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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Tripura



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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2015-16

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected

through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Tripura was conducted in all 4 districts of the state from 2 February to 2 August 2015 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and collected information from 4,510 households, 4,804 women age 15-49 (including 955 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 878 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 97 percent for households, 96 percent for women, and 89 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Tripura, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Three in 10 of Tripura's households (30%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Tripura are comprised of 4 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Tripura have household heads who are Hindu (84%). Seven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 5 percent of household have Christian household heads.

Thirty-one percent of households in Tripura have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 21 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 18 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC). Three out of 10 household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

One quarter of Tripura's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 998 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 987 females per 1,000 males. Eighty-nine percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 90 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 8 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children (92%) under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 87 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of households in Tripura live in a semi-*pucca* house and most households (93%) have electricity. Only 2 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, down from 3 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is rare among urban households.

Only 9 percent of households in Tripura have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-seven percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 9 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (16%) are more likely than rural households (6%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter). Less than one-third (32%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban and most rural households in Tripura have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 34 percent of households, down from 37 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 27 percent of rural households and 7 percent of urban households. Overall, 21 percent of all households in Tripura own agricultural land.

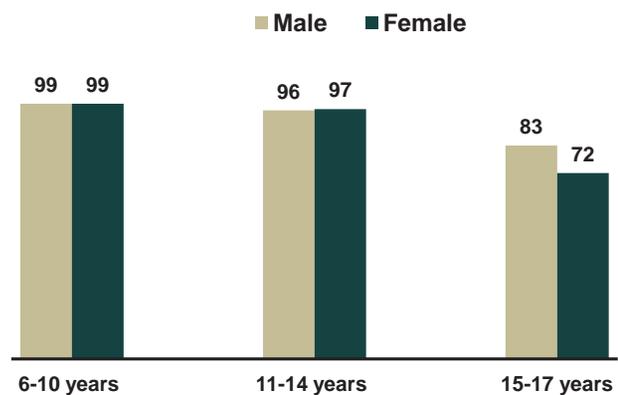
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety percent of children age 6-17 years in Tripura attend school (94% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 78 percent at age 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 72 percent of girls compared with 83 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 80 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 12 percent of women age 15-49 in Tripura have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 19 percent of men.

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 12 percent of women age 15-49 in Tripura have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 19 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Tripura. More than 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (40%) are much more likely than women (17%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 14 percent of men and 16 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.6 years among women age 20-49 years. One-third of women age 20-24 years (33%) got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 42 percent in NFHS-3. Less than one-fifth (16%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, up from 11 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

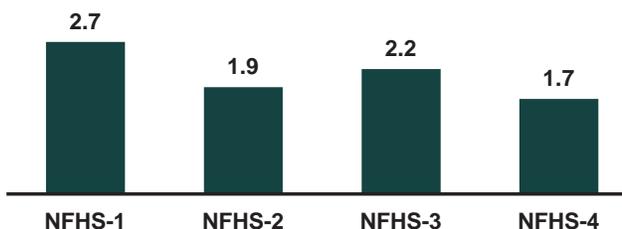
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Tripura is 1.7 children per woman, implying that the state has reached a level of fertility that is below replacement level. Fertility decreased by 0.5 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.5 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, is far lower than in rural areas (1.8 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 5 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 14 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.4 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.9, compared with 1.5).

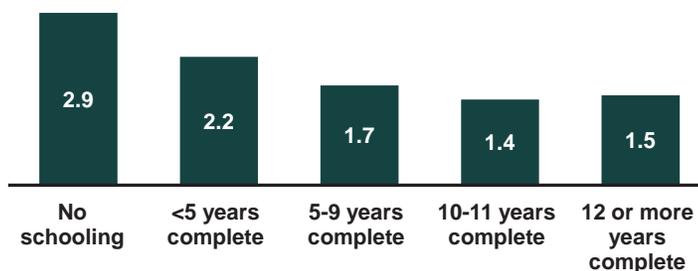
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-seven percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 13 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 8 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 5 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed in the public health sector (57%) and 17 percent were performed in the private health sector. Ten percent of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Tripura, 19 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, unchanged from its level in NFHS-3. Two percent of women age 15 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 31 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 36 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women in rural areas are more likely to have begun childbearing (21%) than those in urban areas (13%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Tripura is 49.0 months, 10 months longer than in NFHS-3. Six percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 14 percent occur within 24 months. One-third of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

One-third of births in Tripura occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy percent of currently married women and 67 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, about half of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Tripura there is a preference for sons. Eleven percent of women and 16 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

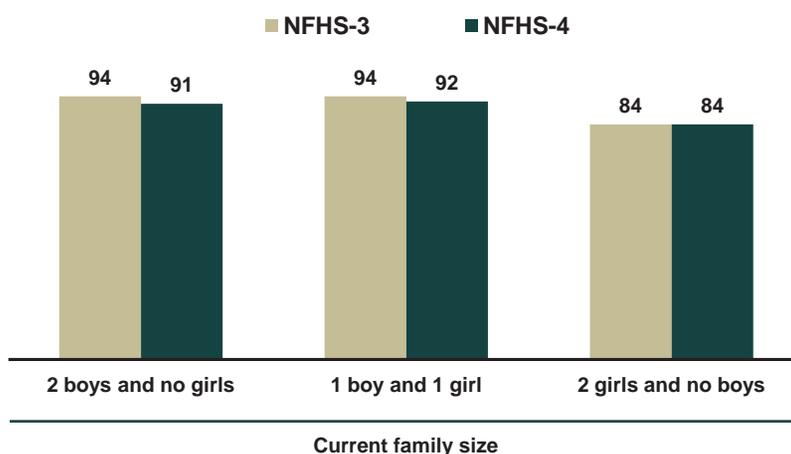
Women's desire for more children is somewhat affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 92 percent with one son and 91 percent with two sons want no more children, compared with only 84 percent with two daughters who want no more children. The proportion of currently married women with two children who want no

more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased by 2 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3 (from 92% to 90%).

In Tripura, unplanned pregnancies are not common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

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

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



FAMILY PLANNING

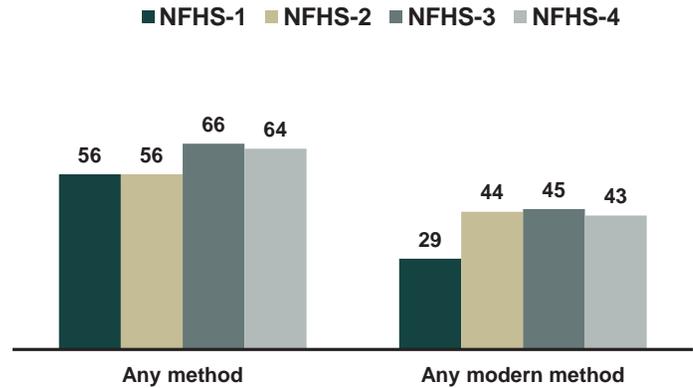
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Tripura. However, some methods are still less well known. Only two-thirds of currently married women know about injectables and 14 percent know about female condoms. Less than three-fourths (73%) of currently married women know about male sterilization and IUD/PPIUD (71%). Among all women, 47 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 64 percent, down from 66 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 43 percent, has decreased by 2 percentage points from its level in NFHS-3 (45%). The share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has decreased from 27 percent in NFHS-3 to 22 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 34 percent for women age 15-19 to 77 percent for women age 30-39, after which it decreases to 54 percent among women age 40-49.

In Tripura, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (63%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, one-fourth of currently married women with less than 5 years of schooling use female sterilization, compared with 9 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Almost one-fourth (24%) of women with 12 or more years of schooling use a traditional method compared with one-fifth of women with no schooling.

How many women use family planning? Percentage of currently married women



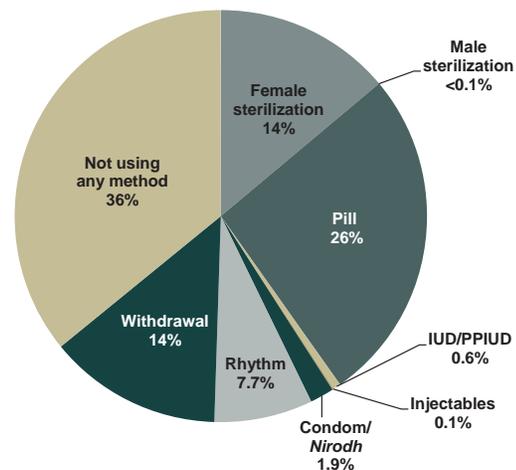
Women in Tripura are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 75 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 69 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common method used by currently married women in Tripura is the pill (26%), which accounts for 41 percent of all contraceptive use.

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital.

Almost 9 out of 10 pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private sector (89% and 86%, respectively). Nonetheless, 11 percent of pill users and 14 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women

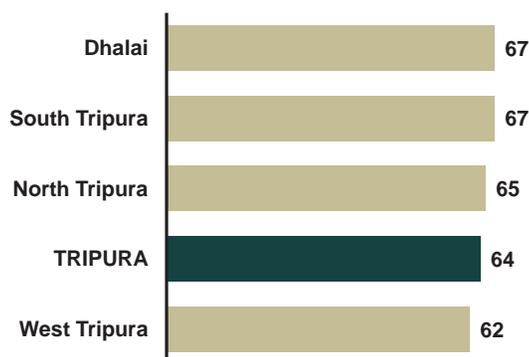


The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 22 percent. More than one-fifth (22%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

More than one-fifth (22%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 49 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 40 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (36%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Thirty-seven percent of men in Tripura agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 21 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority (74%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 11 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, almost unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 86 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 57 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has hardly changed in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

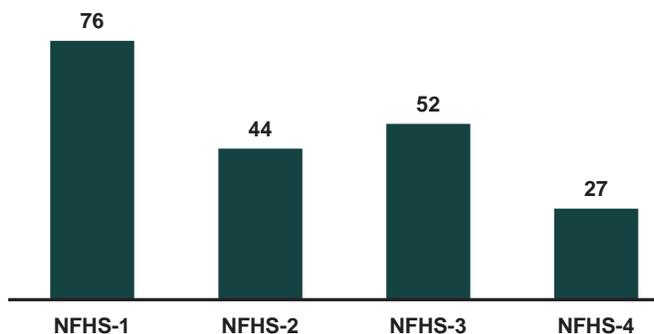
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Tripura in NFHS-4 is estimated at 27 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 52, the NFHS-2 estimate of 44, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 76.

As expected, boys have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life) and during the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months). Mortality between ages 1 and 5 years is higher for girls than boys.

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



MATERNAL HEALTH

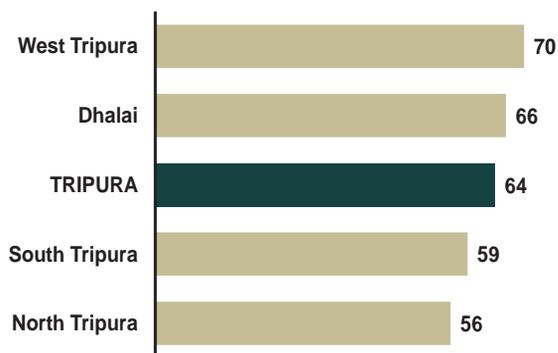
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than nine in 10 received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (92% from a doctor). Six percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than two-thirds (71%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 83 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Two-thirds (66%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-four percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



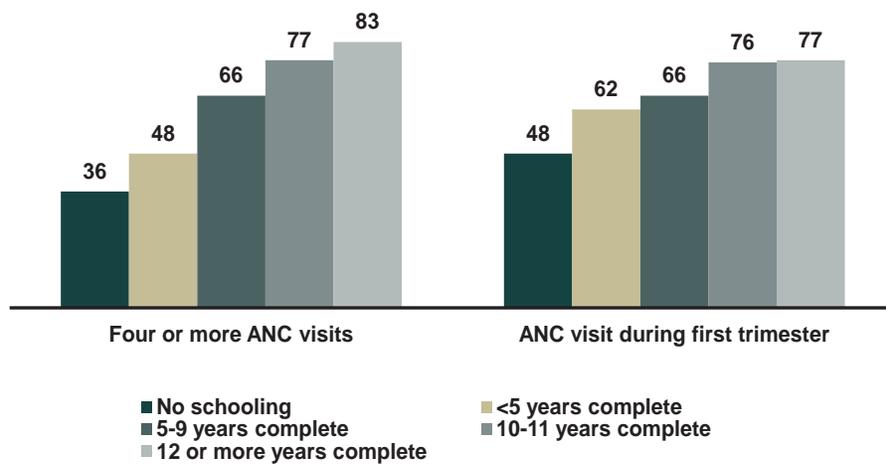
births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 86 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 13 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. More than 93 percent of last births

were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Ten percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Sixty-four percent of mothers in Tripura received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, most received advice on each of five different areas (77% received advice on breastfeeding, 72% on keeping the baby warm, 71% on cord care, 69% on the importance of institutional delivery, and 59% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Tripura, about 90 percent or more of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, their blood pressure measured, and a blood sample taken (97-98%), having their abdomen examined (92%), and having a urine sample taken (89%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 51 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-nine percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with 21 percent of women with no schooling.

Delivery care

Four-fifths of births (80%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 20 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased dramatically in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 47 percent in NFHS-3 to 80 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women in urban areas, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, women from a scheduled caste or an other backward class, and Hindu women.

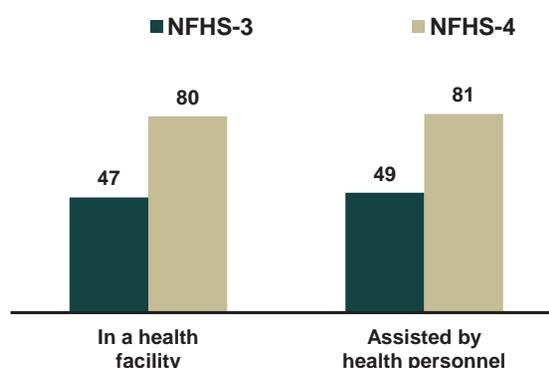
For 89 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 41 percent of deliveries. Ninety-one percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 15 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost half of caesarean sections (9% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty percent of children in Tripura who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 33 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY, as were women with less than 10 years of schooling. Scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Tripura, 69 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 63 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 74 percent of births in public health facilities and 80 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 5 percent of home births.

Only 9 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 4 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Three-fifths of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother; 66 percent said they were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 48-56 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure, convulsions, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Sixty-one to 77 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-seven percent were told about importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, 70% were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, and 61 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker.

CHILD HEALTH

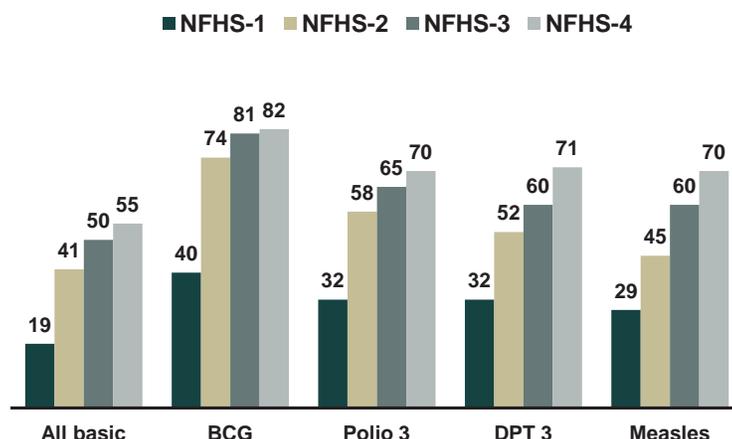
Vaccination of children

Only a little over half (55%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 13 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-two percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 7 in 10 have received other basic vaccinations (70% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 71% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 70% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 80% to 71%) and polio vaccine (from 86% to 70%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

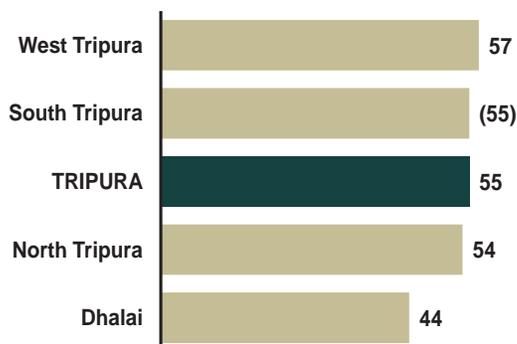
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a large increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 60% to 71%), and for measles (from 60% to 70%), and a smaller increase in three doses of polio vaccine (from 65% to 70%), while BCG vaccination coverage remained almost the same. Overall, there was a small increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 50% to 55%). In addition, almost two-thirds (65%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but only just over half (54%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (64% versus 51%) and is higher for male children than for female children (61% versus 49%).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Twelve percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 76 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or advice provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-six percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost all (98%) mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 46 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost half (49%) of the children were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Nineteen percent were given zinc supplements. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Tripura only 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only about one-third of children (32%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, three-fifths of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 20 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Slightly less than two-fifths (38%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

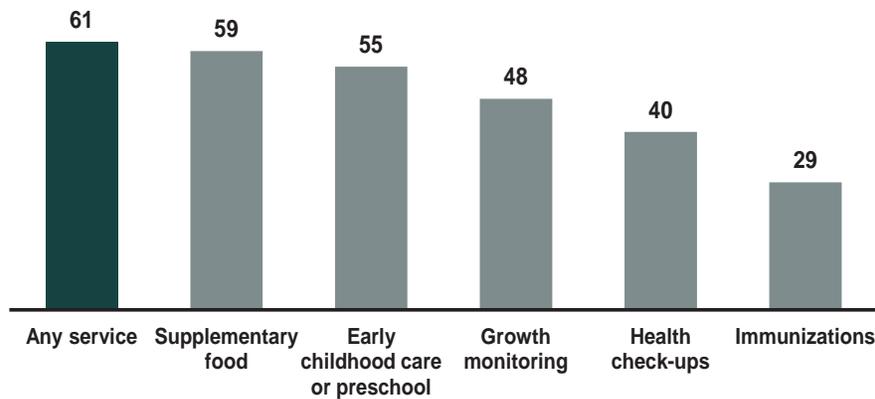
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Sixty-one percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (59%), early childhood care or preschool (55% of children age 3-5 years), growth monitoring (48%), and health check-ups (40%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunization (29%). Less than half (49%) of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, more than half (54%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and almost half (49%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Tripura, only 71 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 46 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. Only three percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 96 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 9 in 10 (92 percent) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is more than 36 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only one in seven children in Tripura receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Less than one-fourth (22%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (16%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 6 percent are fed according to all three recommended IYCF practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Tripura, 63 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 46 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only one-fourth of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey and only eight percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

One-fourth of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 6 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-four percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Three percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 15 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are underweight, and 29 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Tripura has improved since NFHS-3 by all three nutritional status measures. Stunting decreased from 36 percent to 24 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 40 percent to 24 percent; and wasting decreased from 25 percent to 17 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Tripura.

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child or by the child's living arrangements. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders and Muslim children.

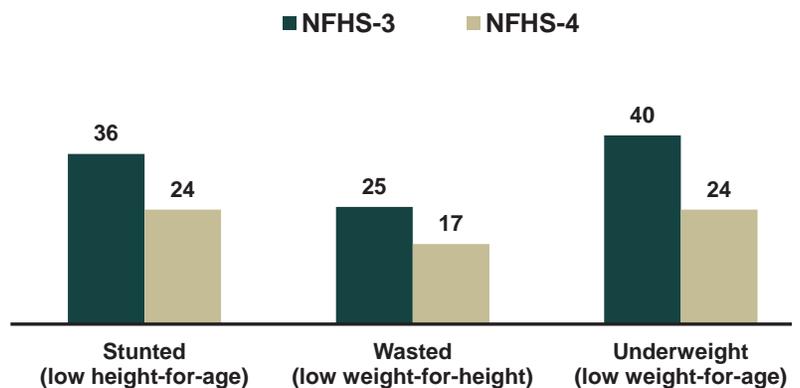
Adults' nutritional status

More than one-third of women (35%) and 32 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. The proportion of women and men who are overweight or obese is very similar to the proportion of women and men who are too thin, however, at the time of NFHS-3, many more adults were thin than overweight. Nineteen percent of women and 16 percent of men in Tripura are too thin, and 16 percent each of women and men are overweight or obese. About two-thirds of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among Muslim women, and among the scheduled caste and other backward class women. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated adults. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years

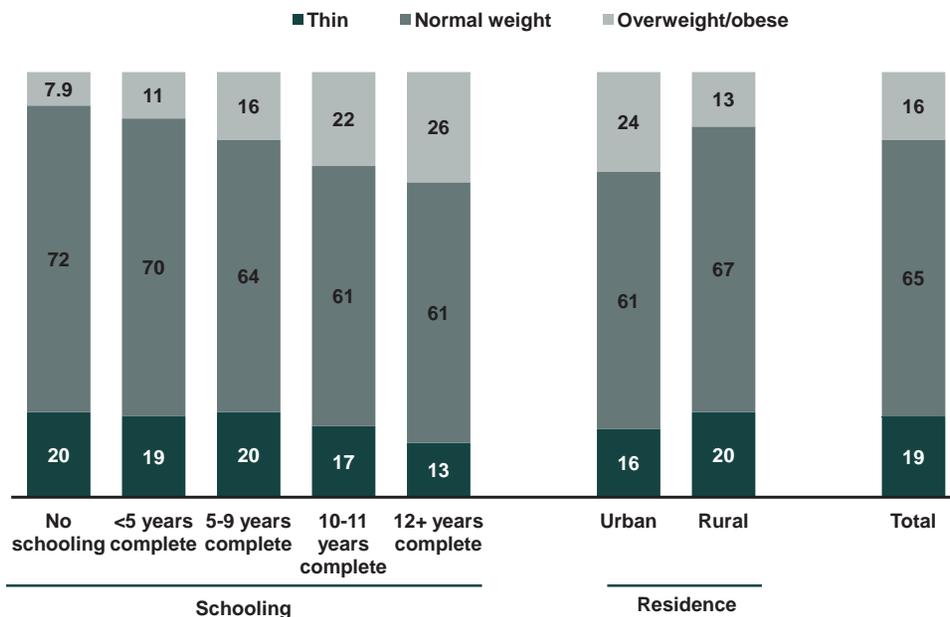


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. The use of iodized salt is nearly universal in Tripura. Ninety-nine percent of Tripura’s households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, a slight increase from 97 percent in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



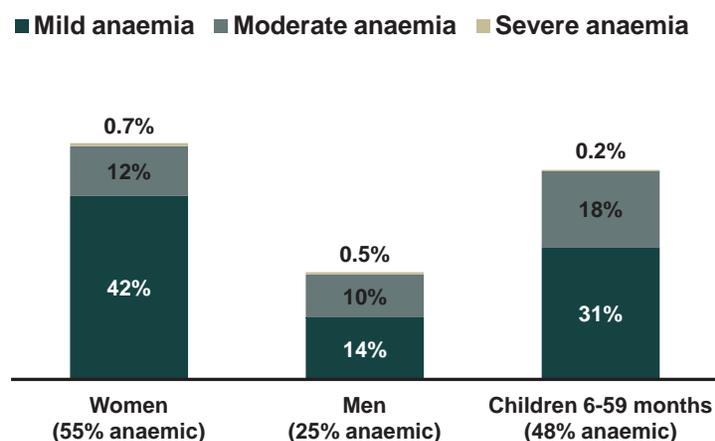
Anaemia

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

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, about half (48%) are anaemic. This includes 31 percent who are mildly anaemic, 18 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Anaemia decreases with increasing age of the child. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics like sex of the child, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost half (44%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Fifty-five percent of women in Tripura have anaemia, including 42 percent with mild anaemia, 12 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women except Muslim women. The prevalence of anaemia among women has decreased in the past decade, from 65 percent to 55 percent. One-fourth of men (25%) are anaemic. Men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Tripura, 238 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (335) than among women (140) and is higher in rural areas (248) than in urban areas (211).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (97% of women and 95% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 49 percent of women and 52 percent of men

know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Fifty-five percent of women and 39 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,427 women age 15-49 and 1,570 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 3,453 women and 418 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older age groups, Hindu women, and those in rural areas. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is less common than asthma (1,810 cases per 100,000 women and 130 cases per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (3,643 per 100,000) than men (2,873 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 100 women and no men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Sixteen percent of women age 15-49 in Tripura have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Just over half (51%) of women have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is similar to that in women. Sixteen percent of men in Tripura have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and less than 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Thirty-four percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Tripura have high blood glucose level and very high blood glucose levels each. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose level and very high blood glucose levels each. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Tripura, 5 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 1 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 7 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty-eight percent of men and 42 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are more likely to smoke *bidis* or cigarettes (30% each) than to use other types of tobacco, while women are most likely to use *gutka* or *paan masala* with tobacco (25%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *bidis* being especially

popular in rural areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 5 or fewer cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely (58%) to drink alcohol than to use tobacco, and only 5 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, more than half drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public sector is the main source of health care for 91 percent of households. Household members are more likely to go to government hospitals (38%) than primary health centres (26%) or community health centres/rural hospitals (23%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 58 percent of households in Tripura have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more common in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (32%). In Tripura, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) is by far the most dominant among various insurance programmes.

Similar proportions of women (58%) and men (59%) age 15-49 years in Tripura are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with no schooling or with fewer years of schooling than among those with 12 or more years schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-five percent of women in Tripura have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 95 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 81 percent in rural areas. There is little difference in the percentage of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS by age. Women having no schooling (59%), those with no regular media exposure (60%), women belonging to a scheduled tribe (77%), and Muslim women (78%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

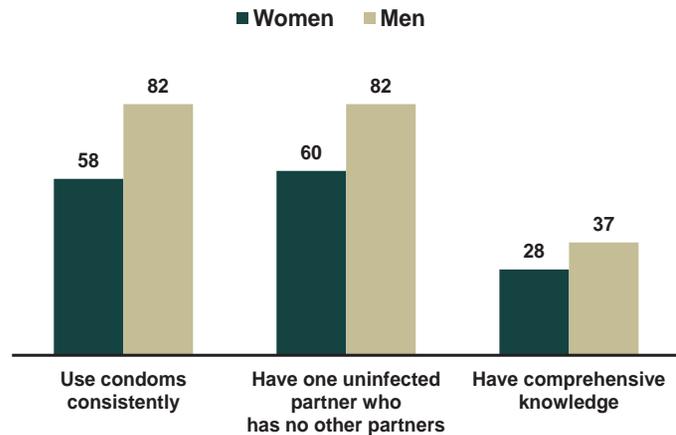
Men are only slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Eighty-nine percent men in Tripura have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent of men in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 58 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men, and six-tenths of women (60%) know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 82 percent of men.

Only 28 percent of women and 37 percent of men in Tripura have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS? Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV related stigma

Around 7 in 10 women (71%) and men (69%) in Tripura would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Sixty-five percent of women and 77 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Two-thirds of women (66%) and 80 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Eighty-two percent of women and 69 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 6 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (14%) are more likely than rural women (4%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 6 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Tripura, women (5%) are somewhat more likely than men (2%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women and men are almost equally likely to have received an injection in the past 12 months (25% each).

For only 19 percent of women and 56 percent of men who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, none of the women and only 2 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is marginally higher in urban areas (3%) than in rural areas (1%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.7% of men).

Hardly any men (0.1%) said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Tripura, 71 percent use cloth, 37 percent use sanitary napkins, and 7 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 44 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than five times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Only 39 percent of women in rural areas use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 57 percent of women in urban areas.

Employment and earnings

Only 32 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 81 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 81 percent earned cash, including 1 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 18 percent were not paid at all. Almost all of the men who were employed earned cash (99%) and only 1 percent were not paid at all. Ninety-three percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 80 percent of employed men.

Only 32 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. About one-fifth (22%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 88 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 23 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are about equally likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (85%), decisions about major household purchases (85%), and decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%). Overall, 78 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies by age, increasing from 70 percent among women age 20-24 to 82 percent among women age 40-49, and by schooling, increasing from 70 percent among women with no schooling to 85 percent among women with at least 12 years of schooling.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were equally as likely as women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in making decisions about their own health care (85%), but much more likely than women to participate in decisions about major household purchases (97%).

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-five percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control increases steadily with age and with number of children, is higher among Hindu than Muslim women, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (84%) than any other group of women.

Almost three-fifths (59%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost three-fifths (59%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 83 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Eighty percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and 14 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 42 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women in which more than half are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 30 and above, those in urban areas, employed women who earn cash, and those with 3-4 living children.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-six percent of women and 65 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 34 percent of women and 44 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for women.

Fifty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 34 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Forty-four percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, two in three (67%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-eight percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 34 percent of rural women. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are 10 times as likely to have a mobile phone as women with no schooling (94% versus 9%). Only 29 percent of Muslim women have a mobile phone they use, compared with 45 percent of Hindu women.

Forty-four percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Forty percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (28%), followed by if she argues with her husband (23%) and if she neglects the house or children (20%). Men are somewhat less likely to agree: 29 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (21%), and if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws or if she argues with him (19% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, about one in five (21% of women and 16% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Only 31 percent of women, compared with 81 percent of men, believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Three-fourths of men, 74 percent, agree that a husband does not have the right to any of four behaviours if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband (he has a right to

get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 26 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 27 percent of women in Tripura have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband, followed by a mother/step-mother and a father/step-father.

Twenty-seven percent of women in Tripura have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

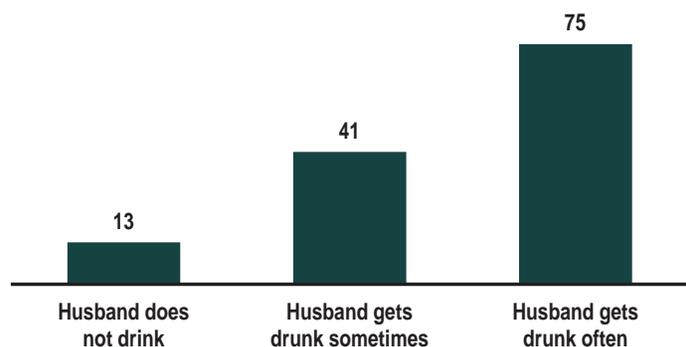
Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling and women belonging to scheduled castes, at 4-6 percent, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 6-11 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; 1 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose; and less than 1 percent have experienced being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Nine percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 5 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 28 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Fourteen percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



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

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, about 1 in 7 women who have at least 10 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, even 13 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol, have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

A little less than half of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common types of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches and eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns.

Help seeking

Only 10 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over four-fifths (77%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,364	3,366	4,730
Households occupied	1,344	3,313	4,657
Households interviewed	1,288	3,222	4,510
Household response rate ¹	95.8	97.3	96.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,433	3,548	4,981
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,375	3,429	4,804
Eligible women response rate ²	96.0	96.6	96.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	288	696	984
Number of eligible men interviewed	257	621	878
Eligible men response rate ²	89.2	89.2	89.2

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Dhalai	105	800	905	97.8	112	856	968	97.5	21	155	176	90.7
North Tripura	157	724	881	95.8	175	786	961	95.1	40	145	185	83.3
South Tripura	118	790	908	97.3	112	825	937	97.9	21	153	174	94.6
West Tripura	908	908	1,816	96.6	976	962	1,938	95.9	175	168	343	89.3
Tripura	1,288	3,222	4,510	96.8	1,375	3,429	4,804	96.4	257	621	878	89.2

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.4
5-9	7.1	6.3	6.7	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.5
10-14	8.3	6.9	7.6	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.7
15-19	8.3	7.5	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6
20-24	7.2	8.9	8.1	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.1	9.0	8.6
25-29	7.8	10.0	8.9	10.0	10.9	10.4	9.3	10.6	10.0
30-34	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.9	8.5	7.8	8.2
35-39	8.6	8.0	8.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6
40-44	7.9	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.6
45-49	7.4	7.7	7.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.4
50-54	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.3
55-59	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.1
60-64	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.2
65-69	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
70-74	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
75-79	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
80 +	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	89.7	89.2	89.4	89.6	88.5	89.1	89.7	88.7	89.2
Number	2,446	2,571	5,017	6,366	6,224	12,590	8,812	8,795	17,607
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,051	na	na	978	na	na	998
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,082	na	na	958	na	na	987
Schooling²									
No schooling	4.9	10.4	7.7	10.4	21.2	15.7	8.8	18.0	13.4
<5 years complete	15.6	16.3	16.0	24.3	23.2	23.7	21.8	21.2	21.5
5-9 years complete	39.2	41.5	40.4	46.1	44.4	45.3	44.2	43.5	43.9
10-11 years complete	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.4	6.7	8.5	10.9	8.3	9.6
12 or more years complete	27.9	19.7	23.7	8.7	4.4	6.6	14.1	8.9	11.5
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,254	2,372	4,626	5,762	5,658	11,420	8,016	8,030	16,046
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	7.6	7.9	6.1	4.6	5.3	7.0	5.4	6.2

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	83.6	87.6	86.4	89.3
Female	16.4	12.4	13.6	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.7	4.0	3.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	63.9	67.9	66.7	56.6
Non-nuclear	36.1	32.1	33.3	43.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	92.0	81.1	84.4	83.2
Muslim	4.4	8.5	7.3	8.5
Christian	2.5	5.5	4.6	4.5
Other	1.1	4.8	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	22.9	20.5	21.2	21.0
Scheduled tribe	12.9	38.1	30.5	30.6
Other backward class	21.3	16.3	17.8	17.6
Other	42.8	25.0	30.4	30.7
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.0	90.0	92.7	92.8
No	1.0	10.0	7.3	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.7	82.8	87.3	86.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	16.0	6.2	9.1	8.7
Public tap/standpipe	29.2	25.5	26.6	26.4
Tube well or borehole	51.1	47.0	48.3	47.7
Other improved ²	1.4	4.1	3.3	3.4
Unimproved source ³	1.9	16.9	12.4	13.5
Other source	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	86.3	56.4	65.4	64.5
Less than 30 minutes	12.2	36.1	28.9	29.3
Thirty minutes or longer	1.5	7.5	5.7	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
Strain through cloth	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	83.5	59.8	67.0	65.6
Electronic purifier	5.2	0.5	1.9	1.7
Other treatment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
No treatment	12.5	38.2	30.5	31.9
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	87.3	61.1	69.0	67.6
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	65.1	59.6	61.3	63.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.3	17.3	26.7	27.4
Pit latrine with slab	16.7	42.2	34.5	36.2
Other ⁶	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Shared facility ⁷	31.1	21.0	24.0	20.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	21.8	5.9	10.7	8.4
Pit latrine with slab	9.3	15.0	13.3	12.2
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	3.8	19.4	14.7	15.6
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3.2	15.8	12.0	12.7
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
No facility/open space/field	0.4	2.8	2.1	2.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.1	3.4	2.4	2.5
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	43.3	82.5	70.7	71.6
<i>Pucca</i>	56.4	13.8	26.6	25.7
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
LPG/natural gas	68.2	15.8	31.6	29.5
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	4.7	6.6	6.0	5.1
Coal/lignite	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Charcoal	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	25.8	75.0	60.2	63.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	68.6	16.0	31.9	29.7
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	26.8	77.3	62.1	65.1

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	48.2	42.8	44.4	44.9
In the house, no separate room	26.4	19.8	21.8	19.5
In a separate building	24.1	33.0	30.3	32.2
Outdoors	1.3	4.4	3.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,359	3,151	4,510	17,793
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
<i>Chullah</i>	86.5	91.2	90.6	90.2
Open fire	12.0	8.4	8.9	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	364	2,436	2,800	11,586
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	32.5	52.7	46.6	50.5
Weekly	13.3	12.4	12.7	12.2
Monthly	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.5
Less than monthly	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.0
Never	46.9	29.6	34.8	31.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,359	3,151	4,510	17,793

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Tripura, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	91.1	70.9	77.0	76.5
Pressure cooker	61.2	19.7	32.2	31.6
Chair	95.7	90.0	91.7	92.3
Cot or bed	96.5	88.4	90.9	91.0
Table	91.5	79.1	82.8	83.6
Electric fan	97.2	82.5	86.9	87.2
Radio or transistor	4.4	2.7	3.2	3.2
Television (black and white)	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.1
Television (colour)	83.4	58.0	65.6	67.9
Any television	84.7	60.0	67.4	69.7
Sewing machine	12.3	4.3	6.7	7.1
Mobile telephone	95.5	85.8	88.7	90.6
Landline telephone	6.4	0.8	2.5	2.7
Internet	13.4	2.8	6.0	5.5
Computer	14.8	1.8	5.7	5.6
Refrigerator	41.1	11.9	20.7	21.2
Air conditioner/cooler	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.1
Washing machine	5.1	0.2	1.7	1.7
Watch or clock	90.2	81.4	84.1	85.4
Water pump	19.7	6.4	10.4	10.8
Thresher	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
None of the above	0.2	1.5	1.1	1.0
Means of transport				
Bicycle	48.6	54.3	52.6	56.7
Motorcycle or scooter	31.3	12.2	18.0	19.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Car	7.7	2.0	3.7	4.5
None of the above	30.5	39.3	36.6	32.5
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	92.6	72.7	78.7	77.0
Agricultural land	7.4	27.3	21.3	23.0
Irrigated land only	4.8	17.8	13.9	14.7
Non-irrigated land only	1.4	3.7	3.0	3.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.8	5.5	4.1	4.7
Irrigation not determined	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.1	76.2	74.6	75.1
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	19.6	61.8	49.1	53.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	97.6	95.2	95.9	96.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	31.7	69.5	58.1	60.3
Percentage having a BPL card	18.0	40.7	33.9	34.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Number	1,359	3,151	4,510	17,793

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	99.4	98.5	98.7	100.0	99.1	99.3	99.7	98.8	99.0
6-13 (Elementary)	99.3	96.5	97.2	99.2	97.8	98.2	99.2	97.2	97.7
11-13 (Upper primary)	99.1	93.1	94.8	98.0	95.6	96.2	98.6	94.3	95.5
14-15 (Secondary)	97.6	88.3	90.6	94.0	84.4	86.8	95.8	86.4	88.7
16-17 (Higher secondary)	80.0	66.1	69.7	69.5	42.7	49.8	74.8	54.7	59.9
11-14 years	98.9	95.6	96.4	98.5	96.4	96.9	98.7	96.0	96.6
15-17 years	90.2	80.2	82.8	83.5	68.1	72.1	86.9	74.4	77.6
6-14 years	99.1	95.9	96.7	98.7	96.8	97.3	98.9	96.3	96.9
6-17 years	95.6	90.1	91.4	92.5	86.4	87.8	94.1	88.3	89.7
Religion									
Hindu	96.3	89.8	91.6	92.2	87.8	88.9	94.3	88.8	90.3
Muslim	(87.1)	91.0	90.4	(93.0)	79.3	81.6	90.3	84.9	85.8
Christian	*	95.2	94.4	*	93.4	94.3	*	94.3	94.4
Other	*	86.9	87.7	*	77.9	78.9	*	82.2	83.1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	95.8	92.7	93.6	90.2	86.4	87.6	92.9	89.6	90.6
Scheduled tribe	96.5	87.3	88.3	(97.4)	85.6	86.3	96.8	86.5	87.3
Other backward class	94.8	92.1	93.0	90.7	89.1	89.6	92.8	90.6	91.3
Other	95.5	92.2	93.4	94.0	85.7	88.7	94.8	89.1	91.1

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	93.3	5.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	1.1	1,304
5-9 years	92.1	5.1	1.3	1.4	100.0	2.8	1,503
10-14 years	89.1	6.7	1.5	2.6	100.0	5.7	1,534
15-17 years	80.4	8.3	2.1	9.1	100.0	7.7	926
Residence							
Urban	88.2	8.0	0.5	3.3	100.0	4.0	1,279
Rural	89.9	5.8	1.6	2.8	100.0	4.1	3,987
Sex							
Male	90.3	6.5	1.4	1.8	100.0	4.2	2,698
Female	88.6	6.1	1.2	4.0	100.0	3.9	2,568
Total age <15 years	91.4	5.9	1.2	1.5	100.0	3.3	4,341
Total age <18 years	89.5	6.3	1.3	2.9	100.0	4.1	5,266

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

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	79.0	8.3	87.3	479
2-4 years	91.6	2.5	94.1	825
Sex				
Male	86.0	5.2	91.2	664
Female	88.0	4.0	92.0	640
Residence				
Urban	93.8	3.0	96.8	321
Rural	84.7	5.1	89.9	983
Total	87.0	4.6	91.6	1,304

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Dhalai	83.0	6.9	89.8	131
North Tripura	77.9	7.8	85.7	317
South Tripura	88.3	2.6	90.9	268
West Tripura	92.2	3.3	95.5	588
Tripura	87.0	4.6	91.6	1,304

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.1	14.4	727	746	118	116
20-24	15.7	14.1	756	747	116	119
25-29	18.7	16.6	896	886	136	136
30-34	13.9	17.2	667	673	140	140
35-39	13.4	13.2	646	654	108	108
40-44	11.5	11.5	551	556	94	98
45-49	11.7	13.1	561	542	107	104
Residence						
Urban	30.1	30.6	1,444	1,375	251	240
Rural	69.9	69.4	3,360	3,429	568	581
Schooling						
No schooling	12.3	4.8	592	644	39	46
<5 years complete	12.1	10.7	580	584	88	97
5-9 years complete	52.2	49.0	2,509	2,517	401	405
10-11 years complete	11.9	16.1	571	559	132	130
12 or more years complete	11.5	19.4	552	500	159	143
Literacy						
Literate ¹	80.4	89.5	3,861	3,808	733	720
Not literate	19.4	10.5	933	986	86	101
Not measured	0.2	0.0	10	10	0	0
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	16.5	40.2	794	711	329	308
Watches television at least once a week	82.7	83.5	3,974	3,893	684	671
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.2	4.7	250	244	39	34
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.9	6.0	139	125	49	44
Not regularly exposed to any media	16.0	13.9	770	851	114	130
Marital status						
Never married	19.0	36.9	912	909	302	297
Currently married	75.9	62.5	3,645	3,646	512	518
Widowed	3.5	0.4	169	170	3	3
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.6	0.2	78	79	2	3
Religion						
Hindu	82.4	84.9	3,958	3,917	695	680
Muslim	8.5	7.4	408	408	61	60
Christian	5.1	3.8	245	248	31	32
Other	4.0	3.9	194	231	32	49

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.4	23.4	979	1,017	192	199
Scheduled tribe	31.2	30.4	1,499	1,518	249	257
Other backward class	17.8	19.9	854	880	163	161
Other	30.5	26.3	1,465	1,384	215	204
Don't know	0.1	0.0	7	5	0	0
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,804	4,804	819	821
Age 50-54	na	6.7	na	na	59	57
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	878	878
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	32.3	81.1	304	307	664	671
In agricultural occupation	2.2	16.1	20	24	132	136
In non-agricultural occupation	27.1	55.8	255	256	457	464
Don't know	3.0	9.2	29	27	75	71
Not employed	67.7	18.9	638	648	155	150
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	942	955	819	821
Age 50-54	na	6.7	na	na	59	57
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	878	878

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 by residence, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Tripura

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.059	0.091	0.082	0.081	0.114	0.109	0.075	0.085
20-24	0.086	0.132	0.118	(0.104)	0.157	0.147	0.126	0.166
25-29	0.082	0.083	0.083	(0.078)	0.109	0.103	0.102	0.125
30-34	0.035	0.037	0.036	(0.064)	0.077	0.075	0.049	0.081
35-39	0.017	0.014	0.015	(0.006)	0.008	0.007	0.019	0.052
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.026
45-49	0.000	0.003	0.002	*	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	(0.000)
TFR (15-49)	1.40	1.80	1.69	1.66	2.34	2.22	1.87	2.67
CBR	12.7	16.4	15.3	17.8	22.8	21.9	17.8	23.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.40	2.6	2.0	1.34
Rural	1.80	3.6	2.7	1.62
Schooling				
No schooling	2.90	2.0	3.0	2.49
<5 years complete	2.16	1.6	2.8	1.98
5-9 years complete	1.68	4.2	2.3	1.55
10-11 years complete	1.44	3.3	1.8	1.43
12 or more years complete	1.51	2.7	1.4	1.51
Religion				
Hindu	1.66	3.2	2.3	1.56
Muslim	1.92	3.8	3.3	1.53
Christian	1.30	3.1	2.6	1.20
Other	2.10	5.5	(3.1)	1.74
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.48	4.1	2.5	1.43
Scheduled tribe	1.87	3.3	2.8	1.67
Other backward class	1.73	3.4	2.3	1.65
Other	1.63	2.8	2.2	1.45
Total	1.69	3.3	2.4	1.55

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	2.0	2.0	139
16	5.8	1.3	7.0	152
17	11.4	6.6	18.0	146
18	22.3	8.7	31.0	151
19	27.5	8.4	36.0	139
Residence				
Urban	8.8	4.5	13.3	189
Rural	15.0	5.7	20.7	538
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	14.6	6.5	21.1	535
10-11 years complete	4.4	2.1	6.5	136
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
Religion				
Hindu	13.6	4.8	18.4	563
Muslim	10.8	3.7	14.6	85
Christian	(7.1)	(8.6)	(15.6)	36
Other	(21.6)	(13.3)	(34.9)	42
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	13.3	7.5	20.8	143
Scheduled tribe	15.0	5.5	20.5	253
Other backward class	12.1	7.5	19.7	133
Other	12.4	2.2	14.6	196
Total	13.4	5.4	18.8	727

Note: Total includes women who have no schooling or women with less than 5 years of schooling, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	85.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
20-29	59.9	31.0	6.3	2.7	100.0	533
30-39	27.8	46.3	11.4	14.4	100.0	130
Residence						
Urban	66.4	28.7	2.6	2.3	100.0	182
Rural	54.8	32.4	7.5	5.3	100.0	585
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	29.5	29.6	19.6	21.3	100.0	83
<5 years complete	39.5	40.3	12.9	7.3	100.0	82
5-9 years complete	60.5	32.0	4.9	2.6	100.0	424
10-11 years complete	72.2	26.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	92
12 or more years complete	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Religion						
Hindu	60.4	30.8	5.2	3.7	100.0	613
Muslim	45.7	34.5	9.1	10.7	100.0	84
Christian	(50.6)	(38.4)	(9.7)	(1.3)	100.0	31
Other	(43.6)	(32.1)	(16.4)	(7.8)	100.0	39
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	57.3	38.2	3.8	0.7	100.0	140
Scheduled tribe	51.8	31.4	9.7	7.2	100.0	273
Other backward class	66.8	27.5	3.9	1.8	100.0	136
Other	59.2	30.0	5.3	5.6	100.0	218
Total	57.6	31.5	6.3	4.6	100.0	767
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	46.5	29.9	10.2	13.4	100.0	400

Note: Total includes women age 40-49, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	6.6	9.9	23.3	19.5	14.5	26.1	100.0	333	41.8
30-39	4.0	4.4	11.2	10.2	16.4	53.8	100.0	202	64.9
40-49	(2.3)	(4.9)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(70.1)	100.0	19	≥70.0
Residence									
Urban	8.2	4.4	12.1	10.0	10.7	54.6	100.0	112	65.5
Rural	5.5	8.8	20.5	17.1	15.8	32.3	100.0	456	46.2
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.0	10.3	29.6	12.9	14.6	23.5	100.0	104	36.6
<5 years complete	8.7	10.0	17.5	18.2	11.2	34.4	100.0	96	44.4
5-9 years complete	5.2	7.6	18.2	16.6	17.7	34.6	100.0	289	49.7
10-11 years complete	(3.3)	(3.5)	(12.6)	(14.8)	(5.9)	(59.8)	100.0	41	≥70.0
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	(3.4)	(5.1)	(11.1)	(12.0)	(68.4)	100.0	40	(68.6)
Religion									
Hindu	6.2	7.4	17.4	15.1	15.3	38.6	100.0	423	51.3
Muslim	7.1	11.9	21.7	18.0	9.9	31.5	100.0	85	43.4
Christian	(1.9)	(1.8)	(10.5)	(23.7)	(15.5)	(46.6)	100.0	25	(58.4)
Other	(3.7)	(9.3)	(34.9)	(12.2)	(19.0)	(20.9)	100.0	37	(38.8)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	6.0	5.2	15.9	16.6	16.8	39.5	100.0	104	52.9
Scheduled tribe	6.1	8.6	23.3	14.8	17.3	29.9	100.0	222	45.1
Other backward class	4.6	6.4	8.5	16.6	10.8	53.0	100.0	76	65.1
Other	6.5	9.5	19.5	15.9	11.9	36.8	100.0	166	47.1
Birth order									
2-3	4.7	6.7	17.8	16.4	14.6	39.8	100.0	502	52.2
4-6	12.7	16.8	30.4	12.1	14.3	13.7	100.0	59	34.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	4.9	9.1	18.0	16.9	13.2	38.0	100.0	254	48.4
Female	6.9	7.0	19.6	14.8	16.1	35.7	100.0	315	50.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.2	7.5	18.7	16.5	15.2	37.9	100.0	537	50.5
Dead	(37.0)	(15.0)	(20.9)	(2.7)	(7.3)	(17.1)	100.0	32	(23.3)
Total	6.0	7.9	18.9	15.7	14.8	36.7	100.0	569	49.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Tripura, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	69.3	7.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	7.0
Want another later ³	7.7	16.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	7.1
Want another, undecided when	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.6
Undecided	9.6	25.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	(5.5)	11.7
Want no more	5.6	44.5	68.3	64.4	72.7	76.5	(74.5)	55.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	2.4	21.9	27.9	19.7	19.0	(16.3)	13.9
Declared infecund	4.5	2.7	4.2	5.9	5.9	3.6	(3.8)	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	211	1,359	1,360	469	159	53	34	3,645
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(65.9)	5.4	5.9	2.1	*	*	*	8.9
Want another later ³	(7.7)	21.6	3.3	7.0	*	*	*	11.2
Want another, undecided when	(2.6)	1.1	0.5	0.0	*	*	*	0.8
Undecided	(9.3)	25.8	1.6	3.1	*	*	*	12.0
Want no more	(8.1)	46.1	86.6	87.0	*	*	*	65.8
Sterilized ⁴	(0.0)	0.0	2.2	0.8	*	*	*	0.9
Declared infecund	(6.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	32	206	187	59	13	11	3	512

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	1.1	26.8	72.2	*	*	31.5	*	(26.9)	*	*	*	(29.3)
25-34	2.8	44.3	90.9	95.7	96.0	68.5	*	32.9	83.5	*	*	48.5
35-49	(20.9)	80.7	92.6	91.6	91.8	87.9	*	66.0	93.0	(94.1)	(97.9)	82.8
Residence												
Urban	6.7	53.9	93.9	91.1	(95.0)	69.2	*	39.2	(89.4)	*	*	55.5
Rural	5.0	43.1	88.7	92.6	92.4	69.8	*	49.9	88.5	89.6	(94.0)	71.1
Schooling												
No schooling	*	58.8	86.7	91.7	92.3	84.8	*	*	*	*	*	(81.2)
<5 years complete	*	45.7	92.3	93.7	92.5	80.7	*	*	(74.6)	*	*	65.5
5-9 years complete	2.4	46.7	89.5	92.0	93.7	67.7	*	49.8	91.7	(93.3)	*	70.8
10-11 years complete	(4.7)	43.5	91.1	*	*	57.0	*	(44.4)	(78.3)	*	*	58.1
12 or more years complete	(8.6)	48.3	95.3	*	*	56.6	*	(40.5)	*	*	*	53.8
Religion												
Hindu	5.1	47.6	91.0	92.9	93.6	69.3	(9.3)	49.9	90.0	(94.5)	*	68.2
Muslim	*	44.0	82.8	89.0	91.9	70.3	*	*	*	*	*	(48.0)
Christian	*	48.5	81.4	(90.0)	*	69.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	(28.4)	92.5	(93.9)	*	74.6	*	*	*	*	*	(65.9)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(8.6)	45.4	94.0	90.3	(91.8)	70.7	*	46.3	(93.0)	*	*	66.2
Scheduled tribe	4.8	35.5	84.3	93.7	93.2	68.1	*	36.9	87.5	(94.8)	*	69.6
Other backward class	(6.4)	50.4	95.2	97.0	(95.1)	71.5	*	(48.6)	(91.4)	*	*	69.2
Other	4.4	54.3	90.3	89.2	91.7	69.3	*	51.3	(83.8)	*	*	61.1
Number of living sons²												
0	5.6	40.6	83.5	87.5	*	47.9	(8.1)	30.0	71.7	*	*	40.8
1	na	52.1	92.2	92.1	92.9	74.8	na	57.8	96.1	(88.4)	*	76.3
2	na	na	91.4	95.6	93.2	92.9	na	na	(93.7)	*	*	92.9
3	na	na	na	87.0	91.8	89.4	na	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	na	na	(93.4)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	5.6	46.9	90.1	92.3	92.8	69.6	(8.1)	46.1	88.7	87.7	(94.6)	66.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	3.6	52.8	92.3	91.7	86.7	74.2	(0.0)	44.9	93.5	97.1	100.0	72.9

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Tripura, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.2
1	39.8	41.5	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	23.0	20.6
2	55.0	57.3	92.5	59.4	37.9	18.2	(9.3)	66.0	60.3
3	1.4	0.9	4.2	35.7	30.1	36.1	(30.8)	7.4	9.1
4	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.5	31.4	32.1	(36.3)	2.4	4.6
5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.1	(8.5)	0.3	0.7
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	(15.1)	0.1	0.5
Non-numeric responses	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,156	1,442	1,436	506	173	58	34	4,804	1,906
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.4	(4.0)	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,147	1,442	1,436	506	173	58	34	4,795	1,827
Currently married respondents	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.4	(4.0)	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	210	1,359	1,360	469	159	53	34	3,644	1,304
MEN									
0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.9	0.3
1	35.3	39.6	2.8	0.0	*	*	*	25.1	17.5
2	59.5	58.5	87.5	46.2	*	*	*	63.5	66.9
3	2.3	1.3	6.6	39.0	*	*	*	6.6	8.8
4	0.3	0.0	2.1	12.6	*	*	*	2.8	2.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	*	*	0.3	0.7
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	*	*	*	0.7	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	334	208	190	60	13	11	3	819	651
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	*	*	*	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	332	207	189	60	13	10	3	813	632
Currently married respondents	(1.5)	1.6	2.1	2.7	*	*	*	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	32	205	186	58	13	10	3	507	361

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age								
15-19	8.9	7.2	40.5	39.2	16.0	51.8	42.1	118
20-29	9.0	4.1	50.8	47.8	15.3	58.6	49.8	249
30-39	11.4	1.8	53.7	47.0	14.5	58.1	50.7	245
40-49	15.7	3.8	55.1	49.2	18.2	67.2	61.4	201
Residence								
Urban	11.3	4.5	45.0	39.4	11.2	42.6	36.6	248
Rural	11.2	3.6	53.6	49.7	18.0	67.1	58.6	564
Schooling								
No schooling	15.7	2.7	50.5	45.8	(31.0)	(75.0)	(58.5)	38
<5 years complete	12.9	2.4	57.0	52.5	14.0	68.3	66.9	86
5-9 years complete	10.5	3.7	52.2	47.4	17.0	62.5	52.1	401
10-11 years complete	8.4	4.4	45.7	41.9	16.1	56.5	48.4	131
12 or more years complete	10.7	6.8	45.3	42.4	10.2	46.1	44.1	156
Marital status								
Never married	9.5	9.0	40.6	40.8	14.2	49.8	41.9	300
Currently married	11.5	2.6	53.7	48.3	17.1	65.5	57.8	507
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	13.2	3.2	49.7	42.6	*	*	*	5
Religion								
Hindu	10.9	4.1	51.5	47.2	16.2	59.3	51.2	691
Muslim	11.1	3.0	49.2	44.8	17.2	56.4	49.3	59
Christian	19.5	2.5	55.3	46.4	(12.0)	(73.9)	(64.8)	30
Other	7.1	3.5	40.6	39.1	(10.0)	(58.4)	(57.3)	32

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Background characteristic	Women				Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.5	4.7	50.1	47.1	13.3	4.0	58.7	50.7	192
Scheduled tribe	12.9	3.0	55.2	50.2	15.6	3.0	68.5	63.7	246
Other backward class	9.7	3.7	51.2	46.9	14.2	5.3	53.3	45.4	162
Other	10.9	4.2	47.4	42.3	19.8	5.7	54.9	44.1	213
Total	11.2	3.9	51.0	46.6	15.9	4.4	59.6	51.8	813
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.7	3.4	70.2	64.8	15.2	2.2	66.5	59.7	632

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.6	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.6	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	97.3	99.4	89.4	92.9	97.4	86.8
Male sterilization	75.6	81.2	55.9	75.8	83.1	65.9
IUD or PPIUD	76.7	83.4	52.5	32.6	36.7	27.1
Injectables	73.6	77.7	60.8	56.3	61.9	48.8
Pill	98.8	99.9	94.6	97.8	100.0	94.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	97.1	98.4	93.1	99.3	99.4	99.1
Female condom	19.7	20.3	20.3	40.9	49.2	29.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.8	4.5	6.5	2.9	3.4	2.2
Emergency contraception	64.8	68.1	56.4	70.4	67.5	74.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	75.9	82.6	51.8	32.6	36.7	27.1
Any traditional method	92.3	98.3	69.0	86.7	91.8	79.8
Rhythm	80.3	86.2	57.3	56.0	62.8	46.7
Withdrawal	89.8	96.5	64.6	86.7	91.8	79.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.8	8.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	6.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,444	1,063	302	251	144	107
RURAL						
Any method	99.3	99.9	96.8	99.4	99.6	99.0
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	96.6	99.4	99.6	99.0
Female sterilization	94.9	97.9	81.5	83.0	85.9	77.2
Male sterilization	61.8	69.0	32.3	55.6	61.0	45.3
IUD or PPIUD	57.1	65.2	23.9	20.7	22.7	16.8
Injectables	55.7	60.4	37.2	44.3	44.5	43.7
Pill	97.5	99.0	91.8	95.0	98.7	87.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	88.4	89.7	85.6	97.4	96.8	98.5
Female condom	9.9	10.7	8.4	16.3	17.1	14.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
Emergency contraception	39.8	41.7	34.0	51.8	52.9	49.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	53.7	61.2	23.1	20.5	22.7	16.3
Any traditional method	87.0	96.1	47.6	83.6	91.1	69.5
Rhythm	66.1	73.8	32.5	47.9	56.4	31.8
Withdrawal	83.9	92.9	45.2	83.3	90.7	69.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	7.0	4.7	6.0	6.3	5.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,360	2,582	611	568	368	195

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.4	99.9	97.1	99.6	99.7	99.4
Any modern method	99.3	99.9	97.0	99.6	99.7	99.4
Female sterilization	95.6	98.3	84.1	86.0	89.1	80.6
Male sterilization	65.9	72.6	40.1	61.8	67.2	52.6
IUD or PPIUD	63.0	70.5	33.4	24.3	26.7	20.5
Injectables	61.1	65.5	45.0	48.0	49.4	45.5
Pill	97.9	99.3	92.7	95.9	99.1	90.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.0	92.3	88.1	98.0	97.5	98.7
Female condom	12.9	13.5	12.3	23.8	26.1	20.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.1
Emergency contraception	47.3	49.4	41.4	57.5	57.0	58.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	60.4	67.4	32.6	24.2	26.7	20.1
Any traditional method	88.6	96.7	54.7	84.6	91.3	73.1
Rhythm	70.4	77.4	40.7	50.4	58.2	37.1
Withdrawal	85.7	94.0	51.6	84.4	91.0	73.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.4	5.3	6.3	6.6	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,804	3,645	912	819	512	302

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method				Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any traditional method	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Not currently using	
Age													
15-19	34.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.3	65.8	100.0	181
20-24	57.7	39.4	1.0	0.0	35.9	0.2	1.9	18.3	5.0	13.3	42.3	100.0	522
25-29	66.6	48.4	6.7	0.0	38.7	0.4	2.4	18.3	5.7	12.6	33.4	100.0	785
30-39	77.4	52.1	19.1	0.1	29.7	0.9	2.2	25.3	10.2	15.1	22.6	100.0	1,206
40-49	54.4	32.7	23.0	0.0	8.1	0.6	0.9	21.7	8.2	13.6	45.6	100.0	950
Residence													
Urban	66.8	43.1	17.5	0.1	21.1	1.0	3.4	23.7	9.2	14.5	33.2	100.0	1,063
Rural	63.0	42.7	12.4	0.0	28.5	0.4	1.2	20.3	7.0	13.2	37.0	100.0	2,582
Schooling													
No schooling	57.7	38.0	15.9	0.2	20.7	0.2	0.5	19.7	6.6	13.2	42.3	100.0	495
<5 years complete	66.5	47.0	25.0	0.0	20.8	0.3	0.8	19.5	6.8	12.6	33.5	100.0	509
5-9 years complete	65.2	45.0	12.5	0.0	30.3	0.9	1.2	20.2	7.9	12.3	34.8	100.0	1,894
10-11 years complete	66.1	37.9	7.6	0.0	27.2	0.3	2.8	28.2	9.1	19.1	33.9	100.0	383
12 or more years complete	61.6	37.3	9.4	0.0	20.0	0.3	7.3	24.3	7.7	16.6	38.4	100.0	363
Religion													
Hindu	64.0	42.7	14.6	0.0	25.6	0.6	1.7	21.3	7.7	13.6	36.0	100.0	3,040
Muslim	66.3	48.1	11.5	0.0	30.8	0.6	4.3	18.2	7.6	10.6	33.7	100.0	290
Christian	64.8	35.2	10.3	0.0	23.2	0.0	1.7	29.7	8.0	21.7	35.2	100.0	173
Other	61.5	44.8	8.2	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.6	16.7	6.2	10.5	38.5	100.0	142
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	67.0	48.9	18.6	0.0	29.1	0.2	0.7	18.1	7.8	10.3	33.0	100.0	757
Scheduled tribe	62.6	37.5	10.6	0.1	24.6	0.8	1.4	25.0	7.0	18.0	37.4	100.0	1,117
Other backward class	67.5	43.5	16.3	0.0	25.2	0.6	1.5	24.0	10.1	13.9	32.5	100.0	642
Other	61.8	43.6	12.6	0.0	26.9	0.6	3.3	18.3	6.9	11.3	38.2	100.0	1,124

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any method	Condom/Nirodh	Injectables	IUD or PPIUD	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children														
No children	14.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.6	6.2	85.7	100.0	308
1 child	65.0	40.0	2.5	0.0	34.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	24.9	8.6	16.3	35.0	100.0	1,312
1 son	66.4	42.5	3.1	0.0	35.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	23.9	9.5	14.4	33.6	100.0	762
No sons	63.0	36.6	1.6	0.0	31.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.4	7.5	18.9	37.0	100.0	549
2 children	73.6	51.9	22.6	0.0	27.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	21.8	8.2	13.6	26.4	100.0	1,316
1 or more sons	74.8	52.3	24.2	0.0	26.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	22.5	8.9	13.7	25.2	100.0	1,052
No sons	69.0	50.2	16.4	0.0	29.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	18.8	5.3	13.5	31.0	100.0	264
3 children	68.8	49.6	27.7	0.2	20.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	19.2	6.1	13.1	31.2	100.0	468
1 or more sons	67.7	49.3	28.3	0.2	19.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	18.4	6.4	12.0	32.3	100.0	413
No sons	76.8	51.9	23.8	0.0	27.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.8	3.7	21.1	23.2	100.0	55
4+ children	61.8	43.1	19.5	0.0	20.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	18.6	9.3	9.3	38.2	100.0	241
1 or more sons	61.7	43.1	20.3	0.0	20.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	18.6	9.0	9.5	38.3	100.0	224
Total	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	26.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	21.3	7.7	13.6	35.9	100.0	3,645
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	65.7	44.9	17.6	0.5	21.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	20.8	14.0	6.7	34.3	100.0	1,338

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Dhalai	67.1	44.1	14.4	0.0	29.7	23.0	337
North Tripura	65.2	39.5	10.8	0.0	28.7	25.7	620
South Tripura	66.9	44.5	11.5	0.0	33.0	22.5	850
West Tripura	61.9	42.9	15.9	0.0	27.0	18.9	1,837
Tripura	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	28.9	21.3	3,645

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.1	2,379	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	1.2	1,313	*	*	*	100.0	15
40-49	3.9	1,112	(43.5)	(51.4)	(5.1)	100.0	43
Residence							
Urban	1.4	1,444	*	*	*	100.0	20
Rural	1.2	3,360	(48.7)	(51.3)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Schooling							
No schooling	1.3	592	*	*	*	100.0	8
<5 years complete	2.1	580	*	*	*	100.0	12
5-9 years complete	1.2	2,509	(31.0)	(56.7)	(12.3)	100.0	31
10-11 years complete	1.0	571	*	*	*	100.0	6
12 or more years complete	1.1	552	*	*	*	100.0	6
Religion							
Hindu	1.3	3,958	(40.5)	(56.4)	(3.0)	100.0	52
Muslim	1.9	408	*	*	*	100.0	8
Christian	0.9	245	*	*	*	100.0	2
Other	0.2	194	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	1.2	979	*	*	*	100.0	12
Scheduled tribe	0.8	1,499	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other backward class	1.5	854	*	*	*	100.0	13
Other	1.7	1,465	*	*	*	100.0	24
Total	1.3	4,804	41.5	52.5	6.1	100.0	62

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Modern method					Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
				Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodth	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	With-drawal			
Age															
20-24	(30.9)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(69.1)	100.0	33	
25-29	36.8	22.4	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.9	9.4	63.2	100.0	76	
30-34	51.7	37.3	4.4	29.9	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	14.4	3.1	11.3	48.3	100.0	118	
35-39	54.9	40.3	6.5	28.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.2	14.6	5.6	9.0	45.1	100.0	94	
40-44	48.8	30.4	6.3	23.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	18.4	2.6	15.8	51.2	100.0	92	
45-49	43.0	27.0	8.9	15.3	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	16.1	8.8	7.3	57.0	100.0	104	
Residence															
Urban	47.3	28.9	4.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.7	18.4	10.3	8.1	52.7	100.0	146	
Rural	46.0	31.4	5.2	25.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	14.5	2.5	12.1	54.0	100.0	372	
Schooling															
No schooling	(37.7)	(34.7)	(8.6)	(26.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(62.3)	100.0	35	
<5 years complete	32.1	22.4	2.0	18.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	9.7	2.3	7.5	67.9	100.0	78	
5-9 years complete	52.8	36.1	6.6	28.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	16.7	5.5	11.2	47.2	100.0	266	
10-11 years complete	48.5	29.9	7.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	18.6	3.5	15.1	51.5	100.0	62	
12 or more years complete	40.7	19.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.4	21.1	7.2	14.0	59.3	100.0	79	
Religion															
Hindu	45.6	29.9	5.5	21.8	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	15.7	4.8	10.9	54.4	100.0	438	
Muslim	(43.2)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(2.6)	(12.6)	(56.8)	100.0	35	
Other ¹	(61.2)	(51.6)	(3.8)	(46.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(38.8)	100.0	24	

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method			Number of men					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not used at last sex	Total
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	49.3	34.0	5.8	26.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	15.3	4.6	10.7	50.7	100.0	117
Scheduled tribe	49.4	31.3	6.5	22.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	18.1	2.5	15.6	50.6	100.0	181
Other backward class	46.8	31.6	4.1	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	15.2	8.4	6.8	53.2	100.0	93
Other	38.9	26.2	3.0	17.4	0.0	0.7	4.3	0.9	12.7	5.1	7.6	61.1	100.0	127
Total age 15-49	46.3	30.7	5.1	23.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	15.6	4.7	11.0	53.7	100.0	518
Age 50-54	37.1	26.2	10.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	5.0	2.5	62.9	100.0	59
Total age 15-54	45.4	30.3	5.6	22.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.2	15.1	4.7	10.4	54.6	100.0	577

Note: Total includes men age 15-19 and Christian men, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

* Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN				
Public health sector	87.8	4.5	(7.6)	41.6
Government/municipal hospital	73.9	0.7	(7.6)	33.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.3	0.6	(0.0)	2.1
PHC/Additional PHC	6.4	0.0	(0.0)	2.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	2.1	(0.0)	1.3
Camp	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	1.0	(0.0)	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Private health sector	12.0	95.5	(92.4)	58.3
Private hospital	9.7	0.9	(0.0)	4.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.7	0.0	(3.7)	1.2
Private mobile clinic	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	94.5	(88.7)	51.9
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	197	224	36	469

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL				
Public health sector	96.1	13.4	(22.1)	39.5
Government/municipal hospital	43.0	0.5	(0.0)	13.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.2
Government dispensary	7.6	0.0	(0.0)	2.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.7	2.8	(0.0)	7.2
PHC/Additional PHC	27.4	2.6	(8.3)	10.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	4.3	(9.3)	3.3
Camp	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.3
ASHA	0.0	2.3	(4.5)	1.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Private health sector	3.9	86.6	(77.9)	60.5
Private hospital	3.6	0.2	(0.0)	1.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	85.6	(77.9)	58.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	336	736	32	1,119

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL				
Public health sector	93.0	11.3	14.4	40.1
Government/municipal hospital	54.5	0.6	4.0	19.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Government dispensary	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.1	2.3	0.0	5.7
PHC/Additional PHC	19.7	2.0	3.9	8.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	3.8	4.4	2.7
Camp	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	6.9	88.7	85.6	59.8
Private hospital	5.9	0.3	0.0	2.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	87.6	83.6	56.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	534	960	68	1,588

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Total includes users of male sterilization, IUD or PPIUD, and injectables, who are not shown separately.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha*, and homeopathy;

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre;

CHC = Community health centre;

PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	64.1	62.4	52.3	51
Pill	36.4	33.6	43.8	128
Total	43.5	41.0	46.2	183
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	44.3	39.4	58.6	62
Pill	36.9	32.3	48.9	426
Total	38.2	33.5	50.3	492
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	53.3	49.8	55.7	114
Pill	36.8	32.6	47.7	554
Total	39.6	35.6	49.2	676

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Total includes users of IUD or PPIUD, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Tripura, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	0.6	6.8	0.5	7.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	16.4	3.1	747
Rhythm	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.5)	(23.7)	(6.5)	183
Other ⁶	1.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.7	10.1	34.0	6.7	370
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.8	7.5	0.5	6.5	0.2	1.1	5.1	21.8	4.7	883
All spacing methods ⁸	0.9	11.0	0.4	4.2	0.3	2.0	5.3	24.0	5.5	1,412
All methods	0.8	10.2	0.3	3.9	0.2	1.9	4.9	22.2	5.1	1,527

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female sterilization, IUD or PPIUD, and condom/*Nirodh*, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

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

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree						Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					
			Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	25.8	15.4	69.6	9.6	0.0	20.7	100.0	118
20-24	37.1	15.9	75.7	13.1	1.4	9.8	100.0	116
25-29	36.9	21.3	76.9	14.6	0.7	7.8	100.0	136
30-34	41.6	27.9	74.8	11.9	0.9	12.4	100.0	140
35-39	43.7	20.0	75.4	13.5	0.4	10.7	100.0	108
40-44	42.5	24.7	68.1	11.9	1.0	19.0	100.0	94
45-49	34.7	17.3	72.8	13.5	0.0	13.7	100.0	107
Residence								
Urban	41.0	26.5	82.3	8.6	0.5	8.5	100.0	251
Rural	35.8	17.9	69.7	14.4	0.7	15.2	100.0	568
Schooling								
No schooling	(32.4)	(22.8)	(40.8)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(24.7)	100.0	39
<5 years complete	30.2	17.4	45.6	24.4	2.1	27.9	100.0	88
5-9 years complete	39.9	21.4	71.1	12.2	0.8	15.9	100.0	401
10-11 years complete	34.8	18.5	83.0	11.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	132
12 or more years complete	38.3	21.2	95.7	3.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	159
Religion								
Hindu	36.9	20.1	75.0	11.6	0.6	12.8	100.0	695
Muslim	31.0	23.0	56.9	18.9	1.5	22.7	100.0	61
Christian	(45.9)	(7.1)	(75.3)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(13.2)	100.0	31
Other	(51.2)	(38.4)	(72.6)	(24.6)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	32
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	39.0	20.0	76.0	10.9	0.9	12.2	100.0	192
Scheduled tribe	38.5	18.5	66.6	17.2	0.0	16.2	100.0	249
Other backward class	38.6	25.7	74.3	11.5	0.3	13.9	100.0	163
Other	33.7	19.4	79.0	9.7	1.4	10.0	100.0	215
Total age 15-49	37.4	20.5	73.6	12.6	0.6	13.2	100.0	819
Age 50-54	36.3	15.6	63.4	12.2	0.0	24.3	100.0	59
Total age 15-54	37.3	20.2	72.9	12.6	0.6	13.9	100.0	878

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	18.0	3.0	21.0	26.8	7.3	34.2	44.8	10.3	55.1	62.0	36.5	181
20-24	13.1	2.8	15.9	31.7	26.0	57.7	44.8	28.8	73.6	78.3	53.5	522
25-29	4.6	6.9	11.5	24.0	42.7	66.6	28.6	49.6	78.1	85.3	61.9	785
30-34	1.4	7.2	8.6	10.7	69.8	80.5	12.1	77.0	89.1	90.4	63.1	600
35-39	0.5	8.9	9.4	2.4	71.9	74.3	2.9	80.8	83.7	88.7	57.4	606
40-44	0.4	8.1	8.5	1.1	60.4	61.4	1.5	68.5	69.9	87.9	52.0	471
45-49	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	47.5	47.5	0.0	53.7	53.7	88.4	54.0	479
Residence												
Urban	4.2	6.8	11.1	14.4	52.3	66.8	18.7	59.2	77.9	85.8	55.4	1,063
Rural	4.1	6.5	10.5	12.9	50.1	63.0	17.0	56.6	73.5	85.7	58.1	2,582
Schooling												
No schooling	1.3	7.5	8.8	4.2	53.4	57.7	5.6	60.9	66.5	86.8	57.1	495
<5 years complete	2.5	8.2	10.7	5.7	60.8	66.5	8.2	69.0	77.2	86.1	60.9	509
5-9 years complete	4.3	6.1	10.4	14.0	51.2	65.2	18.4	57.2	75.6	86.3	59.6	1,894
10-11 years complete	6.5	3.3	9.8	23.3	42.8	66.1	29.9	46.0	75.9	87.1	49.9	383
12 or more years complete	6.7	9.1	15.8	22.2	39.4	61.6	28.9	48.5	77.4	79.6	48.1	363
Religion												
Hindu	4.3	6.6	10.9	13.2	50.8	64.0	17.5	57.4	74.9	85.5	57.0	3,040
Muslim	2.6	9.0	11.6	14.6	51.7	66.3	17.1	60.7	77.9	85.1	61.8	290
Christian	5.2	3.8	9.0	14.8	50.0	64.8	20.0	53.8	73.8	87.8	47.6	173
Other	3.2	3.6	6.8	11.8	49.7	61.5	14.9	53.4	68.3	90.1	65.6	142

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women	
	For spacing		For limiting	For spacing		For limiting	For spacing		For limiting			
	2.5	6.1	8.6	12.8	54.2	67.0	15.3	60.2	75.5			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.5	6.1	8.6	12.8	54.2	67.0	15.3	60.2	75.5	88.7	64.7	757
Scheduled tribe	5.4	5.1	10.5	13.6	49.0	62.6	18.9	54.1	73.0	85.7	51.4	1,117
Other backward class	3.8	6.4	10.2	14.5	53.0	67.5	18.3	59.4	77.7	86.9	56.0	642
Other	4.2	8.5	12.7	12.8	49.1	61.8	17.0	57.5	74.5	83.0	58.4	1,124
Total	4.1	6.6	10.7	13.3	50.8	64.1	17.5	57.3	74.8	85.7	57.2	3,645

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

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

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Dhalai	7.0	3.0	4.0	337
North Tripura	8.6	3.4	5.2	620
South Tripura	9.7	4.2	5.5	850
West Tripura	12.5	4.5	8.0	1,837
Tripura	10.7	4.1	6.6	3,645
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	12.4	3.7	8.7	1,338

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.6	3.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	106
20-29	90.1	3.4	6.2	0.3	100.0	828
30-39	78.6	8.3	12.0	1.1	100.0	299
40-49	(69.5)	(23.4)	(4.3)	(2.8)	100.0	30
Residence						
Urban	86.5	6.0	6.7	0.8	100.0	334
Rural	86.7	4.8	8.1	0.4	100.0	928
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	87.0	6.1	4.7	2.2	100.0	124
<5 years complete	88.1	5.6	6.2	0.0	100.0	139
5-9 years complete	86.6	5.1	7.6	0.6	100.0	686
10-11 years complete	83.9	3.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	169
12 or more years complete	88.1	4.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	145
Religion						
Hindu	86.6	5.4	7.4	0.6	100.0	1,016
Muslim	86.8	4.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	138
Christian	92.0	0.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	51
Other	82.5	3.7	13.8	0.0	100.0	58
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	84.7	6.9	6.7	1.7	100.0	244
Scheduled tribe	89.8	2.8	7.2	0.2	100.0	412
Other backward class	87.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	218
Other	84.3	5.3	9.9	0.5	100.0	386
Total	86.6	5.1	7.7	0.5	100.0	1,263

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	*	(67.7)	56.6
Private health sector ¹	*	(7.8)	17.1
At home	*	(24.5)	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	*	(74.5)	73.0
Self	*	(25.5)	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	*	(3.9)	9.5
Number of women with abortions	20	44	64

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Tripura, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	4.7	na	na	na	na	74.4	727	a	a	a
20-24	9.5	33.1	53.7	na	na	30.0	756	19.6	19.7	19.9
25-29	10.6	34.8	53.0	60.9	83.4	9.5	896	19.6	19.8	19.9
30-34	15.2	37.5	55.3	62.6	84.2	5.4	667	19.4	19.5	19.6
35-39	10.4	36.2	54.0	62.1	82.9	0.9	646	19.5	19.8	19.9
40-44	15.8	37.5	53.6	58.9	78.7	2.1	551	19.5	19.9	20.0
45-49	11.4	35.7	51.7	61.0	79.9	1.1	561	19.8	20.4	20.3
20-49	11.9	35.6	53.6	na	na	9.1	4,077	19.6	19.8	19.9
25-49	12.5	36.2	53.6	61.1	82.1	4.4	3,321	19.5	19.9	19.9
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.4	118	a	a	a
20-24	0.9	2.7	12.1	na	na	73.7	116	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	6.1	11.9	16.2	39.7	45.8	136	a	a	a
30-34	1.4	2.7	8.6	13.2	36.3	16.1	140	26.2	26.1	26.3
35-39	0.0	3.5	8.7	13.0	32.5	12.5	108	28.4	28.1	28.0
40-44	0.0	1.0	6.8	13.9	33.1	1.1	94	27.1	27.1	27.1
45-49	0.0	3.3	4.8	10.1	33.9	1.5	107	27.1	27.1	27.1
20-49	0.4	3.3	9.0	na	na	26.6	701	a	a	a
25-49	0.3	3.5	8.4	13.4	35.4	17.2	585	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3 by residence, and total for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Tripura, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(2.3)	(9.3)	(11.6)	(9.8)	(21.3)
5-9	(8.1)	(7.5)	(15.7)	(5.0)	(20.6)
10-14	(19.1)	(7.4)	(26.5)	(4.5)	(30.9)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	14.9	15.0	29.9	8.0	37.7
RURAL					
0-4	16.8	14.7	31.5	5.0	36.4
5-9	15.4	10.2	25.6	8.9	34.3
10-14	22.2	16.0	38.2	3.0	41.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	36.3	(18.9)	(55.2)	(8.2)	(63.0)
TOTAL					
0-4	13.2	13.4	26.7	6.1	32.6
5-9	13.8	9.7	23.5	8.0	31.3
10-14	21.4	13.9	35.2	3.4	38.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	28.6	15.6	44.2	7.4	51.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	43.6	32.3	75.8	31.2	104.6

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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	(2.3)	(9.3)	(11.6)	(9.8)	(21.3)
Rural	16.8	14.7	31.5	5.0	36.4
Schooling					
<10 years complete	15.9	13.8	29.7	5.4	34.9
10 or more years complete	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(20.3)	*	*	(8.8)	*
Scheduled tribe	(14.1)	(13.4)	(27.5)	(3.4)	(30.8)
Other ²	(12.0)	(12.6)	(24.6)	(8.0)	(32.4)
Child's sex					
Male	15.8	17.0	32.7	2.1	34.7
Female	10.6	9.7	20.3	10.6	30.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(19.5)	(16.2)	(35.7)	(2.6)	(38.2)
20-29	9.6	9.7	19.3	5.3	24.5
Birth order					
1	14.3	10.3	24.7	6.8	31.3
2-3	10.9	11.8	22.7	6.7	29.3
Total	13.2	13.4	26.7	6.1	32.6

Note: Total includes children whose mothers have no schooling, children belonging to an other backward class, children with mother's age at birth 30-39 or 40-49, and children of birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Tripura, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	31.4	1.0	47.0 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	46.9	0.9	6.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	8.7	1.5	0.7
Mother's age >34	3.3	(0.0)	22.8
Birth interval <24 months	3.9	0.7	6.1
Birth order >3	2.9	(0.0)	3.7
Subtotal	18.8	0.9	33.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.5	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.6	*	11.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	*	0.9
Subtotal	2.8	(5.5)	13.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	21.6	1.5	46.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,290	na	3,645

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth								
<20	91.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	6.3	100.0	249	92.7
20-34	92.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	5.7	100.0	849	93.7
35-49	81.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	48	83.2
Birth order								
1	95.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.5	100.0	633	96.1
2-3	89.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	8.1	100.0	457	91.0
4+	73.2	2.4	0.0	1.5	22.9	100.0	56	75.6
Residence								
Urban	97.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	296	98.1
Rural	90.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	7.9	100.0	850	91.3
Schooling								
No schooling	72.6	2.5	1.4	1.0	22.5	100.0	113	75.1
<5 years complete	83.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	129	83.7
5-9 years complete	95.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	100.0	626	96.4
10-11 years complete	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	100.0	149	97.0
12 or more years complete	97.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	100.0	129	97.1
Religion								
Hindu	93.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.7	100.0	920	94.1
Muslim	85.6	3.5	0.0	3.5	7.5	100.0	127	89.0
Christian	(90.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	48	(95.5)
Other	82.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	52	82.6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	96.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	100.0	218	96.5
Scheduled tribe	84.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	13.5	100.0	386	86.4
Other backward class	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	199	98.4
Other	94.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	3.4	100.0	341	95.3
Total	92.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	6.3	100.0	1,146	93.1

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Tripura, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	96.8	98.2
Blood pressure measured	99.0	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	95.5	98.3
Urine sample taken	86.9	89.3	91.6	72.6	75.7	94.7	88.7
Blood sample taken	98.4	97.1	97.6	98.6	100.0	94.7	97.4
Abdomen examined	98.2	89.2	92.4	96.1	96.8	78.5	91.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	35.7	30.2	34.5	17.0	13.8	33.6	31.7
Convulsions	32.3	26.9	33.4	14.9	13.4	11.7	28.4
Prolonged labour	44.4	36.8	42.3	21.3	27.6	45.6	38.8
Severe abdominal pain	45.9	39.2	44.8	21.9	24.1	45.8	41.0
High blood pressure	42.5	35.6	39.8	24.1	25.0	42.7	37.5
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	77.9	74.2	76.8	66.0	63.0	77.1	75.2
Number of women	291	783	798	229	54	101	1,074

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	65.9	67.4	90.5	92.1	85.2	11.5	6.8	9.3	249
20-34	64.3	66.8	92.9	93.9	87.3	14.2	7.9	9.3	849
35-49	57.2	53.0	81.4	83.1	76.0	8.9	6.7	13.6	48
Birth order									
1	70.4	73.0	94.5	95.2	91.0	14.8	8.5	9.7	633
2-3	58.8	59.3	90.4	92.2	83.2	12.2	6.7	9.5	457
4+	41.1	49.3	73.7	74.6	60.1	7.7	4.6	6.4	56
Residence									
Urban	77.0	77.1	97.9	99.0	94.2	16.3	9.8	8.5	296
Rural	59.9	62.7	89.8	90.9	83.7	12.4	6.8	9.8	850
Schooling									
No schooling	36.2	47.7	74.8	76.2	63.2	6.8	4.6	8.5	113
<5 years complete	47.6	61.7	84.6	85.4	73.2	10.1	3.8	7.7	129
5-9 years complete	66.1	66.1	94.5	95.6	88.3	13.8	8.0	9.7	626
10-11 years complete	76.6	76.3	93.6	95.6	97.1	19.4	10.8	10.5	149
12 or more years complete	82.7	77.3	99.3	100.0	98.3	13.7	8.1	9.8	129
Religion									
Hindu	67.5	66.7	91.9	93.0	86.3	12.0	7.0	9.6	920
Muslim	52.8	64.8	93.9	95.3	86.6	23.9	13.6	11.0	127
Christian	(52.7)	(68.2)	(92.5)	(95.5)	(96.4)	(18.1)	(7.4)	(8.8)	48
Other	46.4	62.7	86.3	86.3	78.7	8.8	3.5	4.5	52
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	69.8	68.6	95.9	97.3	82.2	13.1	5.4	12.6	218
Scheduled tribe	53.3	61.0	85.1	86.2	81.1	9.8	4.2	8.7	386
Other backward class	75.1	72.7	97.6	98.2	94.9	7.9	6.7	5.6	199
Other	67.3	67.5	93.5	95.0	90.0	21.0	13.4	10.7	341
Total	64.3	66.4	91.9	93.0	86.4	13.4	7.6	9.5	1,146

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Dhalai	66.4	66.4	13.2	86.4	7.4	113	85.8	86
North Tripura	55.9	63.9	12.5	87.5	9.7	249	79.3	178
South Tripura	59.1	67.0	13.9	92.0	5.7	229	80.2	168
West Tripura	69.8	67.2	13.7	94.9	7.5	556	85.2	384
Tripura	64.3	66.4	13.4	91.9	7.6	1,146	83.0	816

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	68.8	73.6	77.5	72.9	58.1	129
20-34	68.1	69.9	76.0	71.5	58.9	357
Birth order						
1	67.0	69.4	77.1	71.3	55.1	283
2-3	71.4	74.1	76.2	72.7	63.3	197
Residence						
Urban	72.1	70.9	77.9	77.8	64.8	90
Rural	68.1	71.3	76.4	70.8	57.4	408
Schooling						
No schooling	(67.7)	(66.7)	(71.7)	(66.0)	(53.7)	33
<5 years complete	74.3	71.2	68.8	74.8	58.9	58
5-9 years complete	67.4	72.4	78.1	71.0	57.5	312
10-11 years complete	75.0	74.5	82.1	82.6	70.0	59
12 or more years complete	(63.8)	(60.8)	(72.8)	(66.0)	(55.3)	37
Religion						
Hindu	68.6	70.8	76.5	72.9	58.7	395
Muslim	67.7	71.3	72.7	65.8	59.5	62
Other ²	(69.1)	(75.5)	(76.0)	(60.4)	(51.4)	22
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	65.7	68.3	72.1	67.9	51.8	101
Scheduled tribe	70.4	75.1	78.1	74.5	59.6	169
Other backward class	72.5	67.2	72.1	76.6	64.0	74
Other	67.2	71.4	80.8	70.6	60.2	153
Total	68.8	71.2	76.7	72.1	58.7	499

Note: Total includes women age 35-49, women whose birth was of birth order 4 or more, Christian women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

² Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹			Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	52.1	462	40.1	44.1	7.3	8.5	240
20-34	51.1	1,124	45.3	41.3	6.7	6.7	574
35-49	43.6	67	(38.2)	(40.5)	(13.4)	(7.8)	29
Residence							
Urban	72.6	414	39.1	45.9	7.5	7.4	301
Rural	43.9	1,239	46.1	39.9	6.8	7.2	543
Antenatal care visits²							
None	16.2	87	*	*	*	*	14
1-3	49.1	366	45.7	36.9	7.0	10.4	180
4+	57.0	977	44.5	42.3	7.0	6.2	557
Don't know	75.1	68	(42.6)	(44.3)	(4.3)	(8.8)	51
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	21.2	174	(55.0)	(29.9)	(6.3)	(8.9)	37
<5 years complete	35.9	182	44.4	51.4	4.2	0.0	65
5-9 years complete	48.4	915	44.9	40.6	5.9	8.7	443
10-11 years complete	69.6	210	39.0	45.2	9.7	6.2	146
12 or more years complete	88.7	172	41.2	42.4	9.5	6.9	152
Religion							
Hindu	54.4	1,316	44.2	42.2	6.6	6.9	716
Muslim	38.9	186	43.2	41.2	9.7	5.9	72
Christian	57.6	65	(41.6)	(41.1)	(9.8)	(7.5)	37
Other	21.5	86	(23.9)	(42.1)	(9.0)	(24.9)	19
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	55.3	331	48.2	37.5	6.2	8.1	183
Scheduled tribe	36.8	547	40.6	46.5	6.6	6.3	201
Other backward class	65.3	276	43.9	41.4	4.6	10.1	181
Other	56.1	498	42.5	42.3	9.7	5.5	279

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	62.5	900	42.8	43.6	5.6	8.0	100.0	562
1 child	45.9	526	48.2	37.6	7.5	6.7	100.0	241
0 sons	50.8	281	45.6	41.0	7.1	6.3	100.0	143
1 son	40.2	245	51.9	32.7	8.2	7.2	100.0	98
2 children	20.6	151	(19.1)	(51.7)	(27.8)	(1.5)	100.0	31
0 sons	20.0	55	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
1 or more sons	21.0	96	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
3 children	18.7	47	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
1 or more sons	(14.8)	37	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
4+ children	(1.6)	29	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1 or more sons	(1.8)	25	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	51.1	1,653	43.6	42.1	7.1	7.3	100.0	844

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/tribe, pregnancies of women who have 3 or more living children and no sons, which are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	77.5	249	85.4	14.6	83.1	193
20-34	70.0	849	84.5	15.5	83.2	594
35-49	60.2	48	(68.5)	(31.5)	(77.8)	29
Birth order						
1	73.9	633	88.6	11.4	84.9	468
2-3	69.3	457	79.5	20.5	80.9	317
4+	55.9	56	(65.5)	(34.5)	(75.2)	31
Residence						
Urban	72.2	296	84.7	15.3	83.7	214
Rural	70.8	850	84.0	16.0	82.7	602
Schooling						
No schooling	48.6	113	79.7	20.3	72.2	55
<5 years complete	67.8	129	87.1	12.9	83.6	88
5-9 years complete	76.7	626	83.1	16.9	84.4	480
10-11 years complete	70.8	149	86.5	13.5	84.4	105
12 or more years complete	68.0	129	86.8	13.2	79.3	88
Religion						
Hindu	71.5	920	83.4	16.6	83.5	658
Muslim	73.4	127	85.8	14.2	85.2	93
Christian	(61.5)	48	(92.9)	(7.1)	(88.7)	29
Other	68.4	52	(86.5)	(13.5)	(62.5)	36
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	76.0	218	86.8	13.2	85.0	166
Scheduled tribe	63.2	386	84.2	15.8	82.1	244
Other backward class	70.5	199	84.8	15.2	82.7	141
Other	77.5	341	82.1	17.9	82.5	264
Total	71.2	1,146	84.2	15.8	83.0	816

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.6	75.7	79.9
Public sector	68.7	69.2	69.1
NGO/trust	0.3	0.1	0.1
Private sector	23.6	6.4	10.7
At home	7.4	24.1	20.0
Own home	5.6	22.4	18.3
Parent's home	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other home	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other ¹	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	85.7	66.5	71.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.9	10.0	9.5
Other health personnel	0.0	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	5.1	17.5	14.5
Friends/relatives	0.9	5.0	4.0
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
No one	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	93.6	76.8	80.9
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.0	1.3	1.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	45.8	12.2	20.5
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	16.8	5.7	8.5
Number of births	318	970	1,288
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	43.1	40.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	88.1	89.4
Either of the above	*	89.6	90.7
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	91.2	90.9
Number of births delivered at home	21	178	198
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	46.3	41.6	42.8
4-23 hours	17.3	11.1	12.7
1-2 days	9.3	6.8	7.5
3-41 days	1.5	2.7	2.4
Don't know ¹	2.4	3.4	3.1
No postnatal check	23.2	34.4	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	73.2	57.5	61.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	2.5	5.7	4.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.6	0.4
Other	1.1	1.9	1.7
No postnatal check	23.2	34.4	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	296	850	1,146

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

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

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

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

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	73.5	5.1	78.5	79.1	306	64.1	58.1	249
20-34	68.4	12.3	80.7	81.8	932	70.5	65.1	849
35-49	53.9	19.2	73.1	75.3	50	55.7	50.8	48
Residence								
Urban	68.7	23.9	92.6	93.6	318	76.8	72.9	296
Rural	69.2	6.5	75.7	76.8	970	65.6	59.5	850
Birth order								
1	75.9	13.3	89.2	90.3	721	75.0	70.0	633
2-3	64.9	8.6	73.5	74.6	501	65.0	58.3	457
4+	27.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	66	22.4	21.6	56
Antenatal care visits²								
None	26.1	5.1	31.1	31.1	72	17.4	17.4	72
1-3	70.5	6.5	76.9	77.2	282	55.8	49.4	282
4+	74.9	14.2	89.1	90.6	737	79.1	74.0	737
Don't know	84.6	6.8	91.3	91.3	55	58.1	44.6	55
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	48.6	2.3	50.8	51.7	144	48.4	46.1	113
<5 years complete	68.8	0.6	69.4	70.6	154	57.6	52.0	129
5-9 years complete	76.6	5.7	82.3	83.3	698	67.8	61.3	626
10-11 years complete	69.9	21.8	91.7	93.0	159	82.7	76.8	149
12 or more years complete	51.2	45.6	96.8	97.7	133	84.0	80.9	129
Religion								
Hindu	73.0	11.8	84.8	85.5	1,025	71.8	67.3	920
Muslim	46.5	6.7	53.2	56.9	146	47.8	41.1	127
Christian	68.6	14.5	83.1	85.6	53	(70.7)	(53.2)	48
Other	58.5	1.3	59.8	59.8	65	58.4	48.8	52
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	80.0	11.8	91.8	92.6	247	70.7	67.4	218
Scheduled tribe	63.6	5.0	68.6	69.8	449	62.0	54.0	386
Other backward class	77.3	13.7	91.1	92.0	212	76.4	71.1	199
Other	63.8	15.4	79.2	80.3	380	69.6	65.4	341
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	890	79.3	74.4	816
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	139	83.6	79.8	130
Home	na	na	na	6.1	258	13.7	5.2	198
Total	69.1	10.8	79.9	80.9	1,288	68.5	63.0	1,146

Note: Total includes births to women who don't know their caste/tribe and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately. na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Dhalai	72.0	4.2	76.2	77.3	8.3	131	62.9	113
North Tripura	50.9	14.0	64.8	65.7	10.5	312	51.0	249
South Tripura	73.0	5.8	78.7	80.6	12.2	254	60.8	229
West Tripura	76.3	12.8	89.1	89.9	32.0	591	69.2	556
Tripura	69.1	10.8	79.9	80.9	20.5	1,288	63.0	1,146

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

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	5,223	10,438	5,592	35.1	226
20-34	4,656	16,797	6,611	32.4	686
35-49	(4,186)	(17,725)	(7,589)	(19.8)	35
Birth order					
1	5,343	15,916	6,975	31.6	636
2-3	3,765	16,675	5,414	34.4	296
Residence					
Urban	5,449	15,451	8,251	21.3	276
Rural	4,571	16,998	5,666	37.3	671
Schooling					
No schooling	2,695	11,368	3,215	36.0	60
<5 years complete	3,527	nc	3,527	44.0	92
5-9 years complete	4,853	15,291	5,653	36.2	530
10-11 years complete	5,618	13,512	7,422	30.0	139
12 or more years complete	6,306	18,406	12,001	10.3	125
Religion					
Hindu	5,012	16,013	6,647	32.1	799
Muslim	4,593	13,815	5,751	22.3	73
Christian	(2,317)	(22,970)	(5,749)	(36.0)	41
Other	(2,538)	(10,000)	(2,757)	(61.4)	34
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	5,307	16,022	6,835	35.2	199
Scheduled tribe	3,623	16,476	4,645	41.4	281
Other backward class	5,241	16,672	7,064	33.8	184
Other	5,418	15,762	7,456	20.8	280
Total	4,784	16,127	6,411	32.6	946

Note: Total includes information on births of birth order 4 or more and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Dhalai	15.2	74	84.4	3.0	113	55.0	87
North Tripura	20.5	181	91.3	0.4	249	28.9	171
South Tripura	8.2	149	89.4	6.2	229	41.8	184
West Tripura	6.3	363	95.4	3.6	556	26.6	504
Tripura	10.9	767	92.2	3.4	1,146	32.6	946

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	0.9	3.8	0.2	1.1	3.0	0.5	90.5	100.0	6.0	284
20-34	1.0	6.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	88.1	100.0	10.2	817
35-49	3.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	7.6	46
Birth order										
1	0.7	5.8	0.8	2.2	1.9	0.8	87.8	100.0	9.5	633
2-3	1.6	5.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.0	89.2	100.0	9.3	457
4-5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	1.9	46
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	1.3	6.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.5	87.2	100.0	10.3	816
Private health facility ²	1.3	6.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	91.4	100.0	8.6	130
Home	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.8	93.7	100.0	4.1	198
Residence										
Urban	1.0	4.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	92.1	100.0	7.2	296
Rural	1.1	5.8	0.8	2.0	2.2	0.5	87.7	100.0	9.7	850
Religion										
Hindu	1.2	6.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.2	88.5	100.0	9.8	920
Muslim	1.0	2.7	0.0	4.5	2.1	1.2	88.4	100.0	8.3	127
Christian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(92.7)	100.0	(4.3)	48
Other	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	92.8	100.0	1.8	52
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.1	3.5	0.2	2.2	1.0	0.0	91.0	100.0	8.0	218
Scheduled tribe	0.0	3.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.7	91.8	100.0	5.5	386
Other backward class	2.3	8.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.0	83.9	100.0	14.0	199
Other	0.9	7.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	86.9	100.0	10.8	341
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	0.4	1.9	1.2	4.5	0.8	0.0	91.3	100.0	7.9	113
<5 years complete	2.1	5.8	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	89.3	100.0	9.7	129
5-9 years complete	0.5	6.0	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	89.7	100.0	8.2	626
10-11 years complete	2.5	5.1	1.8	1.5	3.7	0.8	84.7	100.0	10.8	149
12 or more years complete	1.7	6.3	0.0	3.1	1.9	0.0	86.9	100.0	11.2	129
Total	1.1	5.5	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.5	88.8	100.0	9.0	1,146

Note: Total includes births of birth order 6 or more, births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Tripura

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.6	85.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	77.0	65.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	77.9	49.3
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	9.4	21.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	93.7	75.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	93.7	79.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	89.3	77.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	61.1	46.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.3	43.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	6.4	5.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	76.2	44.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	77.3	45.3
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.6	78.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	65.0	49.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	66.9	44.3
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	7.2	7.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	80.3	48.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	81.2	49.9

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	(100.0)	78.9	84.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	(70.5)	56.6	60.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(55.3)	46.0	48.5
Convulsions	(60.0)	48.1	51.4
Prolonged labour	(62.0)	52.6	55.2
Severe abdominal pain	(64.1)	52.6	55.8
High blood pressure	(60.0)	44.1	48.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	(66.6)	66.1	66.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	(95.2)	78.7	83.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	(77.1)	76.6	76.8
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(76.1)	67.7	70.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	(64.1)	60.1	61.2
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	47	126	173
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	(30.7)	(28.4)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(44.9)	(41.4)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(40.8)	(37.6)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	2	27	29

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																	
Male	34.3	69.2	64.9	61.2	82.3	83.3	80.8	76.8	49.4	87.1	78.7	73.6	72.0	60.6	12.8	68.6	115
Female	30.6	61.7	56.0	48.5	82.4	77.8	75.6	66.0	49.3	84.6	79.0	67.0	67.6	49.1	13.2	64.6	130
Birth order																	
1	35.1	71.6	65.6	61.9	85.7	81.6	78.1	71.3	53.8	88.5	82.6	75.5	70.6	56.0	10.3	69.1	138
2-3	29.6	58.3	54.0	47.0	82.1	81.9	81.4	73.5	48.0	85.8	77.0	65.2	72.0	54.7	13.0	64.6	97
Residence																	
Urban	46.2	78.3	73.2	72.5	89.5	88.9	85.7	77.4	64.8	92.5	87.0	78.9	76.9	64.1	7.5	80.7	62
Rural	27.7	60.9	55.8	48.4	80.0	77.5	75.5	68.9	44.1	83.5	76.1	67.2	67.3	51.2	14.9	61.7	184
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	(15.9)	(28.9)	(28.9)	(24.0)	(41.1)	(36.1)	(33.9)	(33.9)	(29.0)	(49.1)	(42.5)	(41.1)	(29.5)	(29.5)	(50.9)	(33.9)	21
<5 years complete	(20.2)	(40.7)	(35.0)	(29.1)	(71.6)	(76.9)	(75.0)	(66.4)	(35.5)	(76.9)	(69.4)	(59.6)	(59.8)	(42.8)	(18.7)	(61.4)	27
5-9 years complete	38.3	73.2	67.7	62.1	85.8	85.4	83.4	78.3	51.5	90.5	84.5	75.9	74.8	60.2	9.5	71.5	139
10-11 years complete	(33.1)	(64.8)	(54.3)	(52.7)	(87.9)	(79.8)	(76.4)	(66.7)	(54.5)	(83.8)	(75.1)	(66.3)	(63.3)	(46.9)	(10.6)	(64.2)	29
12 or more years complete	(26.5)	(76.4)	(75.0)	(64.6)	(100.0)	(91.9)	(88.5)	(71.9)	(61.1)	(99.5)	(90.2)	(76.7)	(89.3)	(63.2)	(0.0)	(73.0)	30
Religion																	
Hindu	33.4	64.3	58.9	53.6	82.9	79.5	76.8	70.0	49.1	84.5	77.6	69.8	69.1	53.8	14.0	66.1	201
Muslim	(22.3)	(73.0)	(69.7)	(64.2)	(89.6)	(88.9)	(88.9)	(83.8)	(53.0)	(94.5)	(83.8)	(80.4)	(75.0)	(73.2)	(5.5)	(73.5)	26

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			BCG			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	(31.2)	(66.3)	(65.3)	(62.1)	(82.6)	(84.5)	(83.4)	(80.3)	(39.4)	(87.8)	(86.7)	(81.6)	(72.1)	(67.0)	(12.2)	(73.6)	46
Scheduled tribe	24.1	47.2	37.9	30.5	66.6	66.7	64.9	49.3	37.1	73.5	58.4	47.6	56.3	28.2	24.7	45.3	78
Other backward class	(33.7)	(77.8)	(75.9)	(70.4)	(89.7)	(83.6)	(79.6)	(77.8)	(56.8)	(91.5)	(89.6)	(80.6)	(78.5)	(69.4)	(8.5)	(81.3)	48
Other	40.8	75.4	70.0	64.4	94.1	90.1	87.4	83.8	63.4	93.7	88.3	79.8	76.7	64.5	4.1	74.7	74
Total	32.3	65.2	60.1	54.4	82.4	80.4	78.0	71.1	49.3	85.8	78.8	70.1	69.7	54.5	13.0	66.5	245
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	81.1	80.2	76.0	60.2	56.0	84.7	77.8	65.3	59.9	49.7	14.7	67.7	121

Note: Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Dhalai	44.7	62.1	69.8	59.3	62.4	44.3	23.1	24	(97.4)	18
North Tripura	50.6	79.6	66.4	65.4	63.6	53.8	17.1	54	98.1	45
South Tripura	(39.9)	(86.7)	(74.1)	(72.7)	(72.8)	(54.7)	(10.2)	45	(100.0)	41
West Tripura	63.4	86.0	72.2	73.4	72.7	56.7	10.3	122	96.2	110
Tripura	54.4	82.4	71.1	70.1	69.7	54.5	13.0	245	97.4	213

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	4.3	13.4	121	*	*	5	*	16
6-11	3.7	17.4	112	*	*	4	*	19
12-23	3.4	12.1	245	*	*	8	(58.7)	30
24-35	2.2	11.5	263	*	*	6	(80.5)	30
36-47	2.2	14.0	256	*	*	6	(71.9)	36
48-59	1.5	5.7	255	*	*	4	*	15
Sex								
Male	2.5	10.6	636	*	*	16	80.7	68
Female	2.8	12.7	616	*	*	17	72.2	79
Residence								
Urban	2.1	12.1	313	*	*	6	(81.8)	38
Rural	2.8	11.5	938	(51.6)	(11.2)	26	74.1	108
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.7	9.6	136	*	*	4	*	13
<5 years complete	1.6	9.1	144	*	*	2	*	13
5-9 years complete	3.1	13.0	680	*	*	21	76.1	89
10-11 years complete	2.6	12.1	158	*	*	4	*	19
12 or more years complete	1.5	9.1	133	*	*	2	*	12
Religion								
Hindu	2.1	10.8	998	*	*	21	79.2	108
Muslim	7.2	19.8	140	*	*	10	(68.9)	28
Christian	1.2	13.4	52	*	*	1	*	7
Other	1.3	5.5	62	*	*	1	*	3
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.9	17.1	236	*	*	9	(91.3)	40
Scheduled tribe	1.5	8.1	436	*	*	7	(64.8)	35
Other backward class	1.6	10.2	208	*	*	3	*	21
Other	3.7	13.2	370	*	*	14	(71.5)	49
Total	2.6	11.7	1,252	(55.2)	(9.0)	33	76.1	146

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

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
			Percent- age diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given in- creased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given anti- biotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home/ herbal/ other		Percent- age not receiving any treat- ment
Age in months													
<6	7.4	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
6-11	7.6	112	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
12-23	5.5	245	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
24-35	6.2	263	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
36-47	3.6	256	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
48-59	1.8	255	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sex													
Male	5.5	636	(64.0)	(56.7)	(5.9)	(56.7)	(18.7)	(11.2)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(13.1)	35
Female	4.2	616	(68.1)	(37.2)	(8.4)	(37.2)	(29.4)	(8.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(24.5)	26
Residence													
Urban	3.5	313	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Rural	5.3	938	64.0	47.4	3.2	47.4	23.0	12.3	19.1	0.0	16.1	19.9	50
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	3.9	136	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
<5 years complete	9.1	144	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
5-9 years complete	4.7	680	(69.3)	(53.2)	(5.0)	(53.2)	(23.5)	(8.7)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(24.3)	(11.7)	32
10-11 years complete	3.7	158	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
12 or more years complete	3.7	133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Religion													
Hindu	4.6	998	(73.8)	(48.2)	(5.8)	(48.2)	(26.8)	(8.7)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(16.5)	45
Muslim	9.4	140	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Christian	1.2	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	2.9	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹										Number of children with diarrhoea		
			Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments							
			Percent- age given a fluid ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Percent- age given anti- biotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treat- ment				
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	5.5	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Scheduled tribe	4.4	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other backward class	2.8	208	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	6.2	370	(50.5)	(15.1)	(51.9)	(4.4)	(51.9)	(15.0)	(7.5)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(17.2)	23	
Total	4.9	1,252	46.3	17.7	48.5	6.9	48.5	23.2	10.0	19.0	0.0	18.7	17.9	61	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to sex, Tripura, 2015-16

Sex	Amount of liquids given				Amount of food given				Total	Percent- age given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percent- age given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Some- what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual					Some- what less	Much less	None	Never gave food
Male	(5.9)	(32.5)	(16.5)	(45.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(19.9)	(34.9)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(44.6)	35
Female	(8.4)	(31.2)	(18.9)	(36.1)	(5.3)	100.0	(0.0)	(20.9)	(32.7)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(8.6)	100.0	(8.4)	(29.8)	26
Total	6.9	32.0	17.5	41.3	2.2	100.0	0.0	20.3	34.0	42.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	6.9	38.4	61

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	96.2	727	99.7	97
20-24	97.3	756	98.1	371
25-34	97.9	1,563	97.7	588
35-49	95.4	1,758	93.7	92
Residence				
Urban	98.9	1,444	100.0	296
Rural	95.7	3,360	96.9	852
Schooling				
No schooling	90.1	592	90.8	113
<5 years complete	94.9	580	94.9	131
5-9 years complete	97.4	2,509	98.7	626
10-11 years complete	98.8	571	99.4	149
12 or more years complete	99.6	552	100.0	129
Religion				
Hindu	97.1	3,958	97.9	922
Muslim	95.1	408	98.1	127
Christian	94.6	245	(92.3)	48
Other	92.9	194	97.5	52
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	98.0	979	99.4	218
Scheduled tribe	94.2	1,499	95.3	386
Other backward class	98.4	854	99.1	199
Other	97.1	1,465	98.6	343
Total	96.6	4,804	97.7	1,148

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received services from an anganwadi centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16				Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Children age 0-59 months	Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
Age in months						
<12	44.4	42.8	20.7	23.7	na	64.8
12-23	66.2	64.3	32.1	41.7	na	44.5
24-35	71.8	68.8	33.4	49.2	na	53.0
36-47	63.3	62.4	31.3	43.0	57.5	49.4
48-59	63.1	61.3	28.5	45.0	255	41.0
60-71	53.2	50.7	26.6	37.7	256	na
0-35	61.3	59.1	29.0	38.7	740	51.7
36-71	59.8	58.1	28.8	41.9	768	na
Sex						
Male	60.2	58.3	28.0	40.8	774	41.8
Female	60.9	59.0	29.8	39.8	734	56.4
Residence						
Urban	43.6	42.6	20.2	31.6	379	49.1
Rural	66.3	64.0	31.8	43.3	1,129	48.7
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	65.3	63.1	27.4	36.3	176	44.5
<5 years complete	73.0	71.2	31.0	48.5	182	36.8
5-9 years complete	64.5	62.3	31.1	44.5	814	51.3
10-11 years complete	55.1	53.5	28.5	37.0	186	49.0
12 or more years complete	25.5	24.1	16.2	16.9	150	(59.1)

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
Religion									Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Hindu	58.4	56.3	27.8	39.2	1,196	51.8	602	46.2	998
Muslim	72.3	72.3	36.2	47.5	172	70.6	92	61.3	140
Christian	57.1	55.8	18.9	32.7	66	(56.0)	35	40.2	52
Other	71.7	66.9	38.5	47.9	75	69.4	38	49.9	62
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	67.8	63.9	33.5	48.4	285	65.2	150	54.6	236
Scheduled tribe	60.4	58.0	29.1	36.1	519	52.7	256	43.4	436
Other backward class	58.4	56.0	28.0	39.2	244	56.6	111	43.2	208
Other	57.4	57.3	26.3	40.5	459	50.8	249	51.3	370
Total	60.6	58.6	28.9	40.3	1,508	55.1	768	47.8	1,252

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an anganwadi centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	36.8	36.8	17.5	18.5	379	35.9	35.9	19.8	19.7	377
Rural	59.6	59.4	26.2	29.8	1,129	53.8	53.8	23.6	27.3	1,128
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.4	52.4	23.7	24.9	176	47.8	47.8	21.0	24.0	176
<5 years complete	57.0	57.0	26.5	23.0	182	52.8	52.8	21.0	23.4	181
5-9 years complete	56.9	56.8	24.1	28.4	814	51.6	51.5	23.7	26.4	812
10-11 years complete	58.4	58.4	29.0	33.7	186	56.9	56.9	28.8	33.2	186
12 or more years complete	29.1	29.1	14.7	17.8	150	25.5	25.5	13.4	14.2	150
Religion										
Hindu	52.0	51.9	23.2	25.7	1,196	48.1	48.1	21.9	25.0	1,193
Muslim	57.2	57.2	26.3	35.2	172	45.9	45.9	24.8	27.4	172
Christian	57.5	57.5	26.9	28.8	66	61.9	61.9	30.6	30.9	66
Other	71.5	71.5	29.5	25.6	75	65.6	65.6	22.7	22.1	75
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.3	58.8	22.6	25.8	285	53.2	52.8	21.2	24.0	283
Scheduled tribe	56.2	56.2	24.5	26.7	519	53.7	53.7	22.4	27.8	519
Other backward class	51.3	51.3	25.8	27.4	244	47.4	47.4	27.2	29.2	244
Other	48.9	48.9	23.5	27.6	459	43.2	43.2	21.5	21.6	458
Total	53.8	53.7	24.0	26.9	1,508	49.3	49.3	22.7	25.4	1,505

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	8.6	14.6	-0.4	10.6	27.8	3.1	-1.2	7.8	28.5	0.0	-1.2	96
6-8	10.1	13.9	-0.1	9.1	21.7	6.0	-0.9	9.5	15.0	0.0	-0.8	56
9-11	1.7	6.9	-0.1	6.6	20.8	0.0	-0.8	2.5	11.9	0.0	-0.7	49
12-17	3.8	18.0	-0.4	12.9	20.3	4.3	-1.0	5.4	19.8	4.3	-0.9	103
18-23	10.3	23.3	-1.1	8.1	18.2	2.5	-0.9	6.0	20.0	0.9	-1.2	126
24-35	8.4	26.3	-1.3	6.9	13.1	2.2	-0.9	4.7	23.5	0.8	-1.3	237
36-47	5.7	29.0	-1.3	1.7	14.9	3.1	-0.7	3.7	25.9	0.9	-1.2	245
48-59	11.6	30.7	-1.4	4.3	13.9	3.2	-0.8	5.7	29.7	1.4	-1.3	241
Sex												
Male	8.3	24.8	-1.0	7.0	18.5	2.6	-0.9	5.6	26.0	0.5	-1.2	583
Female	7.8	23.8	-1.0	5.6	15.1	3.3	-0.8	5.0	22.2	1.7	-1.2	569
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	6.2	20.4	-0.9	6.7	15.9	3.9	-0.8	4.7	22.6	1.3	-1.1	632
<24	6.8	34.6	-1.4	4.9	15.8	2.9	-0.9	4.2	29.6	0.0	-1.4	68
24-47	15.0	37.7	-1.3	6.5	20.2	1.0	-1.0	9.0	28.5	1.7	-1.4	168
48+	8.4	21.2	-0.8	5.3	16.4	1.8	-0.9	4.6	22.6	0.7	-1.1	265
Birth order³												
1	6.2	20.2	-0.9	6.7	15.8	3.9	-0.8	4.5	22.5	1.4	-1.1	629
2-3	9.6	27.6	-1.0	5.4	16.4	1.6	-0.9	5.8	24.2	1.0	-1.2	448
4-5	16.2	36.6	-1.3	8.0	33.3	0.0	-1.3	11.3	38.9	0.0	-1.6	45
Size at birth³												
Small	15.7	33.2	-1.6	7.9	17.2	3.4	-0.9	8.8	32.6	1.4	-1.6	119
Average or larger	5.1	20.1	-0.9	5.5	15.3	2.5	-0.8	4.2	20.2	1.2	-1.1	844
Don't know	16.5	36.8	-1.2	9.8	24.6	4.8	-1.0	8.6	34.5	0.8	-1.4	153

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Residence													
Urban	4.8	17.2	-0.8	5.3	13.4	2.3	-0.8	2.3	21.7	0.4	-1.0	294	
Rural	9.2	26.8	-1.1	6.7	18.0	3.2	-0.9	6.3	25.0	1.4	-1.2	858	
Mother's schooling⁵													
No schooling	19.8	45.5	-1.6	10.0	22.1	5.4	-1.0	12.4	39.5	0.8	-1.6	123	
<5 years complete	11.6	30.8	-1.3	9.6	20.4	4.7	-0.9	5.8	29.6	2.2	-1.4	130	
5-9 years complete	7.0	24.1	-1.0	5.8	16.7	1.9	-0.9	4.6	23.9	0.9	-1.2	617	
10-11 years complete	4.5	10.2	-0.7	4.1	15.9	2.9	-0.8	3.9	17.6	1.8	-1.0	145	
12 or more years complete	1.8	11.0	-0.5	3.2	7.3	3.6	-0.4	2.1	8.7	0.9	-0.6	125	
Religion													
Hindu	7.5	23.2	-1.0	5.9	16.4	3.5	-0.8	4.3	22.7	1.3	-1.1	928	
Muslim	12.2	30.8	-1.4	9.1	19.3	1.1	-1.1	11.1	34.5	1.1	-1.6	123	
Christian	6.1	26.6	-1.1	4.5	10.1	0.0	-0.8	3.5	24.8	0.0	-1.2	50	
Other	11.6	27.3	-0.9	9.4	24.7	0.0	-1.1	11.1	23.3	0.0	-1.3	51	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.7	27.5	-1.2	4.5	17.7	2.3	-1.0	3.5	28.8	0.0	-1.4	219	
Scheduled tribe	8.3	24.9	-0.8	7.8	18.5	3.4	-0.9	6.5	20.9	1.9	-1.1	390	
Other backward class	5.7	17.8	-0.8	5.2	15.0	2.1	-0.8	2.0	20.9	0.3	-1.0	196	
Other	8.9	25.4	-1.2	6.4	15.5	3.3	-0.8	7.0	26.6	1.5	-1.3	345	

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below +2 SD	Percentage above +2 SD			
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	8.2	27.2	-1.1	7.1	18.8	0.6	-1.2	5.2	32.2	0.0	-1.5	285		
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.7	24.6	-1.0	6.4	16.5	3.7	-0.7	5.7	22.4	1.3	-1.1	725		
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	3.8	13.0	-0.7	2.4	11.5	4.0	-0.5	2.1	12.5	3.2	-0.8	123		
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	7.9	23.9	-1.0	6.0	16.7	3.0	-0.8	5.0	23.8	1.1	-1.2	1,045		
Living with one or neither parent	9.5	28.5	-1.0	9.5	17.8	2.9	-0.9	8.4	27.3	1.1	-1.2	107		
Total	8.1	24.3	-1.0	6.3	16.8	3.0	-0.8	5.3	24.1	1.1	-1.2	1,152		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.7	35.7	-1.5	8.6	24.6	2.2	-1.2	15.7	39.6	0.1	-1.7	564		

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth is very small, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 70.

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	99.4	39.6	83.1	116	5.2	115
Rural	97.7	48.3	92.4	370	2.1	361
Sex						
Male	96.4	41.3	87.7	235	3.9	226
Female	99.7	50.8	92.6	251	1.9	250
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.3	63.8	94.9	47	2.5	46
<5 years complete	(98.0)	(52.8)	(98.0)	43	(0.0)	42
5-9 years complete	97.9	46.4	91.2	285	2.6	279
10-11 years complete	97.7	40.7	87.5	52	(0.0)	50
12 or more years complete	100.0	31.1	78.1	59	9.0	59
Religion						
Hindu	97.7	45.3	89.3	391	2.6	383
Muslim	100.0	43.7	91.7	51	5.6	51
Other ⁴	(100.0)	(61.1)	(96.8)	28	(3.2)	28
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.9	36.3	84.3	95	3.3	92
Scheduled tribe	98.4	51.3	94.3	169	1.6	166
Other backward class	100.0	47.6	92.2	87	1.3	87
Other	97.2	45.9	88.0	134	5.2	130
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁵	97.7	44.8	88.2	402	3.5	393
Dai (TBA)	100.0	66.3	100.0	65	0.0	65
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.7	45.2	88.1	399	3.5	390
At home	100.0	51.6	100.0	85	0.0	85
Total	98.1	46.2	90.2	486	2.9	476

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes Christian children, children whose delivery was assisted by an "other" person or no one, and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

⁵ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Tripura, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Breastfeeding and consuming:			Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
				Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
2-3	0.0	72.1	6.2	0.0	11.6	10.0	100.0	45	8.6	45	
4-5	0.0	68.7	7.3	0.0	16.0	8.0	100.0	54	24.0	54	
6-8	2.3	52.6	6.3	1.6	23.6	13.6	100.0	61	25.9	61	
9-11	1.6	24.7	5.9	2.4	12.1	53.4	100.0	51	21.8	51	
12-17	3.4	23.0	3.2	0.0	4.8	65.6	100.0	109	25.2	109	
18-23	6.2	20.6	0.0	1.1	7.4	64.9	100.0	134	21.5	136	
<4	0.0	72.4	6.9	0.0	10.1	10.6	100.0	65	8.9	66	
<6	0.0	70.7	7.1	0.0	12.8	9.4	100.0	119	15.7	121	
6-9	2.1	48.9	6.1	1.4	23.0	18.5	100.0	69	28.0	69	
12-15	4.3	21.4	3.0	0.0	5.6	65.7	100.0	87	27.9	87	
12-23	4.9	21.6	1.4	0.6	6.2	65.2	100.0	243	23.2	245	
20-23	8.4	15.3	0.0	1.8	6.8	67.7	100.0	80	22.9	82	

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

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16												
	Among last-born children born in the last three years ¹					Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁶	With 3 IYCF practices ⁷	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	≥36.0	na	na	65	2.4	9.6	0.0	59	96.8	2.3	10.6	0.0	62
9-11	≥36.0	na	na	54	6.7	13.6	2.7	50	95.5	6.4	13.0	2.6	53
12-17	≥36.0	na	na	112	17.0	26.9	7.9	106	99.0	17.5	28.4	8.8	109
18-23	≥36.0	na	na	132	22.8	25.5	6.6	125	98.5	25.2	26.7	7.6	132
Sex													
Male	≥36.0	6.9	7.6	370	13.1	25.9	4.1	160	97.6	15.3	26.9	5.0	170
Female	≥36.0	6.9	8.2	359	16.9	17.4	6.4	180	98.2	16.8	18.2	6.7	186
Residence													
Urban	≥36.0	(5.0)	(7.0)	179	14.6	19.3	6.5	83	97.5	14.9	20.5	7.2	87
Rural	≥36.0	7.6	8.3	549	15.2	22.0	4.9	258	98.0	16.4	23.0	5.5	270
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	≥36.0	*	*	73	(15.9)	(10.1)	(0.0)	32	(90.2)	(14.4)	(9.1)	(0.0)	35
<5 years complete	≥36.0	*	*	75	(10.2)	(28.7)	(6.0)	27	(94.9)	(9.7)	(27.2)	(5.7)	29
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	7.6	8.0	407	14.5	19.9	6.0	199	99.1	15.8	21.1	6.2	206
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	*	*	88	(11.2)	(27.9)	(4.2)	36	(98.5)	(13.9)	(29.8)	(7.2)	38
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	a	a	85	(22.9)	(26.2)	(6.3)	47	(100.0)	(23.9)	(28.9)	(7.9)	49
Religion													
Hindu	≥36.0	7.3	8.3	585	15.4	20.5	5.0	277	97.8	16.7	21.8	5.7	291
Muslim	≥36.0	a	*	79	(19.7)	(29.3)	(10.5)	37	(97.3)	(19.2)	(28.5)	(10.2)	38
Christian	≥36.0	a	a	30	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	12

Continued...

Table 6.3 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre- quency	Number of children	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal fre- quency ⁶	With 3 IYCF practices ⁷	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	*	*	132	18.0	22.2	7.7	68	100.0	20.8	22.9	7.4	71
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	(9.7)	(10.6)	256	9.8	18.2	3.1	120	98.9	10.3	18.5	3.7	122
Other backward class	≥36.0	*	*	130	12.5	29.5	8.2	64	98.5	13.0	29.6	8.0	65
Other	≥36.0	a	a	211	21.9	19.2	4.4	88	94.7	21.9	21.9	6.1	98
Total	≥36.0	7.0	7.9	728	15.1	21.4	5.3	341	97.9	16.1	22.4	5.9	356

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated
na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnote 4 for breastfed children. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Dhalai	53.4	46	(71.0)	15	32.5	23.3	27.2	124
North Tripura	55.5	115	(66.3)	25	29.0	14.8	30.7	281
South Tripura	47.9	91	*	27	25.0	21.5	25.8	232
West Tripura	39.5	234	(72.3)	51	19.5	14.2	19.0	515
Tripura	46.2	486	70.7	119	24.3	16.8	24.1	1,152

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-11	32.2	43.4	1.5	77.0	95
12-23	35.0	26.4	0.4	61.8	214
24-35	32.5	11.0	0.0	43.5	244
36-47	27.9	13.6	0.0	41.4	234
48-59	26.5	10.2	0.0	36.6	241
Sex					
Male	30.3	18.8	0.3	49.4	528
Female	30.7	16.2	0.2	47.1	501
Birth order¹					
1	32.3	15.8	0.1	48.3	555
2-3	28.0	19.8	0.3	48.1	407
4-5	34.9	16.0	0.0	50.9	41
Residence					
Urban	31.9	13.8	0.0	45.7	261
Rural	30.1	18.8	0.3	49.2	768
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	38.1	18.9	0.0	57.0	119
<5 years complete	28.8	17.2	0.0	45.9	117
5-9 years complete	30.0	19.7	0.4	50.0	551
10-11 years complete	26.0	13.6	0.0	39.5	128
12 or more years complete	32.0	11.7	0.0	43.7	103
Religion					
Hindu	30.3	16.7	0.3	47.3	826
Muslim	26.7	22.6	0.0	49.3	110
Christian	40.1	12.6	0.0	52.8	48
Other	34.1	26.1	0.0	60.1	44
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.5	20.4	0.7	48.6	204
Scheduled tribe	34.7	19.9	0.2	54.8	358
Other backward class	26.7	18.5	0.0	45.2	161
Other	29.5	12.5	0.0	42.0	305

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	30.7	17.9	0.2	48.8	939
Living with one or neither parent	28.4	14.7	0.0	43.1	89
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	27.4	10.7	0.5	38.6	456
Mildly anaemic	33.3	21.5	0.0	54.8	427
Moderately/severely anaemic	32.1	27.7	0.0	59.8	124
Total	30.5	17.6	0.2	48.3	1,029
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.5	34.6	0.7	62.9	535

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	11.3	61	98.0	63	
9-11	25.5	6.4	51	59.2	51	5.0	29.5	51	97.7	51	
12-17	46.2	20.7	109	78.6	109	6.8	40.6	109	98.9	113	
18-23	52.7	32.7	134	67.7	136	6.4	60.1	136	100.0	139	
24-35	na	na	na	62.3	263	8.6	57.2	263	98.5	269	
36-47	na	na	na	60.8	256	10.8	64.0	256	99.1	263	
48-59	na	na	na	56.7	255	8.0	63.4	255	100.0	270	
Sex											
Male	46.3	22.5	138	63.2	547	7.6	57.4	576	99.2	591	
Female	44.9	24.6	156	62.4	523	8.2	52.9	555	99.0	578	
Birth order											
1	48.3	28.4	164	68.5	602	8.2	56.5	638	99.1	624	
2-3	42.6	17.7	120	57.3	418	8.2	55.5	440	99.0	439	
4-5	*	*	7	43.9	40	2.1	37.3	41	100.0	42	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	44.8	22.8	282	67.6	660	8.1	51.7	719	98.8	710	
Not breastfeeding	*	*	13	55.1	410	7.6	61.2	412	99.5	403	
Residence											
Urban	41.0	16.8	71	69.1	270	10.4	57.0	286	99.4	296	
Rural	47.0	25.8	223	60.7	800	7.0	54.5	845	99.0	872	

Continued...

Table 66. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households with salt tested
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	(45.0)	(21.4)	27	40.0	117	3.7	39.9	126	100.0	129	
<5 years complete	(35.6)	(22.0)	25	54.2	128	10.0	56.4	130	99.1	131	
5-9 years complete	45.1	24.8	171	65.9	572	7.8	55.0	607	98.8	613	
10-11 years complete	(41.3)	(19.5)	32	74.5	140	10.3	65.1	145	98.8	147	
12 or more years complete	(58.1)	(24.3)	39	65.8	113	7.5	58.5	123	100.0	134	
Religion											
Hindu	44.3	23.5	240	62.4	853	7.5	56.3	903	98.9	942	
Muslim	(50.7)	(31.1)	32	71.3	122	10.9	55.0	128	100.0	129	
Christian	*	*	9	(61.1)	46	5.9	55.5	50	100.0	51	
Other	*	*	13	50.3	49	8.5	34.2	50	100.0	47	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	42.4	31.8	55	67.9	197	10.1	57.0	213	99.4	228	
Scheduled tribe	47.6	24.1	97	52.6	370	6.0	47.4	395	99.4	396	
Other backward class	35.6	15.1	59	65.2	180	7.2	64.1	186	98.1	185	
Other	52.4	23.7	83	70.0	323	9.2	58.4	336	99.2	359	
Total	45.6	23.6	294	62.8	1,070	7.9	55.2	1,131	99.1	1,168	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	64.1	36.9	151	28.3	518	3.1	41.5	543	97.7	558	

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.7	1,357
Rural	98.8	3,149
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.0	3,803
Muslim	99.7	327
Christian	99.0	208
Other	99.3	168
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	98.9	958
Scheduled tribe	98.8	1,375
Other backward class	98.9	802
Other	99.6	1,366
Total	99.1	4,506
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	97.1	1,551

Note: Total includes households for which the household head's caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Dhalai	99.5	416
North Tripura	99.2	766
South Tripura	98.6	1,089
West Tripura	99.2	2,234
Tripura	99.1	4,506

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Tripura, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	19.2	30.5	35.6	14.7	100.0	4,804
Pulses or beans	31.3	41.9	25.3	1.4	100.0	4,804
Dark green leafy vegetables	53.2	36.1	10.5	0.2	100.0	4,804
Fruits	4.9	39.0	54.9	1.2	100.0	4,804
Eggs	4.7	56.9	36.0	2.4	100.0	4,804
Fish	10.6	66.5	22.4	0.5	100.0	4,804
Chicken or meat	1.3	59.9	36.0	2.8	100.0	4,804
Fish or chicken or meat	11.3	67.9	20.4	0.4	100.0	4,804
Fried foods	24.3	43.4	31.6	0.7	100.0	4,804
Aerated drinks	0.2	10.0	77.6	12.1	100.0	4,804
MEN						
Milk or curd	14.4	29.9	35.7	20.0	100.0	819
Pulses or beans	25.6	62.8	9.1	2.5	100.0	819
Dark green leafy vegetables	43.4	52.9	3.5	0.2	100.0	819
Fruits	3.2	36.2	53.6	6.9	100.0	819
Eggs	2.9	78.3	16.4	2.4	100.0	819
Fish	5.8	86.3	7.2	0.7	100.0	819
Chicken or meat	1.1	80.0	17.8	1.1	100.0	819
Fish or chicken or meat	6.1	88.7	4.7	0.5	100.0	819
Fried foods	13.7	52.3	20.9	13.2	100.0	819
Aerated drinks	0.4	12.1	46.3	41.2	100.0	819

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body mass index: Women ¹					Body mass index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	27.8	9.6	6.3	0.8	658	34.7	19.2	6.6	0.4	116
20-29	22.8	7.7	12.3	1.4	1,518	11.3	2.6	15.0	0.6	241
30-39	14.0	5.0	20.3	3.7	1,269	12.7	3.2	20.5	2.8	238
40-49	14.0	5.9	22.2	3.1	1,091	13.6	4.8	16.9	2.5	198
Marital status										
Never married	28.0	9.4	8.0	1.0	881	21.8	9.4	12.2	0.3	291
Currently married	16.4	6.0	18.3	2.7	3,410	11.9	3.7	18.2	2.5	498
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	21.6	7.6	12.3	3.0	246	*	*	*	*	5
Residence										
Urban	16.2	6.2	23.5	4.1	1,365	13.0	4.1	18.2	1.4	244
Rural	20.1	7.0	12.8	1.6	3,172	17.0	6.5	14.9	1.8	550
Schooling										
No schooling	20.3	6.7	7.9	0.9	566	(30.9)	(3.3)	(4.1)	(0.0)	39
<5 years complete	19.1	8.1	10.9	1.4	559	16.6	4.3	4.4	2.5	85
5-9 years complete	20.4	7.4	15.6	2.3	2,356	17.1	7.9	11.4	0.8	394
10-11 years complete	16.7	5.5	22.1	2.6	540	14.7	6.9	23.6	2.3	126
12 or more years complete	12.8	4.2	25.9	5.1	516	8.6	0.6	30.7	3.5	150
Religion										
Hindu	18.8	6.6	16.3	2.2	3,742	15.2	5.5	17.1	1.7	675
Muslim	30.1	13.3	11.5	3.4	382	28.8	10.4	5.1	0.8	56
Christian	7.8	2.7	18.8	3.6	233	(14.3)	(3.0)	(8.7)	(1.4)	31
Other	13.0	2.9	15.8	1.4	179	(5.7)	(5.7)	(15.8)	(2.9)	32
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.3	8.2	12.6	1.5	917	23.4	7.0	13.6	1.8	184
Scheduled tribe	14.2	3.4	13.9	1.1	1,424	6.8	2.3	15.0	1.8	248
Other backward class	22.4	8.6	16.5	2.7	814	20.9	9.7	19.4	2.0	159
Other	19.5	8.2	20.2	4.0	1,374	15.7	5.8	16.4	1.2	203
Total age 15-49	18.9	6.8	16.0	2.4	4,537	15.7	5.8	15.9	1.7	794
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	1.6	20.6	3.4	58
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	5.5	16.2	1.8	852
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.9	16.1	7.1	0.7	1,796	41.7	18.3	4.8	0.0	638

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	42.7	9.1	0.3	52.2	687	14.4	7.7	0.0	22.0	110
20-29	41.5	10.5	0.4	52.3	1,600	14.5	7.7	0.4	22.5	232
30-39	41.7	12.4	0.7	54.8	1,274	11.1	13.5	0.7	25.4	237
40-49	44.1	13.5	1.4	59.0	1,073	17.0	10.3	0.5	27.8	196
Marital status										
Never married	43.2	9.1	0.4	52.8	861	13.3	7.8	0.0	21.0	282
Currently married	42.1	11.8	0.7	54.6	3,527	14.6	11.5	0.7	26.9	489
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	43.1	15.3	1.2	59.5	246	*	*	*	*	5
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.7	27.8	0.0	54.4	153	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	47.6	11.2	0.4	59.2	802	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	41.8	10.9	0.8	53.5	3,678	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	42.7	11.6	1.2	55.5	1,368	9.9	7.5	1.0	18.3	236
Rural	42.2	11.4	0.5	54.1	3,266	15.9	11.3	0.3	27.5	540
Schooling										
No schooling	41.8	12.7	1.2	55.7	575	(14.2)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(34.0)	39
<5 years complete	42.4	14.8	0.5	57.7	565	14.9	13.7	1.1	29.7	83
5-9 years complete	42.2	10.7	0.7	53.5	2,436	13.5	9.7	0.7	24.0	386
10-11 years complete	43.0	9.5	0.2	52.8	547	13.6	4.6	0.0	18.2	124
12 or more years complete	42.9	12.7	0.5	56.1	510	15.5	11.3	0.0	26.7	145
Religion										
Hindu	43.4	11.8	0.7	55.9	3,828	15.0	9.9	0.4	25.3	658
Muslim	33.5	11.6	1.1	46.2	384	1.5	11.5	1.6	14.6	56
Christian	40.4	9.7	0.0	50.1	234	(10.9)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(26.1)	30
Other	40.3	7.9	0.0	48.3	188	(20.5)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(29.3)	32
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	42.8	12.1	0.8	55.7	958	10.7	10.6	0.3	21.6	177
Scheduled tribe	43.2	11.7	0.3	55.3	1,456	19.3	12.4	0.0	31.7	245
Other backward class	42.8	10.5	0.6	53.9	833	12.0	8.8	1.5	22.3	156
Other	40.9	11.4	1.0	53.3	1,382	12.3	8.0	0.5	20.7	199
Total age 15-49	42.3	11.5	0.7	54.5	4,634	14.1	10.1	0.5	24.7	776
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.4	12.9	2.5	34.8	53
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.4	10.3	0.6	25.3	829
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	47.3	14.8	1.3	63.5	1,876	19.2	15.5	0.8	35.5	634

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Tripura, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Dhalai	50.4	112	56.4	433	15.6	13.5	416
North Tripura	37.3	243	52.8	822	28.7	13.7	798
South Tripura	51.8	220	54.3	1,080	19.4	13.6	1,050
West Tripura	52.0	454	54.8	2,298	15.9	18.4	2,272
Tripura	48.3	1,029	54.5	4,634	18.9	16.0	4,537

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (and smoking status for women) using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

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

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

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	84.3	89.8	56.7	85.0	57.6	80.4	26.8	33.0	64.3	62.7	277	233
15-19	81.4	88.4	50.0	83.6	51.2	78.7	28.7	37.2	62.5	57.2	146	118
20-24	87.6	91.2	64.2	86.4	64.8	82.1	24.5	28.6	66.4	68.3	130	116
25-29	87.1	93.0	58.8	86.9	65.1	90.1	30.2	42.2	72.6	73.4	188	136
30-39	86.4	88.9	63.2	79.0	64.1	82.5	35.5	40.0	70.9	68.6	241	248
40-49	83.4	84.8	52.0	76.8	55.3	77.5	20.2	33.6	61.9	60.1	237	201
Residence												
Urban	95.1	97.3	74.8	92.7	78.1	92.9	44.3	50.9	83.1	81.5	285	251
Rural	80.9	85.1	50.2	76.5	52.4	77.1	21.0	30.5	60.1	58.6	657	568
Schooling												
No schooling	59.2	(47.8)	26.9	(35.4)	26.5	(38.5)	6.3	(10.8)	40.2	(20.9)	109	39
<5 years complete	70.6	71.2	33.2	60.2	37.2	57.9	12.9	17.0	40.6	36.9	114	88
5-9 years complete	87.7	88.9	57.2	79.6	62.6	80.7	26.1	28.3	68.8	60.4	503	401
10-11 years complete	100.0	98.9	83.0	95.2	78.7	94.6	47.4	44.0	89.1	80.3	110	132
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	90.8	98.1	89.0	98.4	55.9	69.5	92.1	93.5	106	159
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	90.0	93.6	62.8	86.9	65.9	88.0	31.2	41.3	71.7	71.7	790	704
No	59.9	59.0	30.7	48.3	30.2	44.4	11.7	9.1	42.8	28.3	152	114
Marital status												
Never married	88.5	93.4	57.8	90.5	58.9	86.5	33.9	41.3	65.9	71.2	174	302
Currently married	84.3	86.5	57.4	76.4	60.5	79.5	26.7	34.2	67.7	62.5	716	512
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	85.7	*	59.7	*	60.6	*	26.9	*	62.5	*	52	5

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	(97.4)	(86.1)	(73.7)	(79.1)	(82.1)	(79.1)	(57.1)	(48.2)	(88.2)	(64.0)	33	33
Not been away	84.7	88.9	57.0	81.6	59.4	82.0	27.0	36.3	66.3	65.7	909	786
Religion												
Hindu	86.3	90.3	60.2	83.5	63.6	84.1	30.7	38.5	70.0	68.3	785	695
Muslim	78.4	78.3	39.8	62.5	49.1	63.6	19.4	19.8	55.1	48.8	69	61
Christian	(80.0)	(86.7)	(63.5)	(83.0)	(51.6)	(78.6)	(8.8)	(40.3)	(53.1)	(63.5)	34	31
Other	80.5	(78.5)	39.0	(71.5)	29.5	(72.4)	12.1	(27.8)	48.7	(42.8)	53	32
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	87.9	93.5	59.0	87.9	62.6	87.9	28.5	35.9	70.5	66.8	207	192
Scheduled tribe	77.4	81.2	49.5	71.7	48.8	72.1	21.4	27.4	58.2	57.3	319	249
Other backward class	92.8	92.7	64.2	85.2	71.4	86.6	32.4	45.2	70.8	69.6	150	163
Other	88.0	90.5	62.6	84.3	65.6	84.4	33.2	42.1	72.9	71.2	265	215
Total	85.2	88.8	57.6	81.5	60.2	81.9	28.0	36.8	67.0	65.6	942	819

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:							
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	72.8	63.8	66.1	77.2	36.6	233	69.2	79.9	81.5	68.3	42.9	210
15-19	72.3	63.0	64.0	77.4	36.9	119	71.7	80.3	84.4	71.0	43.5	104
20-24	73.3	64.7	68.3	77.1	36.4	114	66.7	79.6	78.6	65.7	42.3	106
25-29	71.9	73.3	69.7	84.3	46.2	164	70.5	80.8	83.5	65.5	46.8	126
30-39	71.9	67.1	71.1	83.1	40.9	208	71.2	76.0	81.5	69.3	44.2	221
40-49	65.9	56.5	57.5	82.6	29.0	197	62.9	71.0	74.1	70.6	39.6	171
Residence												
Urban	79.1	77.0	78.3	81.5	49.9	271	78.8	84.0	86.6	72.6	55.2	244
Rural	66.4	58.6	59.7	81.5	31.6	531	63.4	73.2	76.8	66.6	37.2	483
Schooling												
No schooling	62.8	39.6	49.0	92.0	25.0	64	*	*	*	*	*	19
<5 years complete	54.1	49.9	47.7	78.4	19.9	81	51.3	54.6	51.2	64.7	25.3	63
5-9 years complete	69.6	62.9	64.0	81.1	36.3	441	59.9	69.8	73.8	68.3	36.4	357
10-11 years complete	79.2	78.9	81.2	76.8	45.0	110	78.0	85.7	91.2	65.8	46.3	130
12 or more years complete	84.0	84.8	83.0	84.2	58.2	106	89.3	95.8	97.8	73.3	63.1	159
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	71.1	66.1	67.4	81.6	38.9	711	70.4	79.2	82.6	68.7	44.9	660
No	67.3	54.7	55.1	81.0	28.8	91	50.3	53.2	55.5	68.3	26.1	67
Marital status												
Never married	74.3	66.8	68.7	79.8	39.8	154	73.1	85.2	86.2	68.4	46.2	282
Currently married	70.2	64.6	65.4	82.1	37.3	604	66.2	71.6	76.1	69.1	41.6	442
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(65.2)	(61.0)	(65.0)	(79.4)	(37.5)	44	*	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion										
Hindu	70.6	66.4	66.9	80.8	67.7	77.6	80.4	68.7	42.1	627
Muslim	77.4	56.8	58.7	89.9	(77.7)	(65.8)	(76.9)	(71.4)	(50.0)	48
Christian	(61.8)	(65.4)	(75.9)	(78.8)	(73.1)	(80.6)	(79.1)	(65.5)	(56.4)	27
Other	69.7	50.1	55.4	83.9	(67.8)	(74.0)	(79.5)	(65.3)	(42.9)	25
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	71.3	61.6	64.2	77.9	62.2	75.3	75.9	69.4	39.1	179
Scheduled tribe	64.8	63.0	63.5	80.9	66.5	71.9	77.8	61.4	38.5	202
Other backward class	72.8	65.2	68.2	82.0	67.9	76.4	79.2	64.8	38.8	151
Other	75.2	69.1	68.7	84.6	77.1	83.6	86.9	78.4	55.3	195
Total	70.7	64.8	66.0	81.5	68.6	76.8	80.1	68.6	43.2	727

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	3.4	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	147	186	333	352	451	803	499	637	1,136
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	158	219	377	382	513	894	539	732	1,271
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.5	na	na	0.0	na	na	0.1	na	na
Number of men	251	na	na	568	na	na	819	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	14.1	na	na	3.5	na	na	6.3	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.5	9.3	7.1	1.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.6	3.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.7	5.6	3.8	1.7	4.4	3.2	1.7	4.8	3.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	27.0	22.9	24.8	24.7	25.5	25.1	25.4	24.7	25.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	4.2	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.2
Number of respondents	251	285	535	568	657	1,225	819	942	1,760
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	48.9	14.9	32.2	59.4	21.1	38.6	56.0	19.3	36.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	68	65	133	140	167	307	208	233	440

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	41.0	44.0	42.5	29.3	20.3	24.3	33.0	26.8	29.6
Percentage who know a condom source	97.4	77.3	87.2	90.8	55.6	71.2	92.9	61.5	75.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	17.0	35.7	26.5	21.4	48.1	36.3	20.0	44.7	33.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.7	4.0	2.5	0.5	3.7	2.2
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.1	10.9	6.5	0.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	5.6	3.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.6	1.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	24.2	21.5	22.8	30.6	25.2	27.6	28.6	24.2	26.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.4
Number age 15-24	73	75	148	160	202	362	233	277	510
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(37.8)	(58.4)	26.5	42.1	59.6	22.6	41.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	18	16	34	49	51	100	67	67	134
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(31.5)	(39.9)	(4.1)	11.8	9.9	(18.3)	15.8	16.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	12	28	40	35	108	143	48	135	183
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	(0.0)	(11.0)	(9.3)	0.0	2.3	(17.0)	0.0	4.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	7	27	34	33	98	131	40	125	165
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	87.4	(100.0)	92.5	95.0	100.0	97.1	92.4	100.0	95.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5.4	(0.0)	3.2	3.0	0.0	1.8	3.9	0.0	2.3
Number never married	70	47	117	131	94	225	201	141	342

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

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	128	128	2,573
Male	337	298	2,474
Age			
<15	0	0	1,044
15-59	307	279	3,463
60 +	186	186	541
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	282	282	1,495
Other fuel	209	181	3,553
Total	230	211	5,048
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	158	145	6,282
Male	372	349	6,464
Age			
<15	36	36	3,297
15-59	315	293	8,364
60 +	594	553	1,085
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	315	292	10,091
Other fuel	83	83	2,654
Total	266	248	12,746
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	149	140	8,856
Male	362	335	8,938
Age			
<15	27	27	4,341
15-59	312	289	11,827
60 +	459	431	1,625
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	311	291	11,586
Other fuel	155	139	6,207
Total	256	238	17,793

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	95.3	727	53.4	52.2	86.0	6.3	692	57.8	39.2	87.4	2.9	109	
20-34	97.0	2,319	49.9	54.6	90.5	3.4	2,249	48.9	38.8	94.8	1.9	374	
35-49	97.3	1,758	45.8	55.5	88.6	4.2	1,710	54.6	40.2	94.1	5.5	294	
Residence													
Urban	99.0	1,444	62.8	63.4	96.1	2.5	1,430	57.6	50.3	96.6	2.6	248	
Rural	95.9	3,360	42.8	50.7	86.1	4.9	3,221	49.8	34.3	92.0	3.8	529	
Schooling													
No schooling	92.0	592	28.0	40.8	76.1	8.4	545	(27.1)	(21.6)	(79.6)	(14.2)	33	
<5 years complete	96.4	580	32.9	49.4	84.6	4.3	559	29.9	27.9	91.8	5.0	80	
5-9 years complete	97.0	2,509	47.6	54.6	89.5	4.0	2,433	49.4	34.8	92.3	3.8	378	
10-11 years complete	99.0	571	60.2	64.3	96.7	2.2	565	56.6	43.3	95.4	0.7	130	
12 or more years complete	99.4	552	80.5	63.3	97.4	2.3	549	72.5	56.9	98.5	1.7	156	
Religion													
Hindu	97.5	3,958	50.0	55.1	90.5	3.7	3,859	53.2	41.0	94.6	3.8	659	
Muslim	94.5	408	44.5	57.8	84.2	8.6	385	31.1	41.7	85.3	1.6	57	
Christian	91.5	245	49.5	52.1	86.7	2.4	224	(65.4)	(29.6)	(86.8)	(0.0)	30	
Other	94.8	194	33.9	39.1	73.5	5.2	184	(59.2)	(10.6)	(90.5)	(3.1)	30	

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	98.1	979	49.1	60.0	92.7	2.6	960	95.7	55.8	42.0	96.3	4.5	184
Scheduled tribe	94.3	1,499	40.7	46.1	82.6	5.7	1,414	89.6	52.5	32.2	91.1	6.0	223
Other backward class	98.6	854	56.6	59.3	93.5	3.8	842	97.6	53.6	42.3	93.2	1.8	159
Other	97.5	1,465	52.6	56.8	90.7	3.8	1,429	98.2	48.0	42.6	93.6	1.1	211
Total	96.8	4,804	48.9	54.6	89.2	4.1	4,652	94.9	52.3	39.4	93.5	3.4	777

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	61.5	727	60.0	118
20-24	54.9	756	55.0	116
25-34	56.2	1,563	59.4	276
35-49	58.0	1,758	58.4	309
Residence				
Urban	31.7	1,444	26.6	251
Rural	68.5	3,360	72.6	568
Schooling				
No schooling	68.6	592	(59.0)	39
<5 years complete	72.3	580	68.6	88
5-9 years complete	61.1	2,509	68.1	401
10-11 years complete	44.5	571	58.3	132
12 or more years complete	26.7	552	28.5	159
Religion				
Hindu	56.3	3,958	57.4	695
Muslim	64.3	408	60.7	61
Christian	57.7	245	(63.8)	31
Other	66.2	194	(72.0)	32
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	58.5	979	61.3	192
Scheduled tribe	66.2	1,499	73.1	249
Other backward class	54.8	854	58.1	163
Other	49.4	1,465	39.5	215
Total age 15-49	57.5	4,804	58.5	819
Age 50-54	na	na	54.3	59
Total age 15-54	na	na	58.2	878

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	76.7	97.2	91.0
Government/municipal hospital	63.0	26.5	37.5
Government dispensary	0.4	1.5	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	1.4	1.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.3	29.8	22.7
PHC/additional PHC	4.8	35.1	26.0
Sub-centre	0.9	2.9	2.3
Private health sector	23.2	2.8	9.0
Private hospital	2.0	0.2	0.8
Private doctor/clinic	19.5	2.2	7.4
Private paramedic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.4	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.7	0.3	0.4
Other private health sector	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	31.7	69.5	58.1
Number of households	1,359	3,151	4,510
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	0.5	0.1	0.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	0.8	0.1	0.2
State health insurance scheme	0.5	0.3	0.3
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	95.2	99.1	98.5
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.6	0.1	0.2
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	0.8	0.1	0.2
Other	1.6	0.2	0.5
Number of households	431	2,190	2,621

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

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	0	1,472	716	1,424	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	118
20-34	860	3,621	1,399	2,972	57	2,319	107	371	128	2,080	0	392
35-49	2,766	4,050	2,804	5,445	197	1,758	4,021	637	182	4,972	0	309
Residence												
Urban	1,778	2,346	3,401	3,384	147	1,444	2,913	0	224	2,299	0	251
Rural	1,277	3,929	1,126	3,754	79	3,360	977	603	89	3,127	0	568
Schooling												
No schooling	1,127	3,370	291	3,688	0	592	(2,919)	(5,037)	(0)	(11,418)	(0)	39
<5 years complete	1,117	5,135	983	4,464	0	580	965	468	0	3,563	0	88
5-9 years complete	1,622	3,449	1,735	3,818	159	2,509	1,191	0	0	2,415	0	401
10-11 years complete	1,296	2,192	2,356	2,471	0	571	1,549	791	0	1,020	0	132
12 or more years complete	1,324	3,098	4,081	3,146	142	552	2,548	0	672	3,084	0	159
Marital status												
Never married	77	2,324	981	1,597	0	912	0	345	167	1,025	0	302
Currently married	1,744	3,621	2,097	4,056	131	3,645	2,512	465	110	3,993	0	512
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,737	5,147	621	5,100	0	247	*	*	*	*	*	5
Religion												
Hindu	1,557	3,807	1,984	3,923	87	3,958	1,631	357	153	3,055	0	695
Muslim	1,390	1,929	1,232	2,510	327	408	2,496	1,547	0	3,775	0	61
Christian	0	1,870	1,386	2,087	0	245	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	31
Other	656	1,430	0	2,253	0	194	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	32

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Coitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Coitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	834	3,256	1,334	3,723	0	979	2,375	0	293	1,856	0	192
Scheduled tribe	1,256	3,678	613	3,562	90	1,499	472	579	0	2,817	0	249
Other backward class	1,731	4,170	2,013	3,920	0	854	1,390	0	309	3,360	0	163
Other	1,829	2,952	3,243	3,527	235	1,465	2,259	922	0	3,478	0	215
Total age 15-49	1,427	3,453	1,810	3,643	100	4,804	1,570	418	130	2,873	0	819
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,486	0	0	0	0	59
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,564	390	121	2,679	0	878

Note: Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	1.1	0.4	4.6	727
20-24	1.9	0.7	4.0	756
25-34	4.9	1.4	6.2	1,563
35-49	8.3	1.8	9.3	1,758
Residence				
Urban	7.0	1.5	9.1	1,444
Rural	4.3	1.2	5.7	3,360
Schooling				
No schooling	4.9	0.6	4.1	592
<5 years complete	6.6	1.8	5.6	580
5-9 years complete	4.8	1.1	6.3	2,509
10-11 years complete	5.9	2.0	8.1	571
12 or more years complete	4.2	1.6	11.3	552
Religion				
Hindu	5.2	1.5	7.3	3,958
Muslim	6.4	0.0	4.5	408
Christian	2.7	1.2	4.3	245
Other	3.1	0.5	4.0	194
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.6	1.0	6.7	979
Scheduled tribe	3.9	1.4	5.3	1,499
Other backward class	6.5	1.2	6.0	854
Other	5.8	1.4	8.8	1,465
Total	5.1	1.3	6.8	4,804

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg					
Age										
15-19	4.1	67.9	28.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.4	701
20-24	8.0	62.6	31.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	747
25-29	10.0	51.8	39.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	882
30-34	15.0	48.6	39.1	10.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	0.9	650
35-39	21.8	42.1	40.2	11.1	3.9	3.9	2.8	100.0	1.3	638
40-44	25.8	38.1	41.2	14.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	100.0	2.3	541
45-49	33.4	34.3	38.1	22.1	4.2	4.2	1.3	100.0	2.0	548
Residence										
Urban	18.0	52.5	33.3	11.5	2.0	2.0	0.8	100.0	1.5	1,402
Rural	14.6	49.7	38.1	9.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	100.0	1.0	3,306
Schooling										
No schooling	16.8	45.1	41.0	9.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	100.0	1.9	582
<5 years complete	18.3	43.5	42.7	11.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.0	1.9	572
5-9 years complete	15.2	52.1	35.1	9.9	2.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	0.8	2,468
10-11 years complete	12.7	56.4	34.2	7.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	1.0	558
12 or more years complete	16.7	50.8	35.5	11.2	1.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	1.5	526
Religion										
Hindu	16.1	50.2	36.7	10.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	100.0	1.3	3,877
Muslim	10.8	58.9	32.2	6.3	1.9	1.9	0.8	100.0	1.1	398
Christian	18.5	45.8	38.1	14.9	1.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.3	241
Other	12.6	46.1	43.9	6.5	2.7	2.7	0.9	100.0	0.0	190
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.1	50.6	36.8	10.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	100.0	1.9	965
Scheduled tribe	12.9	48.2	40.4	9.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.5	1,477
Other backward class	15.2	53.9	33.3	8.8	2.4	2.4	1.6	100.0	1.3	846
Other	17.8	51.1	34.7	10.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	100.0	1.3	1,413
Total	15.6	50.5	36.7	9.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	100.0	1.2	4,707

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	2.8	55.9	42.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	116		
20-24	6.6	38.0	55.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	109		
25-29	9.7	28.6	61.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	131		
30-34	13.9	28.9	58.1	10.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	136		
35-39	22.9	41.7	38.1	18.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	103		
40-44	26.2	24.5	51.6	18.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	91		
45-49	36.4	19.6	54.1	22.8	2.3	1.2	1.2	100.0	1.1	106		
Residence												
Urban	14.7	30.8	58.6	8.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	245		
Rural	16.8	35.4	49.2	14.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.5	548		
Schooling												
No schooling	(26.5)	(45.4)	(31.2)	(21.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	38		
<5 years complete	14.1	41.7	46.0	8.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	85		
5-9 years complete	15.1	33.2	53.0	12.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	394		
10-11 years complete	13.4	34.3	54.0	10.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.0	127		
12 or more years complete	19.9	28.4	56.9	13.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	149		
Religion												
Hindu	16.6	32.7	53.1	12.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.5	674		
Muslim	12.5	47.4	42.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56		
Christian	(15.5)	(32.9)	(51.6)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	31		
Other	(13.3)	(38.6)	(49.5)	(9.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.5)	32		

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.0	41.3	47.5	10.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	184
Scheduled tribe	21.1	27.6	52.9	16.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.7	247
Other backward class	14.6	37.0	50.8	9.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.7	160
Other	14.2	32.7	56.4	10.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.6	202
Total age 15-49	16.1	34.0	52.1	12.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	0.5	793
Age 50-54	33.0	40.7	29.5	22.3	4.0	3.5	100.0	1.6	57
Total age 15-54	17.3	34.4	50.6	12.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.6	850

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.1	1.2	0.8	100.0	687
20-24	95.9	3.0	1.2	100.0	734
25-29	94.8	3.3	1.8	100.0	866
30-34	91.3	4.5	4.2	100.0	641
35-39	89.3	4.5	6.1	100.0	630
40-44	87.2	5.7	7.1	100.0	538
45-49	85.9	4.6	9.5	100.0	534
Residence					
Urban	90.6	3.6	5.7	100.0	1,364
Rural	93.0	3.7	3.2	100.0	3,266
Schooling					
No schooling	90.3	5.1	4.7	100.0	575
<5 years complete	92.0	3.3	4.6	100.0	565
5-9 years complete	93.0	3.1	3.9	100.0	2,435
10-11 years complete	93.1	3.9	3.0	100.0	547
12 or more years complete	90.9	5.0	4.1	100.0	507
Religion					
Hindu	92.0	3.9	4.1	100.0	3,824
Muslim	95.3	1.8	2.8	100.0	384
Christian	92.0	4.6	3.4	100.0	234
Other	93.5	2.3	4.2	100.0	188
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.8	2.7	3.5	100.0	957
Scheduled tribe	93.2	4.0	2.9	100.0	1,454
Other backward class	90.3	4.1	5.6	100.0	833
Other	91.6	3.9	4.5	100.0	1,381
Total	92.3	3.7	4.0	100.0	4,630

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	110
20-24	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	109
25-29	95.7	1.6	2.6	100.0	124
30-34	88.3	6.6	5.1	100.0	135
35-39	87.7	7.9	4.4	100.0	102
40-44	89.3	5.1	5.6	100.0	90
45-49	76.1	8.5	15.4	100.0	107
Residence					
Urban	91.1	3.5	5.4	100.0	237
Rural	90.1	5.5	4.4	100.0	540
Schooling					
No schooling	(79.2)	(7.3)	(13.5)	100.0	39
<5 years complete	86.2	6.6	7.2	100.0	83
5-9 years complete	92.7	4.3	3.1	100.0	386
10-11 years complete	89.5	5.1	5.4	100.0	124
12 or more years complete	90.7	4.7	4.6	100.0	145
Religion					
Hindu	89.9	5.2	4.9	100.0	659
Muslim	93.3	3.2	3.5	100.0	56
Christian	(90.3)	(2.8)	(6.9)	100.0	30
Other	(95.9)	(2.8)	(1.3)	100.0	32
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	91.1	5.7	3.2	100.0	177
Scheduled tribe	91.4	5.2	3.4	100.0	245
Other backward class	89.4	4.9	5.7	100.0	157
Other	89.3	3.8	6.9	100.0	199
Total age 15-49	90.4	4.9	4.7	100.0	777
Age 50-54	89.7	8.6	1.7	100.0	53
Total age 15-54	90.4	5.1	4.5	100.0	830

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	27.1	29.6
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	3.7	2.6	13.4	37.3	30.0
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.0	1.4
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	14.4	19.2	17.8	5.5	12.7	10.5
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	27.1	23.4	24.5	17.5	18.4	18.1
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	10.0	14.9	13.4
Uses any type of tobacco	37.9	44.0	42.2	57.5	72.3	67.8
Drinks alcohol	0.4	6.7	4.8	54.7	58.9	57.6
Number of respondents	1,444	3,360	4,804	251	568	819
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
1-2	*	11.9	11.6	21.5	14.9	16.5
3-5	*	54.8	54.4	39.4	35.9	36.7
6-9	*	16.8	16.5	11.9	22.5	19.8
10 or more	*	16.6	17.5	26.4	26.0	26.1
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	123	126	103	308	411
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	1.1	1.1	5.5	9.1	8.1
About once a week	*	49.1	48.1	41.6	46.2	44.8
Less than once a week	*	49.8	50.8	52.9	44.7	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	6	224	230	137	335	472

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹				Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Nothing		
Age						
15-19	68.0	7.0	39.8	0.9	46.8	727
20-24	74.1	6.5	33.8	1.1	40.3	756
Residence						
Urban	58.6	9.1	47.4	0.0	56.5	406
Rural	75.8	5.8	32.8	1.4	38.6	1,077
Schooling						
No schooling	91.6	0.0	3.3	6.7	3.3	52
<5 years complete	89.0	1.9	11.1	4.1	13.0	73
5-9 years complete	76.7	4.9	30.9	0.7	35.8	937
10-11 years complete	55.0	11.4	58.1	0.7	69.5	246
12 or more years complete	50.1	13.9	58.6	0.0	72.5	175
Religion						
Hindu	71.1	6.9	37.0	0.9	43.8	1,166
Muslim	74.3	4.9	35.8	1.0	40.7	163
Christian	65.6	8.1	34.7	2.3	42.8	83
Other	70.2	7.0	38.5	2.0	45.5	71
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	78.8	7.2	29.6	0.9	36.8	295
Scheduled tribe	70.1	6.4	31.1	2.2	37.5	493
Other backward class	69.3	9.6	37.5	0.0	47.1	265
Other	67.9	5.1	47.9	0.4	52.9	428
Total	71.1	6.7	36.8	1.0	43.5	1,483

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Tripura, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed respondents	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents		
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture		Non-agriculture	
WOMEN											
15-19	11.7	146	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	17
20-24	14.8	130	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	19
25-29	31.1	188	75.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	58
30-34	37.9	117	(83.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(2.0)	(98.0)	100.0	44
35-39	48.5	123	85.6	1.5	0.0	12.9	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	60
40-44	42.4	120	88.3	4.1	1.6	6.0	100.0	11.0	89.0	100.0	51
45-49	46.4	117	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	54
Total	32.3	942	80.4	1.0	0.3	18.4	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	304
MEN											
15-19	25.6	118	(89.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	100.0	(3.6)	(96.4)	100.0	30
20-24	59.3	116	96.6	2.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	69
25-29	88.2	136	95.4	3.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0	120
30-34	98.7	140	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	139
35-39	98.1	108	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0	106
40-44	100.0	94	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	94
45-49	100.0	107	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	107
Total	81.1	819	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	19.9	80.1	100.0	664

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	* (87.5)	4 (72.2)	32	* (14.2)	4	nc	0	* (54.7)	2
20-29	44 (91.9)	44 (69.2)	207	38 (24.4)	38	*	9	100 (61.2)	100
30-39	67 (91.8)	67 (74.3)	174	54 (26.0)	54	(90.7)	26	210 (63.7)	210
40-49	75 (95.3)	75 (79.5)	120	45 (31.6)	45	*	36	196 (64.7)	196
Residence									
Urban	89.6	86.0	149	18.5	32	(82.7)	25	144	144
Rural	88.5	68.5	384	19.2	109	*	46	364	364
Schooling									
No schooling	41 (88.5)	41 (59.7)	58	26 (19.2)	26	*	7	35	35
<5 years complete	34 (93.0)	34 (67.1)	74	24	24	*	14	78	78
5-9 years complete	83 (90.3)	83 (75.8)	292	67 (21.8)	67	*	26	262	262
10-11 years complete	5	5 (67.6)	54	*	5	*	4	62	62
12 or more years complete	26	26 (89.4)	54	*	19	*	20	72	72
Religion									
Hindu	91.9	74.5	449	22.1	119	86.6	64	62.4	430
Muslim	*	7 (66.5)	34	*	7	*	2	(51.5)	35
Other ¹	*	11 (65.5)	29	*	9	*	3	(34.3)	23
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	36 (90.2)	36 (73.0)	118	28 (32.3)	28	*	15	58.5	116
Scheduled tribe	100 (91.9)	100 (69.2)	196	78 (12.3)	78	(84.0)	32	56.3	175
Other backward class	24 (93.0)	24 (83.0)	76	18	18	*	18	69.4	92
Other	29 (87.0)	29 (74.2)	143	18	18	*	6	62.2	126
Total	91.0	73.4	533	21.5	141	88.0	72	60.6	508

Note: Total includes Christian women/men, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Tripura, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision				Total	
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife		Someone else
	URBAN									
Own health care	6.9	83.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	19.9	60.8	18.7	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	89.5	6.3	0.4	100.0	15.7	80.1	4.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.4	89.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL									
Own health care	12.2	70.5	17.1	0.2	100.0	37.0	49.1	12.7	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	6.4	74.7	18.5	0.4	100.0	33.2	64.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.2	78.9	14.5	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL									
Own health care	10.7	74.2	15.0	0.1	100.0	32.2	52.4	14.4	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	5.6	78.9	15.1	0.4	100.0	28.3	69.1	2.6	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.7	81.7	12.3	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Age									
15-19	(88.2)	(90.3)	(93.0)	(82.2)	*	*	*	*	2
20-24	73.4	77.5	79.5	70.1	(85.2)	(100.0)	(85.2)	(0.0)	30
25-29	87.2	82.6	84.8	76.2	89.7	97.0	86.7	0.0	72
30-39	84.8	83.8	87.9	76.8	86.8	96.8	86.1	2.4	211
40-49	87.9	88.8	91.7	82.0	79.9	97.7	79.3	1.7	196
Residence									
Urban	90.4	93.2	93.3	86.7	80.7	95.8	79.1	2.7	144
Rural	82.7	81.1	85.1	73.9	86.1	98.0	85.3	1.2	368
Schooling									
No schooling	82.7	76.6	87.8	70.2	(94.2)	(96.6)	(90.9)	(0.0)	35
<5 years complete	87.7	81.3	90.3	76.7	76.0	97.4	74.6	1.2	78
5-9 years complete	84.1	84.7	85.9	78.6	87.6	97.8	87.2	1.8	263
10-11 years complete	82.8	87.6	80.5	74.6	78.9	98.6	78.9	1.4	62
12 or more years complete	89.5	94.1	97.6	84.7	82.7	95.2	80.6	2.6	74
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	88.9	83.7	89.5	77.9	84.6	97.4	83.6	1.6	508
Employed, for cash	91.1	86.4	93.7	82.7	84.6	97.4	83.6	1.6	508
Employed, not for cash	80.0	73.3	73.1	58.9	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Not employed	82.9	84.9	86.4	77.4	*	*	*	*	3

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of men				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision
Number of living children											
0	82.0	89.9	86.2	78.6	8.6	57	(77.8)	(98.1)	(77.8)	(1.9)	43
1–2	84.5	85.0	86.5	77.3	8.6	516	85.1	97.2	83.8	1.5	383
3–4	88.6	80.7	91.1	77.4	6.8	124	85.2	98.7	85.2	1.3	72
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	86.4	85.5	88.9	78.1	6.0	436	85.3	98.0	84.6	1.3	303
Non-nuclear	82.5	82.8	85.1	76.6	11.9	280	83.4	96.6	82.1	2.2	208
Religion											
Hindu	84.7	84.4	86.8	77.0	8.3	604	83.4	96.9	82.2	1.9	433
Muslim	(85.8)	(85.8)	(88.7)	(83.0)	(11.3)	46	(84.5)	(100.0)	(84.5)	(0.0)	35
Christian	(74.4)	(82.6)	(84.1)	(72.9)	(14.4)	26	*	*	*	*	21
Other	92.7	85.5	96.8	81.9	1.1	40	(96.1)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(0.0)	23
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	86.0	84.8	88.2	80.0	8.5	152	89.6	95.3	86.3	1.5	117
Scheduled tribe	85.1	81.8	85.2	74.2	8.1	246	92.8	98.8	92.2	0.5	177
Other backward class	81.8	85.5	88.4	73.7	7.4	116	74.6	99.1	74.6	0.9	92
Other	85.5	87.0	88.9	81.9	8.9	201	75.6	96.1	75.6	3.9	126
Total	84.9	84.5	87.4	77.5	8.3	716	84.5	97.4	83.6	1.6	512

Note: Total includes women/men with 5 or more living children, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money				Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	30.4	47.9	73.1	2.8	11.2		146	
20-24	46.7	44.4	82.4	10.3	23.6		130	
25-29	57.5	57.2	80.5	20.0	35.8		188	
30-39	63.2	64.4	79.6	17.9	55.8		241	
40-49	64.1	70.8	82.9	16.0	60.4		237	
Residence								
Urban	55.8	69.4	87.1	15.4	52.0		285	
Rural	54.5	54.8	76.9	14.0	37.1		657	
Schooling								
No schooling	61.5	50.9	82.2	15.5	46.9		109	
<5 years complete	55.3	49.1	75.9	21.3	49.5		114	
5-9 years complete	54.1	57.0	78.6	16.0	39.1		503	
10-11 years complete	43.0	65.5	85.4	8.6	34.0		110	
12 or more years complete	64.3	82.8	83.2	4.3	47.6		106	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	83.5	74.8	70.4	16.9	52.8		304	
Employed, for cash	83.9	75.6	83.3	19.4	58.4		247	
Employed, not for cash	81.4	71.6	14.1	5.6	28.4		57	
Not employed	41.3	51.8	84.6	13.3	36.2		638	
Number of living children								
0	42.7	57.9	77.8	3.1	21.7		236	
1-2	57.5	59.9	80.7	17.9	46.0		551	
3-4	67.4	60.4	80.4	19.4	56.4		135	

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					Number of women
	Women's access to money		Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme			
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	55.9	59.7	78.5	15.1	42.0	597
Non-nuclear	53.2	58.4	82.6	13.3	40.9	345
Religion						
Hindu	56.3	60.5	80.2	15.2	43.4	785
Muslim	44.5	55.0	85.3	13.9	31.1	69
Christian	(60.9)	(59.1)	(76.5)	(12.0)	(31.1)	34
Other	43.9	46.5	71.9	6.0	35.5	53
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.0	61.3	83.6	19.3	46.3	207
Scheduled tribe	59.6	56.2	75.3	10.1	37.4	319
Other backward class	55.1	63.1	89.9	22.0	44.1	150
Other	49.8	59.1	77.3	11.7	41.5	265
Total	54.9	59.2	80.0	14.4	41.6	942

Note: Total includes women who have 5 or more living children, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	44.4	24.5	36.0	146	83.2	53	35.2	21.4	118
20-24	42.0	28.9	47.4	130	79.0	62	45.6	33.4	116
25-29	57.0	31.5	47.0	188	75.0	88	57.0	41.7	136
30-34	48.7	19.5	46.1	117	70.1	54	74.8	52.0	140
35-39	64.4	39.8	45.7	123	49.7	56	73.1	52.5	108
40-44	67.4	42.9	44.2	120	60.0	53	83.8	52.0	94
45-49	72.8	53.4	40.7	117	(43.2)	48	94.5	54.8	107
Residence									
Urban	54.1	26.8	67.6	285	74.9	192	60.0	45.6	251
Rural	57.1	36.9	33.7	657	60.1	221	67.8	42.9	568
Religion									
Hindu	56.2	34.1	44.9	785	68.3	352	66.2	44.0	695
Muslim	55.3	25.5	29.0	69	*	20	50.2	39.8	61
Christian	(53.3)	(35.1)	(58.6)	34	*	20	(72.3)	(42.8)	31
Other	59.6	40.5	40.1	53	(67.6)	21	(70.5)	(45.6)	32
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	52.4	30.1	42.1	207	66.3	87	64.7	41.6	192
Scheduled tribe	64.2	43.7	36.9	319	66.5	118	75.8	49.2	249
Other backward class	45.7	25.8	41.8	150	59.8	63	63.0	47.4	163
Other	55.5	29.4	55.0	265	70.8	146	55.9	36.6	215
Schooling									
No schooling	60.9	40.8	9.4	109	*	10	(89.5)	(52.9)	39
<5 years complete	58.3	28.4	16.7	114	*	19	68.8	43.7	88
5-9 years complete	55.2	35.1	41.5	503	52.2	209	68.5	45.3	401
10-11 years complete	56.0	27.2	69.5	110	90.8	77	55.7	36.5	132
12 or more years complete	53.7	33.5	93.7	106	97.7	99	57.9	43.4	159
Total age 15-49	56.2	33.8	43.9	942	67.0	414	65.4	43.7	819
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.1	57.9	59
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.2	44.7	878

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Tripura, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	12.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	10.4	3.0
She neglects the house or children	21.1	6.1	13.1	4.8	19.6	5.6
She argues with him	25.9	20.7	11.7	17.0	23.3	19.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	6.3	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.7	3.2
She doesn't cook properly	6.5	5.4	2.6	3.3	5.8	4.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.1	21.9	8.3	20.0	15.4	21.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	30.8	18.6	17.6	20.5	28.4	19.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	42.7	29.4	25.2	28.8	39.5	29.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	37.7	89.6	36.4	88.9	37.5	89.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	38.2	88.7	32.9	86.6	37.2	87.9
Is tired or not in the mood	39.0	86.2	35.8	80.8	38.4	84.2
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	30.5	82.6	30.4	79.2	30.5	81.4
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	55.1	7.6	61.5	9.4	56.3	8.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	21.0	na	18.2	na	20.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	18.8	na	16.3	na	17.9
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	17.8	na	15.9	na	17.1
Have sex with another woman	na	17.5	na	16.4	na	17.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	16.6	na	15.4	na	16.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	77.2	na	80.1	na	78.3
Number of respondents	768	517	174	302	942	819

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	32.4	28.8	27.0	65.3	66.3	146	118	
20-24	33.3	38.3	34.7	82.0	79.8	130	116	
25-29	43.5	25.8	29.9	87.8	77.2	188	136	
30-39	44.9	30.0	31.9	84.1	71.3	241	248	
40-49	38.5	25.5	29.5	82.9	74.4	237	201	
Residence								
Urban	28.4	21.6	37.0	87.8	71.5	285	251	
Rural	44.3	32.5	27.7	78.6	74.5	657	568	
Schooling								
No schooling	51.0	(55.5)	21.9	(70.1)	(61.5)	109	39	
<5 years complete	50.2	38.1	24.9	79.6	76.1	114	88	
5-9 years complete	40.4	32.3	29.8	75.0	69.4	503	401	
10-11 years complete	31.2	21.6	34.4	87.1	80.7	110	132	
12 or more years complete	20.5	16.2	44.8	96.6	79.6	106	159	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	52.7	30.0	28.0	83.5	74.6	304	664	
Employed, for cash	47.2	30.1	33.2	83.5	74.9	247	658	
Employed, not for cash	76.7	*	5.4	*	*	57	6	
Not employed	33.2	25.7	31.7	72.4	68.8	638	155	
Marital status								
Never married	25.2	28.8	30.4	79.2	74.7	174	302	
Currently married	42.8	29.3	30.9	82.8	73.5	716	512	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.9	*	25.6	*	*	52	5	

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number of living children								
0	26.7	27.7	30.9	80.5	74.2	236	345	345
1-2	43.9	28.2	32.4	84.1	72.7	551	387	387
3-4	40.9	38.1	24.6	76.5	75.4	135	73	73
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	42.0	30.9	32.2	80.4	75.0	597	496	496
Non-nuclear	35.1	26.5	27.5	82.9	71.3	345	323	323
Religion								
Hindu	40.1	30.2	28.2	80.9	73.7	785	695	695
Muslim	32.4	26.5	39.9	77.1	76.1	69	61	61
Christian	(39.6)	(29.3)	(47.4)	(85.8)	(84.9)	34	31	31
Other	39.0	(12.9)	40.7	(95.7)	(54.3)	53	32	32
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	40.3	30.3	20.3	83.5	71.4	207	192	192
Scheduled tribe	46.6	37.2	35.5	72.4	70.6	319	249	249
Other backward class	32.9	21.7	21.3	86.2	72.5	150	163	163
Other	34.0	24.6	37.6	86.3	79.7	265	215	215
Total	39.5	29.2	30.5	81.4	73.5	942	819	819

Note: Total includes women/men who have 5 or more living children, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Tripura, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	20.8	11.1	18.9
Sexual violence only	1.2	0.0	1.0
Physical and sexual violence	8.8	0.0	7.1
Physical or sexual violence	30.8	11.1	27.0
Number of women	576	138	714
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	88.8	*	81.4
Former husband	0.4	*	0.4
Father/step-father	10.0	*	12.2
Mother/step-mother	19.3	*	22.6
Sister/brother	1.3	*	3.0
Other relative	0.6	*	0.6
Mother in-law	1.1	*	1.0
Father in-law	0.6	*	0.6
Other in-law	0.6	*	0.6
Teacher	0.7	*	2.1
Other	0.4	*	1.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	170	15	186
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	96.3	nc	96.3
Other relative	3.7	nc	3.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	58	0	58

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

nc = No cases

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(3.4)	27
20-24	0.9	71
25-29	1.9	120
30-39	3.4	174
40-49	1.6	155
Residence		
Urban	1.5	157
Rural	2.5	389
Marital status		
Currently married	2.0	511
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(6.1)	34
Number of living children		
1-2	1.8	418
3-4	4.4	95
Schooling		
No schooling	3.7	75
<5 years complete	2.6	81
5-9 years complete	2.5	289
10-11 years complete	0.0	51
12 or more years complete	(0.0)	50
Religion		
Hindu	2.5	458
Muslim	(0.0)	43
Other ¹	(2.2)	30
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.5	123
Scheduled tribe	1.6	186
Other backward class	2.7	89
Other	0.0	147
Total	2.2	546

Note: Total includes women who have no living children, women with 5 or more living children, and Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tripura, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	26.3	2.6	17.5	20.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.7	1.0	6.6	7.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	8.4	1.3	3.6	4.9
Slapped her	23.6	2.1	14.6	16.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.0	1.2	3.1	4.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.2	0.5	5.7	6.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.8
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	9.7	2.3	6.3	8.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	9.0	2.3	5.6	7.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	5.0	0.7	3.6	4.3
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	14.1	1.4	10.2	11.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.0	0.7	6.5	7.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	10.3	1.1	7.6	8.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	27.9	3.7	18.6	22.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	8.1	1.2	5.3	6.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	29.9	4.2	20.1	24.3
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	5.3	0.4	4.0	4.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.8
Number of ever-married women	576	576	576	576

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(12.0)	(33.1)	(12.8)	(34.4)	(34.4)	31
20-24	20.1	27.4	11.2	28.2	29.2	80
25-29	11.4	24.8	6.3	26.7	29.0	126
30-39	10.6	23.0	10.3	24.7	26.8	178
40-49	17.6	29.2	10.2	30.9	33.6	161
Residence						
Urban	8.2	15.9	6.5	16.7	17.9	167
Rural	16.5	30.5	10.9	32.4	34.8	409
Schooling						
No schooling	27.1	41.9	12.7	43.1	46.8	77
<5 years complete	19.8	37.8	13.4	38.2	39.7	82
5-9 years complete	10.9	25.0	9.2	27.0	28.9	302
10-11 years complete	6.7	6.8	3.1	8.1	11.4	57
12 or more years complete	(13.0)	(14.6)	(9.4)	(16.7)	(16.7)	57
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.9	18.4	5.9	20.1	22.5	361
Employed for cash	22.8	37.4	15.5	39.2	40.4	176
Employed not for cash	(14.2)	(48.8)	(18.3)	(48.8)	(51.9)	38
Marital status						
Currently married	13.5	26.4	9.0	27.8	30.0	538
Widowed	(4.8)	(10.2)	(8.1)	(13.0)	(13.0)	27
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	13.5	26.4	9.0	27.8	30.0	532
0-4 years	12.3	25.4	11.5	26.8	26.8	101
5-9 years	12.4	24.4	2.3	24.4	26.0	126
10+ years	14.4	27.6	10.9	29.5	32.7	305
Number of living children						
0	2.0	9.4	3.9	9.4	9.4	46
1-2	14.0	25.8	10.0	27.8	29.6	418
3-4	18.9	32.8	11.0	33.8	38.1	95
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.8	28.7	12.3	30.7	33.5	344
Non-nuclear	11.7	22.6	5.7	23.6	24.6	231
Religion						
Hindu	14.6	24.4	8.3	26.0	28.1	484
Muslim	(8.3)	(35.9)	(14.8)	(35.9)	(35.9)	43
Other ³	(21.5)	(39.2)	(22.2)	(41.5)	(46.4)	32

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	15.8	18.7	7.5	20.1	23.1	133
Scheduled tribe	18.8	38.6	12.7	39.9	43.0	195
Other backward class	16.6	21.6	8.3	22.3	23.3	94
Other	5.3	20.0	8.5	22.8	23.2	155
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	24.5	47.7	23.1	51.4	54.2	106
No	10.6	18.4	7.7	19.8	21.4	393
Don't know	18.0	36.8	1.1	36.8	39.6	77
Total	14.1	26.3	9.7	27.9	29.9	576

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes divorced/separated/deserted women, women who have married more than once, women who have 5 or more living children, and Christian women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

³ Not a Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	25.3	39.6	20.4	41.3	42.5	66
<5 years complete	21.2	34.1	8.7	35.2	36.6	91
5-9 years complete	12.1	27.8	8.3	29.1	31.1	280
10-11 years complete	6.3	13.1	9.9	16.6	22.2	58
12 or more years complete	9.7	10.6	6.7	12.5	13.4	81
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.1	11.7	3.9	13.0	14.3	323
Gets drunk sometimes	21.6	39.5	10.3	41.1	43.5	199
Gets drunk often	46.9	71.9	42.4	74.5	80.3	45
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.8	24.6	7.7	26.9	29.3	172
Wife 5-9 years younger	12.4	28.2	9.7	30.0	30.9	194
Wife 10+ years younger	14.5	20.8	8.6	20.8	24.3	144
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.7	25.8	8.2	27.6	30.5	263
Wife has more schooling	14.4	22.9	10.6	24.8	25.8	173
Both have equal schooling	12.0	24.8	8.1	25.9	27.7	100
Neither attended school	(27.9)	(48.3)	(19.5)	(48.3)	(50.4)	39
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	3.7	18.8	4.9	20.6	21.0	375
1-2	21.4	28.6	10.1	30.7	35.7	132
3-4	50.4	55.3	24.2	55.3	61.8	54
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(19.8)	(23.4)	(12.0)	(23.4)	(25.3)	42
1-2	30.7	42.2	16.6	42.2	44.5	81
3	9.5	23.7	7.2	25.4	27.6	414
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	9.7	16.3	5.7	17.2	18.8	337
1-2	17.5	33.5	17.3	36.6	40.5	122
3-4	23.6	43.8	12.9	46.6	48.7	84
5-6	(24.1)	(54.6)	(14.6)	(54.6)	(54.6)	31

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tripura, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.2	19.4	8.1	20.4	22.5	317
1-2	21.4	41.3	8.3	41.7	44.9	84
3	14.1	31.4	13.2	34.8	36.1	174
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(56.1)	(68.7)	(43.4)	(71.7)	(76.5)	40
Sometimes	12.0	24.4	7.9	26.1	28.0	466
Never	4.3	14.2	2.0	14.7	15.8	70
Total	14.1	26.3	9.7	27.9	29.9	576

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol, but never get drunk; women who are older than their husband or the same age; women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours; and women whose husbands agree with 7 reasons for justification of wife beating, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tripura, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	28.1	4.4	30.9	16.1	46.4	151
In the past 12 months	30.7	5.3	35.4	14.7	53.2	116
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	65.8	7.6	47.1	46.8	73.6	56
In the past 12 months	61.6	7.2	44.3	40.4	70.4	50
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	30.1	4.9	30.2	18.4	47.4	160
In the past 12 months	32.7	5.7	33.7	17.8	53.1	128
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	(66.2)	(6.6)	(53.0)	(44.9)	(75.5)	46
In the past 12 months	(65.0)	(6.5)	(53.2)	(38.3)	(76.7)	37

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Tripura, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	85.4	*	77.1	84.0	*	83.7
Never sought help but told someone	6.7	*	5.2	5.5	*	6.0
Sought help	7.9	*	17.8	10.6	*	10.2
Number of women who experienced violence	135	7	51	177	15	193

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Tripura, there were 215 clusters. Hence, 215 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 215 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 214 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Tripura, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tripura, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.873	0.010	4,510	4,510	2.020	0.011	0.853	0.893
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.613	0.010	4,510	4,510	1.419	0.017	0.592	0.633
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.002	4,506	4,506	1.539	0.002	0.987	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	998.103	12.367	8,904	8,812	1.179	0.012	973.369	1022.836
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.180	0.007	8,069	8,030	1.637	0.038	0.166	0.194
Urban residence	0.301	0.009	4,804	4,804	1.339	0.029	0.283	0.318
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.123	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.743	0.067	0.107	0.140
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.234	0.012	4,804	4,804	1.968	0.051	0.210	0.258
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.190	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.372	0.041	0.174	0.205
Currently married	0.759	0.008	4,804	4,804	1.280	0.010	0.743	0.775
Married before age 18	0.356	0.010	4,058	4,077	1.368	0.029	0.336	0.377
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.641	0.014	3,646	3,645	1.763	0.022	0.613	0.669
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.428	0.012	3,646	3,645	1.470	0.028	0.404	0.452
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.213	0.012	3,646	3,645	1.843	0.059	0.188	0.238
Currently using pill	0.263	0.009	3,646	3,645	1.229	0.034	0.245	0.281
Currently using IUD/PIIUD	0.006	0.001	3,646	3,645	1.157	0.251	0.003	0.009
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.019	0.002	3,646	3,645	1.104	0.133	0.014	0.023
Currently using female sterilization	0.139	0.007	3,646	3,645	1.230	0.051	0.125	0.153
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.401	0.014	1,610	1,588	1.181	0.036	0.372	0.430
Unmet need for family planning	0.107	0.008	3,646	3,645	1.567	0.075	0.091	0.123
Want no more children	0.696	0.009	3,646	3,645	1.167	0.013	0.678	0.714
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.005	3,646	3,645	1.173	0.070	0.061	0.081
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.643	0.021	1,169	1,146	1.459	0.032	0.602	0.685
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.134	0.014	1,169	1,146	1.343	0.101	0.107	0.161
Birth registration	0.916	0.011	1,352	1,304	1.258	0.012	0.895	0.937
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.809	0.016	1,330	1,288	1.303	0.020	0.776	0.842
Institutional delivery	0.799	0.017	1,330	1,288	1.303	0.021	0.766	0.832
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.630	0.021	1,169	1,146	1.465	0.033	0.588	0.671
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.090	0.011	1,169	1,146	1.344	0.126	0.068	0.113
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.707	0.039	124	119	0.924	0.055	0.630	0.784
Children with diarrhoea	0.049	0.008	1,292	1,253	1.238	0.154	0.034	0.064
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.463	0.071	65	61	1.109	0.153	0.321	0.604
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.657	0.075	65	61	1.240	0.115	0.506	0.808
Child received BCG vaccination	0.824	0.031	254	245	1.273	0.038	0.762	0.886
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.711	0.034	254	245	1.178	0.048	0.642	0.779
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.701	0.035	254	245	1.207	0.050	0.631	0.772
Child received measles vaccination	0.697	0.032	254	245	1.076	0.045	0.634	0.760
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.544	0.035	254	245	1.086	0.063	0.475	0.613
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.545	0.036	254	245	1.141	0.067	0.472	0.617
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.628	0.022	1,107	1,070	1.427	0.035	0.584	0.672
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.243	0.015	1,207	1,152	1.145	0.061	0.214	0.273
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.168	0.012	1,207	1,152	1.123	0.074	0.143	0.193
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.241	0.015	1,207	1,152	1.171	0.062	0.211	0.271
Children with any anaemia	0.483	0.019	1,079	1,029	1.169	0.038	0.446	0.520
Women with any anaemia	0.545	0.010	4,650	4,634	1.348	0.018	0.525	0.565
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.189	0.008	4,536	4,537	1.309	0.040	0.174	0.205
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.161	0.007	4,536	4,537	1.307	0.044	0.147	0.176
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.852	0.016	955	942	1.376	0.019	0.820	0.883
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.280	0.023	955	942	1.559	0.081	0.235	0.326
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.270	0.024	714	714	1.472	0.091	0.221	0.319
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.688	0.067	13,710	3,723	1.115	0.040	1.554	1.822
Neonatal mortality	13.225	3.267	1,350	1,311	0.982	0.247	6.691	19.759
Postneonatal mortality	13.427	3.164	1,353	1,313	0.957	0.236	7.099	19.756
Infant mortality	26.652	4.644	1,351	1,312	0.987	0.174	17.364	35.941
Child mortality	6.140	2.292	1,372	1,323	1.117	0.373	1.555	10.724
Under-five mortality	32.628	5.082	1,355	1,316	0.981	0.156	22.464	42.793
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.088	0.005	8,074	8,016	1.554	0.056	0.079	0.098
Urban residence	0.306	0.014	821	819	0.852	0.045	0.279	0.334
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.048	0.008	821	819	1.128	0.176	0.031	0.065
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.355	0.023	821	819	1.385	0.065	0.308	0.401
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.369	0.019	821	819	1.118	0.051	0.331	0.406
Currently married	0.625	0.019	821	819	1.136	0.031	0.586	0.663
Married before age 21	0.134	0.015	586	585	1.061	0.111	0.104	0.164
Want no more children	0.667	0.022	518	512	1.072	0.033	0.622	0.711
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.016	518	512	1.169	0.145	0.080	0.144
Men with any anaemia	0.247	0.018	783	776	1.142	0.072	0.211	0.282
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.157	0.014	799	794	1.044	0.091	0.129	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.159	0.014	799	794	0.972	0.086	0.131	0.186
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.888	0.014	821	819	1.257	0.016	0.860	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.368	0.036	821	819	2.130	0.098	0.296	0.440

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tripura, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.977	0.008	1,288	1,359	1.922	0.008	0.961	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.651	0.018	1,288	1,359	1.326	0.027	0.616	0.687
Using iodized salt	0.997	0.001	1,286	1,357	0.824	0.001	0.995	1.000
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1051.304	24.670	2,349	2,446	1.152	0.023	1001.963	1100.645
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.104	0.011	2,274	2,372	1.734	0.106	0.082	0.126
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.668	0.021	1,017	1,063	1.453	0.032	0.625	0.711
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.431	0.020	1,017	1,063	1.316	0.047	0.390	0.472
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.237	0.021	1,017	1,063	1.542	0.087	0.196	0.278
Currently using pill	0.211	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.180	0.072	0.180	0.241
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.010	0.004	1,017	1,063	1.156	0.366	0.003	0.017
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.034	0.006	1,017	1,063	1.109	0.186	0.021	0.046
Currently using female sterilization	0.175	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.252	0.085	0.146	0.205
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.416	0.025	460	469	1.096	0.061	0.366	0.467
Unmet need for family planning	0.111	0.015	1,017	1,063	1.515	0.135	0.081	0.141
Want no more children	0.692	0.017	1,017	1,063	1.190	0.025	0.657	0.726
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.770	0.035	286	296	1.395	0.045	0.700	0.839
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.163	0.034	286	296	1.547	0.208	0.095	0.231
Birth registration	0.968	0.011	312	321	1.071	0.011	0.946	0.990
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.936	0.023	306	318	1.542	0.025	0.890	0.982
Institutional delivery	0.926	0.024	306	318	1.535	0.026	0.877	0.974
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.729	0.032	286	296	1.201	0.043	0.666	0.793
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.072	0.021	286	296	1.340	0.285	0.031	0.113
Children with diarrhoea	0.035	0.011	301	313	1.061	0.321	0.013	0.058
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.456	0.154	13	11	1.002	0.337	0.149	0.764
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.736	0.128	13	11	0.945	0.174	0.480	0.993
Child received BCG vaccination	0.895	0.052	62	62	1.315	0.059	0.790	1.000
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.774	0.056	62	62	1.036	0.073	0.662	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.789	0.058	62	62	1.092	0.073	0.673	0.905
Child received measles vaccination	0.769	0.055	62	62	1.005	0.072	0.659	0.879
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.725	0.058	62	62	1.006	0.081	0.608	0.842
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.641	0.062	62	62	0.993	0.097	0.518	0.765
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.691	0.046	261	270	1.585	0.066	0.599	0.782
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.172	0.025	287	294	1.037	0.143	0.123	0.222
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.134	0.020	287	294	0.983	0.151	0.094	0.175
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.217	0.026	287	294	1.057	0.118	0.165	0.268
Children with any anaemia	0.457	0.035	259	261	1.073	0.076	0.388	0.527
Women with any anaemia	0.555	0.018	1,311	1,368	1.305	0.032	0.520	0.591
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.162	0.011	1,301	1,365	1.102	0.069	0.140	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.236	0.017	1,301	1,365	1.460	0.073	0.202	0.270
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.951	0.018	284	285	1.382	0.019	0.916	0.987
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.443	0.046	284	285	1.567	0.105	0.351	0.536
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.400	0.099	3,940	4,138	1.009	0.070	1.203	1.597
Neonatal mortality	2.317	2.325	308	320	0.836	1.003	0.000	6.967
Postneonatal mortality	9.256	5.739	310	321	1.058	0.620	0.000	20.734
Infant mortality	11.573	6.068	308	320	1.000	0.524	0.000	23.710
Child mortality	9.819	7.362	326	336	1.277	0.750	0.000	24.542
Under-five mortality	21.278	8.812	309	322	1.075	0.414	3.655	38.902
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.049	0.008	2,156	2,254	1.672	0.160	0.033	0.065
Want no more children	0.555	0.049	144	144	1.174	0.088	0.457	0.652
Men with any anaemia	0.183	0.033	227	236	1.253	0.180	0.117	0.249
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.130	0.025	234	244	1.093	0.194	0.079	0.180
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.182	0.021	234	244	0.787	0.118	0.139	0.225
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.973	0.015	240	251	1.461	0.016	0.943	1.004
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.509	0.062	240	251	1.911	0.122	0.385	0.634

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tripura, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.828	0.014	3,222	3,151	2.072	0.017	0.800	0.855
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.596	0.013	3,222	3,151	1.465	0.021	0.571	0.622
Using iodized salt	0.988	0.003	3,220	3,149	1.609	0.003	0.982	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.663	14.231	6,555	6,366	1.190	0.015	949.201	1006.125
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.212	0.009	5,795	5,658	1.636	0.041	0.195	0.229
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.630	0.018	2,629	2,582	1.880	0.028	0.595	0.665
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.427	0.015	2,629	2,582	1.531	0.035	0.397	0.457
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.203	0.015	2,629	2,582	1.969	0.076	0.172	0.234
Currently using pill	0.285	0.011	2,629	2,582	1.247	0.039	0.263	0.307
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.004	0.001	2,629	2,582	1.145	0.345	0.001	0.007
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.012	0.002	2,629	2,582	1.110	0.194	0.008	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.124	0.008	2,629	2,582	1.217	0.063	0.108	0.140
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.395	0.018	1,150	1,119	1.215	0.044	0.360	0.430
Unmet need for family planning	0.105	0.009	2,629	2,582	1.585	0.090	0.086	0.124
Want no more children	0.698	0.010	2,629	2,582	1.155	0.015	0.677	0.718
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.599	0.025	883	850	1.493	0.042	0.549	0.649
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.124	0.014	883	850	1.249	0.113	0.096	0.152
Birth registration	0.899	0.013	1,040	983	1.281	0.015	0.872	0.926
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.768	0.020	1,024	970	1.279	0.026	0.728	0.808
Institutional delivery	0.757	0.020	1,024	970	1.277	0.026	0.718	0.797
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.595	0.026	883	850	1.537	0.043	0.544	0.646
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.097	0.014	883	850	1.355	0.141	0.069	0.124
Children with diarrhoea	0.053	0.009	991	940	1.279	0.174	0.035	0.072
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.464	0.080	52	50	1.137	0.171	0.305	0.623
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.640	0.087	52	50	1.286	0.135	0.466	0.813
Child received BCG vaccination	0.800	0.037	192	184	1.277	0.047	0.725	0.875
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.042	192	184	1.231	0.060	0.606	0.773
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.672	0.043	192	184	1.251	0.064	0.586	0.758
Child received measles vaccination	0.673	0.038	192	184	1.106	0.056	0.597	0.749
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.484	0.041	192	184	1.129	0.085	0.401	0.566
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.512	0.044	192	184	1.203	0.086	0.424	0.600
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.607	0.026	846	800	1.401	0.042	0.556	0.658
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.268	0.017	920	858	1.157	0.065	0.233	0.302
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.180	0.015	920	858	1.169	0.085	0.149	0.210
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.250	0.018	920	858	1.203	0.072	0.213	0.286
Children with any anaemia	0.492	0.022	820	768	1.207	0.045	0.448	0.536
Women with any anaemia	0.541	0.012	3,339	3,266	1.363	0.022	0.517	0.564
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.201	0.010	3,235	3,172	1.393	0.049	0.181	0.221
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.129	0.007	3,235	3,172	1.180	0.054	0.115	0.143
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.809	0.021	671	657	1.376	0.026	0.767	0.850
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.210	0.024	671	657	1.541	0.116	0.161	0.258
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.799	0.085	9,770	9,585	1.166	0.047	1.629	1.968
Neonatal mortality	16.754	4.180	1,042	991	0.986	0.250	8.393	25.114
Postneonatal mortality	14.748	3.776	1,043	991	0.943	0.256	7.196	22.299
Infant mortality	31.501	5.751	1,043	992	0.987	0.183	19.998	43.004
Child mortality	5.048	2.059	1,046	987	0.978	0.408	0.930	9.167
Under-five mortality	36.390	6.120	1,046	994	0.969	0.168	24.151	48.630
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.104	0.006	5,918	5,762	1.544	0.059	0.092	0.116
Want no more children	0.711	0.023	374	368	0.984	0.033	0.664	0.757
Men with any anaemia	0.275	0.021	556	540	1.114	0.077	0.232	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.170	0.017	565	550	1.021	0.102	0.135	0.204
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.149	0.017	565	550	1.045	0.116	0.114	0.183
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.851	0.019	581	568	1.265	0.022	0.813	0.888
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.305	0.044	581	568	2.276	0.143	0.218	0.393



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For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
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