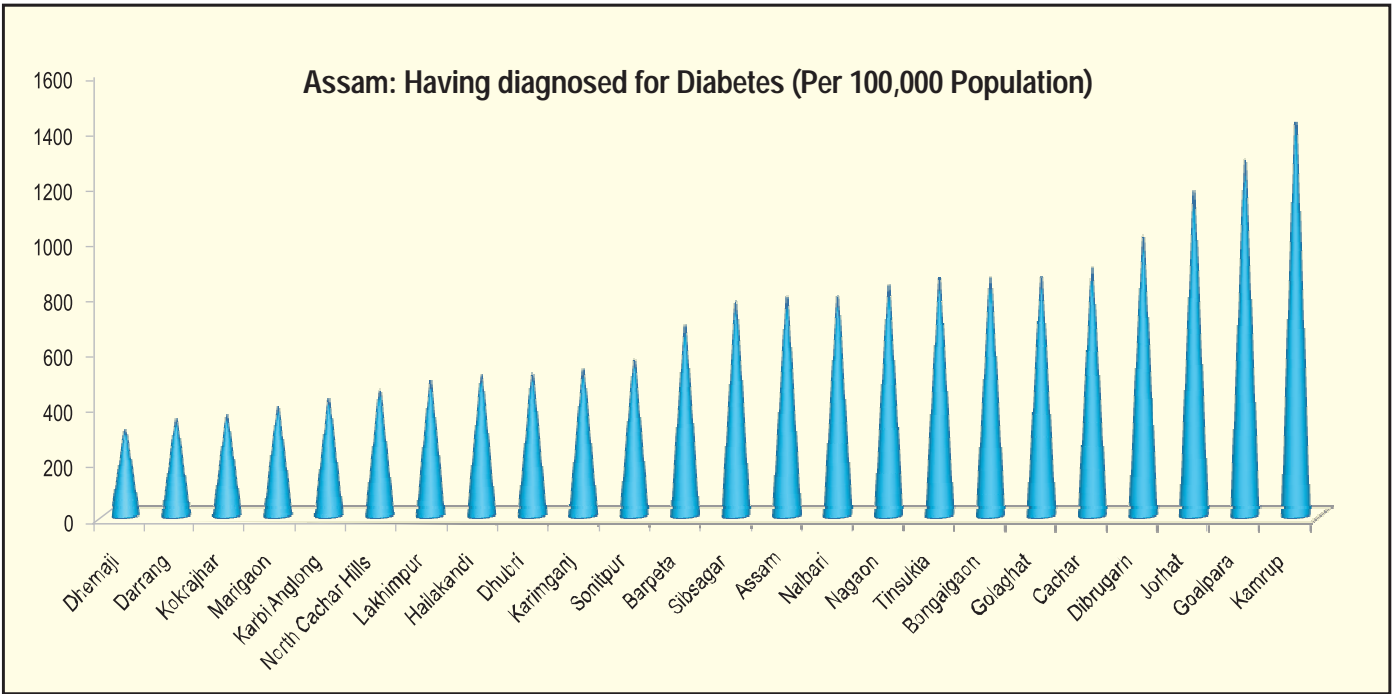
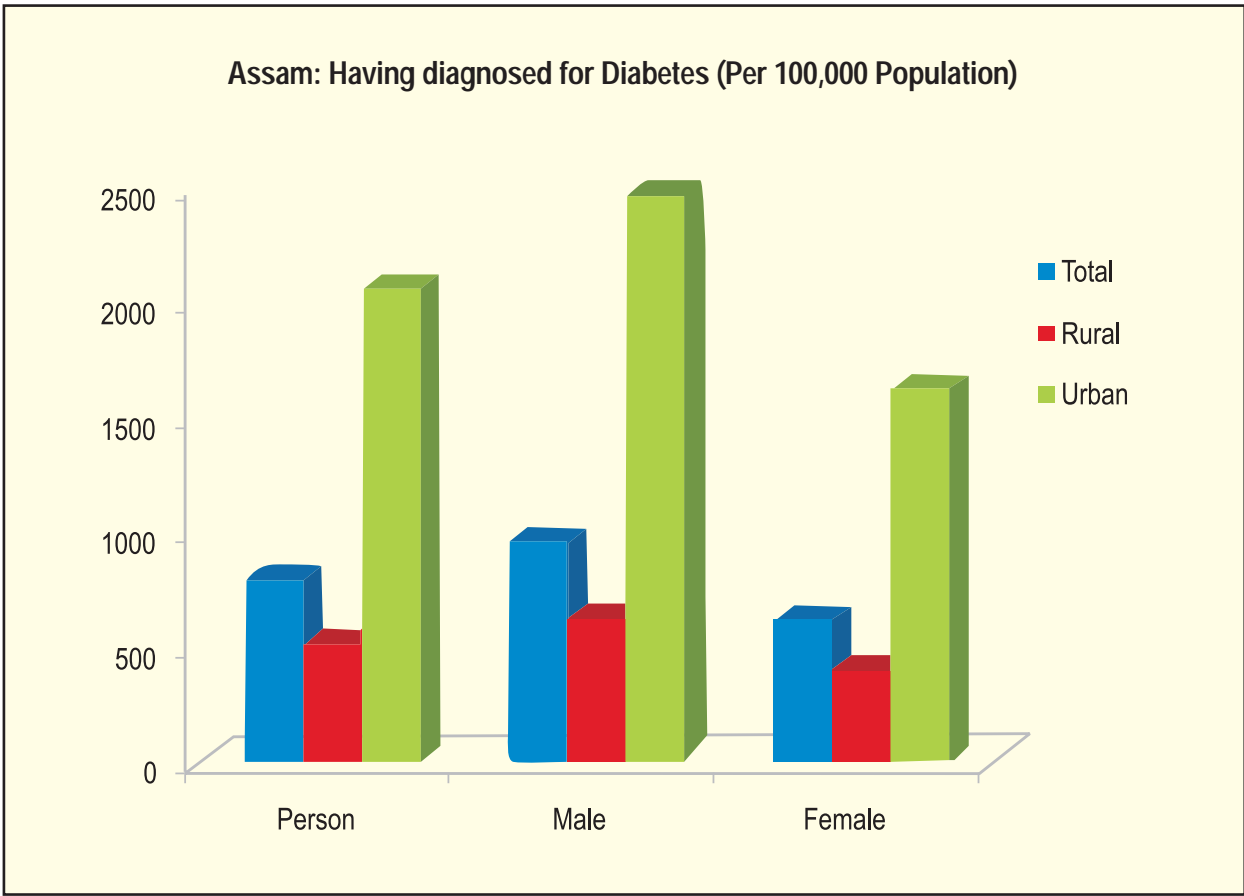
State / District	Having any kind of Symptoms of Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	15144	14986	15864	14149	14016	14748	16183	15994	17054
Barpeta	4810	4784	5014	5524	5594	4962	4048	3921	5068
Bongaigaon	7396	7199	8646	6725	6500	8161	8110	7945	9156
Cachar	19012	17792	24147	18018	17042	22061	20016	18546	26312
Darrang	9637	9347	-	9185	8886	-	10107	9826	-
Dhemaji	8781	8642	10291	8170	8058	9374	9427	9258	11273
Dhubri	13264	13005	14963	13027	12723	15040	13518	13308	14882
Dibrugarh	21651	21873	20966	20029	20208	19484	23361	23616	22561
Goalpara	7673	7537	9183	7249	7174	8074	8123	7922	10355
Golaghat	30316	31005	25233	28156	28689	24347	32550	33382	26203
Hailakandi	16395	16637	-	15409	15632	-	17440	17697	-
Jorhat	32097	31514	33811	29382	28801	31068	34882	34279	36679
Kamrup	8579	7544	9555	8131	7231	8992	9070	7892	10163
Karbi Anglong	17087	15216	23187	15612	13900	21141	18621	16578	25346
Karimganj	22304	22374	-	20325	20316	-	24299	24445	-
Kokrajhar	10529	10508	-	9882	9858	-	11212	11189	-
Lakhimpur	8080	7583	-	7683	7308	-	8496	7871	-
Marigaon	8743	8646	10568	8101	8025	9516	9398	9280	11678
Nagaon	20102	20783	17313	18055	18763	15237	22186	22816	19527
Nalbari	12130	12047	-	11040	10958	-	13179	13095	-
North Cachar Hills	9525	9060	9941	9188	8464	9850	9883	9709	10036
Sibsagar	26960	26897	27678	25517	25424	26555	28478	28442	28895
Sonitpur	8662	8353	10964	8327	8044	10397	9005	8668	11565
Tinsukia	26177	25777	27765	24556	24291	25583	27864	27309	30127

CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having any kind of Symptoms of Chronic Illness and sought Medical Care (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	92.9	92.5	94.5	93.2	92.9	94.8	92.5	92.2	94.1
Barpeta	95.3	95.3	95.5	95.4	95.6	93.8	95.3	95.0	97.2
Bongaigaon	98.3	98.0	99.6	98.2	97.9	99.3	98.4	98.1	100.0
Cachar	91.1	90.4	93.3	91.8	91.2	93.6	90.4	89.6	93.0
Darrang	93.2	92.9	-	93.5	93.1	-	92.8	92.6	-
Dhemaji	87.0	86.4	92.1	86.9	86.1	93.8	87.0	86.6	90.7
Dhubri	98.0	98.0	97.4	98.1	98.2	97.7	97.8	97.9	97.2
Dibrugarh	88.2	87.2	91.6	87.5	86.3	91.3	88.9	88.0	91.9
Goalpara	94.4	94.4	94.0	94.4	94.4	94.7	94.4	94.5	93.4
Golaghat	96.8	96.7	98.2	96.8	96.6	98.0	96.9	96.7	98.5
Hailakandi	87.5	87.3	-	91.3	91.0	-	84.0	83.8	-
Jorhat	94.2	93.4	96.1	94.2	93.2	96.7	94.1	93.6	95.6
Kamrup	95.4	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.5	96.4	95.3	95.2	95.4
Karbi Anglong	96.7	96.0	98.2	97.1	96.4	98.7	96.3	95.7	97.8
Karimganj	90.4	90.2	-	93.2	93.0	-	88.1	87.8	-
Kokrajhar	93.5	93.4	-	93.4	93.3	-	93.6	93.5	-
Lakhimpur	95.4	94.9	-	94.3	93.9	-	96.4	95.8	-
Marigaon	95.8	95.6	99.1	95.8	95.7	98.8	95.8	95.6	99.3
Nagaon	94.9	94.7	96.2	94.9	94.7	95.6	95.0	94.6	96.8
Nalbari	95.3	95.2	-	95.8	95.7	-	94.9	94.7	-
North Cachar Hills	89.1	88.7	89.5	89.3	88.2	90.1	89.0	89.1	88.9
Sibsagar	91.1	92.0	81.0	91.8	92.5	84.8	90.4	91.6	77.3
Sonitpur	98.3	98.2	98.7	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.3	98.1	99.0
Tinsukia	82.6	80.9	88.7	83.0	81.2	89.4	82.2	80.7	88.0

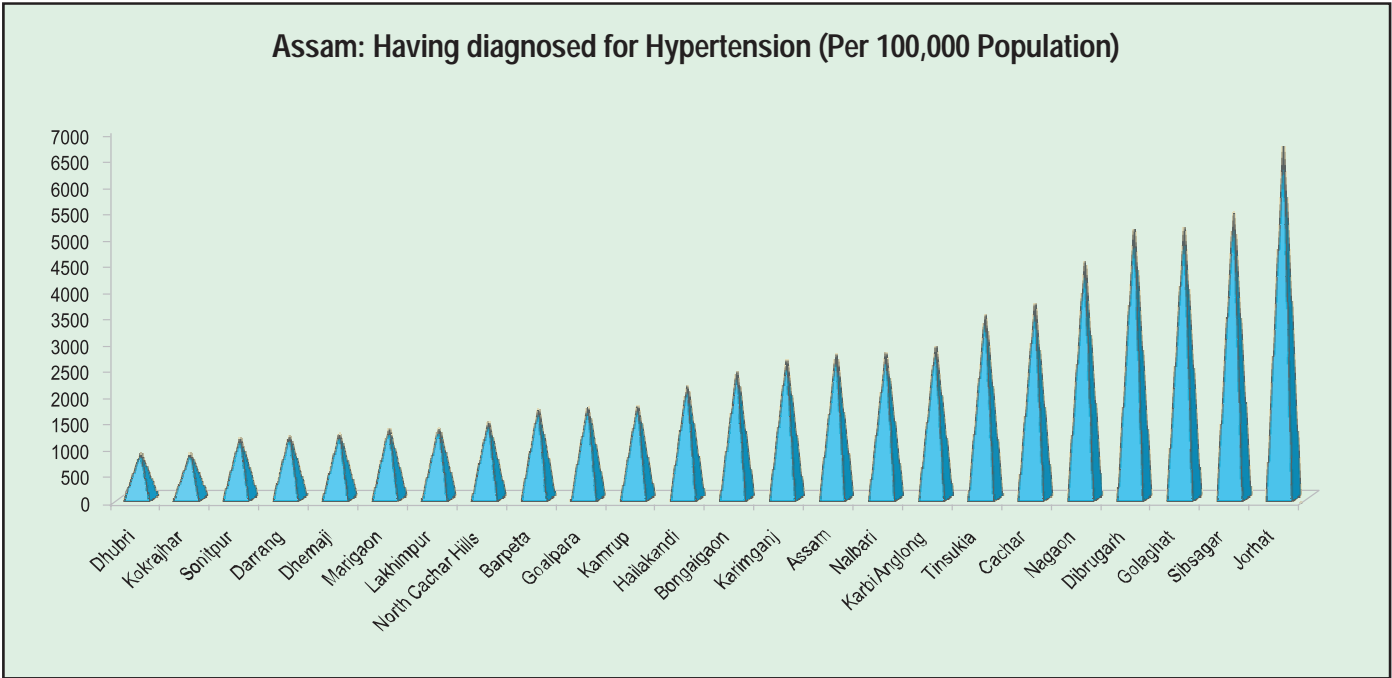
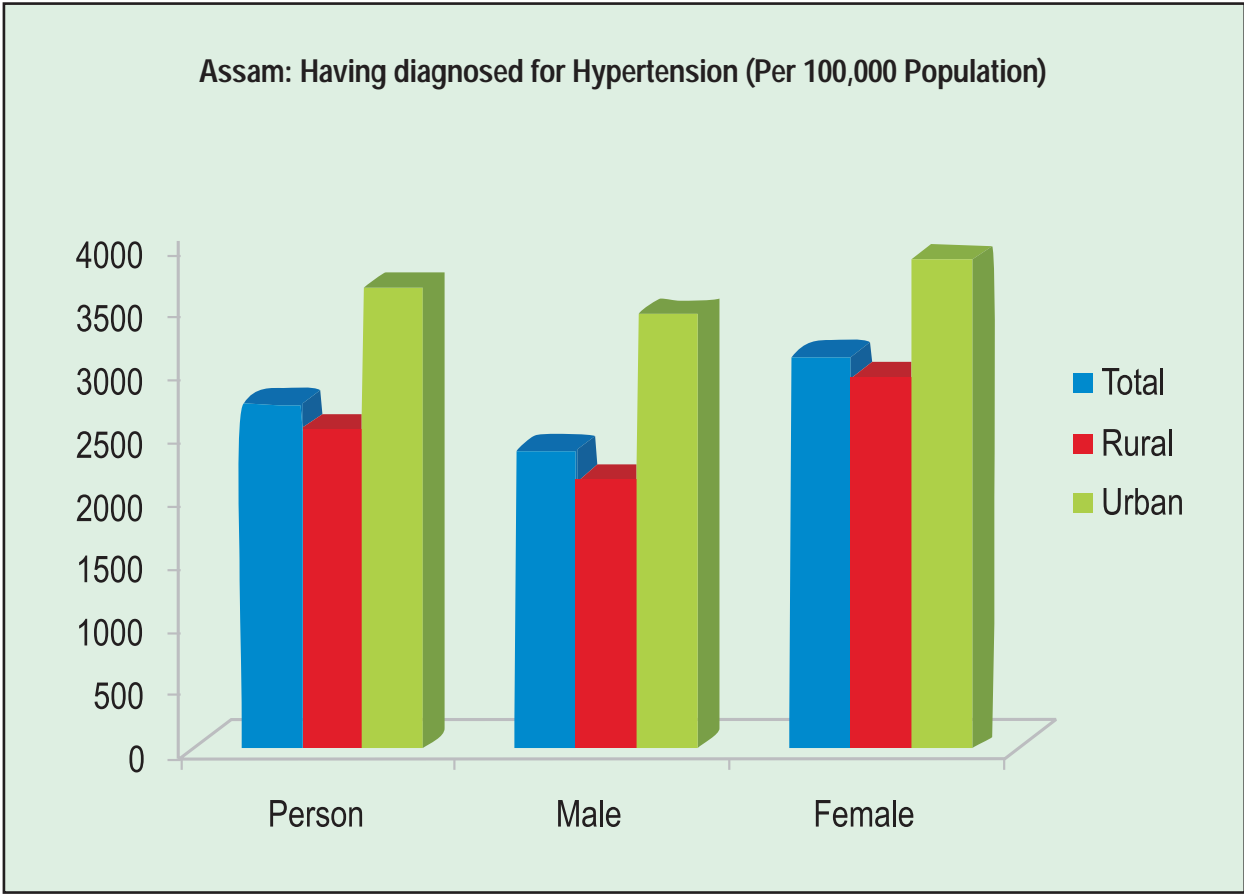
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Diabetes								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	790	512	2057	957	622	2465	616	398	1621
Barpeta	687	576	1572	826	653	2215	538	494	892
Bongaigaon	860	602	2491	1048	722	3128	659	475	1819
Cachar	894	575	2238	1049	691	2534	737	458	1930
Darrang	346	270	-	427	315	-	263	222	-
Dhemaji	309	254	902	382	310	1163	231	196	622
Dhubri	511	254	2189	671	327	2946	339	177	1391
Dibrugarh	1009	563	2382	1216	665	2891	791	457	1834
Goalpara	1286	1119	3140	1638	1429	3966	913	791	2268
Golaghat	861	666	2298	1121	867	2940	592	460	1594
Hailakandi	507	375	-	541	404	-	471	344	-
Jorhat	1172	684	2609	1464	905	3085	873	458	2111
Kamrup	1462	611	2266	1681	741	2579	1223	465	1928
Karbi Anglong	420	281	873	515	308	1182	322	253	547
Karimganj	525	317	-	637	352	-	412	282	-
Kokrajhar	361	263	-	566	457	-	146	59	-
Lakhimpur	484	352	-	631	497	-	331	199	-
Marigaon	391	348	1201	520	469	1482	259	225	905
Nagaon	831	693	1399	944	785	1577	716	599	1210
Nalbari	792	709	-	889	780	-	699	642	-
North Cachar Hills	450	425	473	647	551	735	241	289	198
Sibsagar	772	709	1495	977	877	2091	557	532	850
Sonitpur	563	399	1785	711	498	2269	411	297	1273
Tinsukia	857	429	2557	1016	507	2990	691	348	2088



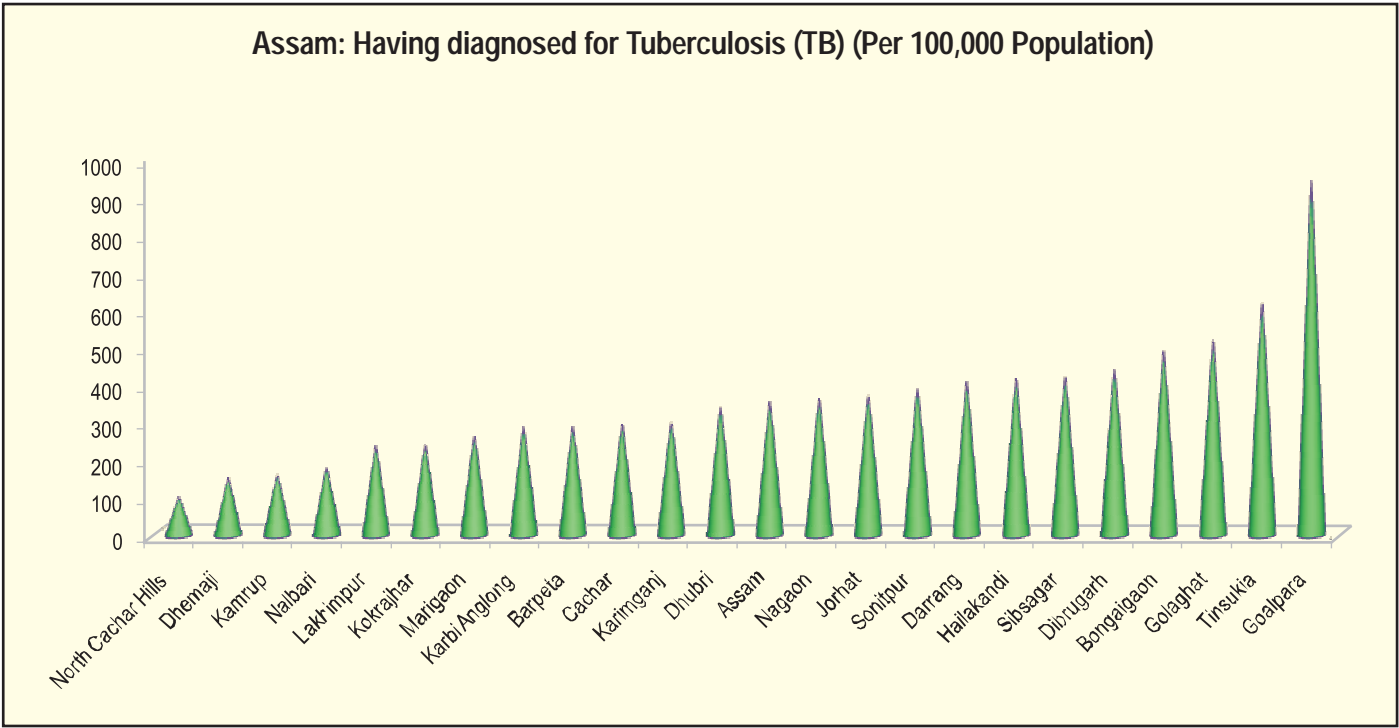
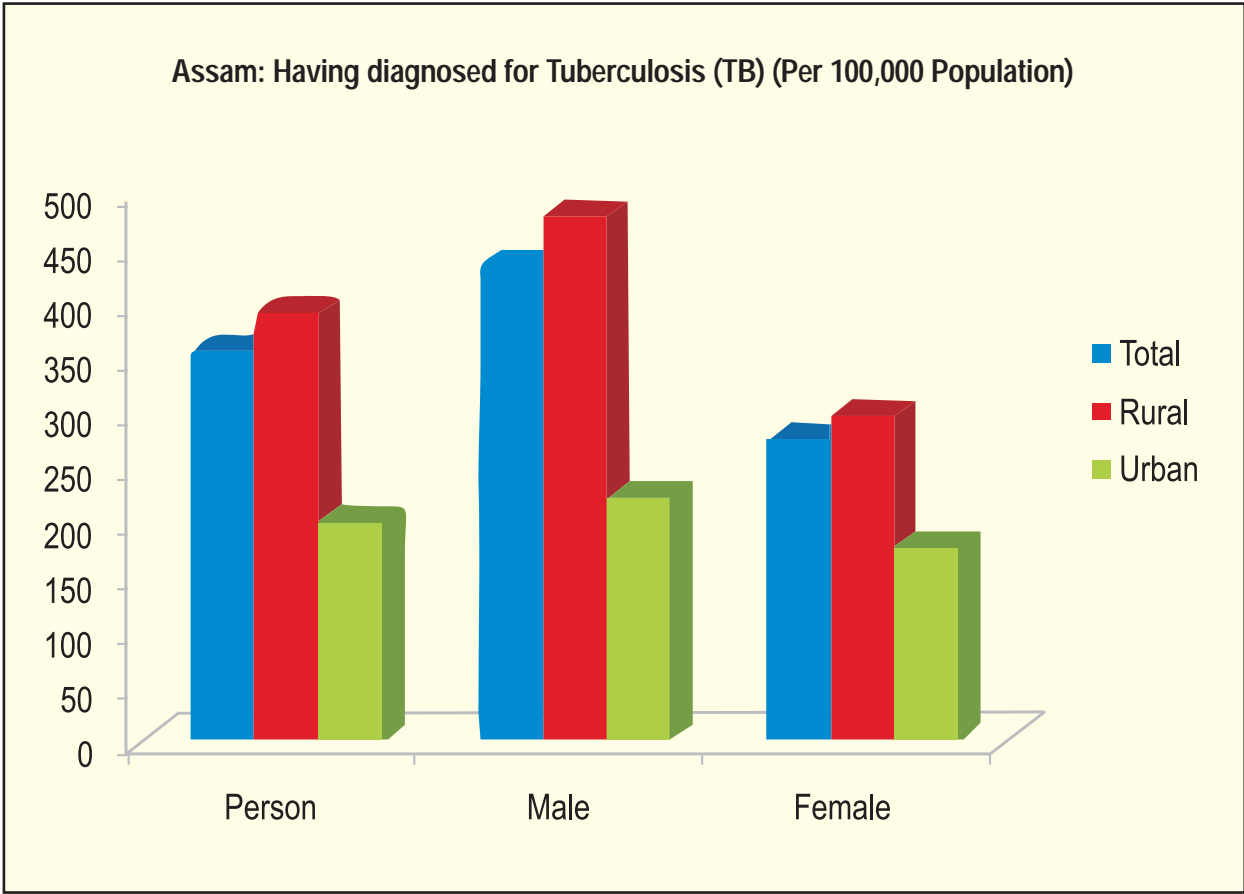
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Hypertension								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	2732	2528	3660	2368	2128	3446	3112	2943	3889
Barpeta	1686	1580	2530	1486	1418	2038	1898	1754	3050
Bongaigaon	2406	2145	4065	2606	2332	4351	2193	1944	3764
Cachar	3685	3244	5544	3043	2632	4744	4334	3859	6373
Darrang	1182	1104	-	1029	982	-	1341	1231	-
Dhemaji	1220	1134	2151	1061	979	1946	1388	1298	2370
Dhubri	845	626	2279	674	443	2199	1028	822	2364
Dibrugarh	5118	4647	6570	4616	4040	6365	5648	5282	6790
Goalpara	1727	1636	2736	1518	1427	2537	1948	1858	2948
Golaghat	5133	5076	5558	4116	3931	5441	6185	6250	5686
Hailakandi	2137	2258	-	1914	1962	-	2373	2570	-
Jorhat	6691	6369	7636	5657	5148	7135	7750	7613	8159
Kamrup	1755	955	2509	1672	721	2582	1845	1214	2430
Karbi Anglong	2873	2497	4099	2643	2037	4597	3113	2973	3573
Karimganj	2619	2777	-	2202	2348	-	3039	3208	-
Kokrajhar	848	739	-	858	818	-	837	655	-
Lakhimpur	1332	1118	-	1137	955	-	1534	1288	-
Marigaon	1317	1223	3102	1087	1015	2418	1553	1435	3824
Nagaon	4491	4544	4271	3510	3537	3402	5489	5558	5198
Nalbari	2757	2703	-	2331	2290	-	3167	3100	-
North Cachar Hills	1448	1356	1531	1427	1336	1510	1471	1377	1553
Sibsagar	5431	5471	4976	4754	4744	4861	6143	6233	5099
Sonitpur	1141	1029	1978	1083	970	1908	1201	1089	2052
Tinsukia	3491	3147	4856	3256	2959	4406	3735	3341	5343



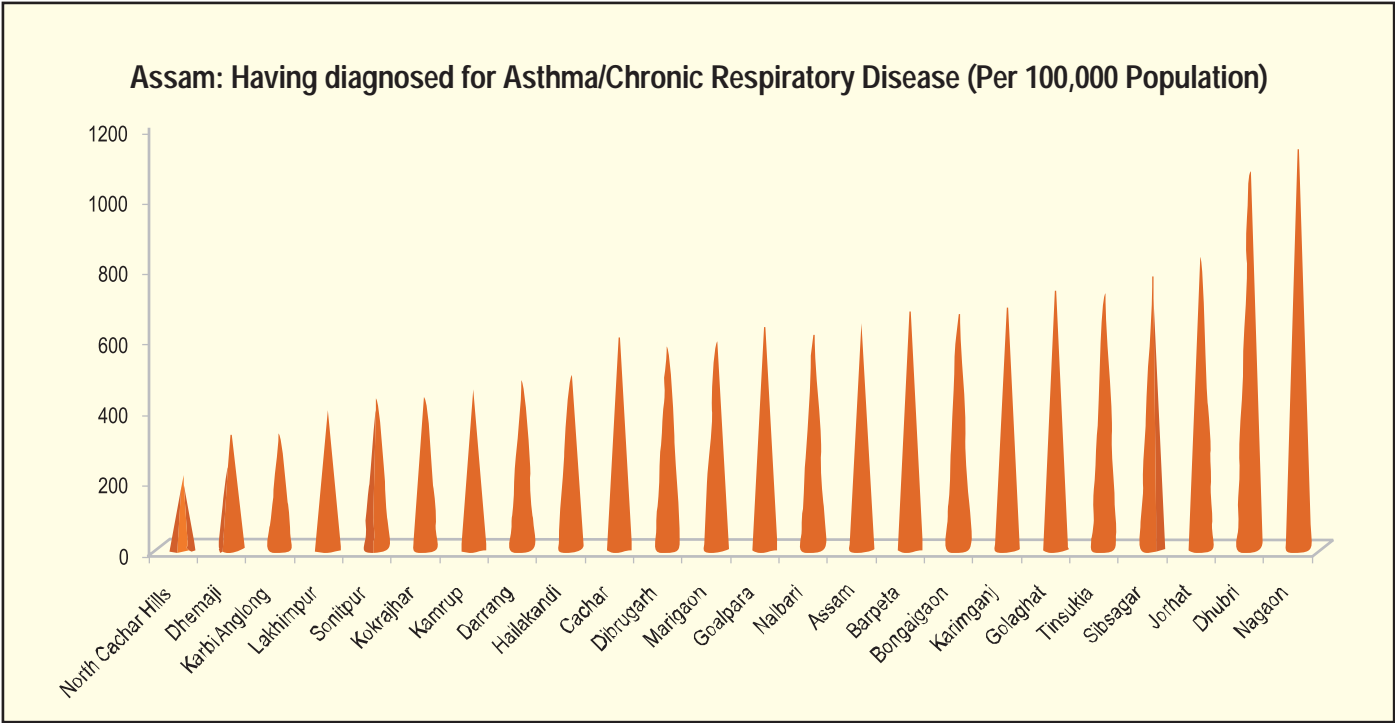
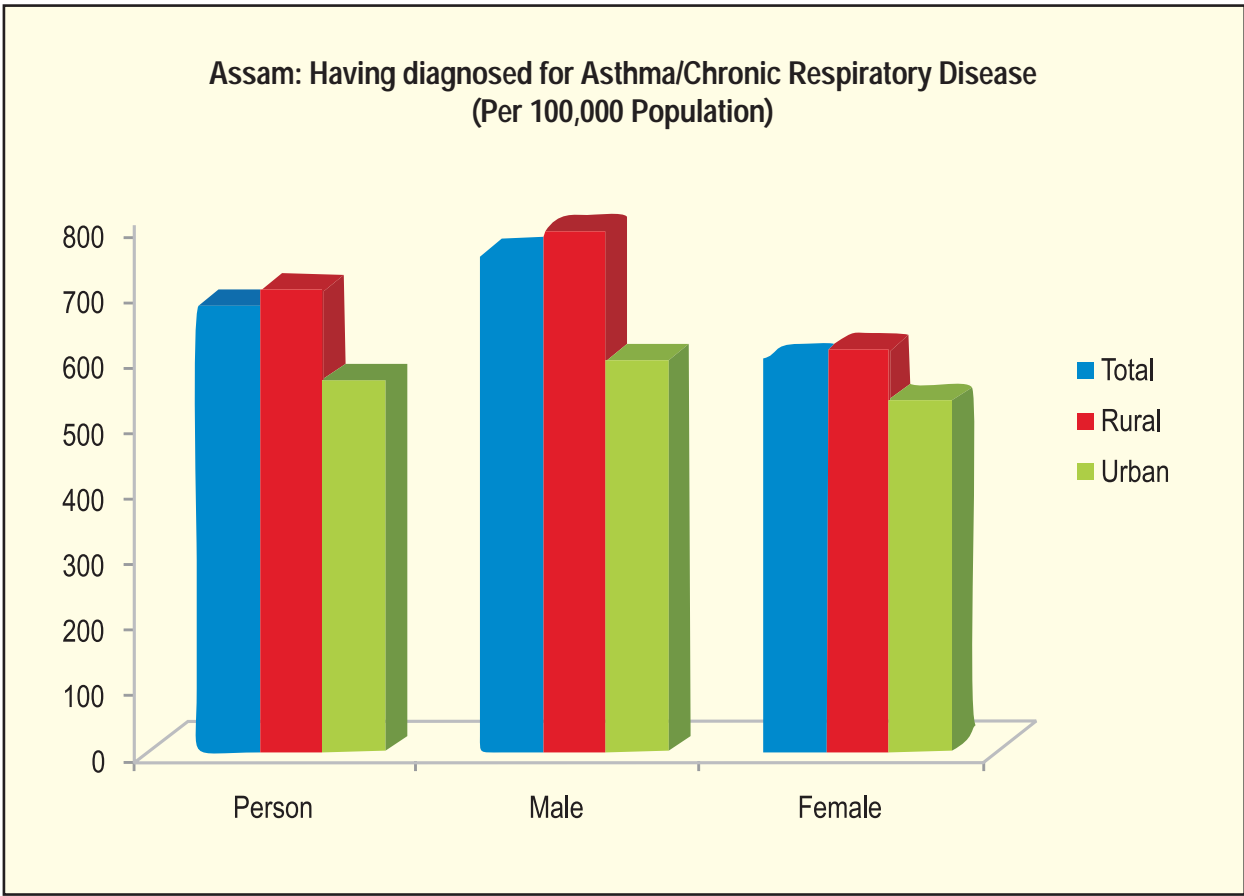
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Tuberculosis (TB)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	356	391	200	434	481	222	276	297	177
Barpeta	289	291	273	400	406	354	170	168	188
Bongaigaon	493	504	422	634	661	461	342	336	381
Cachar	295	297	287	391	397	366	198	197	205
Darrang	411	413	-	539	542	-	278	279	-
Dhemaji	151	152	139	198	200	179	101	101	96
Dhubri	341	331	406	429	421	484	246	233	325
Dibrugarh	444	535	161	479	579	175	406	489	147
Goalpara	952	975	698	1131	1191	464	763	747	945
Golaghat	521	559	244	596	637	302	444	479	181
Hailakandi	418	472	-	504	557	-	327	382	-
Jorhat	372	433	191	423	486	240	319	379	140
Kamrup	159	181	138	179	232	128	136	123	148
Karbi Anglong	289	332	148	351	393	216	224	269	76
Karimganj	300	313	-	338	354	-	262	272	-
Kokrajhar	239	246	-	315	313	-	160	176	-
Lakhimpur	238	248	-	319	339	-	154	153	-
Marigaon	263	262	280	339	343	273	184	179	288
Nagaon	363	412	165	435	513	124	290	310	208
Nalbari	180	186	-	238	246	-	124	128	-
North Cachar Hills	101	106	97	146	133	158	54	78	33
Sibsagar	424	458	27	525	567	52	317	344	0
Sonitpur	392	423	162	475	509	225	308	336	95
Tinsukia	621	689	350	699	771	421	539	604	274



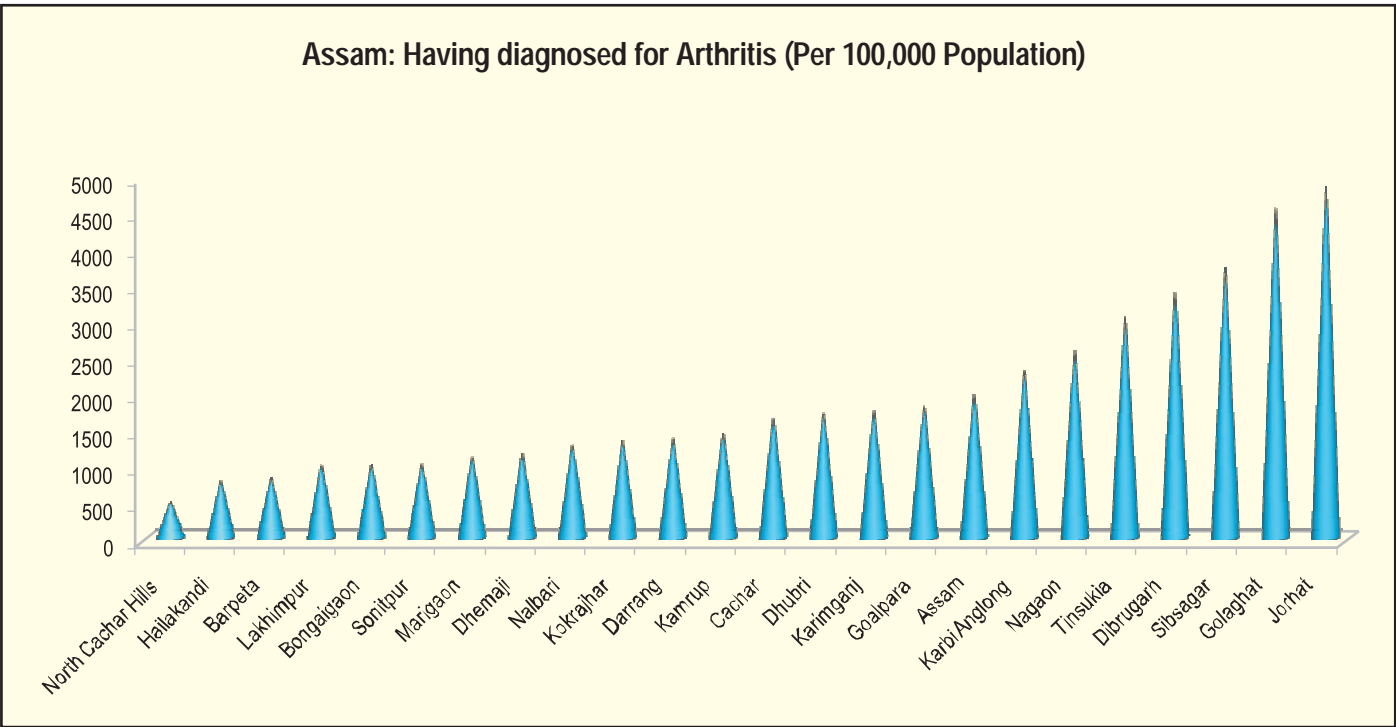
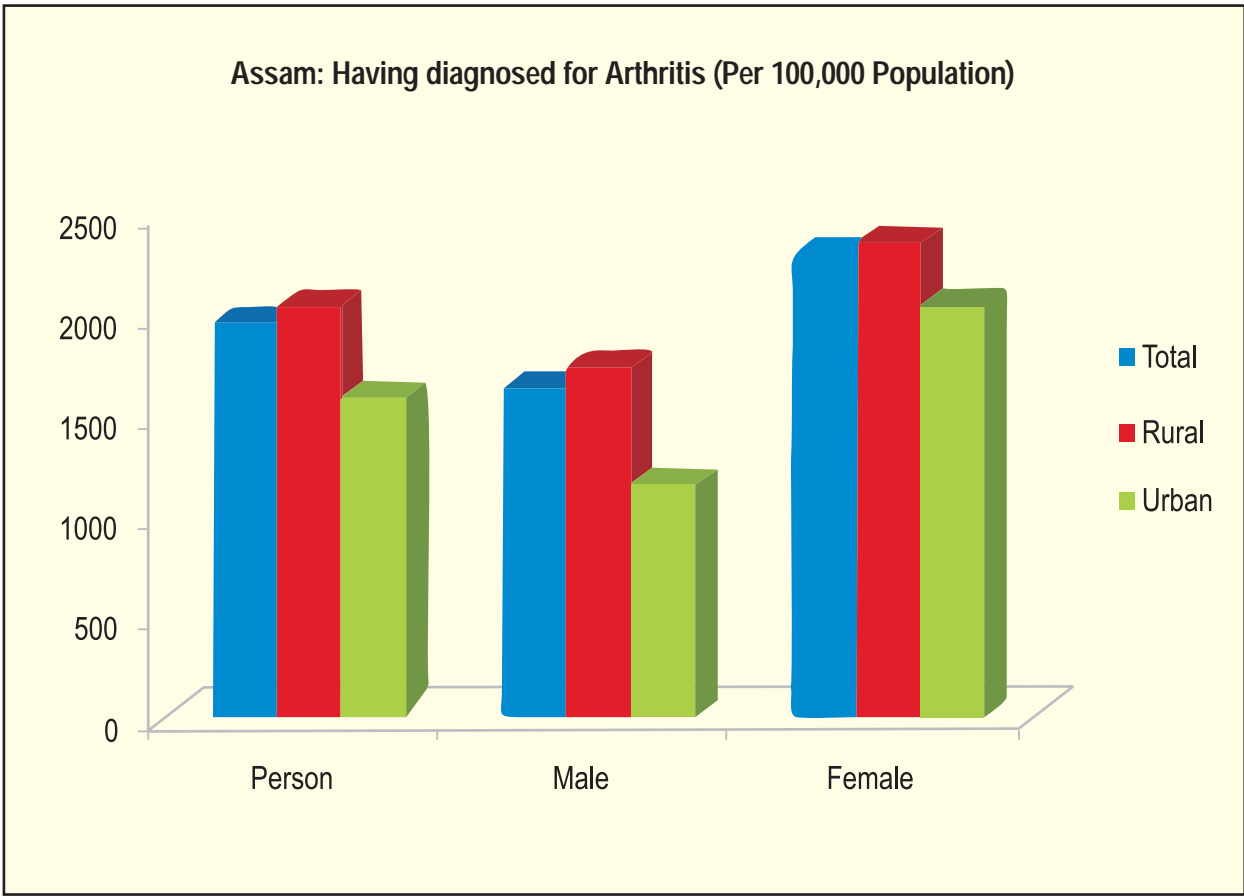
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Asthma/Chronic Respiratory Disease								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	680	705	567	758	794	597	599	612	534
Barpeta	694	695	684	883	894	798	492	483	563
Bongaigaon	718	748	525	813	856	541	616	634	508
Cachar	622	652	495	707	765	465	536	539	526
Darrang	511	501	-	557	550	-	462	450	-
Dhemaji	343	339	382	367	362	425	317	316	335
Dhubri	1134	1166	925	1298	1341	1011	959	978	834
Dibrugarh	623	635	585	648	662	603	596	606	566
Goalpara	652	651	661	759	753	822	539	544	491
Golaghat	750	735	862	823	818	852	676	650	872
Hailakandi	529	555	-	648	726	-	402	376	-
Jorhat	855	867	821	845	846	842	865	888	799
Kamrup	469	621	326	508	715	311	426	517	342
Karbi Anglong	352	339	392	418	423	404	282	252	380
Karimganj	722	734	-	833	853	-	610	614	-
Kokrajhar	464	464	-	477	481	-	450	445	-
Lakhimpur	404	388	-	432	407	-	375	368	-
Marigaon	632	643	420	674	683	507	589	602	329
Nagaon	1184	1193	1143	1331	1345	1276	1034	1041	1002
Nalbari	655	657	-	778	777	-	536	541	-
North Cachar Hills	214	218	210	252	224	277	173	211	140
Sibsagar	814	852	381	875	902	575	749	799	170
Sonitpur	454	468	348	502	501	511	404	434	175
Tinsukia	773	734	928	808	779	918	737	687	939



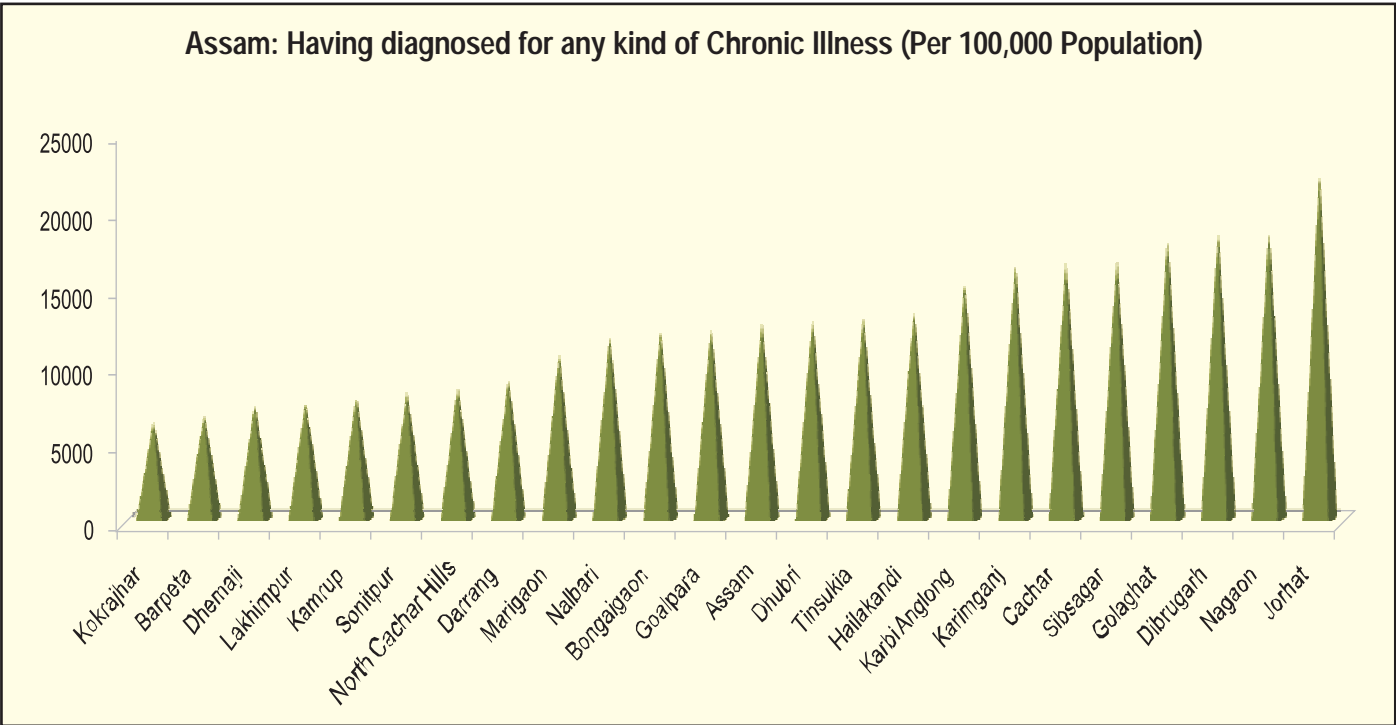
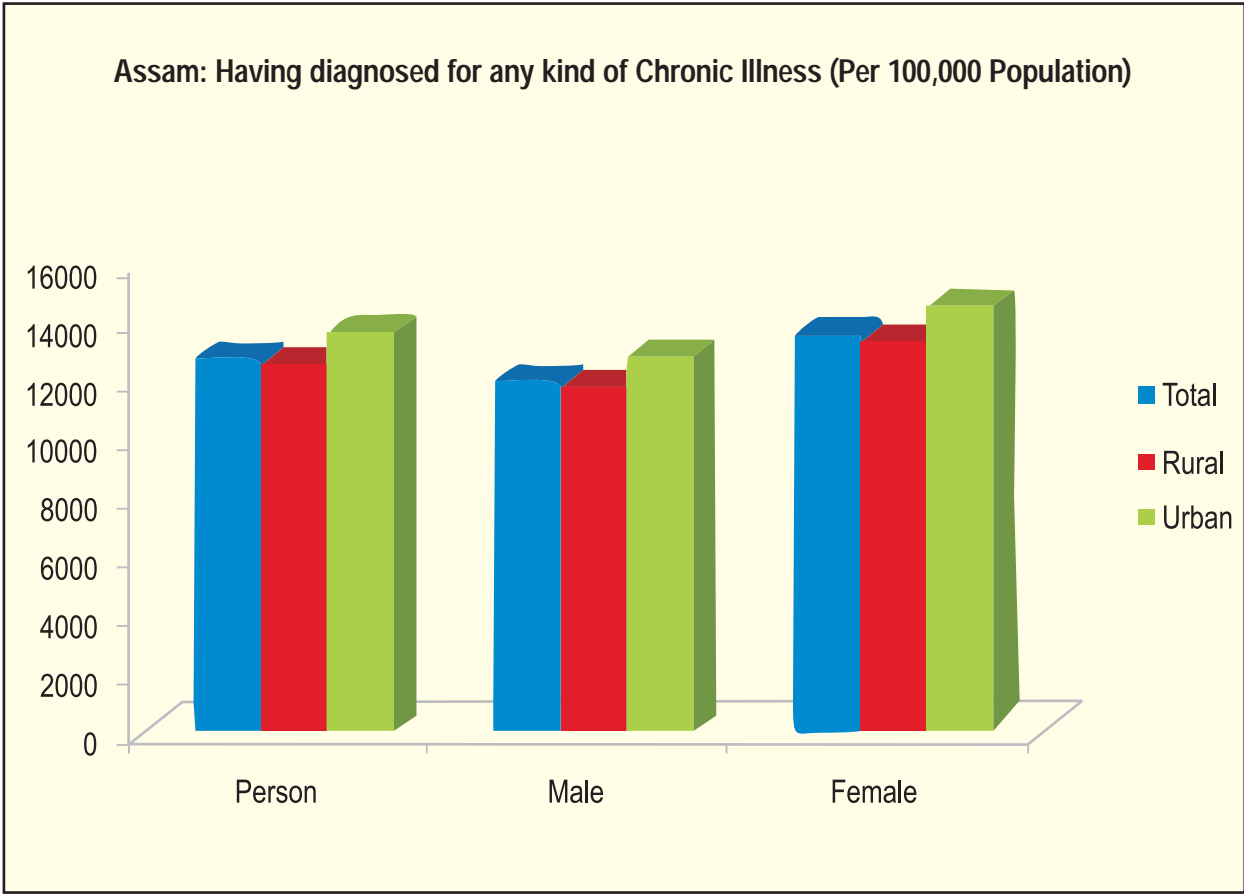
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Arthritis								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1965	2048	1588	1637	1744	1158	2307	2363	2046
Barpeta	820	868	433	736	795	266	909	947	610
Bongaigaon	1000	1035	782	859	899	602	1152	1180	973
Cachar	1630	1512	2130	1345	1329	1408	1919	1695	2880
Darrang	1359	1308	-	1091	1056	-	1639	1571	-
Dhemaji	1150	1174	890	944	978	582	1367	1381	1221
Dhubri	1713	1661	2054	1453	1414	1715	1991	1926	2411
Dibrugarh	3375	3548	2841	2739	3007	1927	4045	4115	3825
Goalpara	1801	1844	1322	1566	1640	750	2049	2060	1927
Golaghat	4543	4853	2255	4050	4282	2391	5053	5439	2106
Hailakandi	774	843	-	768	831	-	780	857	-
Jorhat	4831	5221	3684	4165	4620	2845	5514	5834	4561
Kamrup	1423	1629	1230	1022	1262	792	1863	2036	1702
Karbi Anglong	2289	2360	2057	1765	1763	1773	2833	2977	2357
Karimganj	1741	1827	-	1667	1762	-	1815	1893	-
Kokrajhar	1331	1329	-	991	1051	-	1690	1621	-
Lakhimpur	988	956	-	718	750	-	1270	1171	-
Marigaon	1102	1056	1962	854	837	1170	1355	1280	2796
Nagaon	2576	2892	1280	2297	2553	1276	2859	3232	1285
Nalbari	1270	1265	-	803	795	-	1719	1719	-
North Cachar Hills	484	564	412	407	489	332	565	644	496
Sibsagar	3723	3919	1495	3042	3253	680	4440	4618	2380
Sonitpur	1007	1024	881	800	843	481	1220	1209	1304
Tinsukia	3028	3326	1843	2727	3026	1567	3341	3636	2143



CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)								
	Any kind of Chronic Illness								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	12741	12537	13669	11962	11767	12836	13553	13335	14558
Barpeta	6735	6663	7315	6431	6360	7000	7059	6985	7649
Bongaigaon	12145	11777	14481	12098	11690	14698	12196	11870	14252
Cachar	16606	15480	21350	15851	14995	19400	17368	15966	23374
Darrang	9016	8706	-	8607	8285	-	9441	9144	-
Dhemaji	7383	7206	9309	6907	6747	8635	7886	7690	10029
Dhubri	12900	12686	14308	12692	12438	14380	13124	12953	14233
Dibrugarh	18441	18201	19180	17008	16699	17946	19950	19772	20507
Goalpara	12342	12233	13554	11953	11877	12790	12753	12608	14361
Golaghat	18033	18048	17923	16620	16431	17972	19493	19706	17870
Hailakandi	13464	13805	-	12904	13261	-	14057	14378	-
Jorhat	22275	22023	23019	20478	20109	21551	24118	23972	24554
Kamrup	7876	6672	9013	7455	6333	8529	8337	7048	9535
Karbi Anglong	15296	13779	20243	13786	12370	18360	16867	15237	22229
Karimganj	16522	16645	-	15697	15829	-	17354	17465	-
Kokrajhar	6299	6015	-	5925	5735	-	6693	6309	-
Lakhimpur	7546	6973	-	7197	6761	-	7911	7195	-
Marigaon	10591	10091	20056	10258	9837	18097	10931	10350	22122
Nagaon	18554	19185	15969	16727	17288	14493	20414	21094	17543
Nalbari	11810	11719	-	10712	10624	-	12868	12774	-
North Cachar Hills	8528	8028	8976	8333	7546	9051	8736	8554	8896
Sibsagar	16795	17086	13486	15650	15909	12755	17998	18320	14278
Sonitpur	8222	8007	9821	7929	7699	9615	8522	8322	10038
Tinsukia	13067	12463	15465	12581	12079	14531	13572	12859	16477



CHRONIC ILLNESS

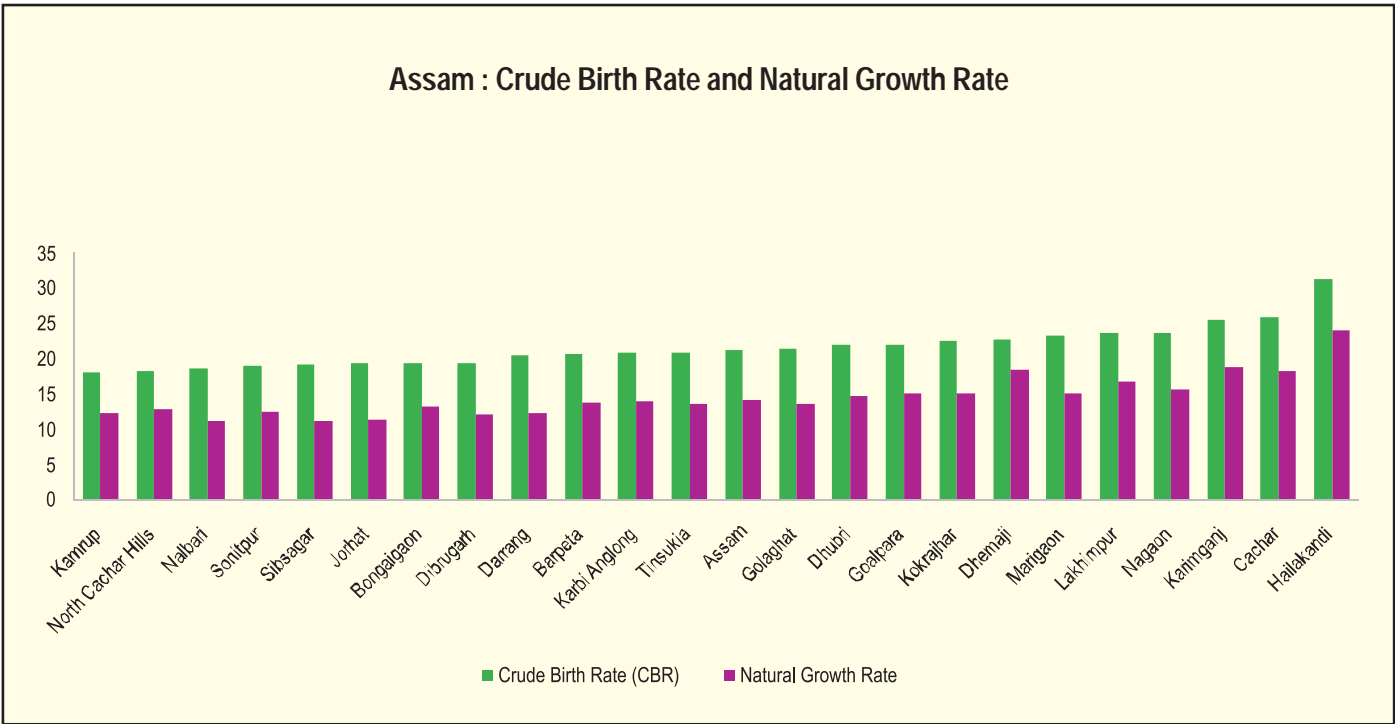
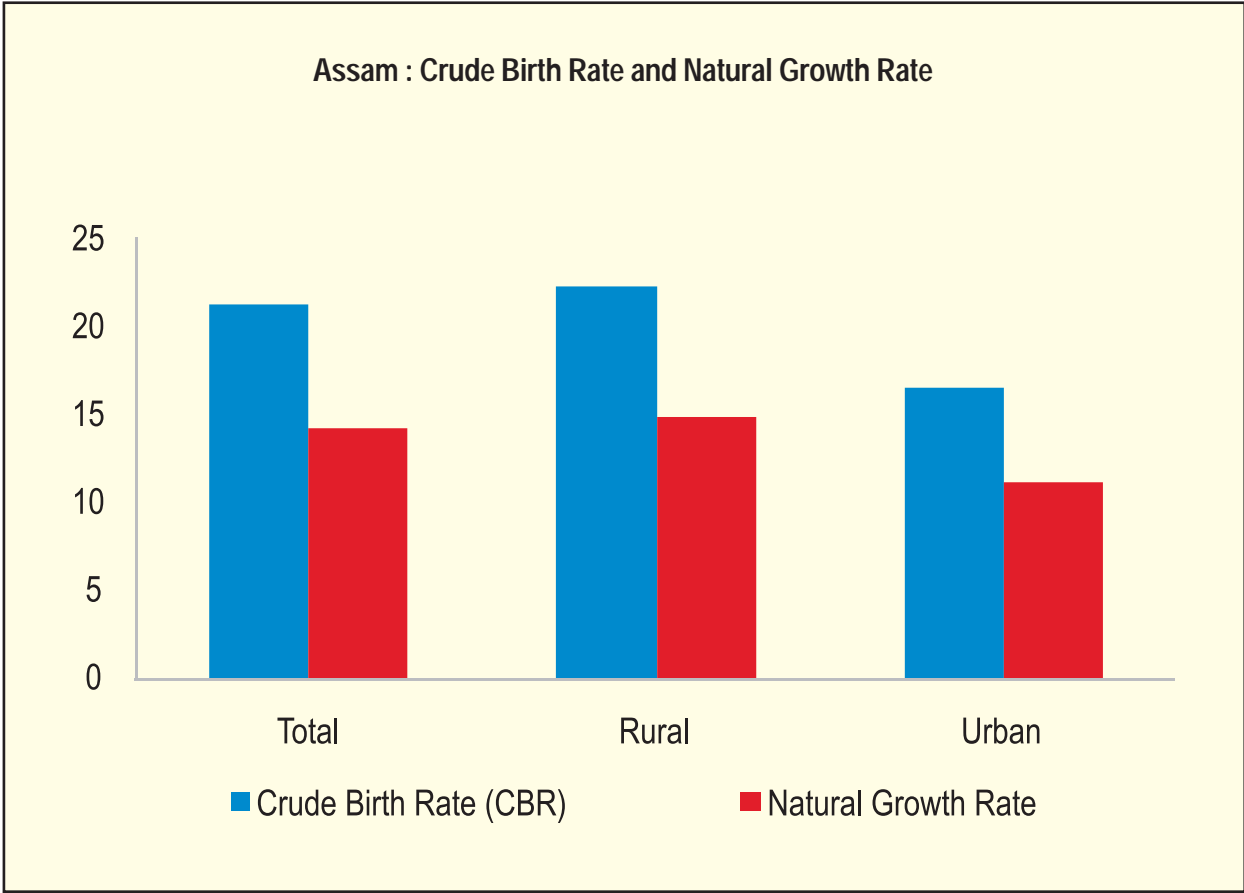
State / District	Having diagnosed for any kind of Chronic Illness and getting Regular Treatment (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	66.6	64.0	77.3	66.8	64.0	78.6	66.3	64.0	76.0
Barpeta	63.0	62.1	69.5	61.9	60.7	70.3	64.1	63.5	68.7
Bongaigaon	63.3	61.6	72.1	62.9	61.1	72.0	63.7	62.1	72.1
Cachar	49.3	47.0	56.2	50.7	48.3	58.2	48.0	45.7	54.5
Darrang	68.1	66.3	-	64.9	62.5	-	71.2	69.8	-
Dhemaji	64.3	63.5	71.2	64.9	63.8	74.6	63.8	63.3	68.0
Dhubri	73.3	73.7	71.5	74.3	73.8	77.1	72.3	73.5	65.5
Dibrugarh	75.4	73.4	81.4	76.4	74.5	81.5	74.5	72.3	81.3
Goalpara	56.9	56.0	65.9	56.3	55.4	65.6	57.6	56.7	66.1
Golaghat	63.2	62.0	72.1	62.7	61.5	70.6	63.7	62.5	73.7
Hailakandi	61.6	59.5	-	63.0	60.3	-	60.3	58.6	-
Jorhat	66.4	64.5	71.7	66.6	64.5	72.4	66.2	64.5	71.1
Kamrup	81.7	77.3	84.8	82.7	77.5	86.3	80.7	77.0	83.3
Karbi Anglong	84.9	83.0	88.9	87.5	86.6	89.5	82.6	80.0	88.4
Karimganj	40.7	40.6	-	41.8	41.6	-	39.7	39.7	-
Kokrajhar	41.9	35.0	-	44.4	39.0	-	39.6	31.1	-
Lakhimpur	71.1	71.7	-	70.9	71.3	-	71.2	72.1	-
Marigaon	62.8	62.0	71.0	59.9	58.7	72.4	65.7	65.2	69.7
Nagaon	77.9	74.2	96.2	78.6	74.8	96.7	77.3	73.7	95.7
Nalbari	81.7	82.1	-	82.5	82.8	-	81.0	81.5	-
North Cachar Hills	65.3	62.3	67.8	66.8	63.6	69.2	63.8	60.9	66.3
Sibsagar	58.1	56.5	80.4	57.6	55.8	82.8	58.5	57.2	78.2
Sonitpur	65.7	64.5	72.9	65.8	64.1	75.9	65.6	64.9	69.7
Tinsukia	53.4	49.4	66.3	54.4	50.2	67.8	52.5	48.6	64.9

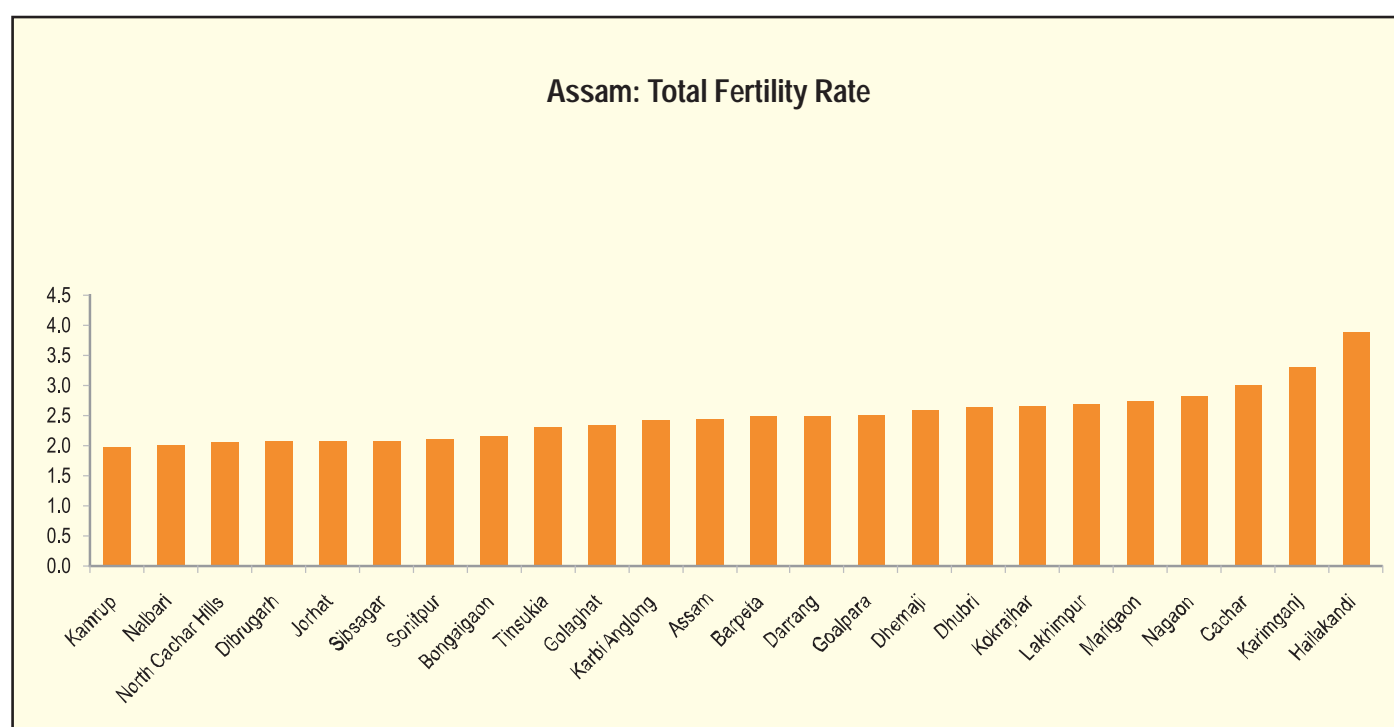
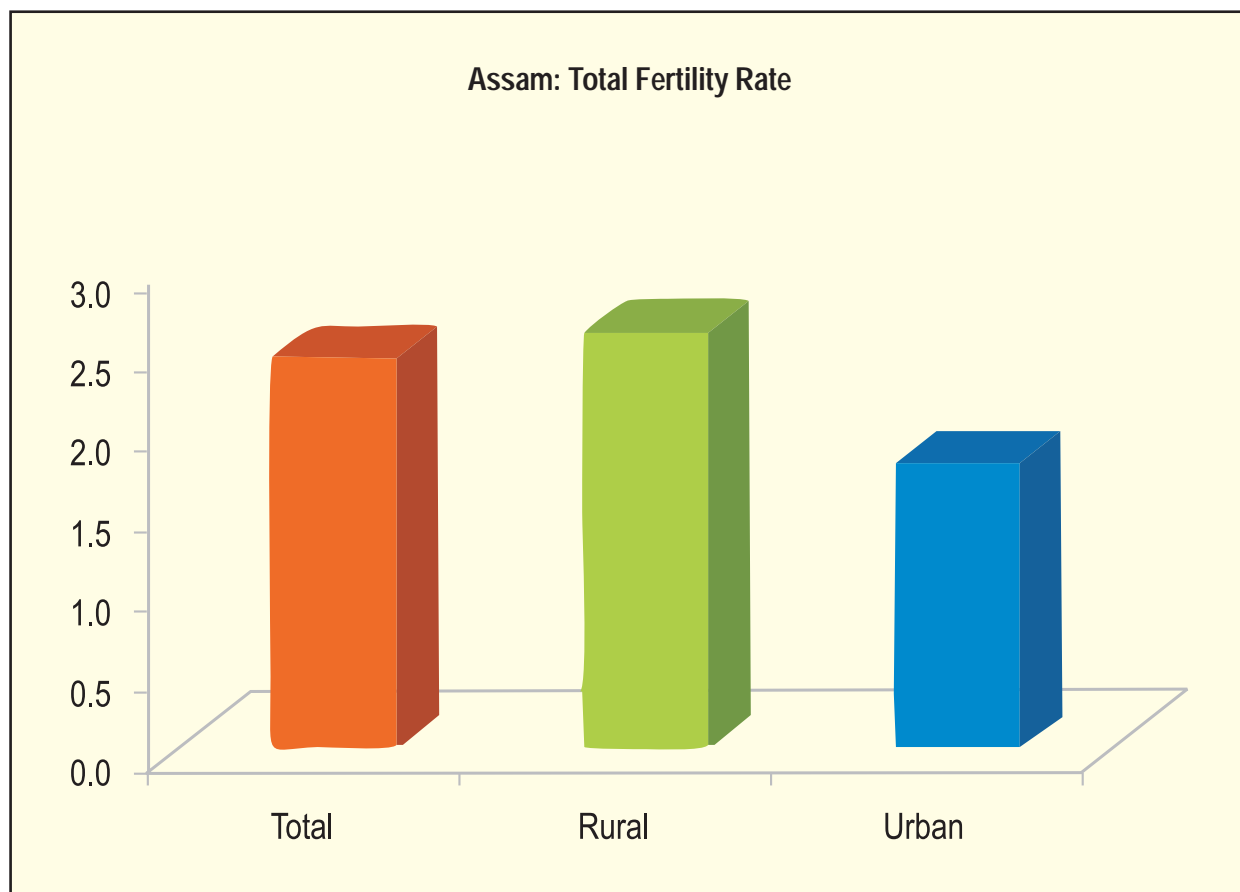
CHRONIC ILLNESS

State / District	Having diagnosed for any kind of Chronic Illness and getting Regular Treatment from Government Source (%)								
	Person			Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	39.0	40.1	34.8	38.6	39.8	34.1	39.4	40.4	35.4
Barpeta	35.6	35.7	34.7	36.9	37.1	35.6	34.3	34.4	33.9
Bongaigaon	33.1	36.4	17.5	33.0	36.5	16.2	33.3	36.3	18.9
Cachar	24.1	25.2	20.5	24.0	25.2	20.2	24.1	25.3	20.8
Darrang	39.1	36.3	-	40.7	35.7	-	37.4	36.8	-
Dhemaji	46.8	47.4	41.8	46.6	47.5	39.3	47.0	47.4	44.2
Dhubri	33.5	36.0	17.8	32.5	35.0	17.4	34.5	37.0	18.2
Dibrugarh	44.9	48.5	34.3	45.2	48.9	34.7	44.6	48.1	34.0
Goalpara	53.1	54.6	38.3	52.5	53.9	38.1	53.8	55.4	38.5
Golaghat	46.5	46.9	43.1	45.5	45.9	42.8	47.4	47.8	43.5
Hailakandi	28.1	26.5	-	27.6	25.5	-	28.6	27.5	-
Jorhat	40.8	48.4	20.8	40.3	48.0	20.9	41.3	48.8	20.7
Kamrup	44.3	53.4	38.2	41.7	52.4	34.4	46.8	54.3	41.8
Karbi Anglong	52.0	45.8	65.1	55.2	47.4	71.3	49.2	44.3	59.5
Karimganj	10.5	10.5	-	10.8	11.1	-	10.2	10.0	-
Kokrajhar	55.4	60.3	-	57.7	61.6	-	53.3	59.0	-
Lakhimpur	50.7	53.6	-	52.4	54.7	-	49.2	52.5	-
Marigaon	47.7	51.3	13.8	45.8	49.2	13.1	49.4	53.1	14.3
Nagaon	32.9	31.7	37.7	32.2	31.5	35.0	33.4	31.9	40.0
Nalbari	42.5	43.0	-	41.3	41.6	-	43.5	44.1	-
North Cachar Hills	67.0	62.4	70.2	65.3	60.8	68.2	68.7	63.9	72.4
Sibsagar	60.2	61.5	45.5	58.9	60.1	46.1	61.4	62.8	45.0
Sonitpur	45.9	48.8	29.0	46.4	49.6	28.8	45.4	48.0	29.2
Tinsukia	39.8	42.1	34.6	38.7	41.1	32.9	41.0	43.1	36.1

FERTILITY

State / District	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)			Natural Growth Rate			Total Fertility Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	21.3	22.3	16.6	14.2	14.9	11.2	2.4	2.6	1.8
Barpeta	20.6	21.3	14.6	13.8	14.4	8.4	2.5	-	-
Bongaigaon	19.4	20.6	11.5	13.3	14.4	6.4	2.2	-	-
Cachar	25.8	26.6	22.3	18.3	19.0	15.6	3.0	-	-
Darrang	20.5	20.9	10.9	12.3	12.6	3.8	2.5	-	-
Dhemaji	22.8	23.0	20.4	18.4	18.6	16.0	2.6	-	-
Dhubri	21.9	23.0	14.7	14.8	15.6	9.5	2.6	-	-
Dibrugarh	19.4	20.5	15.9	12.1	12.7	10.1	2.1	-	-
Goalpara	21.9	22.3	18.3	15.1	15.4	12.3	2.5	-	-
Golaghat	21.4	21.4	21.3	13.5	13.2	15.6	2.3	-	-
Hailakandi	31.2	33.3	19.0	24.0	26.0	12.1	3.9	-	-
Jorhat	19.3	20.0	17.5	11.4	11.9	9.9	2.1	-	-
Kamrup	18.0	21.0	15.2	12.3	13.4	11.3	2.0	-	-
Karbi Anglong	20.8	21.8	17.8	14.0	14.7	11.5	2.4	-	-
Karimganj	25.5	26.0	17.4	18.8	19.2	-	3.3	-	-
Kokrajhar	22.6	23.1	18.2	15.1	15.3	12.9	2.7	-	-
Lakhimpur	23.6	24.1	20.1	16.7	16.9	15.5	2.7	-	-
Marigaon	23.2	23.6	16.3	15.0	15.2	10.4	2.7	-	-
Nagaon	23.7	25.2	17.7	15.6	16.7	11.4	2.8	-	-
Nalbari	18.6	18.8	12.7	11.2	11.2	8.9	2.0	-	-
North Cachar Hills	18.3	19.1	17.6	12.8	12.2	13.3	2.1	-	-
Sibsagar	19.1	19.3	17.0	11.1	11.0	11.3	2.1	-	-
Sonitpur	19.0	19.3	17.5	12.5	12.6	11.5	2.1	-	-
Tinsukia	20.8	22.0	15.6	13.5	14.5	9.2	2.3	-	-





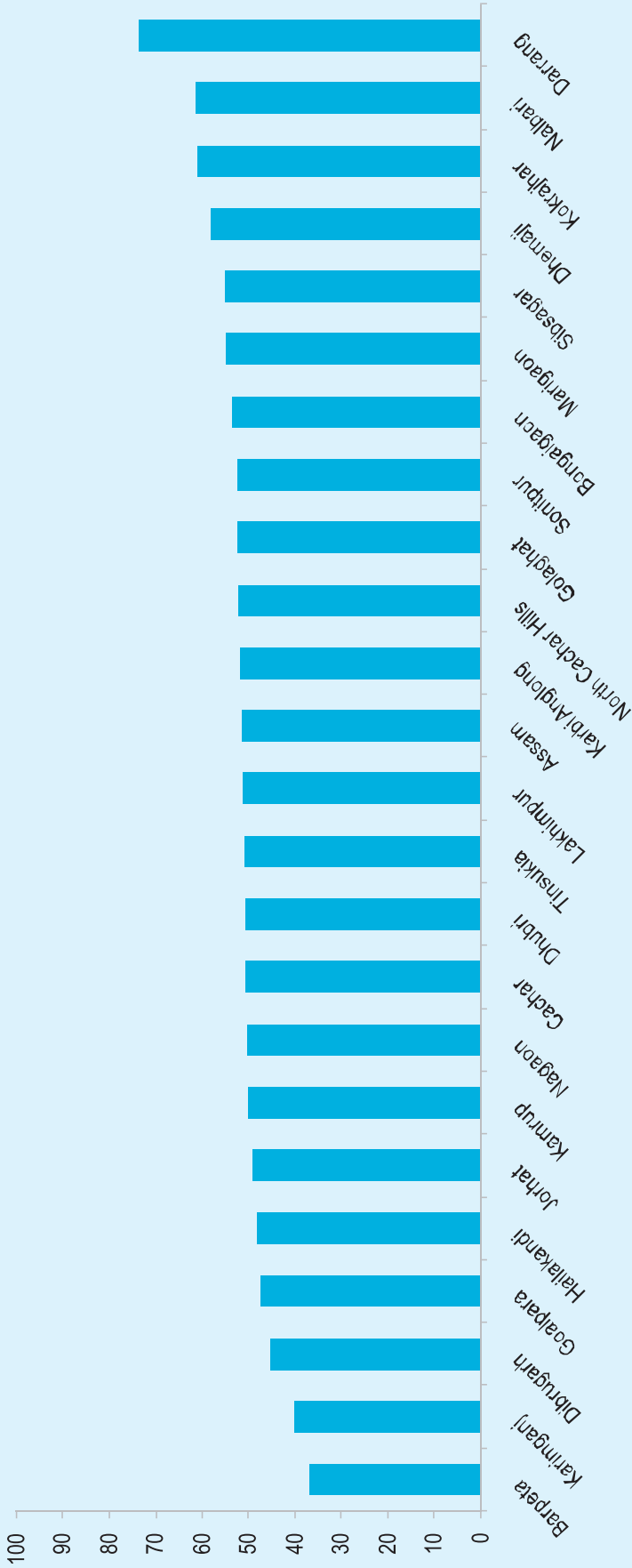
FERTILITY

State / District	Women aged 20-24 reporting birth of order 2 & above (%)			Women reporting birth of order 3 & above (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	40.5	41.3	34.6	32.5	34.5	19.4
Barpeta	39.0	39.1	37.3	34.5	36.1	14.1
Bongaigaon	39.6	40.9	23.2	28.7	30.5	9.4
Cachar	44.0	42.9	49.8	40.9	42.8	30.9
Darrang	42.4	42.2	-	37.5	37.8	-
Dhemaji	39.2	39.3	37.9	30.2	30.7	24.1
Dhubri	42.7	44.0	19.4	32.9	34.3	15.2
Dibrugarh	35.1	35.3	33.9	25.3	27.3	17.0
Goalpara	46.6	47.0	41.7	35.4	36.2	26.2
Golaghat	34.1	34.0	34.3	27.9	29.1	17.8
Hailakandi	50.4	50.4	-	44.9	48.8	-
Jorhat	34.3	35.6	29.4	23.8	25.3	18.0
Kamrup	35.5	36.5	33.9	22.4	27.0	16.3
Karbi Anglong	41.3	44.0	30.1	37.1	39.6	26.4
Karimganj	41.2	42.1	-	47.2	48.3	-
Kokrajhar	36.5	37.4	-	27.4	29.0	-
Lakhimpur	47.0	47.9	-	30.7	31.8	-
Marigaon	43.7	44.4	24.2	37.6	38.2	20.4
Nagaon	43.4	44.5	35.2	36.2	38.4	20.8
Nalbari	33.9	33.9	-	21.4	21.7	-
North Cachar Hills	39.6	44.3	35.1	34.4	39.3	29.6
Sibsagar	33.9	33.9	34.2	22.9	23.4	16.5
Sonitpur	43.2	45.0	27.3	34.3	36.0	20.5
Tinsukia	43.7	44.7	37.3	32.6	34.2	23.6

FERTILITY

State / District	Women with two children wanting no more children (%)			Women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of survey (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	78.6	75.7	89.0	51.4	51.7	49.3
Barpeta	73.9	72.0	86.7	36.8	35.7	55.6
Bongaigaon	76.4	72.8	92.7	53.6	53.8	47.4
Cachar	72.0	66.1	92.1	50.4	48.7	58.7
Darrang	79.7	78.5	-	73.5	73.2	-
Dhemaji	80.3	79.7	86.0	57.9	57.7	61.1
Dhubri	42.9	40.5	54.4	50.6	51.0	44.0
Dibrugarh	82.8	80.2	88.2	45.2	43.7	54.2
Goalpara	61.1	60.5	67.4	47.1	47.2	44.0
Golaghat	88.3	87.2	95.2	52.2	52.6	47.1
Hailakandi	71.8	67.6	-	48.2	48.9	-
Jorhat	91.8	90.5	95.6	49.0	49.6	46.8
Kamrup	90.6	86.7	93.6	49.9	49.9	50.0
Karbi Anglong	79.2	75.9	87.5	51.6	51.7	50.9
Karimganj	71.5	70.0	-	40.1	38.9	-
Kokrajhar	64.5	66.4	-	60.9	61.0	-
Lakhimpur	83.8	81.5	-	51.0	50.9	-
Marigaon	80.1	78.8	95.0	54.6	54.8	46.2
Nagaon	85.6	81.8	98.1	50.1	51.9	37.8
Nalbari	90.6	90.4	-	61.2	61.7	-
North Cachar Hills	77.8	76.6	78.6	52.0	53.3	50.9
Sibsagar	88.4	87.9	92.7	54.9	55.4	33.4
Sonitpur	74.2	73.1	80.4	52.3	51.0	71.0
Tinsukia	83.3	79.8	93.3	50.8	51.9	40.3

Assam: Women aged 15 - 19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of survey (%)



FERTILITY

State / District	Median age at first live birth of Women aged 15-49 years			Median age at first live birth of Women aged 25-49 years			Live Births taking place after an interval of 36 months (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	23.0	22.6	24.8	22.6	22.2	24.4	47.3	46.5	53.5
Barpeta	22.6	22.3	25.0	22.2	22.0	24.4	48.7	48.3	54.4
Bongaigaon	22.3	21.8	25.0	22.0	21.6	24.4	52.1	50.5	72.8
Cachar	23.1	22.8	24.9	22.5	22.1	24.3	39.3	38.9	42.1
Darrang	22.9	22.8	-	22.5	22.4	-	48.3	48.0	-
Dhemaji	22.9	22.8	24.1	22.5	22.4	23.5	45.5	45.3	47.9
Dhubri	21.0	20.7	24.4	20.6	20.2	23.5	52.4	51.9	60.7
Dibrugarh	23.5	23.1	24.6	23.0	22.7	24.2	49.6	48.0	56.8
Goalpara	21.1	21.0	22.5	20.8	20.8	21.8	55.1	54.5	63.1
Golaghat	23.5	23.2	25.8	23.1	22.7	25.8	57.5	56.9	62.2
Hailakandi	22.2	21.6	-	21.5	20.9	-	31.3	29.9	-
Jorhat	23.8	23.5	24.6	23.4	23.2	24.2	56.2	55.1	61.7
Kamrup	24.5	23.4	25.5	23.9	22.8	25.0	46.8	43.1	52.4
Karbi Anglong	22.9	22.6	24.0	22.2	21.9	23.3	49.6	49.5	50.3
Karimganj	22.8	22.7	-	22.3	22.1	-	37.2	36.4	-
Kokrajhar	22.1	22.1	-	21.6	21.6	-	51.6	50.8	-
Lakhimpur	23.2	23.0	-	22.9	22.7	-	39.8	39.7	-
Marigaon	22.6	22.6	23.3	22.3	22.3	22.6	46.0	45.4	63.8
Nagaon	22.4	22.0	23.9	22.1	21.8	23.5	50.8	50.4	54.6
Nalbari	23.8	23.7	-	23.3	23.3	-	62.4	62.3	-
North Cachar Hills	24.4	24.3	24.5	23.8	23.6	23.9	57.0	59.0	54.9
Sibsagar	23.9	23.8	25.5	23.6	23.4	25.4	49.8	49.2	57.7
Sonitpur	23.3	23.1	24.8	22.8	22.6	24.4	41.5	40.9	48.7
Tinsukia	23.1	22.9	24.4	22.8	22.5	23.9	41.9	40.4	50.9

Assam: Median age of Women at first live birth



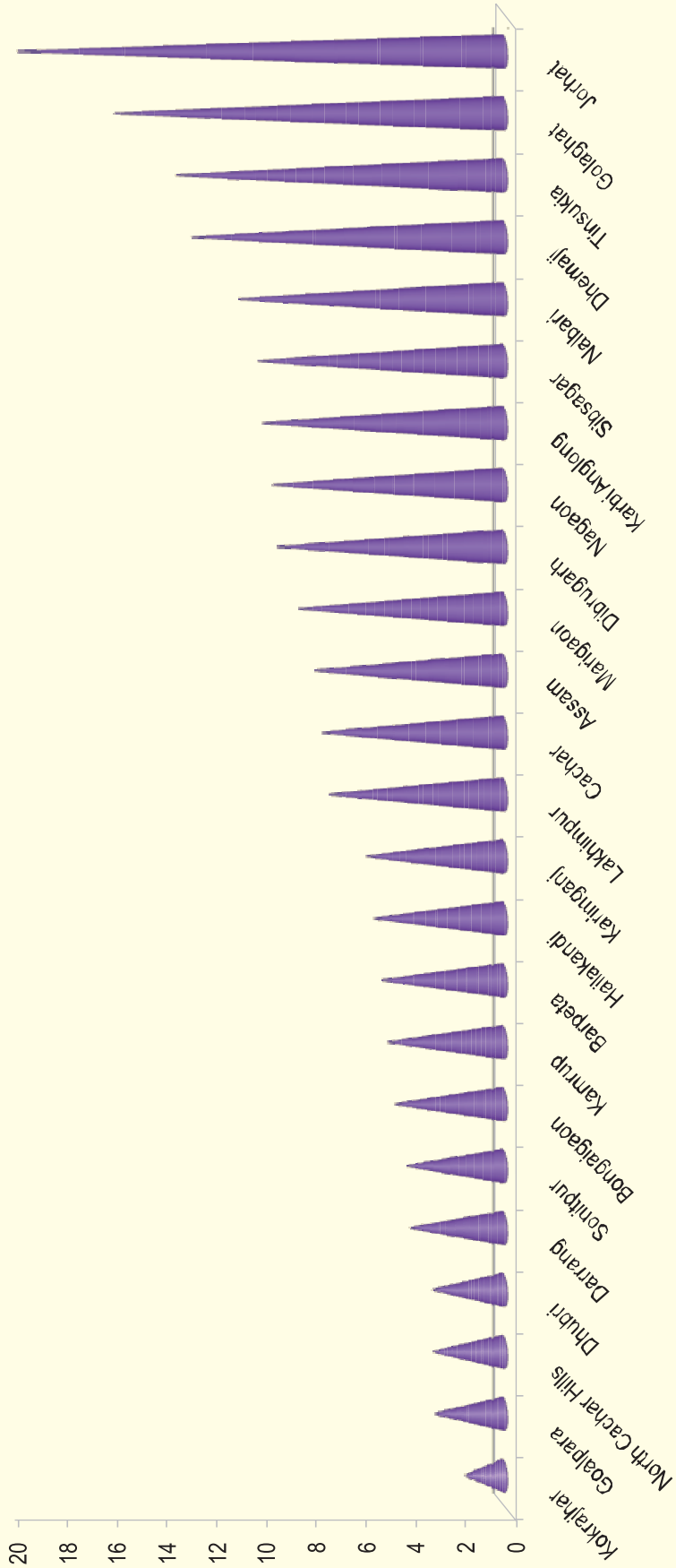
FERTILITY

State / District	Mean number of children ever born to Women aged 15-49 years			Mean number of children surviving to Women aged 15-49 years			Mean number of children ever born to Women aged 45-49 years		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	4.1	4.4	3.0
Barpeta	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	4.3	4.5	3.3
Bongaigaon	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.8	4.2	4.6	2.7
Cachar	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	4.3	4.4	3.8
Darrang	2.8	2.8	-	2.5	2.5	-	4.3	4.3	-
Dhemaji	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	4.6	4.6	3.9
Dhubri	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.9	4.9	5.4	3.0
Dibrugarh	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.7	4.0	2.9
Goalpara	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	4.9	5.0	3.9
Golaghat	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	4.1	4.2	3.2
Hailakandi	3.4	3.6	-	2.9	3.1	-	5.0	5.3	-
Jorhat	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	3.7	4.0	2.9
Kamrup	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	3.3	3.9	2.7
Karbi Anglong	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	4.8	5.0	3.9
Karimganj	3.1	3.1	-	2.7	2.8	-	4.8	5.0	-
Kokrajhar	2.7	2.7	-	2.5	2.6	-	4.0	4.0	-
Lakhimpur	2.6	2.6	-	2.4	2.4	-	3.7	3.9	-
Marigaon	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.0	4.4	4.5	3.0
Nagaon	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	4.6	4.9	3.3
Nalbari	2.4	2.4	-	2.3	2.3	-	3.7	3.8	-
North Cachar Hills	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.1	3.5
Sibsagar	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.5	2.7
Sonitpur	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	3.8	4.1	2.6
Tinsukia	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.9	4.2	3.0

ABORTION

State / District	Pregnancy to Women aged 15-49 years resulting in abortion (%)			Women who received any ANC before abortion (%)			Women who went for Ultrasound before abortion (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	7.6	7.4	9.1	40.9	39.7	47.6	13.0	11.5	20.7
Barpeta	4.9	4.9	4.9	43.1	41.5	62.5	23.9	22.9	37.5
Bongaigaon	4.3	4.1	7.3	25.1	24.0	31.8	7.3	5.4	18.2
Cachar	7.3	6.6	11.3	47.5	48.1	45.5	9.2	8.6	11.1
Darrang	3.7	3.7	-	61.5	60.8	-	18.7	16.8	-
Dhemaji	12.6	12.5	13.6	39.4	40.1	31.3	7.3	7.3	7.5
Dhubri	2.8	2.6	5.7	55.4	56.4	50.0	11.9	7.3	37.5
Dibrugarh	9.1	9.6	6.8	45.9	46.5	41.7	17.2	15.1	30.0
Goalpara	2.7	2.6	3.9	19.5	17.8	33.3	9.1	5.1	41.7
Golaghat	15.7	15.9	14.3	32.2	31.5	38.3	9.6	7.7	28.3
Hailakandi	5.2	4.4	-	46.1	37.1	-	28.7	26.1	-
Jorhat	19.6	19.0	22.3	33.0	29.5	44.0	12.7	10.6	19.4
Kamrup	4.6	4.7	4.6	38.7	38.2	39.4	13.5	11.2	16.5
Karbi Anglong	9.7	9.6	9.9	51.7	53.3	44.9	9.4	10.0	7.2
Karimganj	5.5	5.6	-	39.5	39.3	-	12.7	12.0	-
Kokrajhar	1.5	1.3	-	76.1	68.4	-	24.1	15.8	-
Lakhimpur	7.0	6.5	-	56.0	54.5	-	9.0	8.5	-
Marigaon	8.2	7.9	17.2	29.9	29.4	36.4	8.5	8.3	11.4
Nagaon	9.3	8.5	14.7	43.4	40.8	53.3	14.6	12.1	24.0
Nalbari	10.7	10.8	-	26.0	25.8	-	15.8	15.6	-
North Cachar Hills	2.8	3.6	2.1	67.9	56.3	87.0	12.1	6.3	21.7
Sibsagar	9.9	10.0	7.5	36.9	36.8	38.5	16.0	15.6	23.1
Sonitpur	3.8	3.8	4.6	38.2	36.2	51.9	15.1	14.6	18.5
Tinsukia	13.2	13.1	13.8	46.5	45.1	53.8	8.7	6.7	19.6

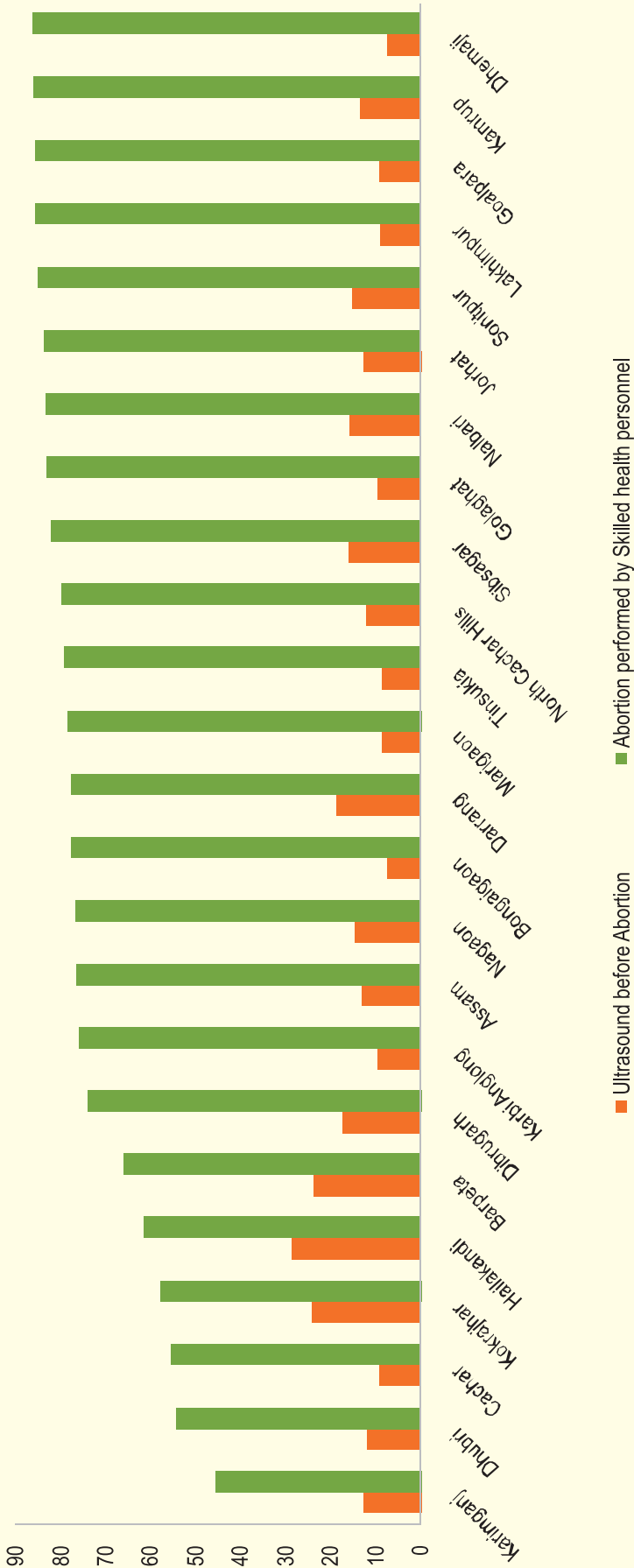
Assam: Pregnancy to Women aged 15 - 49 years resulting in abortion (%)



ABORTION

State / District	Average Month of pregnancy at the time of abortion			Abortion performed by skilled health personnel (%)			Abortion taking place in Institution (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	2.6	2.7	2.5	76.4	75.6	80.8	73.9	73.2	77.6
Barpeta	2.9	2.9	2.5	65.9	64.2	87.5	62.4	60.4	87.5
Bongaigaon	2.4	2.4	2.6	77.5	78.3	72.7	72.5	72.4	72.7
Cachar	3.1	3.3	2.7	55.5	54.1	59.6	53.0	52.4	54.5
Darrang	3.1	3.1	-	77.8	77.1	-	77.4	76.7	-
Dhemaji	2.3	2.3	2.2	86.3	86.9	79.1	85.6	86.1	79.1
Dhubri	3.2	3.2	3.5	54.3	52.8	62.5	54.3	52.8	62.5
Dibrugarh	2.5	2.5	2.4	74.1	71.1	93.3	73.4	70.4	91.7
Goalpara	2.6	2.6	2.9	85.6	85.9	83.3	79.8	79.4	83.3
Golaghat	2.7	2.7	2.7	83.0	82.6	86.6	77.9	76.9	86.6
Hailakandi	2.9	2.9	-	61.4	57.6	-	59.6	55.1	-
Jorhat	2.4	2.4	2.3	83.5	83.3	83.9	82.0	81.7	83.2
Kamrup	2.2	2.3	2.1	85.9	86.3	85.3	81.4	81.2	81.7
Karbi Anglong	2.6	2.5	2.7	75.8	75.6	76.8	74.7	74.9	73.9
Karimganj	3.1	3.1	-	45.7	45.6	-	38.8	38.6	-
Kokrajhar	3.3	3.0	-	58.0	52.6	-	58.0	52.6	-
Lakhimpur	2.4	2.4	-	85.6	85.7	-	85.3	85.4	-
Marigaon	2.6	2.6	2.2	78.5	77.5	90.9	73.9	72.6	88.6
Nagaon	2.7	2.7	2.7	76.8	75.6	81.3	73.4	73.7	72.0
Nalbari	2.4	2.4	-	83.3	83.2	-	83.3	83.2	-
North Cachar Hills	3.1	3.2	3.0	79.8	78.8	82.7	73.7	68.9	82.7
Sibsagar	2.6	2.6	2.2	82.0	82.2	76.9	81.3	81.5	76.9
Sonitpur	2.7	2.7	2.6	85.1	84.0	92.6	84.4	83.7	88.9
Tinsukia	2.6	2.6	2.4	79.2	78.1	85.4	76.2	75.0	82.9

Assam: Abortion where ultrasound was performed/ Abortion performed by skilled health personnel (%)



FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES (CMW AGED 15-49 YEARS)

State / District	Current Usage								
	Any Method (%)			Any Modern Method (%)			Female Sterilization (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	65.1	64.1	69.4	37.9	37.7	38.7	13.3	13.4	12.9
Barpeta	67.5	68.2	61.8	37.3	38.0	32.2	8.2	8.2	8.7
Bongaigaon	66.6	66.5	67.5	33.5	34.6	27.2	4.7	4.2	7.8
Cachar	53.1	51.2	61.5	30.3	28.7	36.9	12.2	11.3	15.9
Darrang	68.7	68.2	-	36.8	36.9	-	10.5	10.3	-
Dhemaji	71.5	71.7	69.8	35.4	35.9	30.6	15.7	16.1	12.2
Dhubri	45.1	44.9	46.5	31.7	31.8	31.0	5.2	4.7	8.4
Dibrugarh	69.2	69.1	69.5	48.1	46.9	51.9	31.6	33.9	24.7
Goalpara	65.4	64.9	71.3	42.8	42.9	42.2	6.6	6.5	7.7
Golaghat	65.3	64.1	73.1	36.8	36.3	39.9	8.4	8.1	10.8
Hailakandi	55.9	53.6	-	26.9	26.7	-	5.5	5.3	-
Jorhat	65.5	65.0	67.0	35.0	32.9	41.0	15.2	14.8	16.1
Kamrup	76.0	75.2	76.6	42.0	46.6	37.7	14.4	16.7	12.3
Karbi Anglong	70.4	69.8	72.1	44.1	42.8	48.1	13.9	15.2	9.5
Karimganj	45.9	45.6	-	19.6	18.5	-	5.0	4.3	-
Kokrajhar	63.4	62.5	-	42.2	42.0	-	5.1	5.0	-
Lakhimpur	71.1	70.7	-	39.4	40.4	-	22.5	22.9	-
Marigaon	68.0	67.7	74.1	40.2	40.3	39.0	11.8	11.9	9.4
Nagaon	64.8	64.4	66.3	35.1	34.4	37.8	9.7	10.2	7.5
Nalbari	71.3	71.3	-	46.0	45.9	-	13.4	13.3	-
North Cachar Hills	61.4	61.9	61.0	50.5	49.6	51.4	10.3	13.3	7.8
Sibsagar	67.9	67.0	77.4	31.8	31.0	40.0	14.9	15.3	10.3
Sonitpur	63.6	63.9	61.4	42.4	43.2	37.2	17.8	18.5	13.2
Tinsukia	70.4	70.4	70.1	45.5	47.5	38.1	31.8	34.8	20.6

FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES (CMW AGED 15-49 YEARS)

State / District	Current Usage								
	Male Sterilization (%)			Copper-T/IUD (%)			Pills (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	19.5	19.7	18.3
Barpeta	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	25.9	26.6	20.3
Bongaigaon	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	25.2	27.1	13.6
Cachar	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	11.6	11.4	12.9
Darrang	0.4	0.4	-	1.4	1.4	-	23.1	23.5	-
Dhemaji	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8	3.8	2.8	14.6	14.8	12.8
Dhubri	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.4	25.2	18.9
Dibrugarh	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.6	2.8	8.4	6.9	12.7
Goalpara	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.8	32.8	33.1	28.9
Golaghat	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.1	4.0	18.4	18.7	16.1
Hailakandi	0.3	0.3	-	1.3	1.4	-	11.6	12.0	-
Jorhat	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.8	12.5	12.0	14.1
Kamrup	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	22.2	24.8	19.9
Karbi Anglong	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.5	24.3	23.7	26.4
Karimganj	0.3	0.2	-	0.6	0.6	-	9.5	9.6	-
Kokrajhar	0.0	0.0	-	8.5	8.9	-	28.0	27.6	-
Lakhimpur	0.2	0.2	-	1.8	2.1	-	13.4	13.7	-
Marigaon	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	25.1	25.1	24.2
Nagaon	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	22.0	21.3	24.9
Nalbari	0.7	0.7	-	2.6	2.6	-	26.7	26.8	-
North Cachar Hills	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.9	3.5	26.8	25.9	27.5
Sibsagar	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.4	2.3	10.2	9.4	19.9
Sonitpur	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	22.0	22.4	19.8
Tinsukia	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	8.4	8.3	9.0

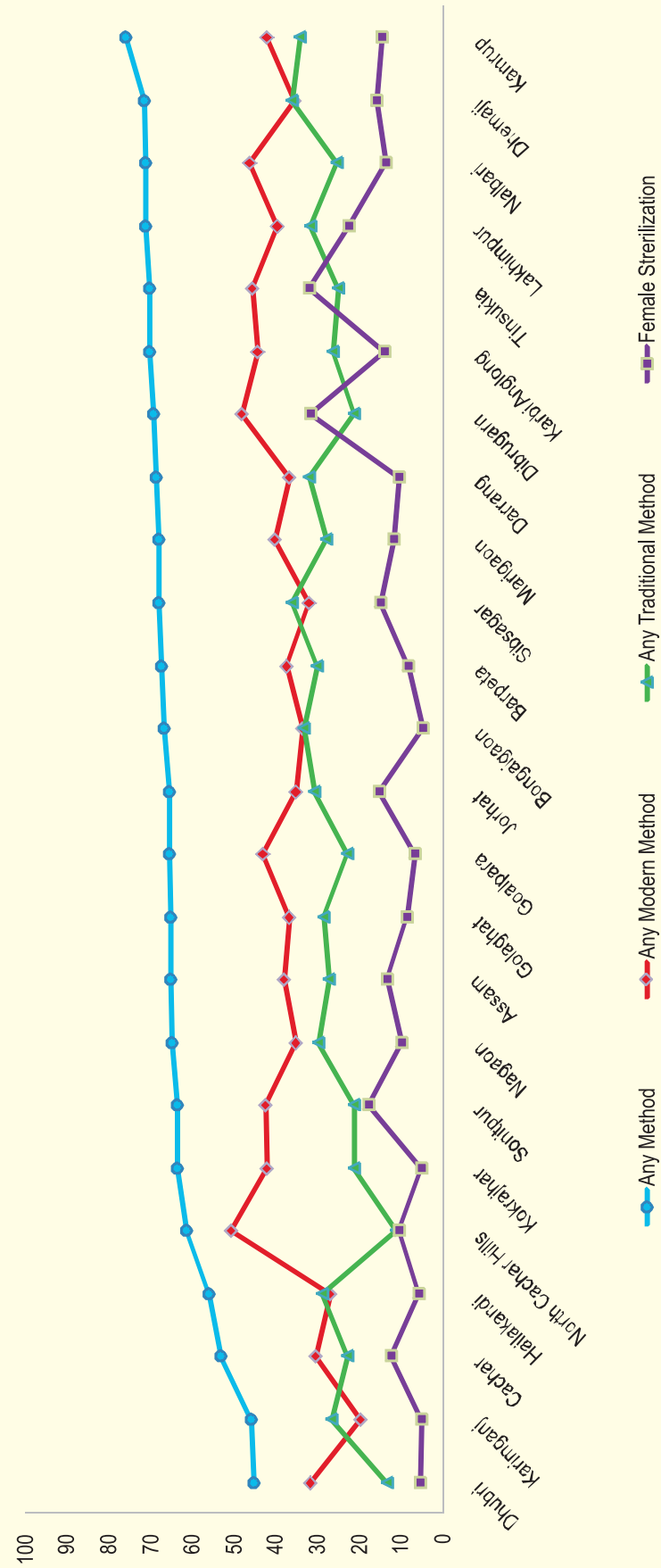
FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES (CMW AGED 15-49 YEARS)

State / District	Current Usage								
	Condom/Nirodh (%)			Emergency Contraceptive Pills (%)			Any Traditional Method (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	2.8	2.3	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	27.2	26.4	30.7
Barpeta	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.1	30.2	29.7
Bongaigaon	1.6	1.2	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	33.1	31.9	40.3
Cachar	5.2	4.8	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.8	22.4	24.6
Darrang	1.2	1.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	31.9	31.2	-
Dhemaji	0.9	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	35.8	39.3
Dhubri	1.3	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.4	13.0	15.5
Dibrugarh	5.1	3.4	10.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	21.1	22.3	17.7
Goalpara	1.4	1.2	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	22.6	22.0	29.0
Golaghat	6.2	5.9	8.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	28.5	27.8	33.3
Hailakandi	8.1	7.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	28.9	26.9	-
Jorhat	4.1	2.6	8.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	30.5	32.1	26.0
Kamrup	3.3	2.4	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.0	28.6	38.9
Karbi Anglong	3.5	1.8	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	26.3	27.0	24.0
Karimganj	3.8	3.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	26.4	27.1	-
Kokrajhar	0.5	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	21.2	20.5	-
Lakhimpur	1.2	1.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	31.7	30.4	-
Marigaon	1.9	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.8	27.3	35.1
Nagaon	1.9	1.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	29.7	30.0	28.5
Nalbari	2.5	2.3	-	0.0	0.0	-	25.3	25.4	-
North Cachar Hills	8.7	6.2	10.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	10.9	12.3	9.7
Sibsagar	4.6	4.4	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	36.1	36.0	37.4
Sonitpur	1.3	0.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.2	20.7	24.2
Tinsukia	2.6	1.9	5.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	24.8	22.9	32.0

FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES (CMW AGED 15-49 YEARS)

State / District	Current Usage								
	Periodic Abstinence (%)			Withdrawal (%)			LAM (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	12.1	11.3	15.5	10.9	10.6	12.5	3.8	4.1	2.6
Barpeta	12.3	12.9	7.7	12.1	11.5	17.1	5.5	5.5	4.7
Bongaigaon	13.7	12.7	19.8	15.3	14.7	18.8	3.8	4.1	1.7
Cachar	12.7	13.0	11.3	6.4	5.4	11.0	3.5	3.8	2.3
Darrang	15.2	14.4	-	14.3	14.4	-	2.1	2.1	-
Dhemaji	22.0	21.8	23.6	8.6	8.3	12.1	5.2	5.4	3.0
Dhubri	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.8	7.9	4.8	5.0	3.5
Dibrugarh	10.6	10.1	12.0	5.5	6.0	3.8	4.3	5.2	1.9
Goalpara	14.2	13.5	21.2	3.5	3.4	4.8	4.4	4.6	2.8
Golaghat	13.1	12.4	17.4	13.0	12.9	13.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
Hailakandi	10.3	9.3	-	15.7	14.5	-	2.9	3.1	-
Jorhat	11.3	11.4	11.0	15.5	16.7	12.1	3.4	3.6	2.8
Kamrup	15.6	10.1	20.6	15.3	14.8	15.9	3.0	3.6	2.4
Karbi Anglong	10.5	10.3	11.1	7.1	7.2	6.5	7.9	8.5	6.0
Karimganj	12.6	13.1	-	9.6	9.8	-	3.9	4.0	-
Kokrajhar	11.5	11.3	-	6.2	5.5	-	2.9	3.2	-
Lakhimpur	17.7	17.7	-	11.4	10.0	-	2.1	2.1	-
Marigaon	11.7	11.3	18.3	10.6	10.4	13.1	5.1	5.2	3.3
Nagaon	13.1	12.3	16.3	11.5	12.1	9.3	4.6	5.1	2.7
Nalbari	6.0	6.0	-	17.5	17.5	-	1.6	1.6	-
North Cachar Hills	6.0	6.8	5.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.6
Sibsagar	10.6	10.6	9.7	23.0	22.9	24.5	2.1	2.0	3.2
Sonitpur	9.8	9.5	11.9	7.4	7.0	10.0	3.7	3.9	2.3
Tinsukia	10.4	8.8	16.4	8.3	7.5	11.3	5.7	6.1	4.0

Assam: Current Usage of Family Planning Practices (CMW aged 15 - 49 years) (%)



UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

State / District	Unmet need for Spacing (%)			Unmet need for Limiting (%)			Total Unmet need (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	8.2	8.9	4.7	7.7	8.0	6.6	15.9	17.0	11.3
Barpeta	8.5	8.7	6.9	8.4	8.1	11.1	17.0	16.9	18.0
Bongaigaon	9.8	10.4	6.8	5.3	5.3	5.7	15.2	15.6	12.4
Cachar	11.2	12.4	6.2	9.8	9.6	11.0	21.1	21.9	17.3
Darrang	11.2	11.5	-	8.5	8.8	-	19.7	20.3	-
Dhemaji	7.9	8.0	7.0	9.7	9.7	10.0	17.6	17.7	17.0
Dhubri	17.4	18.1	12.7	9.7	10.0	7.4	27.1	28.1	20.2
Dibrugarh	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.8	9.9	9.7	10.5
Goalpara	9.1	9.5	5.2	8.8	9.0	6.6	18.0	18.5	11.8
Golaghat	5.4	5.7	3.8	16.2	16.7	12.7	21.7	22.4	16.5
Hailakandi	14.5	16.0	-	10.5	11.4	-	25.0	27.4	-
Jorhat	4.5	4.9	3.3	13.6	14.0	12.5	18.0	18.8	15.8
Kamrup	4.6	5.4	3.9	3.8	5.0	2.8	8.4	10.3	6.7
Karbi Anglong	5.0	5.4	3.6	8.5	9.5	5.4	13.5	15.0	9.0
Karimganj	17.0	17.5	-	16.6	16.2	-	33.6	33.7	-
Kokrajhar	8.4	8.7	-	6.9	7.1	-	15.3	15.8	-
Lakhimpur	7.9	8.3	-	7.2	7.0	-	15.0	15.3	-
Marigaon	8.9	9.1	4.9	7.6	7.8	4.7	16.5	16.9	9.6
Nagaon	7.7	8.7	3.8	12.2	11.3	15.8	20.0	20.1	19.6
Nalbari	6.6	6.7	-	8.2	8.1	-	14.8	14.8	-
North Cachar Hills	7.5	8.2	6.9	14.5	16.0	13.3	22.0	24.2	20.2
Sibsagar	5.3	5.5	3.0	10.4	10.8	6.4	15.7	16.3	9.4
Sonitpur	9.6	10.0	6.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	18.0	18.4	15.3
Tinsukia	5.7	6.4	3.1	6.3	5.9	8.1	12.1	12.3	11.2