

Tripura



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Government of India

Tripura



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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2005-06

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Tripura, the sample is based on a sample of 1,574 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The survey interviewed 1,906 women age 15-49 from all the sample households and 711 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent, and the individual response rates were 97 percent for eligible women and 92 percent for eligible men.

In Tripura, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, in a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. Biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Tripura was conducted by Development and Research Services (DRS), New Delhi, between April and July 2006.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

The majority of households in Tripura are concentrated in rural areas (82%) and less than two-fifths (18%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Tripura are comprised of 4.3 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households have household heads who are Hindu (89%). Only 9 percent of households have household heads who are Muslims, and 2 percent of household heads are Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists. All other religions account for less than 1 percent of household heads.

Twenty-three percent of household heads belong to scheduled castes, 17 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and 21 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Almost two-fifths (39%) of household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

Thirty percent of Tripura's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 86 percent of children under age 18 years live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent, and 4 percent live with neither parent.

Housing characteristics

In Tripura, only 12 percent of households live in a *pucca* house, compared with 46 percent for India as a whole. Even in urban areas, only 35 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Tripura has a lower proportion of households living in a *pucca* house than any other state except Manipur. Seventy-one percent of households live in a semi-*pucca* house (58% in urban areas and 74% in rural areas) and 16 percent live in a *kachha* house. Sixty-nine percent of households (64% of rural households and 92% of urban households) have electricity, up from 64 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Ninety-seven percent of households have some type of sanitation facility; 52 percent have an improved sanitation facility.

Almost all households in Tripura have some type of sanitation facility, and more than half have an improved sanitation facility.

Seventy-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (95% of urban households and 72% of rural households), but only 13 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (35% of urban households and only 8 percent of rural households). Two-fifths of households get their drinking water from a tube well or borehole. Over half of households (55%) treat their drinking water to make it potable; 47 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter; 15 percent boil the water; 1 percent strain the water through a cloth; and 3 percent treat it in some other way.

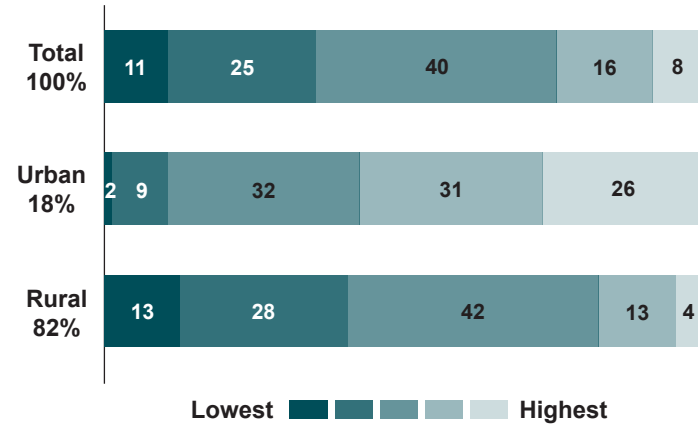
Wealth index

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

Only 8 percent of households in Mizoram are in the highest wealth quintile and only 16 percent are in the second highest quintile. The proportion of households in the lowest wealth quintile (11%) is also quite low. Eleven percent of rural households are in the lowest wealth quintile and only 4 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. By contrast, in urban areas, only 2 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile and 26 percent are in the highest wealth quintile. Forty percent of households in Tripura are in the middle wealth quintile, compared to 20 percent at the national level. This means that households in Tripura tend to be in the middle of the wealth spectrum rather than at the extremes.

Wealth Index

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



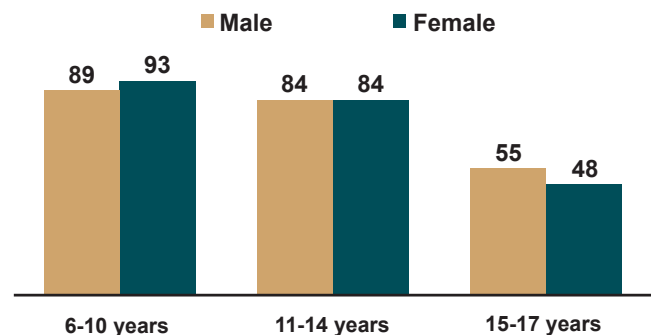
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

More than three-quarters of children age 6-17 years in Tripura (78%) attend school (83% in urban areas and 78% in rural areas). Ninety-one percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school. School attendance drops to 84 percent at age 11-14 years and is only 51 percent at age 15-17 years. Among children age 6-10 years and 11-14 years, school attendance is only slightly higher (by 2-3 percentage points) in urban areas than in rural areas. However, at age 15-17 years, school attendance is 11 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

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

Percentage of children attending school by age



Among children age 6-10 years, there is a slight gender disparity in favour of girls in both urban and rural areas. There is almost no gender disparity among children age 11-14 years. At age 15-17 years, a gender differential in favour of boys emerges in rural areas, where 54 percent of boys and 46 percent of girls attend school. In urban areas, by contrast, only a slightly higher proportion of boys than girls attend school at that age.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 69 percent of women and 77 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-two percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Only 22 percent of men and 15 percent of women have completed 10 or more years of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults in Tripura agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn in school about the changes in their own bodies during puberty. Fewer adults, however, think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think children should learn about sex and sexual behaviour and about contraception in school. About two in five women and about half of men think that sex and sexual behavior are appropriate topics for the school curriculum. About two in five women (36-42%) think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school, compared with 54-60 percent of men.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school, compared with 62-63 percent of women. More than three in five men say that boys and girls should be taught in school about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, but only 35 percent of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18 years among women age 20-49. Marriage is typically at a much later age for men than for women. The median age at marriage for men age 30-49 (26-28 years) is 8-9 years later than the median age at marriage for women at that age. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, and 11 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

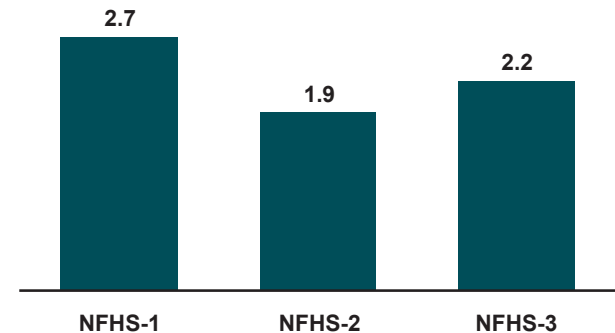
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Tripura will have an average of 2.2 children in her lifetime. Fertility was estimated to be only 1.9 children in NFHS-2.

Fertility in rural areas of Tripura is 2.3 children per woman, but fertility in urban areas (1.7 children per woman) is considerably lower than the replacement level of fertility. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher in NFHS-3, compared with 21 percent in NFHS-2 and 30 percent in NFHS-1.

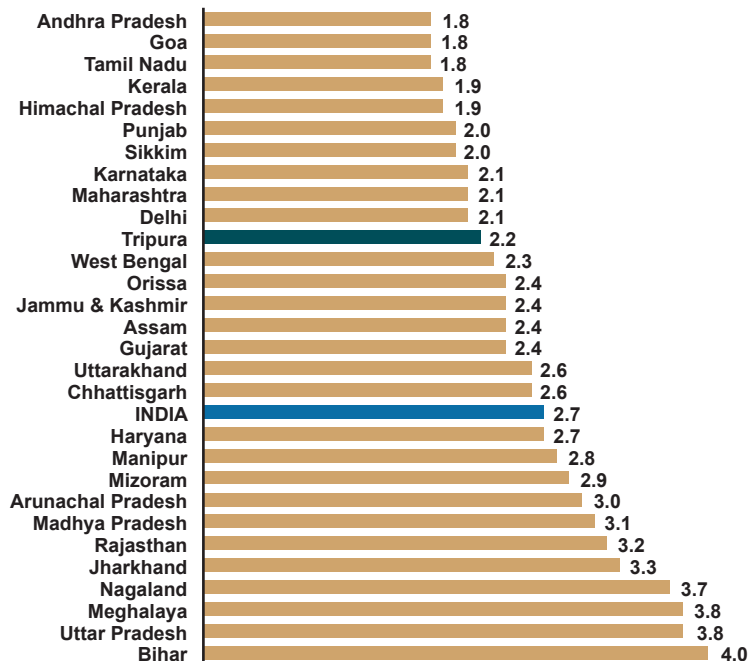
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

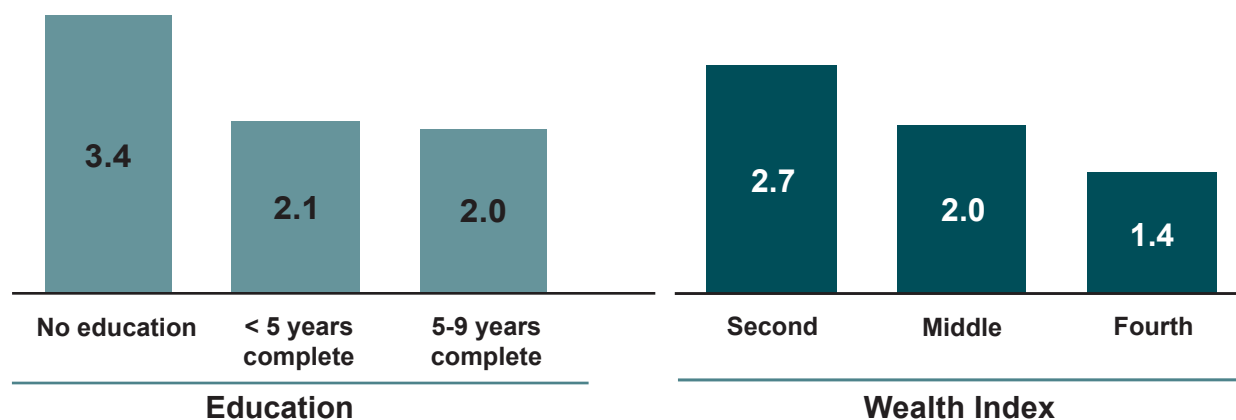


At current fertility levels, a woman in Tripura will have slightly more than two children during her lifetime, which is half a child less than the level for India as a whole and is very close to the replacement level.

There are large differentials in fertility by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the second lowest wealth quintile will have almost twice as many children as women in the second highest wealth quintile. Similarly, women with no education will have 1.4 children more than women with 5-9 years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Tripura, 19 percent have already begun childbearing, a slightly higher level than the national average. Five percent of women age 15 have started childbearing, but among women age 19 years, almost half (49%) are already either mothers or pregnant with their first child. Young women in rural areas are more likely to have begun childbearing than young women in urban areas (19% and 15%, respectively). Teenage pregnancy and motherhood is also more prevalent among women with little or no education, Muslim women, and women in lowest wealth quintile than among other women.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Tripura is 39 months. The median birth interval is not only eight months longer than the national average, but is also longer than the median birth interval in any other state except Kerala. Less than half (45%) of non-first-order births occur within three years of a previous birth, including 7 percent of births that take place within 18 months of the last birth and 13 percent that take place within 24 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between births reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Almost three-quarters of currently married women (74%) and men (73%) want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, two-thirds of women (65%) and men (68%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. For more than four-fifths of women (81%) and men (85%), the ideal family size is two or fewer children, much higher than the national average of 69 percent of women and 73 percent of men.

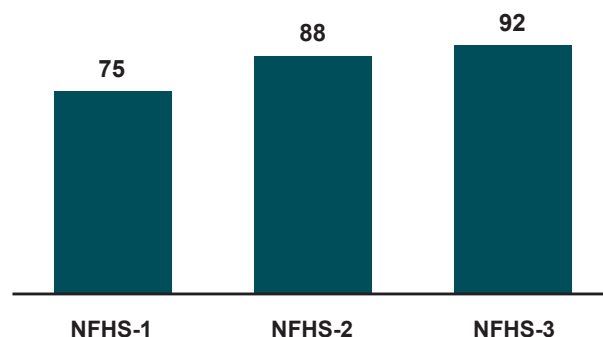
In Tripura, there is evidence of a preference for sons. Eighteen percent of women and 15 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is also affected by women’s number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 94 percent with one or two sons want no more children, compared with 84 percent of women with two daughters. Overall, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 (92%) than it was in NFHS-2 (88%) or NFHS-1 (75%).

Despite low fertility in Tripura, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would be 1.6 instead of 2.2.

Trends in desire for no more children

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



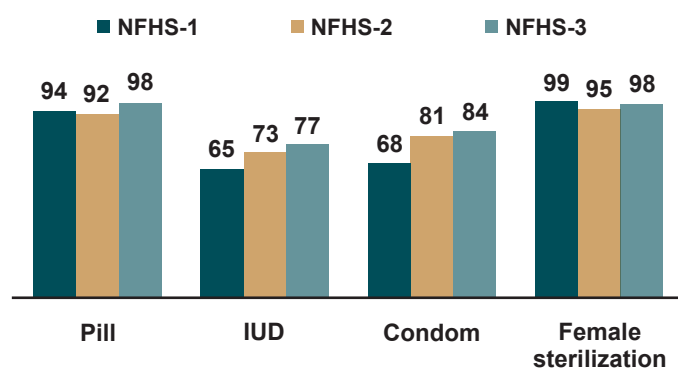
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal in Tripura. Female sterilization and the pill are the most widely known methods, known by 98 percent of currently married women and 98-99 percent of currently married men. More than four in five currently married women (81%) and men (86%) know about male sterilization. In addition to the pill, the government family planning programme promotes two temporary methods, namely, IUDs and condoms. Each of these methods is known by about 8 in 10 currently married women. However, only 44 percent of currently married men know about the IUD, although 95 percent know about condoms.

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of female sterilization was high in Tripura even at the time of NFHS-1. Knowledge of most other contraceptive methods has increased. For example, knowledge of condoms increased from 68 percent in NFHS-1 to 81 percent in NFHS-2 and further to 84 percent in NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use

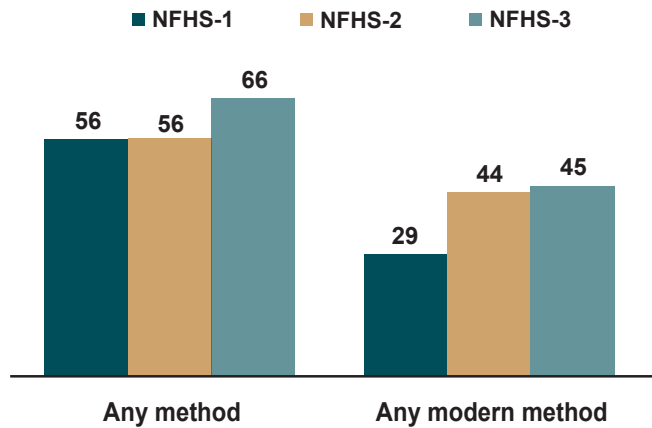
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 66 percent, up from 56 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men (47%) is 19 percentage points lower than current contraceptive use reported by women.

The pill is the most important family planning method in Tripura (22%), accounting for 33 percent of total contraceptive use. Pill use is higher in Tripura than in any other state. Female sterilization is the next most commonly used method (18%). There is no substantial differential in the use of modern methods by place of residence, but use is much lower than the average among scheduled tribes and women with less than two living children. The use of modern methods does not vary systematically by education or the wealth index.

Overall contraceptive prevalence is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women. Muslim women are less likely to use contraception (55%) than Hindu women (68%).

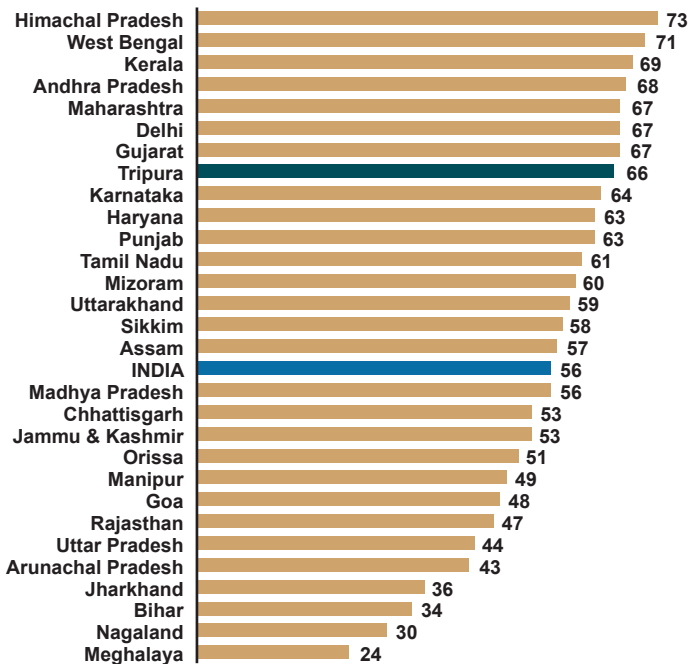
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Two-thirds of currently married women in Tripura are using a contraceptive method, much higher than the national average of 56 percent.

Consistent with son preference, women are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 81 percent who have two sons and no daughter use a method of family planning, compared with 67 percent who have two daughters and no son (not all data shown in table). Although most family planning users use modern methods, the use of traditional methods (rhythm, withdrawal, or folk methods) is also quite high (21%). Only Assam, Manipur, and Tripura have higher rates of use of traditional methods. Use of the rhythm method and withdrawal increased between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

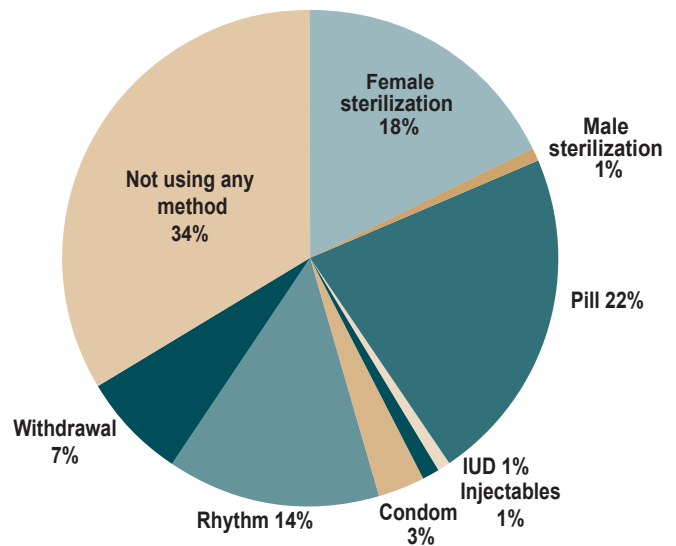
The use of traditional methods increases sharply with education and the wealth index. Urban women are slightly more likely to use traditional methods than are rural women.

Almost all women who are sterilized had the operation in a government facility (96%), usually in a government/municipal hospital, whereas the majority of pill users (65%) and condom users (52%) got their most recent supply from the private medical sector.

According to women’s reports, among users for whom the brand is known, most pill users (68%) use socially marketed brands, but only 40 percent of condom users use socially marketed brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for any contraceptive method in Tripura (47%) is almost twice the national average (27%) and is the highest rate in India. Discontinuation of condoms is particularly high; 71 percent of condom users discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method. Over three-fifths of users of withdrawal (61%) and over two-fifths of users of rhythm (43%) discontinue use within one year. Discontinuation is also quite high for pill users (44%).

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



In Tripura, although a majority of family planning users are modern method users, use of traditional methods is also very high (21%).

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. However, only one-third of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it, and less than one-quarter (24%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only 31 percent were told about other methods of family planning that they could use.

Men's attitudes

Ninety percent of men in Tripura reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, and more than four in five men (83%) reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Almost half of men (45%) incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Over half of men (55%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

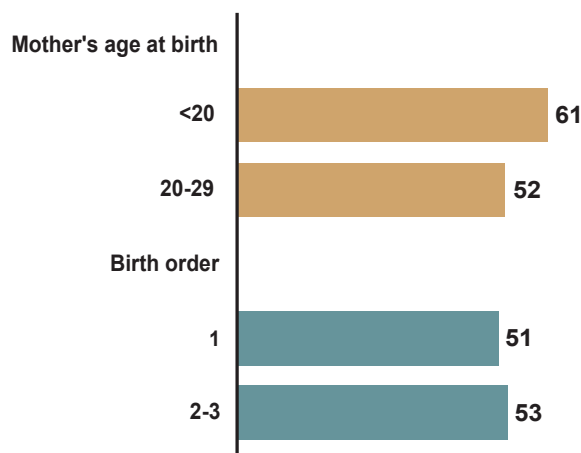
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (4% for spacing and 7% for limiting), down from 27 percent in NFHS-1 and 18 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, up from 76 percent in NFHS-2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate is currently 52 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births in the five-year period preceding the survey. The infant mortality is lower than in the country as a whole (57) but is higher than in any other Northeastern state except Assam (66) and Arunachal Pradesh (61). Infant mortality in Tripura has declined substantially from its estimated level of 76 in NFHS-1. Nonetheless, the estimated infant mortality rate increased from the NFHS-2 estimate of 44. The under-five mortality rate is 59 deaths per 1,000 live births.

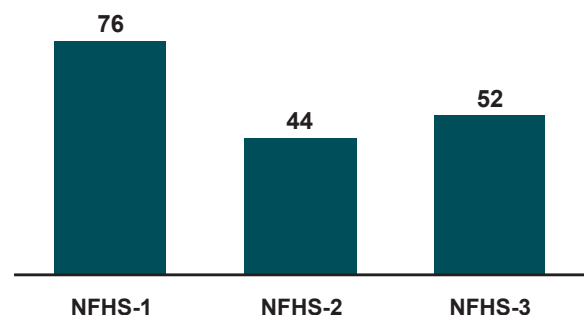
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



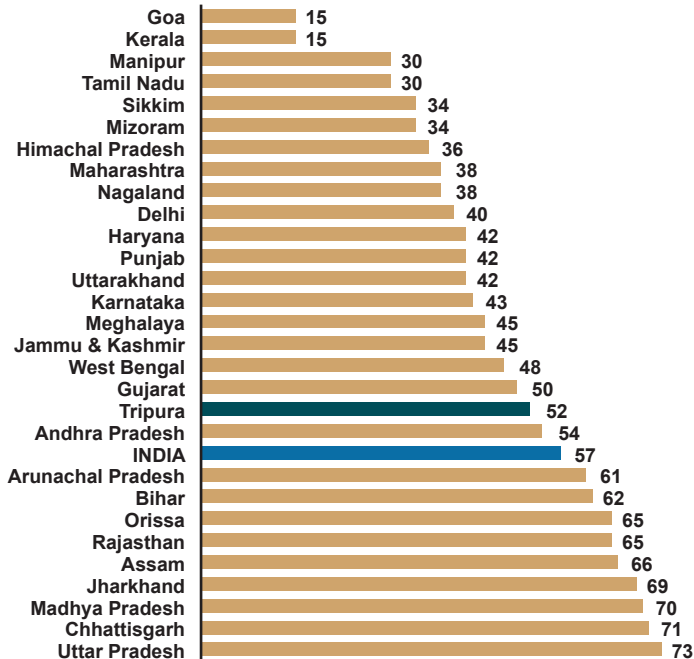
These rates imply that 1 in 19 children in Tripura still die within the first year of life and 1 in 17 die before reaching age five.

Girls in Tripura face a lower mortality risk than boys during the neonatal and post-neonatal periods, but girls experience higher child mortality (age 1-4 years) than boys. The under-five mortality rate is 19 percent higher for boys than for girls. Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have less than 10 years of education.

Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are at a higher risk of dying in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Although the infant mortality rate in Tripura is slightly lower than the national average, 1 in 19 children still die within the first year of life.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 42 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is lower in urban areas (37) than rural areas (43). Birth intervals have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 121 per 1,000 pregnancies, compared with only 19 when the interval is 15-26 months and 27 per 1,000 when the birth interval is 27-38 months. (data on perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

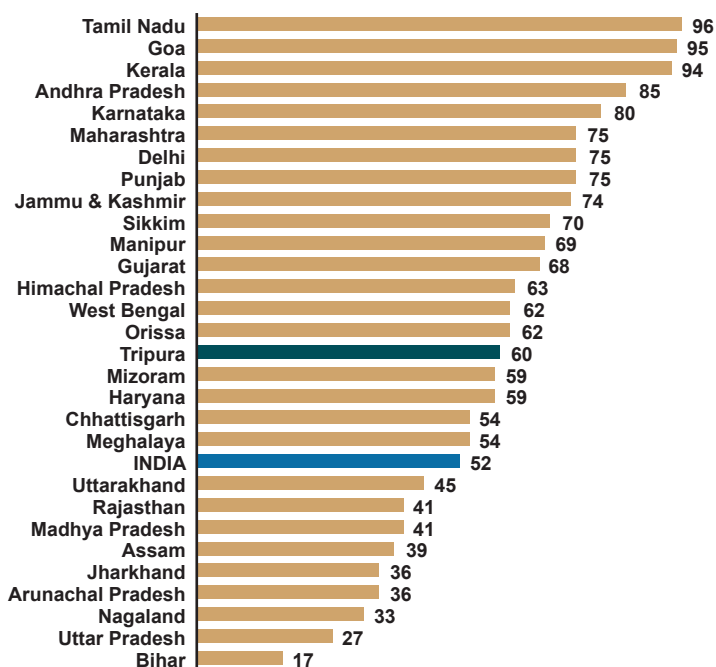
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than three-quarters received antenatal care from a health professional (74% from a doctor and 2% from all other health personnel) for their last birth. One-fifth of women (21%) received no antenatal care. Eighty-seven percent of urban mothers received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with 75 percent of rural mothers. Antenatal care coverage has a strong positive relationship with the mother’s education and the wealth status of her

household. Almost all women with 10 or more years of education and in the highest wealth quintile had at least one antenatal care visit. Women having their first birth are more likely to receive antenatal care than women having subsequent births. Hindu women are more likely than Muslim women to receive antenatal care. Scheduled-tribe women are much less likely to receive antenatal care than women from any other caste/tribe group.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



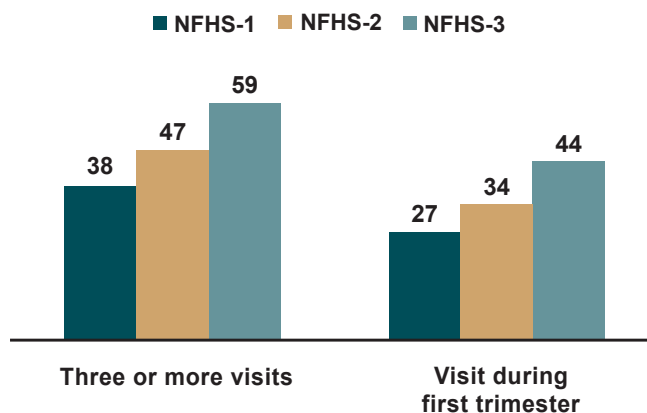
Sixty percent of women in Tripura received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth, higher than the national average.

Three-fifths of women had three or more antenatal care visits (77% of urban women and 57% of rural women). Almost all women in the highest wealth quintile and almost all women with at least 10 years of education had three or more antenatal care visits. Only about one-quarter of women with no education, scheduled-tribe women, and women in the lowest wealth quintile had three or more antenatal visits.

Less than half of women (47%) with a birth in the past five years received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 25 percent had their first antenatal care visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables).

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester for their last birth increased substantially between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, as well as between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, 69 percent received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) for their last birth, but for only 18 percent of the births did mothers consume IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Three-quarters of mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

More than three-quarters of women who received an antenatal check-up had their blood pressure checked (79%) and their abdomen examined (77%). Seventy-one percent had their weight taken and even fewer (63-65%) had their urine and blood tested.

An ultrasound test was performed for 15 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, much lower the national average of 24 percent. The use of ultrasound increases sharply with the mother’s education and wealth quintiles. Women with at least 10 years of education (44%) were more than eight times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education (5%). Only 3 percent of pregnancies among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 64 percent of pregnancies among women in the highest wealth quintile.

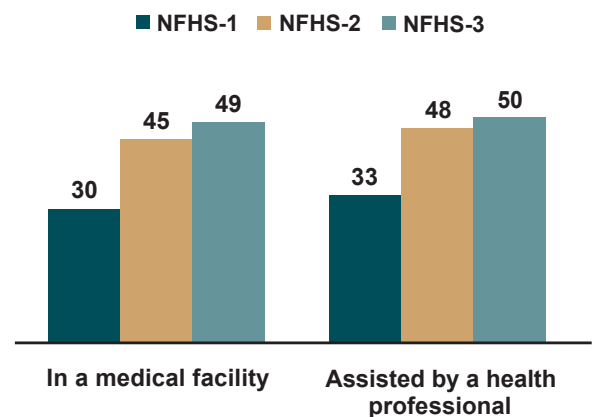
Delivery care

Less than half of births in Tripura (47%) take place in a health facility and the remaining 53 percent take place at home. Almost three-quarters of women with four or more antenatal care visits delivered in a health facility. The only other groups of women for whom more than half of births take place in a health facility are women in urban areas (70%), women with 5-9 and 10 or more years of education (58% and 97%, respectively), women having their first birth (66%), Hindu women (54%), women from scheduled castes (52%) and other backward classes (56%), and women belonging to the highest three wealth quintiles (54-100%). In contrast, only 10 percent or fewer births of order 4 or higher and births to women in the lowest wealth quintile take place in a health facility.

Less than half of births (49%) take place with assistance from health personnel. More than one-third of births (36%) are delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Thirteen percent of births are delivered only by a relative or another untrained person.

Are babies being delivered safely?

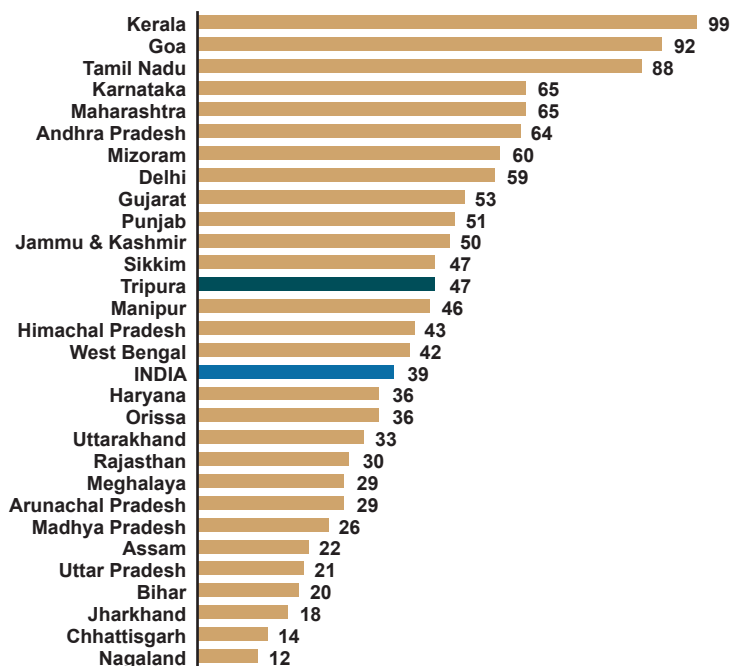
Percentage of births in the past three years



The percentage of births delivered in a health facility in the three years preceding the survey has increased by only 4 percentage points in the seven years since NFHS-2. The increase between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 in the proportion of births delivered by a health professional is only 3 percentage points.

Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



In Tripura, almost half of children were delivered in a health facility, which is higher than the national average of 39 percent.

For 71 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 67 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 40 percent of home births.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Tripura, only 34 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and less than one-third of mothers (30%) had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; nonetheless, almost half of births delivered in health facilities were not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 14 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

More than three-quarters of men with a child under three years (74%) said that the child's mother received antenatal care, but only 55 percent said that they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Only 38 percent of men with a child

under three years were told by a health provider what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complication. Twenty-eight percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about prolonged labour, 25 percent were told about vaginal bleeding, and 15 percent were told about convulsions.

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided by a health provider or a health worker with information related to various aspects of maternal care. Sixty percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, 71 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, and 45 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child.

A large majority of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the important of various aspects of delivery care. Eighty percent each were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth. Seventy-seven percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

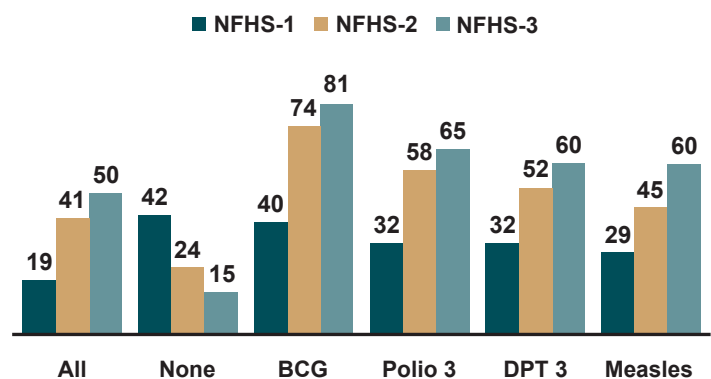
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

In Tripura, only half of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, the proportion of children fully vaccinated is slightly higher than the national average of 44 percent. Fifteen percent of children in Tripura have not received any of the recommended vaccinations; this proportion is higher than every other state except Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Assam.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



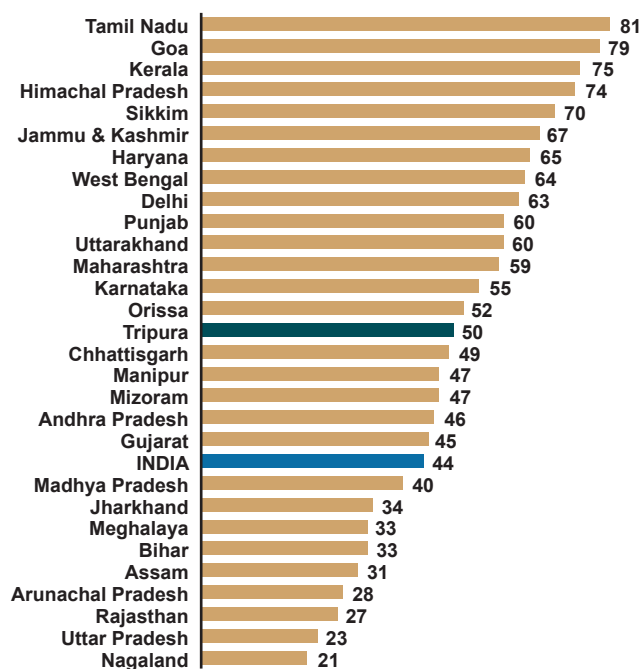
Eighty-one percent of children age 12-23 months have received a BCG vaccination, but only 65 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of the polio vaccine. Three-fifths of children have received the three recommended doses of the DPT vaccine and the same percentage have been vaccinated against measles.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Dropout is a problem in Tripura. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for polio vaccinations is 23 percent and the dropout rate for DPT vaccinations is 25 percent.

In the seven years since NFHS-2, full vaccination coverage has increased by 9 percentage points, from 41 percent at the time of NFHS-2 to 50 percent in NFHS-3. There also have been improvements in coverage of all of the individual vaccines. For example, coverage of the measles vaccines increased by 15 percentage points, of three doses of DPT by 9 percentage points, of the BCG vaccine by 8 percentage points, and of three doses of polio by 7 percentage points. However, despite concerted attempts to eradicate polio in India, 15 percent of children in Tripura did not receive a single dose of the polio vaccine and 35 percent did not receive the recommended three doses. Boys (53%) are more likely than girls (45%) to be fully vaccinated.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Only half of children age 12-23 months in Tripura are fully immunized.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 14 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 81 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 19 percent received antibiotic drugs. The proportion of children with symptoms of ARI is higher in Tripura than in any other state.

Twenty-nine percent of children under age five years were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 65 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, but only 4 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 8 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 65 percent were taken to a health facility. Sixty-seven percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 58 percent of children who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets,

and 23 percent who were given gruel. Even though 89 percent of women who had a birth in the five years preceding the survey have heard of ORS, and use of ORS is more than twice as high in Tripura as in India as a whole.

Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Thirteen percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Tripura, only 19 percent of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey received more liquids than normal. Half of children with diarrhoea received less liquid to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

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. In Tripura, all children age 0-71 months live in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, but only 27 percent receive any kind of services from a centre.

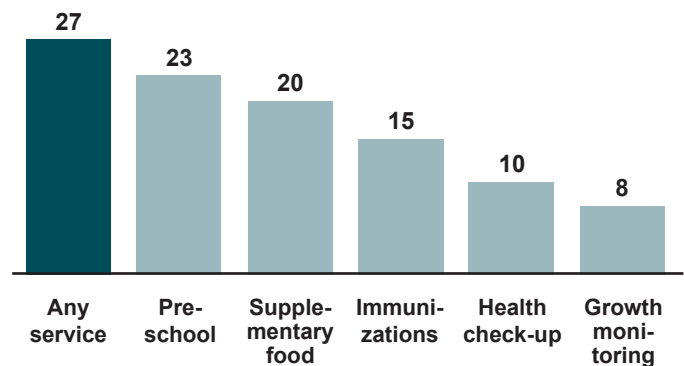
The most common services children receive are early childhood care or preschool (23% of children age 3-5 years) and supplementary food (20% of children under age six years). Fifteen percent of children age 0-71 months have received immunizations from a *anganwadi* centre. The least commonly used services are growth monitoring (8%) and health check-ups (10%). Only 44 percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker after the child was weighed.

Children of women with less than 10 years of education, children in the lower wealth quintiles, children in rural areas, children from other backward classes, children of Hindu women, and older children are more likely to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre than other children.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 9 percent had mothers who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy and only 8 percent had mothers who received any service from an *anganwadi* centre while breastfeeding.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Tripura (97%), only 36 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-seven percent of children are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 35 percent of children are breastfed within one hour of birth. This means that almost two-thirds of infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Tripura breastfeed for an average of 33 months, which is longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 36 percent of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Among all children age 6-23 months, less than half (43%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and 56 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Overall, only 29 percent are fed according to all three recommended feeding practices.

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Tripura, almost two-thirds of infants are not put to the breast immediately after birth, therefore depriving the children of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only two-fifths of last-born children age 12-35 months (41%) were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months. Two-thirds (69%) of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Less than half (46%) of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 3 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

More than one-third of children (36%) under age five years in Tripura are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One-quarter are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty percent of children (40%) are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are being breastfed, 23 percent of children are stunted, 31 percent are wasted, and 36 percent are underweight.

Children in rural and urban areas are about equally likely to be stunted and wasted, but children in rural areas are much more likely to be underweight than children in urban areas. Girls and boys are about equally likely to be stunted and underweight, but girls are slightly more likely than boys to be wasted. Undernutrition declines sharply with mother's education and household wealth and is generally higher among children of higher birth orders.

Children's nutritional status in Tripura has improved since NFHS-2 on two of the three measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are much less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago and slightly less likely to be underweight. However, wasting has increased considerably because children are growing taller much more rapidly than they are putting on weight.

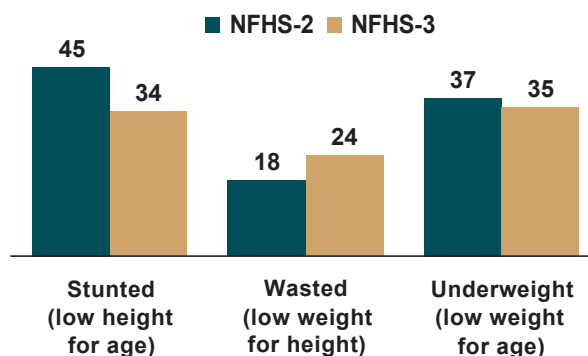
Adults' nutritional status

Thirty-seven percent of women and 42 percent of men age 15-49 in Tripura are too thin for their height, and 5-7 percent are overweight or obese. Only 56 percent of women and 54 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Tripura has the highest percentage of men who are too thin of any state in India.

Adult undernutrition varies by background characteristics much more for men than for women. For both women and men, undernutrition is less prevalent among those with 10 or more years of education, those in the higher wealth quintiles, and those belonging to scheduled tribes. Among men, undernutrition is particularly prevalent among teenagers.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

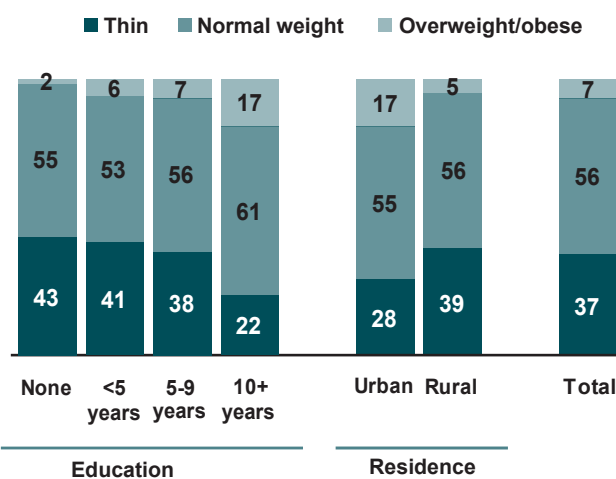
Percentage of children under three years



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

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

Percent distribution of women



Overweight and obesity are low relative to other states, but are a particular problem among those in urban areas, the more educated, and particularly those in the highest wealth quintile. Notably, about one in six urban women (17%) and about one in three women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (32%) are overweight or obese.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Over three-quarters of households (76%) were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is somewhat higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (70%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. In Tripura, almost two-thirds of children age 6-59 months (63%) are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 35 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over half of children are anaemic in every population subgroup, including 54 percent of children whose mother has 10 or more years of education and 53 percent of children in the highest wealth quintile. Children whose mothers are anaemic are more likely to be anaemic themselves than are children whose mothers are not anaemic.

Tripura has particularly high levels of anaemia among women and men. Sixty-five percent of women age 15-49 have anaemia, including 49 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Thirty-six percent of men are anaemic. For both women and men, the prevalence of anaemia in Tripura is the fourth highest among the states. Anaemia is higher among breastfeeding women (74%) than among women who are pregnant (59%) and women who are neither pregnant nor breastfeeding (63%). At least half of women in every population subgroup are anaemic. More than 20 percent of men in every population subgroup are anaemic. Anaemia among men is particularly high (50% or more) for scheduled tribes, men with no education, and men in their forties.

Anaemia is more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen by 6 percentage points since that time. Anaemia among ever-married women age 15-49 is also more widespread than it was seven years ago. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women increased from 59 percent in NFHS-2 to 67 percent in NFHS-3.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

About three-quarters of women in Tripura (74%) have heard of AIDS. Women in urban areas are much more likely to know about AIDS (90%) than women in rural areas (71%). More than three-quarters of women age 15-39 have heard of AIDS, but knowledge drops to only 63 percent among women in their forties. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married interviewed women, knowledge of AIDS increased from 49 percent in NFHS-2 to 73 percent in NFHS-3.

Men are more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Tripura, 91 percent of men age 15-49 have heard of AIDS, including 98 percent of men in urban areas and 90 percent of men in rural areas.

Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status. Knowledge of AIDS is almost universal among women and men with 10 or more years of education and those in the highest wealth quintile. Among those with no education, knowledge is much higher among men (73%) than among women (42%). In the lowest wealth quintile, just over one-quarter of women (28%) know about AIDS, compared with more than two-thirds of men (69%).

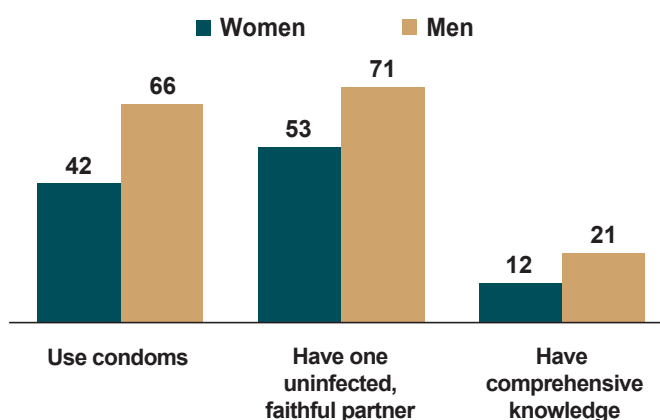
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 42 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 66 percent of men. Likewise, 53 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 71 percent of men.

In Tripura, only 12 percent of women and 21 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. Comprehensive knowledge mean they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having only one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS. The only subgroups of the population in which at least one in three women and men have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is those with at least 10 years of education and those belonging to the highest wealth quintile.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS, 60 percent of women and 66 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. About three-fifths of women (59%) and men (58%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over half of adults who have heard of AIDS say that they would be comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (53% of women and 57% of men), and a higher proportion (79% of women and men) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, one-third of adults (30% of women and 36% of men) express accepting attitudes on all four of these indicators.

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

Less than 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested.

A higher proportion of men (7%) than women (5%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also less likely than men to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (18% of women, compared with 28% of men).

While the proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for men and is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for women. For more than 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

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

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Tripura, is only 0.12 percent overall, 0.08 percent among women age 15-49, and 0.16 percent among men age 15-49 (data not shown in tables).

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 20-49 in Tripura is 18 years, whereas less than half of men age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse by age 25 in all five-year age groups.

Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex (48% of women, compared with 23% of men). The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, 6 percent of men and 2 percent of women reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. Two percent of men and 1 percent of women who had sex in the past year reported having had two or more partners in the past 12 months.

Paid sex

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Tripura, 545 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. Tuberculosis is much more common among men than among women and is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. The prevalence of tuberculosis increases sharply with age. People who cook with solid fuels are three times as likely to have tuberculosis as people who use electricity or gas for cooking.

Almost all adults in Tripura have heard of tuberculosis (93% of women and 96% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 28 percent of women and 40 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. More than two-fifths of adults (46% of women and 40% of men) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (73% of women and 84% of men) and only 12-13 percent say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about 2 percent of women and men have diabetes. At age 35-49, 3 percent of women and 5 percent of men suffer from diabetes, which is much higher than in any other age group. The prevalence of diabetes among women is higher among those with no education and those who belong to the highest wealth quintile, whereas diabetes is more prevalent among men with 10 or more years of education. Six percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from asthma (5,924 women and 5,086 men per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or

other thyroid disorders is more than four times as high among women as among men (2,439 per 100,000 women, compared with 552 per 100,000 men). Goitre or other thyroid disorders decrease sharply with age among men, but not among women. For both women and men, goitre and other thyroid disorders are most prevalent in the highest wealth quintile.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over three-quarters of men (76%) and almost half of women (48%) use some form of tobacco. The percentage of women and men who use tobacco is higher than in any other state except Mizoram. Among women, tobacco use is more than four times the national average. Thirty-six percent of pregnant women and 43 percent of breastfeeding women use tobacco (data not shown in tables). Women who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco, whereas men are more likely to smoke cigarettes or *bidis* than to chew tobacco.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Alcohol consumption is much more common among men (41%) than women (10%). Among those who drink alcohol, 39 percent of women and 42 percent of men consume alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public medical sector is the main source of health care for most households (59% of urban households and 84% of rural households). Use of the public medical sector as the main source of health care varies substantially with the wealth status of the household, from 88 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 40 percent in the highest wealth quintile. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (47%), lack of a nearby facility (29%), and long waiting times (24%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 1 percent of households in Tripura report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance is more common in urban areas than in rural areas, and increases with the wealth status of the household.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Only 30 percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last 12 months, compared with 99 percent of currently married men in the same age group. Seventeen percent of employed women receive no payment for their work, and 9 percent are paid only in kind. Overall, 74 percent of currently married employed women earn cash, compared with 94 percent of currently married employed men.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 75 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or together with their husbands. Twenty-four percent of women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Most currently married women (48-60%) participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 30 percent participate in making all four of these decisions, and 19 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions.

Participation in household decision making increases sharply with age and household wealth status. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with 10 or more years of education, those in nuclear households, and those who are employed for cash.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Twenty-seven percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women who are widowed, divorced, separated or deserted; women who are employed for cash; women with 10 or more years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintile. One-fifth of women (19%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Only 39 percent of women have heard of any microcredit programme in the area and only 2 percent have ever used one.

Slightly less than half of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market (48%), to a health facility (49%), and to places outside their own village or community (49%) (data not shown in tables). Only 37 percent of women are allowed to go alone to all three of these places. Urban women, older women, scheduled-tribe women, employed women, women with no education or 10 or more years of education, women with children, women belonging to the poorest and wealthiest households, and women who are divorced, separated, widowed, or deserted have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

More than half of women (53%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (41%) or if she neglects the house or children (37%). Interestingly, men are much less likely than women to say that wife beating is justified in one or more of the specified circumstances (35%), including 25 percent who agree that disrespect for in-laws is a justification for wife beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, 28 percent of women and 25 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Forty-two percent of women believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has sex with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. Forty-one percent of men say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of these reasons. Nine out of 10 men say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood. Seventy-two percent of men agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse her financial support, use force to have sex, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

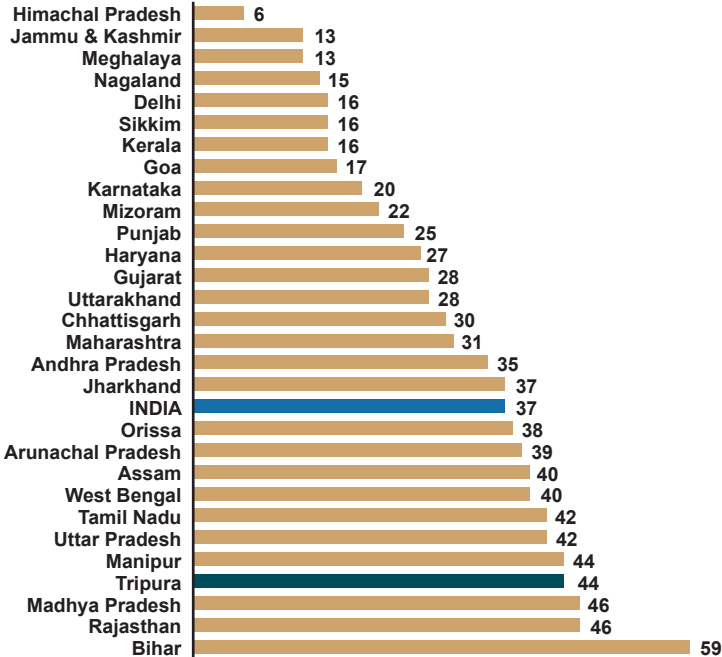
In Tripura, 42 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence and 16 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 45 percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, including 48 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

Forty percent of ever-married women report having ever been slapped by their husband; 18 percent report having had their arm twisted or their hair pulled; 19 percent report having been pushed, shaken, or had something thrown at them; and 15 percent report having been punched with the husband’s fist or with something that could hurt them. Fourteen percent report that their husband kicked them, dragged them, or beat them up, and 3-5 percent say that their husband tried to choke or burn them or that he threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Twenty-three percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Forty-four percent of women in Tripura have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, one of the highest rates in India.

Eighteen percent of ever-married women report that their husbands physically forced them to have sex and 12 percent report that their husbands forced them to perform sexual acts that they did not want to perform. Overall, 44 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.

Tripura has the fourth highest level of spousal violence of any state. Although the level of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, one in five women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Two-thirds of women whose mothers experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 40 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk often are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. Nonetheless, even among ever-married women whose husbands do not drink alcohol, 32 percent have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Almost half of women (46%) who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. For almost half of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 24 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Sixty-one percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Abused women generally seek help from their own families, their husbands' families, or neighbours. Few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police (7%) or social service organizations (13%).

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, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	425	1,228	1,653
Households occupied	405	1,206	1,611
Households interviewed	388	1,186	1,574
Household response rate ¹	95.8	98.3	97.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	482	1,475	1,957
Number of eligible women interviewed	466	1,440	1,906
Eligible women response rate ²	96.7	97.6	97.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	188	588	776
Number of eligible men interviewed	175	536	711
Eligible men response rate ²	93.1	91.2	91.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.2
5-9	7.9	8.4	8.2	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.2
10-14	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.4	10.1	10.7	11.1	10.0	10.5
15-19	9.1	10.9	10.1	10.6	13.8	12.2	10.4	13.3	11.9
20-24	6.9	11.4	9.3	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3
25-29	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.4
30-34	7.9	9.1	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
35-39	10.2	8.2	9.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.3
40-44	8.0	6.7	7.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.8
45-49	8.0	5.5	6.7	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.6
50-54	5.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	2.1	3.2	4.4	2.3	3.3
55-59	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.9
60-64	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3
65-69	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
70-74	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
75-79	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
80+	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	498	577	1,074	2,884	2,864	5,748	3,382	3,441	6,822
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,158	na	na	993	na	na	1,017
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,256	na	na	926	na	na	967
Education²									
No education	6.8	12.7	10.0	17.0	26.7	21.8	15.5	24.3	19.9
<5 years complete	18.1	21.6	20.0	29.6	28.0	28.8	27.9	26.9	27.4
5-9 years complete	42.6	42.7	42.7	38.3	36.8	37.5	38.9	37.8	38.4
10-11 years complete	13.4	9.2	11.1	7.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	5.7	6.8
12 or more years complete	18.6	13.4	15.8	7.5	3.2	5.4	9.1	4.9	7.0
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	450	519	969	2,559	2,548	5,107	3,009	3,067	6,076
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.6	6.2	7.0	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.3

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	84.0	87.2	86.6	90.3
Female	16.0	12.8	13.4	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	4.4	4.3	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	68.0	68.3	68.3	60.0
Non-nuclear	32.0	31.7	31.7	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	93.6	87.4	88.5	87.0
Muslim	5.2	9.6	8.8	10.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	21.1	23.3	22.9	23.2
Scheduled tribe	9.8	18.7	17.1	17.5
Other backward class	18.8	20.8	20.5	20.3
Other	49.7	37.1	39.3	38.8
Missing	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	91.8	63.8	68.8	68.2
No	8.2	36.2	31.2	31.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	95.1	72.0	76.1	73.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.1	7.8	12.6	11.7
Public tap/standpipe	16.5	21.9	21.0	19.8
Tube well or borehole	40.2	39.2	39.4	38.9
Other improved	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Non-improved source	3.4	26.2	22.2	24.6
Other source	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	73.7	35.2	42.0	41.4
Less than 30 minutes	21.4	48.5	43.7	43.4
Thirty minutes or longer	4.6	16.3	14.2	15.1
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.7
Strain through cloth	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	73.2	41.2	46.9	45.1
Other treatment	5.4	2.7	3.2	2.7
No treatment	22.4	49.7	44.9	46.7
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	45.4	52.8	51.5	54.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	33.8	28.2	29.2	29.9
Pit latrine with slab	10.6	23.9	21.5	24.1
Other	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Not improved	54.1	46.7	48.0	44.8
Any facility shared with other households	41.0	31.5	33.1	29.7
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.5
Other unimproved facility	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
No facility/open space/field	0.0	3.8	3.1	3.1
Other	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	6.4	18.5	16.3	16.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	57.5	73.9	71.0	71.5
<i>Pucca</i>	35.3	7.2	12.1	11.4
Missing	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
LPG/natural gas	51.8	10.3	17.6	15.6
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	7.7	0.5	1.8	1.0
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Charcoal	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Wood	30.9	83.1	73.9	76.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	9.0	5.6	6.2	6.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	45.4	30.7	33.3	32.6
In the house, no separate room	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.4
In a separate building	38.7	53.5	50.8	52.8
Outdoors	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	278	1,296	1,574	6,796
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	98.1	96.4	96.5	96.6
Missing	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	112	1,153	1,265	5,651

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 Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	84.5	58.1	62.8	61.5
Pressure cooker	41.5	12.9	17.9	17.0
Chair	87.4	73.9	76.3	77.9
Cot or bed	97.4	90.2	91.5	91.9
Table	86.1	74.8	76.8	78.3
Electric fan	85.1	53.2	58.8	59.0
Radio or transistor	27.6	23.5	24.2	24.2
Television (black and white)	37.1	28.3	29.9	30.8
Television (colour)	42.3	15.4	20.2	20.8
Any television	72.7	41.1	46.7	47.3
Sewing machine	14.7	3.6	5.6	5.6
Mobile telephone	18.0	3.0	5.6	5.3
Any other type of telephone	25.5	7.9	11.0	10.8
Computer	3.9	0.2	0.8	0.8
Refrigerator	26.3	6.4	9.9	9.8
Watch or clock	92.0	82.5	84.1	85.3
Water pump	14.9	3.0	5.1	5.0
Thresher	0.0	2.4	2.0	2.3
Tractor	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
None of the above	0.8	4.6	3.9	3.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	47.9	48.1	48.1	51.8
Motorcycle or scooter	18.3	6.9	8.9	9.6
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Car	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.9
None of the above	41.2	49.7	48.2	44.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	89.2	61.9	66.7	64.1
Irrigated land only	5.9	18.4	16.2	17.3
Non-irrigated land only	3.6	14.4	12.5	13.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.0	4.7	4.1	4.5
Missing	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	72.4	86.3	83.9	84.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	27.1	71.2	63.4	68.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	65.2	41.9	46.0	46.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Percentage owning a BPL card	14.4	42.2	37.3	39.2
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	98.2	95.7	96.1	96.4
Wealth index				
Lowest	1.5	12.8	10.8	11.0
Second	9.3	28.2	24.8	24.4
Middle	32.0	42.2	40.4	42.0
Fourth	30.9	13.0	16.1	15.0
Highest	26.3	3.9	7.8	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	278	1,296	1,574	6,796

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	10.0	23.9	41.0	16.4	8.7	100.0	5,910
Muslim	14.7	25.8	55.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	699
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.1	39.3	25.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	148
Other/no religion	(21.0)	(28.0)	(21.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	6.5	30.3	48.2	10.9	4.2	100.0	1,579
Scheduled tribe	32.6	27.4	25.8	9.8	4.4	100.0	1,190
Other backward class	3.6	24.1	43.9	21.5	7.0	100.0	1,379
Other	7.9	19.8	44.5	16.4	11.4	100.0	2,636
Total	11.0	24.4	42.0	15.0	7.6	100.0	6,796

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of household head, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	89.8	88.4	88.6	96.1	91.9	92.5	93.4	90.2	90.6
11-14 years	86.6	83.5	84.0	84.7	84.4	84.4	85.7	84.0	84.2
15-17 years	61.1	54.2	55.0	60.4	46.2	48.1	60.7	50.0	51.4
6-14 years	88.1	86.2	86.5	91.2	88.3	88.7	89.7	87.3	87.6
6-17 years	82.1	78.0	78.5	83.2	77.2	78.0	82.7	77.6	78.3

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	93.3	5.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.9	613
5-9 years	90.3	5.6	1.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	3.5	683
10-14 years	86.1	7.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	7.4	714
15-17 years	72.6	12.0	2.7	11.5	1.2	100.0	11.0	501
Residence								
Urban	86.2	7.5	0.8	5.2	0.2	100.0	5.2	341
Rural	86.3	7.5	2.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	5.5	2,170
Sex								
Male	88.5	8.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	4.8	1,230
Female	84.3	7.0	2.7	5.5	0.5	100.0	6.1	1,281
Total age <15 years	89.7	6.4	1.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	4.1	2,010
Total age <18 years	86.3	7.5	1.9	4.1	0.2	100.0	5.5	2,511

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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	52.2	18.6	70.8	238
2-4 years	65.2	11.5	76.7	375
Sex				
Male	58.1	13.8	71.9	312
Female	62.3	14.8	77.1	302
Residence				
Urban	72.7	11.6	84.3	87
Rural	58.1	14.7	72.8	527
Wealth index				
Lowest	36.7	14.0	50.8	117
Second	58.9	14.7	73.7	151
Middle	60.8	16.6	77.4	227
Fourth	78.5	12.6	91.2	78
Highest	(93.1)	(3.5)	(96.5)	41
Total	60.2	14.3	74.4	613

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	1.3	7.5	0.7	2.2	10.4	401
8-11 years	1.4	11.9	3.3	3.9	18.1	556
12-14 years	2.8	1.3	6.4	3.9	12.7	440
Sex						
Male	2.1	6.9	1.5	4.2	13.0	704
Female	1.5	7.7	5.6	2.5	15.4	693
Residence						
Urban	2.3	5.0	4.2	0.8	11.9	187
Rural	1.7	7.7	3.4	3.8	14.5	1,210
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.4	6.7	3.1	6.5	15.8	212
Second	3.1	7.1	3.8	4.7	15.9	417
Middle	1.3	8.9	3.7	2.6	15.0	534
Fourth	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.9	170
Highest	0.0	10.2	5.7	0.0	15.9	63
Total	1.8	7.3	3.5	3.4	14.2	1,397

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	22.7	17.4	433	426	113	114
20-24	16.8	19.1	321	322	124	120
25-29	14.4	14.2	275	276	93	93
30-34	13.5	12.9	258	260	84	85
35-39	12.5	14.7	238	240	96	94
40-44	10.7	9.3	204	205	60	63
45-49	9.3	12.5	177	177	81	82
Residence						
Urban	17.6	17.1	336	466	112	159
Rural	82.4	82.9	1,570	1,440	540	492
Education						
No education	22.4	11.1	427	409	72	69
<5 years complete	16.1	20.1	306	300	131	127
5-9 years complete	46.3	47.2	882	884	307	307
10-11 years complete	8.5	10.0	162	168	65	66
12 or more years complete	6.7	11.7	129	145	76	82
Literacy						
Literate ¹	68.5	77.1	1,306	1,331	502	508
Not literate	30.4	22.6	580	557	147	141
Not measured	0.9	0.3	17	16	2	2
Missing	0.1	0.0	2	2	0	0
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.8	45.6	359	394	297	309
Watches television at least once a week	67.2	73.3	1,281	1,319	478	486
Listens to the radio at least once a week	23.8	26.6	454	440	173	170
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	1.8	1.3	34	39	8	8
Not regularly exposed to any media	25.7	18.5	489	459	121	114
Marital status						
Never married	23.5	42.2	448	451	275	275
Currently married	70.2	57.5	1,338	1,336	375	374
Widowed	3.8	0.1	72	72	1	1
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.5	0.2	48	47	1	1
Religion						
Hindu	87.2	88.6	1,662	1,672	578	580
Muslim	9.4	9.2	179	172	60	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.8	1.9	34	31	12	11
Other	0.6	0.3	12	12	2	2
Missing	1.0	0.0	19	19	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	23.4	26.2	446	447	171	168
Scheduled tribe	16.7	14.6	319	307	95	90
Other backward class	20.2	22.6	384	385	147	146
Other	39.7	36.5	757	767	238	246
Missing	0.0	0.2	0	0	1	1
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	31.6	85.4	602	593	556	553
In agricultural occupation	12.2	25.4	233	215	165	154
In non-agricultural occupation	19.4	60.0	369	378	391	399
Not employed	67.9	13.3	1,295	1,303	87	89
Missing	0.5	1.3	9	10	9	9
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.7	8.7	166	154	57	53
Second	23.3	20.5	445	421	133	128
Middle	43.7	47.4	832	817	309	301
Fourth	15.9	16.5	302	324	108	116
Highest	8.4	6.9	160	190	45	53
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,906	1,906	651	651
Age 50-54	na	8.4	na	na	60	60
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	711	711

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 by residence and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Tripura, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total		
15-19	0.081	0.114	0.109	0.075	0.085
20-24	(0.104)	0.157	0.147	0.126	0.166
25-29	(0.078)	0.109	0.103	0.102	0.125
30-34	(0.064)	0.077	0.075	0.049	0.081
35-39	(0.006)	0.008	0.007	0.019	0.052
40-44	(0.000)	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.026
45-49	*	0.000	0.000	(0.000)	(0.000)
TFR 15-44	1.66	2.34	2.22	1.87	2.67
TFR 15-49	1.66	2.34	2.22	1.87	2.67
CBR	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, 1997-99 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

() Based on 125-249 unweighted women years of exposure.

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	(1.66)	3.9	2.6	(1.37)
Rural	2.34	4.0	4.1	1.69
Education				
No education	(3.40)	3.7	4.5	(2.11)
<5 years complete	(2.10)	1.8	3.9	(1.37)
5-9 years complete	2.00	5.0	3.6	1.60
10 or more years complete	*	3.8	1.9	*
Religion				
Hindu	2.07	3.7	3.6	1.61
Muslim	*	3.2	(5.5)	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	(9.7)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(2.01)	3.3	4.1	(1.48)
Scheduled tribe	*	5.8	4.4	*
Other backward class	(2.08)	4.8	3.6	(1.71)
Other	2.13	3.3	3.6	1.48
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	8.9	(4.6)	*
Second	(2.68)	3.4	4.5	(1.85)
Middle	1.97	3.7	4.1	1.52
Fourth	(1.42)	5.3	2.8	(1.26)
Highest	*	0.0	2.0	*
Total	2.22	4.0	3.8	1.64

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	3.2	1.4	4.6	125
16	4.2	0.0	4.2	78
17	9.7	8.3	18.0	75
18	20.8	7.5	28.3	87
19	41.4	7.5	49.0	67
Residence				
Urban	11.6	3.5	15.1	62
Rural	14.4	4.7	19.1	371
Education				
No education	(36.6)	(7.3)	(43.9)	45
<5 years complete	19.9	1.9	21.8	57
5-9 years complete	10.6	5.4	16.1	280
10 or more years complete	6.4	0.0	6.4	51
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	318
Currently married	52.3	17.5	69.8	112
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	3
Religion				
Hindu	12.7	4.2	16.9	365
Muslim	26.9	4.1	31.0	53
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	11.0	3.9	14.9	112
Scheduled tribe	20.4	3.9	24.4	84
Other backward class	11.2	6.0	17.2	78
Other	14.2	4.6	18.7	159
Wealth index				
Lowest	(28.6)	(11.4)	(40.0)	38
Second	13.1	6.6	19.7	111
Middle	13.3	2.7	16.0	204
Fourth	14.4	4.6	18.9	55
Highest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Total	14.0	4.5	18.5	433

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	80.3	17.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	63
20-29	46.7	32.9	12.3	8.2	100.0	252
30-39	17.2	30.6	12.9	39.3	100.0	84
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Residence						
Urban	54.1	28.4	6.8	10.8	100.0	53
Rural	44.3	30.2	11.3	14.2	100.0	347
Mother's education						
No education	27.4	26.0	16.7	29.9	100.0	102
<5 years complete	35.2	31.5	16.1	17.3	100.0	59
5-9 years complete	49.9	34.4	8.6	7.2	100.0	183
10 or more years complete	75.6	21.2	1.3	1.9	100.0	57
Religion						
Hindu	47.7	31.9	10.7	9.8	100.0	323
Muslim	36.3	23.4	13.5	26.9	100.0	62
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	45.0	33.9	9.9	11.2	100.0	85
Scheduled tribe	46.2	27.3	10.8	15.7	100.0	90
Other backward class	38.1	41.9	11.9	8.1	100.0	76
Other	49.5	23.2	10.5	16.8	100.0	149
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.3	19.9	19.9	32.9	100.0	64
Second	33.7	37.6	11.9	16.8	100.0	110
Middle	52.6	30.5	7.0	9.9	100.0	155
Fourth	(64.7)	(23.5)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Highest	(66.6)	(29.5)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Total	45.6	29.9	10.7	13.7	100.0	400
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	45.6	29.9	10.7	13.7	100.0	400
NFHS-2	41.0	24.8	13.2	21.0	100.0	299
NFHS-1	28.4	25.6	16.2	29.9	100.0	395

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
20-29	8.5	17.7	26.9	21.5	12.8	12.6	100.0	213	34.8
30-39	4.7	5.9	20.8	15.1	16.0	37.4	100.0	122	50.5
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
Residence									
Urban	15.6	9.4	9.4	14.1	18.7	32.8	100.0	46	51.0
Rural	5.9	14.0	26.9	19.6	12.9	20.6	100.0	312	38.3
Mother's education									
No education	9.4	14.3	30.8	11.9	19.5	14.0	100.0	119	33.2
<5 years complete	3.8	14.0	19.2	27.4	11.5	24.0	100.0	76	41.5
5-9 years complete	8.4	14.7	23.1	20.2	9.2	24.4	100.0	138	38.7
10 or more years complete	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.3)	(18.8)	(17.4)	(43.5)	100.0	25	(55.2)
Religion									
Hindu	6.4	13.2	24.2	19.3	12.1	24.7	100.0	276	39.4
Muslim	10.6	12.9	26.3	15.6	20.7	14.0	100.0	65	38.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.4	9.7	24.2	22.2	14.5	27.0	100.0	75	44.9
Scheduled tribe	7.5	19.7	27.6	17.6	11.3	16.3	100.0	87	32.5
Other backward class	5.7	20.8	20.8	19.8	11.5	21.3	100.0	70	38.8
Other	10.6	7.2	25.0	17.3	16.1	23.9	100.0	126	42.4
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.1	16.5	29.1	20.9	12.6	13.8	100.0	92	33.3
Second	10.8	14.5	23.2	19.5	14.1	17.9	100.0	108	37.8
Middle	6.7	12.5	28.1	18.2	13.1	21.4	100.0	114	38.5
Fourth	(0.0)	(5.6)	(7.9)	(20.2)	(16.9)	(49.4)	100.0	32	(59.7)
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Birth order									
2-3	7.8	14.6	21.3	20.2	12.6	23.6	100.0	257	39.6
4-6	6.5	11.8	30.2	16.3	16.3	18.8	100.0	89	38.4
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.0	14.7	23.9	19.0	13.4	21.0	100.0	163	38.3
Female	6.5	12.3	25.3	18.8	13.9	23.2	100.0	195	40.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.9	12.6	25.0	19.4	13.8	22.4	100.0	332	39.5
Dead	(11.1)	(23.6)	(20.8)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(19.4)	100.0	26	(33.3)
Total	7.2	13.4	24.7	18.9	13.7	22.2	100.0	358	39.0

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 births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	71.1	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	6.4
Want another later ³	15.4	34.6	2.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	11.4
Want another, undecided when	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4
Undecided	1.2	2.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	(2.1)	(0.0)	1.4
Want no more	2.4	49.8	71.1	60.5	57.6	(56.7)	(56.6)	56.2
Sterilized ⁴	1.2	3.0	21.2	31.2	34.7	(25.5)	(20.3)	18.0
Declared infecund	7.5	3.4	4.4	6.5	4.2	(15.6)	(23.1)	5.9
Missing	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	92	369	401	244	129	51	52	1,338
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(41.7)	10.8	1.1	1.8	(0.0)	*	*	7.6
Want another later ³	(35.5)	39.1	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	15.6
Want another, undecided when	(3.3)	1.9	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.9
Undecided	(6.5)	3.2	2.9	1.1	(0.0)	*	*	2.5
Want no more	(0.0)	44.9	92.8	97.1	(100.0)	*	*	71.5
Sterilized ⁵	(9.8)	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	1.4
Declared infecund	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Missing	(3.3)	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	34	114	100	62	36	16	12	375

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	40.0	90.1	*	*	47.7	*	*	nc	nc	(10.7)
25-34	61.7	98.1	95.1	92.4	83.6	34.6	(91.1)	*	*	57.3
35-49	74.4	85.7	88.8	84.7	83.1	(71.7)	94.5	(96.1)	100.0	89.6
Residence										
Urban	56.4	91.2	(88.6)	(92.0)	72.7	(60.6)	(90.3)	*	*	71.1
Rural	51.7	92.6	92.0	86.2	74.6	41.0	94.4	98.0	100.0	73.2
Education										
No education	(52.8)	87.1	87.2	84.1	79.0	*	*	*	*	88.2
<5 years complete	(45.3)	92.4	94.7	(91.1)	79.2	*	(93.8)	*	*	77.6
5-9 years complete	50.2	93.8	93.5	(89.0)	72.7	34.8	(97.8)	(100.0)	*	66.8
10 or more years complete	60.1	92.5	*	*	63.9	(69.7)	*	nc	*	65.8
Religion										
Hindu	53.5	92.5	91.6	87.9	74.6	48.3	92.8	98.0	(100.0)	72.9
Muslim	(39.8)	(86.3)	*	(84.1)	70.3	*	*	*	*	(68.8)
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	39.9	92.0	100.0	91.9	76.2	(45.8)	(91.1)	*	*	74.0
Scheduled tribe	54.8	(88.5)	(91.0)	82.9	73.1	*	*	*	*	75.5
Other backward class	53.3	94.4	92.4	(89.7)	77.8	*	(91.7)	*	*	76.8
Other	56.9	92.3	86.8	84.4	71.8	43.9	(97.9)	(97.2)	*	69.0
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	(85.3)	(84.6)	(88.3)	76.3	*	*	*	*	(83.5)
Second	38.3	94.9	92.5	87.6	77.0	*	(93.0)	*	*	80.1
Middle	49.9	90.7	93.1	84.6	71.9	27.4	(94.7)	(97.8)	*	65.8
Fourth	63.6	95.8	(93.6)	*	78.2	(60.4)	*	*	*	73.7
Highest	59.7	(90.0)	*	*	67.9	*	*	nc	nc	(73.4)
Number of living sons³										
0	48.5	84.4	*	*	48.4	48.3	*	*	*	47.4
1	61.6	94.4	90.4	(91.8)	82.8	(50.6)	100.0	(97.4)	*	82.9
2	na	93.8	91.9	89.7	92.0	na	*	*	*	96.9
3	na	na	(93.2)	84.7	87.4	na	na	*	*	*
4+	na	na	na	(76.1)	(76.1)	na	na	na	*	*
Total	52.8	92.3	91.7	86.7	74.2	44.9	93.5	97.1	100.0	72.9
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	41.1	87.8	91.1	90.5	70.9	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	14.3	74.5	94.5	96.4	69.9	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Tripura, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
1	31.3	40.7	8.4	5.3	2.4	5.7	0.0	20.6	17.2	10.1	3.7
2	55.6	53.9	82.3	63.9	51.9	34.4	19.9	60.3	61.9	58.7	48.1
3	3.1	2.6	6.3	21.1	20.4	35.0	22.2	9.1	11.0	17.2	27.0
4	1.4	0.5	1.2	4.9	18.3	19.1	36.4	4.6	5.7	8.1	11.2
5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.0	6.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.6
6+	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5
Non-numeric responses	7.3	1.6	1.5	3.2	3.9	5.7	11.9	4.1	2.8	3.3	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	559	398	427	262	139	57	64	1,906	1,458	1,104	1,093
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.0	na	na	na
Number	518	392	420	253	134	54	56	1,827	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6
Number	108	392	420	253	134	54	56	1,417	1,417	1,067	1,006
Currently married women	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	(2.7)	(3.4)	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6
Number	92	363	396	236	123	48	45	1,304	1,304	997	918
MEN											
0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.3	na	na
1	19.0	34.1	11.9	7.1	(0.0)	*	*	17.5	16.7	na	na
2	72.3	61.8	79.0	53.4	(51.0)	*	*	66.9	62.9	na	na
3	4.8	2.2	1.8	31.3	(36.1)	*	*	8.8	11.5	na	na
4	0.7	1.9	2.9	3.5	(11.0)	*	*	2.4	3.6	na	na
5	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	(0.0)	*	*	0.7	0.9	na	na
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.3	0.6	na	na
Non-numeric responses	2.5	0.0	3.3	1.1	(1.9)	*	*	3.1	3.6	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	310	114	100	62	36	16	12	651	377	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	(2.6)	*	*	2.0	na	na	na
Number	302	114	97	61	36	13	8	632	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(1.8)	1.7	1.9	2.4	(2.6)	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	34	114	97	61	36	13	8	363	363	na	na
Currently married men	(1.8)	1.7	1.9	2.4	(2.6)	*	*	2.1	2.1	na	na
Number	33	114	96	61	36	13	8	361	361	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	11.4	6.4	60.0	58.2	403	16.8	2.7	69.1	62.7	108
20-29	15.8	3.4	64.8	57.5	581	8.7	0.8	65.5	59.5	215
30-39	18.1	2.6	77.8	72.0	483	16.0	3.3	64.3	56.8	177
40-49	27.4	1.3	80.2	74.0	360	23.2	2.4	69.2	61.4	132
Residence										
Urban	11.1	6.2	62.6	61.3	326	10.4	4.5	57.8	53.2	108
Rural	19.2	2.8	71.8	65.5	1,502	16.1	1.7	68.3	61.0	523
Education										
No education	33.5	1.2	80.1	71.6	403	14.7	2.8	73.5	66.7	64
<5 years complete	14.9	2.1	79.0	74.2	294	18.6	2.3	66.9	57.7	127
5-9 years complete	13.1	3.2	68.5	63.4	844	15.3	1.7	69.3	64.0	300
10 or more years complete	12.2	8.6	52.2	49.4	286	11.9	2.9	57.2	48.9	140
Marital status										
Never married	12.0	8.2	54.4	54.2	410	12.1	1.7	64.1	58.1	268
Currently married	19.1	2.0	74.7	67.4	1,304	17.5	2.5	68.5	60.9	361
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.5	2.9	75.7	72.1	113	*	*	*	*	2
Religion										
Hindu	16.9	3.5	69.2	63.8	1,601	14.8	2.2	65.2	58.2	562
Muslim	23.2	1.5	77.6	72.7	170	19.4	1.9	75.0	68.1	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(26.9)	(7.7)	(76.9)	(73.1)	28	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.6	3.5	69.6	66.8	427	15.8	0.7	66.8	61.6	167
Scheduled tribe	26.8	2.8	74.5	68.7	295	22.4	1.3	81.0	70.0	86
Other backward class	14.0	2.3	72.9	66.9	372	15.5	0.5	63.0	53.3	144
Other	17.8	4.2	67.4	60.9	733	11.9	4.6	63.5	58.6	234
Wealth index										
Lowest	37.8	0.7	80.3	68.2	159	(23.2)	(6.5)	(78.2)	(70.3)	50
Second	19.1	1.6	75.7	69.1	421	18.0	0.9	70.4	61.6	128
Middle	15.8	3.0	70.5	65.6	796	13.3	1.1	67.4	61.6	304
Fourth	15.7	5.5	66.1	60.7	298	16.1	3.8	61.4	52.9	106
Highest	7.3	9.4	50.8	52.9	154	8.3	4.9	48.0	44.6	43
Total	17.7	3.4	70.2	64.8	1,827	15.2	2.2	66.5	59.7	632
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.4	2.0	74.7	67.8	1,417	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.3	3.7	89.1	81.6	1,067	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	32.7	1.4	91.0	88.0	1,003	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on 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 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, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.7	100.0	94.9	99.4	100.0	98.5
Any modern method	98.7	100.0	94.9	99.4	100.0	98.5
Female sterilization	94.0	98.4	80.5	93.1	98.9	85.3
Male sterilization	74.2	84.2	41.5	78.6	90.0	63.2
Pill	97.4	100.0	89.8	94.3	98.9	88.2
IUD	71.5	84.2	34.7	46.5	54.4	36.8
Injectables	51.1	58.4	30.5	38.4	41.1	35.3
Condom/Nirodh	89.3	92.2	80.5	99.4	100.0	98.5
Female condom	25.1	27.3	18.6	27.0	31.1	20.6
Emergency contraception	52.4	58.7	35.6	43.4	52.2	32.4
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	68.0	80.1	33.9	46.5	54.4	36.8
Any traditional method	74.5	89.4	30.5	82.4	92.2	69.1
Rhythm	62.9	75.2	27.1	78.0	87.8	64.7
Withdrawal	64.4	78.6	21.2	68.6	80.0	54.4
Folk method	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.2	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.8	7.6	4.6	6.7	7.4	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	336	232	85	112	63	48
RURAL						
Any method	97.6	99.2	92.5	99.0	100.0	97.6
Any modern method	97.5	99.1	92.5	99.0	100.0	97.6
Female sterilization	93.3	97.4	79.9	93.9	98.2	87.9
Male sterilization	70.3	80.7	36.3	79.7	85.6	71.5
Pill	94.9	97.6	87.4	95.9	99.3	91.3
IUD	63.6	75.9	25.5	33.7	41.5	23.2
Injectables	61.3	68.8	39.6	41.1	46.1	33.3
Condom/Nirodh	77.2	82.1	64.9	92.7	93.7	91.3
Female condom	9.4	11.0	5.4	21.7	24.6	17.9
Emergency contraception	34.5	39.1	21.6	47.8	50.4	44.0
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	57.3	69.0	20.7	33.1	40.8	22.7
Any traditional method	72.6	86.9	27.6	87.0	95.4	75.4
Rhythm	62.0	74.5	22.5	80.9	91.5	66.2
Withdrawal	59.5	74.4	13.5	71.3	81.7	57.0
Folk method	5.4	5.9	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.3	7.1	4.0	6.6	7.1	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,570	1,106	363	540	312	227
TOTAL						
Any method	97.8	99.3	93.0	99.1	100.0	97.7
Any modern method	97.7	99.3	93.0	99.1	100.0	97.7
Female sterilization	93.4	97.6	80.0	93.8	98.3	87.5
Male sterilization	71.0	81.3	37.3	79.5	86.3	70.1
Pill	95.4	98.0	87.9	95.7	99.2	90.8
IUD	65.0	77.4	27.3	35.9	43.7	25.5
Injectables	59.5	67.0	37.9	40.6	45.9	33.7
Condom/Nirodh	79.3	83.9	67.8	93.8	94.7	92.6
Female condom	12.2	13.9	7.9	22.7	25.7	18.3
Emergency contraception	37.7	42.5	24.3	47.0	50.7	41.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	59.2	71.0	23.2	35.4	43.1	25.1
Any traditional method	73.0	87.3	28.2	86.2	94.9	74.3
Rhythm	62.2	74.6	23.4	80.4	90.9	65.9
Withdrawal	60.4	75.1	15.0	70.9	81.4	56.6
Folk method	4.7	5.2	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.4	7.2	4.1	6.6	7.2	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,906	1,338	448	651	375	275

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, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Any traditional method			Traditional method		Total	Number of women		
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Folk method	Not currently using
Age															
15-19	33.7	21.7	1.0	0.0	16.2	1.0	2.0	1.6	12.0	4.9	7.1	0.0	66.3	100.0	112
20-24	66.4	43.6	2.1	0.0	33.6	1.0	0.5	6.5	22.7	14.8	7.9	0.0	33.6	100.0	229
25-29	69.6	47.6	10.0	0.0	31.4	0.5	1.9	3.9	22.0	13.3	8.7	0.0	30.4	100.0	233
30-39	77.8	52.3	23.1	0.2	23.5	1.5	1.0	3.0	25.5	18.6	6.6	0.2	22.2	100.0	444
40-49	56.9	41.6	32.3	1.6	6.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	15.3	10.9	4.4	0.0	43.1	100.0	320
Residence															
Urban	66.8	44.4	16.8	0.3	23.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	22.4	11.8	10.6	0.0	33.2	100.0	232
Rural	65.5	45.0	17.8	0.5	21.6	1.1	1.1	3.0	20.5	14.5	5.9	0.1	34.5	100.0	1,106
Education															
No education	58.1	42.5	21.7	1.0	15.5	1.0	2.6	0.8	15.6	12.1	3.2	0.3	41.9	100.0	342
<5 years complete	72.0	51.4	21.6	0.9	25.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	20.6	14.8	5.8	0.0	28.0	100.0	231
5-9 years complete	66.0	44.9	15.6	0.1	25.2	0.9	0.2	2.8	21.1	13.1	8.0	0.0	34.0	100.0	580
10 or more years complete	70.8	41.0	11.2	0.0	18.1	0.6	0.6	10.6	29.8	19.4	10.4	0.0	29.2	100.0	185
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	65.2	43.9	15.3	0.5	22.7	1.0	0.7	3.7	21.3	14.1	7.2	0.0	34.8	100.0	940
Employed for cash	67.7	48.2	23.5	0.6	19.8	0.4	1.8	2.1	19.5	12.8	6.4	0.4	32.3	100.0	295
Employed not for cash	64.5	44.7	21.6	0.0	19.9	1.1	0.0	2.1	19.9	16.7	3.2	0.0	35.5	100.0	102
Religion															
Hindu	67.5	45.9	19.0	0.5	21.8	0.8	0.6	3.2	21.6	14.4	7.1	0.1	32.5	100.0	1,167
Muslim	54.7	40.0	8.2	0.0	23.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	14.7	10.0	4.7	0.0	45.3	100.0	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Any modern method			Modern method				Any traditional method			Traditional method		Number of women	
	Any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using		Total
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	72.6	50.1	21.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.0	22.4	16.3	5.8	0.4	27.4	100.0	290
Scheduled tribe	53.7	33.4	16.3	0.5	13.3	1.0	1.8	20.4	13.5	6.8	0.0	46.3	100.0	223
Other backward class	66.9	48.8	18.5	1.0	25.3	0.4	3.6	18.1	13.3	4.9	0.0	33.1	100.0	284
Other	66.3	44.7	15.5	0.2	22.0	1.4	4.2	21.6	13.4	8.2	0.0	33.7	100.0	541
Wealth index														
Lowest	54.9	38.9	13.7	0.0	18.6	3.4	1.4	16.0	10.3	5.7	0.0	45.1	100.0	127
Second	62.1	46.9	19.9	1.7	22.2	1.0	2.1	15.1	11.6	3.6	0.0	37.9	100.0	314
Middle	67.4	44.8	16.4	0.1	23.1	0.6	3.2	22.6	15.4	7.1	0.2	32.6	100.0	571
Fourth	69.4	46.5	18.9	0.0	24.3	0.5	1.8	22.9	14.3	8.6	0.0	30.6	100.0	218
Highest	72.7	43.3	18.9	0.0	13.2	0.0	11.1	29.4	17.9	11.5	0.0	27.3	100.0	107
Number of living children														
No children	22.8	10.9	0.0	0.8	7.1	0.0	3.0	12.0	4.9	7.1	0.0	77.2	100.0	134
1 child	66.6	36.9	2.5	0.6	25.0	0.9	6.8	29.7	19.2	10.6	0.0	33.4	100.0	346
1 son	65.7	41.1	3.3	0.6	29.4	0.6	7.2	24.7	15.6	9.0	0.0	34.3	100.0	177
No sons	67.5	32.5	1.7	0.6	20.5	1.3	6.4	35.0	22.9	12.2	0.0	32.5	100.0	170
2 children	77.9	56.6	21.5	0.3	30.0	1.4	3.0	21.2	15.7	5.5	0.0	22.1	100.0	390
1 or more sons	80.4	57.8	22.5	0.3	30.2	1.4	2.6	22.7	17.4	5.3	0.0	19.6	100.0	317
No sons	66.6	51.7	16.9	0.0	28.9	1.5	4.5	14.9	8.4	6.5	0.0	33.4	100.0	73
3 children	73.9	53.4	31.2	0.5	20.5	0.5	0.3	20.5	13.7	6.8	0.0	26.1	100.0	241
1 or more sons	73.1	52.0	31.1	0.5	18.9	0.5	0.3	21.2	14.4	6.8	0.0	26.9	100.0	215
No sons	(80.6)	(65.3)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(8.3)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(19.4)	100.0	26
4+ children	60.0	47.8	29.8	0.3	13.1	1.0	1.3	12.2	9.0	2.7	0.5	40.0	100.0	227
1 or more sons	59.8	48.1	30.7	0.3	12.7	0.5	1.3	11.7	8.3	2.8	0.5	40.2	100.0	218
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	65.7	44.9	17.6	0.5	21.8	0.9	3.2	20.8	14.0	6.7	0.1	34.3	100.0	1,338
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	55.5	43.5	26.1	0.6	13.5	1.9	1.4	na	10.9	0.9	na	44.5	100.0	1,029
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	56.4	28.8	16.9	2.4	6.4	1.5	1.6	na	16.8	10.4	na	43.6	100.0	996

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Any traditional method			Total	Number of men		
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Not currently using
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	47.5	35.4	8.2	0.5	21.7	0.3	0.9	3.8	12.1	11.0	1.1	52.5	100.0	375
Wife	49.8	37.2	8.7	0.5	23.0	0.3	0.9	3.7	12.6	11.4	1.2	50.2	100.0	354
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Not currently married													100.0	15
Residence														
Urban	54.3	29.8	8.5	1.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	24.5	19.1	5.3	45.7	100.0	66
Rural	45.8	35.9	7.8	0.3	22.0	0.3	1.0	4.4	9.8	8.8	1.0	54.2	100.0	324
Education														
No education	41.5	36.1	7.1	0.0	23.7	0.0	3.6	1.8	5.3	5.3	0.0	58.5	100.0	62
<5 years complete	45.3	32.9	8.7	0.0	20.8	1.1	0.0	2.3	12.4	11.3	1.1	54.7	100.0	96
5-9 years complete	48.1	35.2	8.8	1.1	19.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	12.8	10.9	1.9	51.9	100.0	168
10 or more years complete	53.3	35.8	5.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	17.5	13.5	3.9	46.7	100.0	64
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
20-24	(27.9)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(6.5)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(72.1)	100.0	34
25-29	30.3	27.7	2.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	69.7	100.0	54
30-34	44.0	35.1	3.2	1.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	8.8	7.8	1.0	56.0	100.0	69
35-39	54.5	45.0	10.1	0.0	29.8	0.0	1.3	3.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	45.5	100.0	87
40-44	47.0	37.0	10.2	0.0	19.4	1.8	1.8	3.7	17.6	13.9	3.7	45.5	100.0	60
45-49	58.7	35.2	15.8	1.4	11.7	0.0	1.4	5.0	23.4	22.6	0.9	41.3	100.0	80
Marital status														
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Currently married	47.5	35.4	8.2	0.5	21.7	0.3	0.9	3.8	12.1	11.0	1.1	52.5	100.0	375
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Religion														
Hindu	45.8	33.6	8.6	0.5	19.4	0.3	0.6	4.1	12.1	10.5	1.7	54.2	100.0	345
Muslim	(56.3)	(44.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(6.2)	(12.3)	(9.2)	(3.1)	(43.7)	100.0	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	43.4	36.1	7.4	0.0	22.4	1.1	0.0	5.2	7.4	7.4	0.0	56.6	100.0	99
Scheduled tribe	33.8	21.2	3.6	1.8	13.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	12.6	11.5	1.2	66.2	100.0	60
Other backward class	58.0	49.6	15.4	0.9	27.9	0.0	1.3	4.0	8.4	7.1	1.3	42.0	100.0	82
Other	49.2	31.5	5.9	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.7	5.4	17.6	14.3	3.4	50.8	100.0	149
Wealth index														
Lowest	(31.4)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(7.4)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(68.6)	100.0	44
Second	42.3	35.7	10.1	0.0	20.5	0.0	1.3	3.8	6.7	5.8	0.8	57.7	100.0	87
Middle	47.5	35.0	7.5	1.1	19.6	0.6	1.3	4.9	12.5	12.1	0.4	52.5	100.0	171
Fourth	56.2	40.2	12.2	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	16.0	13.2	2.8	43.8	100.0	65
Highest	(69.0)	(37.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(31.4)	(20.5)	(10.9)	(31.0)	100.0	23
Total age 15-49	47.2	34.9	7.9	0.5	21.2	0.3	0.8	4.2	12.3	10.6	1.7	52.8	100.0	390
Age 50-54	49.3	38.0	22.8	3.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.3	11.3	0.0	50.7	100.0	57
Total age 15-54	47.5	35.3	9.8	0.8	19.6	0.2	0.7	4.1	12.2	10.7	1.5	52.5	100.0	447

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Age				
15-19	*	12	*	3
20-24	73.5	55	*	7
25-29	62.3	56	*	5
30-39	66.1	65	*	8
40-49	*	14	*	4
Residence				
Urban	80.0	36	*	6
Rural	65.8	166	*	20
Education				
No education	(65.3)	27	*	4
<5 years complete	(69.0)	41	*	4
5-9 years complete	68.2	104	*	9
10 or more years complete	(70.7)	30	*	9
Religion				
Hindu	71.2	183	*	23
Muslim	*	18	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	nc	0	*	1
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	69.1	54	*	5
Scheduled tribe	*	15	*	4
Other backward class	(58.1)	42	*	7
Other	71.5	90	*	10
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	16	*	1
Second	(55.2)	45	*	5
Middle	69.7	88	*	11
Fourth	(75.4)	41	*	2
Highest	*	12	*	7
Total	68.3	202	(40.3)	26

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	81.4	6.8	*	*	37.6
Government/municipal hospital	71.2	0.0	*	*	28.9
Government dispensary	0.0	5.4	*	*	2.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	5.1	0.0	*	*	2.7
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	3.4	1.4	*	*	2.0
Other public medical sector	1.7	0.0	*	*	1.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Private medical sector	18.6	79.7	*	*	54.4
Private hospital	15.3	0.0	*	*	6.0
Private doctor/clinic	3.4	2.7	*	*	2.7
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	75.7	*	*	45.0
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.4	*	*	0.7
Other source	0.0	13.5	*	*	7.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Spouse	0.0	9.5	*	*	4.7
Friend/relative	0.0	2.7	*	*	1.3
Other	0.0	1.4	*	*	1.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	43	53	1	10	107
RURAL					
Public medical sector	98.5	24.5	*	(35.3)	58.0
Government/municipal hospital	46.2	2.3	*	(8.8)	22.5
Government dispensary	1.2	9.1	*	(17.6)	5.9
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	34.9	4.5	*	(8.8)	18.1
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	14.9	3.2	*	(0.0)	8.2
Other public medical sector	1.5	5.5	*	(0.0)	3.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
Private medical sector	1.0	61.8	*	(44.1)	33.4
Private hospital	0.0	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	0.5	*	(0.0)	1.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	60.0	*	(44.1)	31.5
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.4	*	(0.0)	0.6
Other source	0.0	13.2	*	(20.6)	8.2
Shop	0.0	1.4	*	(0.0)	0.6
Spouse	0.0	10.5	*	(8.8)	5.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.9	*	(2.9)	0.6
Other	0.0	0.5	*	(8.8)	1.5
Missing	0.0	0.5	*	(0.0)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	213	240	12	37	519

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	95.6	21.3	*	(29.3)	54.5
Government/municipal hospital	50.3	1.9	*	(6.9)	23.6
Government dispensary	0.9	8.4	*	(13.9)	5.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	29.9	3.7	*	(6.9)	15.4
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	13.0	2.8	*	(0.0)	7.1
Other public medical sector	1.6	4.5	*	(1.5)	3.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.2
Private medical sector	4.0	65.1	*	(51.5)	37.0
Private hospital	2.5	0.0	*	(0.0)	1.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.4	0.9	*	(0.0)	1.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	62.9	*	(51.5)	33.8
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.4	*	(0.0)	0.6
Other source	0.0	13.2	*	(17.7)	8.1
Shop	0.0	1.1	*	(0.0)	0.5
Spouse	0.0	10.3	*	(6.9)	5.3
Friend/relative	0.0	1.2	*	(2.3)	0.8
Other	0.0	0.6	*	(8.5)	1.4
Missing	0.0	0.4	*	(1.5)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	*	100.0	100.0
Number of users	255	293	13	47	626

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	(31.2)	(19.2)	(23.2)	45
Pill	32.4	23.6	30.8	187
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	40.7	31.3	36.9	97
Private medical sector	27.3	18.3	27.6	141
Total	32.7	23.8	30.9	245

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/ health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/ husband away	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.5	8.7	16.8	0.0	8.2	8.3	44.4	14.4
Condom/Nirodh	2.7	16.1	6.9	0.0	5.1	39.9	70.8	35.3
Rhythm	4.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	21.3	42.8	16.2
Withdrawal	7.5	17.7	0.6	0.0	7.4	28.2	61.4	18.7
All modern spacing methods ²	2.4	9.8	14.3	0.2	7.0	14.4	48.0	18.3
All spacing methods ³	3.8	12.3	8.2	0.1	6.0	18.6	48.8	17.8
All methods	3.6	11.8	7.8	0.1	5.7	17.8	46.9	17.1

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age									
15-19	11.5	14.1	34.4	42.1	8.4	16.5	33.1	100.0	113
20-24	10.2	18.2	45.4	51.9	12.6	24.1	11.4	100.0	124
25-29	7.4	19.6	47.8	63.3	12.6	18.5	5.5	100.0	93
30-39	13.5	19.0	48.1	61.4	12.9	16.6	9.1	100.0	180
40-49	8.1	15.6	48.7	55.3	11.5	16.5	16.7	100.0	142
Residence									
Urban	20.8	17.6	49.1	72.3	9.4	4.4	13.8	100.0	112
Rural	8.3	17.3	44.5	51.6	12.2	21.1	15.0	100.0	540
Education									
No education	9.6	25.7	38.3	49.5	8.0	13.7	28.8	100.0	72
<5 years complete	4.1	17.7	38.2	52.2	12.8	15.8	19.2	100.0	131
5-9 years complete	12.4	16.3	46.8	48.1	14.7	23.4	13.8	100.0	307
10 or more years complete	12.7	14.9	52.1	76.3	6.2	11.7	5.9	100.0	141
Religion									
Hindu	10.9	16.3	45.3	55.4	12.0	19.5	13.1	100.0	578
Muslim	7.8	29.6	52.7	62.5	9.6	9.1	18.8	100.0	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.8	14.2	44.4	42.4	12.8	27.6	17.2	100.0	171
Scheduled tribe	3.8	11.6	40.3	43.0	14.6	18.5	23.9	100.0	95
Other backward class	14.0	20.5	42.2	68.6	7.7	11.7	12.1	100.0	147
Other	12.2	20.0	50.0	61.2	12.4	15.7	10.8	100.0	238
Wealth index									
Lowest	7.0	22.4	41.0	43.6	9.6	15.4	31.4	100.0	57
Second	10.9	18.0	35.7	46.9	16.4	12.0	24.6	100.0	133
Middle	9.1	16.4	45.9	51.4	11.2	25.4	12.0	100.0	309
Fourth	10.7	15.1	60.9	70.8	11.1	12.9	5.2	100.0	108
Highest	22.2	21.0	37.6	83.2	5.6	4.0	7.2	100.0	45
Total age 15-49	10.5	17.3	45.3	55.2	11.7	18.3	14.8	100.0	651
Age 50-54	12.1	22.6	50.7	58.4	10.4	15.9	15.3	100.0	60
Total age 15-54	10.6	17.8	45.7	55.4	11.6	18.1	14.9	100.0	711

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	19.5	2.6	22.1	26.6	7.1	33.7	46.1	9.7	55.8	60.4	112
20-24	5.9	8.1	14.0	27.3	39.0	66.4	33.2	47.1	80.3	82.6	229
25-29	3.7	10.1	13.9	13.3	56.3	69.6	17.0	66.5	83.5	83.4	233
30-34	2.3	8.3	10.5	4.8	73.6	78.4	7.0	81.9	88.9	88.2	242
35-39	0.0	5.4	5.4	1.3	75.8	77.0	1.3	81.2	82.4	93.5	202
40-44	0.6	4.5	5.1	0.0	65.9	65.9	0.6	70.4	71.0	92.9	179
45-49	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	45.4	45.4	0.0	47.7	47.7	95.2	142
Residence											
Urban	3.4	4.7	8.1	11.2	55.6	66.8	14.6	60.2	74.8	89.2	232
Rural	3.8	6.9	10.7	10.1	55.4	65.5	13.9	62.3	76.2	85.9	1,106
Education											
No education	2.5	9.8	12.3	3.3	54.8	58.1	5.8	64.6	70.5	82.5	342
<5 years complete	4.3	3.9	8.2	9.6	62.4	72.0	13.8	66.3	80.2	89.8	231
5-9 years complete	4.9	6.1	11.0	11.9	54.1	66.0	16.9	60.2	77.1	85.7	580
10 or more years complete	1.8	5.1	6.9	18.6	52.1	70.8	20.4	57.2	77.7	91.2	185
Religion											
Hindu	3.5	5.4	8.9	10.5	57.0	67.5	14.0	62.4	76.4	88.3	1,167
Muslim	6.5	14.1	20.6	10.6	44.1	54.7	17.1	58.2	75.3	72.6	123
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	4.1	4.9	9.0	11.7	60.9	72.6	15.8	65.8	81.6	88.9	290
Scheduled tribe	6.2	11.6	17.8	8.5	45.3	53.7	14.7	56.8	71.5	75.2	223
Other backward class	3.6	3.2	6.8	8.4	58.5	66.9	12.0	61.7	73.7	90.8	284
Other	2.7	7.0	9.7	11.2	55.1	66.3	13.9	62.2	76.1	87.2	541
Wealth index											
Lowest	6.6	15.4	22.0	7.4	47.4	54.9	14.0	62.9	76.9	71.4	127
Second	4.4	8.2	12.6	7.7	54.3	62.1	12.1	62.5	74.7	83.1	314
Middle	4.3	4.2	8.5	11.9	55.5	67.4	16.2	59.7	75.9	88.8	571
Fourth	1.2	5.8	7.0	9.1	60.3	69.4	10.3	66.1	76.4	90.9	218
Highest	1.0	4.7	5.7	14.5	58.1	72.7	15.6	62.9	78.4	92.7	107
Total	3.8	6.5	10.3	10.3	55.5	65.7	14.0	62.0	76.0	86.5	1,338

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	6.5	na	na	na	na	73.4	433	a	a	a
20-24	12.8	41.6	61.9	na	na	26.1	321	18.8	18.8	18.6
25-29	15.9	44.1	62.1	71.0	84.6	10.2	275	18.6	18.7	18.7
30-34	22.0	44.8	63.7	70.3	83.3	2.5	258	18.5	18.5	18.6
35-39	21.6	53.0	67.0	71.1	84.8	4.1	238	17.7	17.8	18.0
40-44	22.4	51.5	68.1	75.2	87.2	0.5	204	17.9	17.9	18.0
45-49	22.7	56.5	73.1	78.0	90.4	0.8	177	17.4	17.5	17.6
20-49	18.9	47.7	65.3	na	na	8.9	1,473	18.3	18.3	18.3
25-49	20.6	49.3	66.2	72.7	85.7	4.1	1,152	18.1	18.1	18.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.1	113	a	a	a
20-24	0.9	2.7	7.9	na	na	77.1	124	a	a	a
25-29	1.2	3.6	10.2	11.4	40.9	45.0	93	a	a	24.5
30-34	1.7	4.3	9.1	14.3	35.1	18.6	84	27.8	27.8	26.7
35-39	4.6	10.3	20.6	21.7	47.4	8.3	96	25.5	25.5	24.9
40-44	1.8	6.6	10.2	19.8	45.6	3.0	60	25.8	26.1	25.3
45-49	0.0	1.3	10.3	13.0	42.1	1.3	81	26.5	26.5	25.2
20-49	1.7	4.7	11.4	14.9	37.7	30.4	538	a	a	a
25-49	1.9	5.3	12.4	15.9	42.2	16.4	414	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 sex for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by residence, Tripura, 2005-06 and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

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	*	*	*	*	*
5-9	*	*	*	*	*
10-14	*	*	*	*	*
RURAL					
0-4	36.3	(18.9)	(55.2)	(8.2)	(63.0)
5-9	48.0	21.7	69.8	25.3	93.3
10-14	56.1	18.4	74.6	27.2	99.8
TOTAL					
0-4	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2
5-9	42.4	21.1	63.5	24.9	86.8
10-14	52.2	15.6	67.8	24.7	90.8
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

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

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	(9.8)	*	*	(15.3)	(40.4)
Rural	42.4	20.4	62.8	17.0	78.7
Education					
No education	(59.8)	(42.6)	(102.4)	(27.6)	(127.2)
<10 years complete	32.4	11.2	43.5	13.5	56.4
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*
Religion					
Hindu	35.2	17.8	53.0	14.2	66.4
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(45.9)	(11.5)	(57.4)	(28.1)	(83.9)
Scheduled tribe	(44.8)	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*
Other	29.0	(24.5)	(53.4)	(3.6)	(56.9)
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	(35.9)	(29.7)	(65.7)	(8.3)	(73.4)
Middle	(31.9)	(16.3)	(48.1)	(16.2)	(63.6)
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*
Highest	*	*	*	*	*
Child's sex					
Male	42.6	25.4	68.0	12.4	79.5
Female	33.1	13.9	46.9	21.1	67.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(48.3)	(12.4)	(60.7)	(9.8)	(69.9)
20-29	33.0	19.2	52.2	20.0	71.1
30-39	*	*	*	*	*
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	34.6	(16.4)	(51.0)	(4.7)	(55.5)
2-3	40.4	12.4	52.8	24.3	75.8
4+	*	*	*	*	*
Total	37.9	19.7	57.7	16.8	73.4

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	29.9	1.0	42.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	33.2	0.8	6.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	11.5	1.3	1.7
Mother's age >34	1.0	*	11.4
Birth interval <24 months	7.3	(2.7)	8.2
Birth order >3	10.9	1.0	7.8
Subtotal	30.8	1.5	29.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.5	*	0.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.1	*	17.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.5	*	2.7
Subtotal	6.2	(2.4)	21.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	36.9	1.6	50.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	648	na	1,338

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	73.0	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	21.4	0.7	100.0	150
20-34	76.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	353
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Birth order									
1	85.2	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	221
2-3	72.8	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	0.5	100.0	218
4+	48.2	0.0	1.3	4.0	2.7	43.8	0.0	100.0	82
Residence									
Urban	83.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	100.0	82
Rural	72.5	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.5	22.6	0.2	100.0	439
Education									
No education	42.8	0.9	0.0	7.1	0.9	47.3	0.9	100.0	122
<5 years complete	66.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	100.0	90
5-9 years complete	85.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	223
10 or more years complete	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	86
Religion									
Hindu	76.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.0	19.0	0.3	100.0	430
Muslim	65.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	3.0	28.3	0.0	100.0	73
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	83.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	100.0	108
Scheduled tribe	36.8	1.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	54.7	1.0	100.0	112
Other backward class	89.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	102
Other	82.2	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	12.4	0.0	100.0	200
Wealth index									
Lowest	35.6	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	56.5	1.3	100.0	84
Second	66.7	0.9	0.9	2.6	0.0	29.0	0.0	100.0	126
Middle	83.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	12.1	0.0	100.0	200
Fourth	94.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	74
Highest	(98.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Total	74.2	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	21.1	0.2	100.0	522

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	75.8	70.1	64.6	82.0	*	*	71.1
Blood pressure measured	88.9	77.2	73.2	88.8	*	*	79.2
Urine sample taken	81.8	59.2	53.0	77.4	*	*	63.1
Blood sample taken	83.8	61.4	58.4	76.4	*	*	65.3
Abdomen examined	88.9	74.6	73.7	83.8	*	*	77.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	18.2	11.9	11.7	12.6	*	*	13.0
Convulsions	13.1	11.6	11.3	12.6	*	*	11.8
Prolonged labour	21.2	20.3	20.1	17.8	*	*	20.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	54.5	47.6	43.0	57.1	*	*	48.8
Number of women	71	339	202	175	20	14	410

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	55.3	43.0	74.7	0.0	70.1	13.3	1.9	150
20-34	62.4	49.2	75.2	0.4	69.4	19.9	4.9	353
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Birth order								
1	77.8	59.6	83.6	0.0	79.1	18.2	4.8	221
2-3	55.1	43.5	73.4	0.7	66.1	19.8	3.0	218
4+	25.2	23.5	55.7	0.0	48.2	12.8	5.3	82
Residence								
Urban	77.2	57.9	86.8	1.8	82.5	30.7	3.5	82
Rural	56.8	45.2	72.7	0.0	66.3	15.6	4.2	439
Education								
No education	27.1	16.4	50.3	0.6	38.4	8.3	1.8	122
<5 years complete	40.1	34.6	71.1	0.0	59.0	14.5	1.2	90
5-9 years complete	73.0	56.7	81.8	0.3	80.0	17.7	5.5	223
10 or more years complete	94.1	79.3	96.2	0.0	93.2	36.3	6.8	86
Religion								
Hindu	64.4	49.1	75.2	0.2	69.2	18.4	4.2	430
Muslim	41.3	38.3	81.6	1.0	70.7	19.4	4.5	73
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	62.8	46.5	83.6	0.0	74.2	20.1	0.0	108
Scheduled tribe	28.0	26.0	31.3	0.0	38.7	4.2	4.9	112
Other backward class	74.7	55.9	84.3	0.0	77.6	18.8	7.8	102
Other	68.9	54.9	89.8	0.7	78.2	24.2	4.0	200
Wealth index								
Lowest	21.7	20.9	40.0	0.0	32.6	3.9	0.0	84
Second	41.4	28.5	63.5	0.6	62.9	14.6	3.5	126
Middle	68.4	52.1	84.4	0.4	77.3	16.5	6.7	200
Fourth	94.6	77.4	97.6	0.0	82.3	29.9	4.9	74
Highest	(95.2)	(82.7)	(96.2)	(0.0)	(97.1)	(45.2)	(0.0)	38
Total	60.0	47.2	74.9	0.3	68.8	18.0	4.1	522

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	10.7	294	(38.0)	(48.3)	(4.6)	(9.2)	100.0	32
20-34	16.6	530	38.4	45.5	11.1	5.0	100.0	88
35-49	(18.1)	36	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Residence								
Urban	27.5	136	38.5	34.6	25.0	1.9	100.0	37
Rural	12.2	724	38.3	50.6	3.7	7.4	100.0	88
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	1.6	110	*	*	na	na	100.0	2
1-3	8.8	145	*	*	na	na	100.0	13
4+	32.0	264	44.6	55.4	na	na	100.0	84
Education								
No education	5.4	209	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
<5 years complete	4.6	143	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
5-9 years complete	14.0	384	39.9	41.9	8.7	9.5	100.0	54
10 or more years complete	43.6	125	40.0	48.7	7.3	4.0	100.0	54
Religion								
Hindu	16.1	707	40.1	44.3	10.1	5.4	100.0	114
Muslim	8.3	114	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	19	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	14.8	172	(41.4)	(44.3)	(5.7)	(8.6)	100.0	25
Scheduled tribe	9.2	185	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Other backward class	11.1	173	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Other	19.5	330	40.1	40.7	12.4	6.8	100.0	64
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.9	150	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Second	4.8	203	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Middle	12.6	335	(50.0)	(33.6)	(11.2)	(5.2)	100.0	42
Fourth	30.1	120	(29.0)	(46.0)	(14.0)	(11.0)	100.0	36
Highest	63.9	52	(43.5)	(47.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	21.3	377	37.4	49.6	6.7	6.3	100.0	80
1 child	11.2	259	(48.8)	(35.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	100.0	29
0 sons	14.2	141	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
1 son	7.7	118	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
2 children	9.1	108	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
0 sons	(15.1)	31	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	6.6	77	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
3 children	3.2	67	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
0 sons	*	10	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	1.9	57	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
4+ children	(9.0)	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
0 sons	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
1 or more sons	(7.3)	45	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Total	14.6	860	38.3	45.9	10.0	5.8	100.0	126

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to other religions and pregnancies to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	69.9	42.9	46.9
Public sector	60.9	39.9	43.0
Private sector	9.0	3.0	3.9
At home	29.3	56.7	52.7
Own home	24.1	51.4	47.3
Parents' home	5.3	4.9	5.0
Other home	0.0	0.4	0.3
Other	0.8	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	63.9	41.3	44.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.8	3.2	4.1
Dai (TBA)	22.6	38.7	36.3
Friends/relatives	3.0	14.0	12.4
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
No one	0.0	2.0	1.7
Don't know/missing	0.8	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	73.7	44.5	48.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	23.3	11.1	12.9
Number of births	96	552	648
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	(69.0)	37.6	40.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(93.1)	68.8	70.8
Either of the above	(96.6)	72.0	74.0
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(82.8)	65.6	67.0
Number of births delivered at home	21	238	259
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	37.7	33.0	33.7
Less than 4 hours	18.4	15.9	16.3
4-23 hours	9.6	7.2	7.6
1-2 days	6.1	6.5	6.4
3-41 days	3.5	3.5	3.5
Don't know/missing/other response	7.0	5.7	5.9
No postnatal check-up	55.3	61.3	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	32.5	26.3	27.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	0.9	1.2	1.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.5	0.4
Dai (TBA)	3.5	5.0	4.7
Missing	7.9	5.7	6.1
No postnatal check-up	55.3	61.3	60.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	82	439	522

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	43.4	45.9	200	33.5	28.4	150
20-34	49.3	50.7	428	33.6	31.2	353
35-49	*	*	20	*	*	19
Birth order						
1	66.4	67.8	286	47.5	44.0	221
2-3	39.6	41.4	261	26.7	24.6	218
4+	10.4	14.0	101	15.5	8.4	82
Antenatal care visits²						
None	13.2	15.5	110	10.2	7.3	110
1-3	33.9	36.2	145	26.1	22.9	145
4+	74.4	75.8	264	47.7	43.9	264
Residence						
Urban	69.9	73.7	96	37.7	34.2	82
Rural	42.9	44.5	552	33.0	29.5	439
Education						
No education	13.7	16.7	161	22.0	16.4	122
<5 years complete	25.5	27.8	111	20.9	16.5	90
5-9 years complete	57.9	60.1	283	36.1	33.3	223
10 or more years complete	96.5	95.3	92	57.8	56.5	86
Religion						
Hindu	53.8	55.7	526	37.2	34.1	430
Muslim	15.1	17.4	96	15.9	9.4	73
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	14	*	*	9
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	51.8	54.9	129	34.1	28.4	108
Scheduled tribe	31.8	31.8	145	25.4	23.4	112
Other backward class	55.7	57.1	132	38.8	33.5	102
Other	48.5	51.2	242	35.6	33.4	200
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.2	9.1	120	16.5	11.7	84
Second	32.5	33.2	164	29.6	25.6	126
Middle	53.5	57.0	242	35.2	31.8	200
Fourth	86.4	88.7	80	44.6	41.7	74
Highest	(100.0)	(100.0)	42	(56.7)	(56.7)	38
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.6	279	52.1	51.2	238
Private health facility	na	(100.0)	25	(62.7)	(62.7)	24
Home	na	3.9	341	14.3	8.1	259
Other ⁴	na	*	3	*	*	1
Total	46.9	48.8	648	33.7	30.3	522

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Tripura

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	85.5	88.4	98.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	72.5	64.9	88.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	49.3	46.9	60.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	75.7	79.9	78.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	79.7	79.9	78.9
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	78.1	67.3	60.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	56.5	44.2	29.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	43.5	31.5	21.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	44.8	39.6	21.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	45.4	42.2	24.9
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	79.1	70.4	65.8
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	58.7	47.2	38.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	44.3	33.7	26.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	48.9	45.2	29.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	50.0	47.5	32.7

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	*	75.0	76.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	*	55.2	55.3
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	*	26.0	24.7
Convulsion	*	15.6	14.7
Prolonged labour	*	29.2	27.6
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	*	37.5	37.5
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	*	42.7	45.8
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	*	62.5	60.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	*	70.8	71.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	*	45.8	45.0
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	11	105	117
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	80.0	79.8
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	78.2	76.9
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	80.0	79.8
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	81.8	80.4
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	3	60	63

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06 and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	82.6	79.6	75.6	62.7	56.2	85.6	79.6	68.7	62.7	52.7	13.4	65.7	73
Female	(78.9)	(81.2)	(76.7)	(56.4)	(55.6)	(83.5)	(75.2)	(60.1)	(55.6)	(45.1)	(16.5)	(70.7)	48
Birth order													
1	87.3	85.4	81.6	67.7	64.6	89.2	80.4	72.8	71.5	56.9	10.8	67.7	57
2-3	(83.1)	(83.1)	(83.1)	(62.5)	(55.9)	(85.3)	(83.1)	(66.9)	(55.9)	(49.3)	(13.2)	(76.5)	49
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence													
Urban	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Rural	80.2	79.2	75.0	59.4	55.2	84.4	77.1	64.6	58.3	47.9	15.6	66.7	105
Mother's education													
No education	(61.3)	(61.3)	(58.7)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(69.3)	(65.3)	(33.3)	(37.3)	(18.7)	(30.7)	(38.6)	27
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
5-9 years complete	84.0	84.0	78.2	66.7	66.7	85.9	80.1	70.5	62.8	55.1	12.8	75.6	57
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Religion													
Hindu	83.7	82.6	79.4	68.4	60.6	85.8	80.8	72.3	65.2	56.0	13.5	69.5	102
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(85.5)	(78.3)	(74.7)	(72.3)	(61.4)	(85.5)	(83.1)	(68.6)	(50.5)	(43.3)	(14.5)	(63.8)	30
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Other	(76.7)	(79.2)	(75.0)	(52.5)	(53.4)	(79.2)	(74.2)	(61.7)	(63.3)	(52.5)	(20.8)	(65.0)	44
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Second	(75.7)	(84.3)	(77.2)	(45.7)	(48.6)	(88.6)	(75.7)	(50.0)	(57.2)	(37.2)	(11.4)	(68.6)	25
Middle	(87.9)	(85.7)	(81.4)	(73.6)	(70.0)	(87.9)	(82.2)	(73.6)	(69.3)	(62.9)	(10.7)	(74.3)	51
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total	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
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	73.5	71.5	68.3	51.7	30.6	74.6	72.4	57.9	44.6	40.7	23.5	57.1	96
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	39.7	57.0	43.8	32.2	0.8	57.0	43.0	32.2	28.9	19.0	42.1	43.0	121

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

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		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²		Number of children
	Percentage with fever	Percentage with fever		Percentage who received antibiotics	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs				
Age in months									
<6	13.9	22.7	70	*	*	10	*	*	16
6-11	22.5	37.5	58	*	*	13	*	*	22
12-23	20.1	39.2	121	*	*	24	(72.5)	(4.6)	48
24-35	14.3	30.9	129	*	*	19	(59.0)	(1.8)	40
36-47	11.9	22.8	107	*	*	13	(55.2)	(7.5)	24
48-59	6.5	24.2	127	*	*	8	(61.1)	(5.9)	31
Sex									
Male	14.2	29.2	313	(83.6)	(22.1)	44	72.6	3.6	92
Female	14.1	29.6	300	(78.6)	(15.4)	42	57.9	3.7	89
Residence									
Urban	12.4	26.4	93	*	*	12	(85.3)	(8.8)	24
Rural	14.5	30.0	520	81.2	18.8	75	62.2	2.8	156
Mother's education									
No education	12.4	24.1	146	*	*	18	(62.9)	(5.1)	35
<5 years complete	16.6	31.4	105	*	*	17	(43.9)	(0.0)	33
5-9 years complete	15.7	35.9	270	(81.2)	(23.9)	42	72.3	4.9	97
10 or more years complete	9.5	16.6	92	*	*	9	*	*	15
Religion									
Hindu	14.3	28.0	499	80.2	19.8	72	63.0	3.4	139
Muslim	15.5	35.9	91	*	*	14	(76.6)	(5.5)	33
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	12	*	*	1	*	*	4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.9	30.2	123	*	*	23	(68.6)	(2.9)	37
Scheduled tribe	11.6	24.1	131	*	*	15	(42.5)	(0.0)	32
Other backward class	8.2	27.4	124	*	*	10	(67.0)	(6.4)	34
Other	16.2	33.1	235	(85.7)	(20.0)	38	72.4	4.2	78
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.8	28.4	111	*	*	13	(44.8)	(0.0)	32
Second	16.7	34.5	153	(87.1)	(28.6)	25	64.8	3.4	53
Middle	14.3	32.7	228	(78.9)	(18.9)	33	72.3	6.3	75
Fourth	11.9	21.5	79	*	*	9	*	*	17
Highest	(14.8)	(10.4)	42	*	*	6	*	*	4
Total	14.2	29.4	613	81.2	18.8	87	65.4	3.6	180

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments			Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Cruel or gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Home remedy/herbal/other		No treatment
Age in months												
<6	7.7	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
6-11	15.6	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
12-23	10.8	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
24-35	9.0	129	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
36-47	5.8	107	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
48-59	4.6	127	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Sex												
Male	11.1	313	(60.4)	(20.8)	(63.5)	(13.5)	(63.5)	(12.5)	(21.8)	(18.8)	(12.5)	35
Female	5.4	300	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Residence												
Urban	7.0	93	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Rural	8.6	520	(61.0)	(22.0)	(61.0)	(17.1)	(63.4)	(14.6)	(19.5)	(22.0)	(12.2)	45
Mother's education												
No education	11.2	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
<5 years complete	9.3	105	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
5-9 years complete	8.2	270	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
10 or more years complete	3.2	92	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Religion												
Hindu	7.4	499	(65.3)	(24.7)	(74.2)	(21.8)	(77.2)	(14.9)	(28.7)	(13.9)	(3.0)	37
Muslim	13.5	91	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.8	123	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Scheduled tribe	11.1	131	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	6.1	124	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	8.8	235	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Wealth index												
Lowest	9.8	111	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Second	11.0	153	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Middle	9.1	228	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Fourth	2.7	79	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Highest	(1.7)	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total	8.3	613	64.5	23.4	64.5	19.1	66.6	12.8	24.1	20.6	10.7	51

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea
Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to sex and residence, Tripura, 2005-06

Sex/residence	Amount of liquids offered					Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Don't know/missing	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	Never gave food	Don't know/missing					
Sex															
Male	(13.5)	(25.0)	(49.0)	(9.4)	(3.1)	100.0	(33.4)	(43.7)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(5.2)	(40.6)	35
Female	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	16
Residence															
Urban	(17.1)	(26.8)	(46.3)	(7.3)	(2.4)	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	6
Rural	19.1	29.1	43.3	6.4	2.1	100.0	27.7	48.2	15.6	6.4	2.1	100.0	9.2	44.7	45
Total						100.0						100.0			51

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.
² Continued feeding, includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	84.6	433	85.6	61
20-24	92.5	321	93.5	184
25-34	91.4	532	89.9	226
35-49	88.3	620	85.9	52
Residence				
Urban	94.4	336	91.2	82
Rural	87.9	1,570	90.1	439
Education				
No education	80.7	427	79.2	122
<5 years complete	85.6	306	88.0	90
5-9 years complete	91.4	882	94.0	223
10 or more years complete	98.0	291	98.7	86
Religion				
Hindu	89.4	1,662	90.5	430
Muslim	90.9	179	92.0	73
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(67.7)	34	*	9
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	91.2	446	88.6	108
Scheduled tribe	73.0	319	76.5	112
Other backward class	92.2	384	96.1	102
Other	93.0	757	95.8	200
Wealth index				
Lowest	77.3	166	74.3	84
Second	84.0	445	90.8	126
Middle	90.5	832	93.8	200
Fourth	94.2	302	93.6	74
Highest	98.0	160	(98.1)	38
Total	89.1	1,906	90.3	522

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-29 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Number of children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
			Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children				
Age in months													
<12	100.0	129	12.4	5.1	9.0	3.4	na	na	2.5	129	*	3	
12-23	100.0	121	26.1	21.6	11.7	11.7	na	na	9.0	121	*	11	
24-35	100.0	129	24.5	16.6	15.2	9.8	na	na	9.8	129	*	13	
36-47	100.0	107	29.6	21.8	21.4	10.2	15.7	107	7.5	107	*	8	
48-59	100.0	127	32.7	25.3	16.8	11.7	24.2	127	9.7	127	*	12	
60-71	100.0	117	35.5	28.4	19.0	16.2	26.8	117	na	na	na	na	
0-35	100.0	379	20.9	14.3	12.0	8.2	na	na	7.1	379	(47.3)	27	
36-71	100.0	351	32.7	25.3	18.9	12.7	22.5	351	na	na	na	na	
Sex													
Male	100.0	367	25.7	18.7	15.0	10.6	21.2	168	8.4	313	(38.9)	26	
Female	100.0	363	27.4	20.4	15.6	10.2	23.6	183	7.0	300	*	21	
Residence													
Urban	100.0	106	20.4	14.3	12.9	8.8	18.7	54	6.2	93	*	6	
Rural	100.0	624	27.6	20.5	15.7	10.7	23.2	297	8.0	520	(39.5)	41	
Mother's education													
No education	100.0	180	26.1	18.2	16.6	10.5	20.7	88	7.2	146	*	11	
<5 years complete	100.0	128	30.4	23.9	17.3	12.5	26.1	72	9.0	105	*	9	
5-9 years complete	100.0	319	30.3	23.2	17.3	11.3	28.2	144	9.0	270	*	24	
10 or more years complete	100.0	103	11.3	5.3	4.6	4.9	(2.3)	46	3.2	92	*	3	
Religion													
Hindu	100.0	595	27.8	20.8	15.8	11.4	23.4	287	8.6	499	(45.7)	43	
Muslim	100.0	107	21.4	13.6	11.6	5.8	(17.6)	48	4.8	91	*	4	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	12	nc	0	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC											Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed		
		Any service ¹		Supplementary food ²	Any immunization		Health check-ups	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC		Percentage who were weighed at an AWC			
		Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage			Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	100.0	147	28.5	17.6	19.1	9.9	147	20.9	64	9.2	123	*	11
Scheduled tribe	100.0	155	24.4	19.5	16.2	10.3	155	18.9	75	4.2	131	*	5
Other backward class	100.0	150	32.3	26.0	17.0	11.2	150	28.0	78	12.8	124	*	16
Other	100.0	279	23.7	17.2	12.0	10.3	279	22.0	134	6.2	235	*	15
Wealth index													
Lowest	100.0	129	27.5	20.8	15.7	11.5	129	28.4	72	5.9	111	*	7
Second	100.0	189	34.6	28.7	17.3	10.2	189	31.1	86	11.2	153	*	17
Middle	100.0	269	27.4	19.0	17.4	13.5	269	23.2	122	8.9	228	*	20
Fourth	100.0	94	16.1	10.4	11.5	4.6	94	6.4	51	4.1	79	*	3
Highest	100.0	48	8.4	1.5	2.3	2.3	48	*	20	(0.0)	42	nc	0
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	21.9	14.2	9.0	5.2	85	(13.2)	41	3.4	65	*	2
6 or more years ago	na	na	27.2	20.3	16.2	11.1	645	23.7	309	8.2	548	(41.1)	45
Total	100.0	730	26.6	19.6	15.3	10.4	730	22.5	351	7.7	613	(43.8)	47

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	95.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	106	96.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	106
Rural	90.9	7.5	2.3	3.5	624	91.8	6.1	5.1	5.1	624
Mother's education										
No education	95.1	4.2	0.0	1.8	180	91.7	5.9	7.7	7.7	180
<5 years complete	90.1	8.5	4.8	4.3	128	88.6	9.1	4.8	4.0	128
5-9 years complete	88.3	8.9	3.1	4.7	319	92.4	5.4	3.8	4.3	319
10 or more years complete	97.2	2.8	1.1	1.1	103	98.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	103
Religion										
Hindu	90.5	7.5	2.9	4.0	595	91.1	6.8	5.2	5.3	595
Muslim	95.9	4.1	0.0	1.0	107	98.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	107
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	92.1	7.2	2.7	3.0	147	90.3	6.7	6.0	6.0	147
Scheduled tribe	94.6	4.2	1.9	2.6	155	94.4	4.9	5.6	5.6	155
Other backward class	83.5	12.6	3.9	6.8	150	88.6	11.4	2.9	4.4	150
Other	93.9	5.0	1.6	2.2	279	94.7	2.1	4.0	3.5	279
Wealth index										
Lowest	96.6	2.5	0.8	0.8	129	93.3	5.1	6.7	6.7	129
Second	84.2	12.7	3.6	5.0	189	87.1	10.8	4.4	5.0	189
Middle	91.1	7.4	2.7	4.4	269	92.3	4.6	5.5	5.4	269
Fourth	96.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	94	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	94
Highest	98.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	96.1	3.9	1.3	1.3	85	91.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	85
6 or more years ago	90.9	7.2	2.5	3.7	645	92.7	5.6	4.4	4.6	645
Total	91.5	6.8	2.3	3.4	730	92.5	5.5	4.5	4.6	730

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately. ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	12.8	22.7	-0.9	14.9	30.5	3.5	-1.3	23.5	36.3	0.0	-1.7	51
6-11	12.3	23.8	-1.2	10.2	27.9	1.3	-1.1	16.4	32.0	1.3	-1.5	53
12-23	12.9	35.8	-1.6	6.0	15.2	1.0	-1.0	10.3	34.1	0.0	-1.5	110
24-35	13.8	41.6	-1.5	10.2	27.5	1.8	-1.2	15.3	37.7	0.0	-1.6	121
36-47	19.0	38.4	-1.7	8.8	24.3	2.1	-1.3	17.6	47.9	0.0	-1.9	103
48-59	15.6	38.0	-1.7	6.1	26.4	3.5	-1.1	15.9	43.8	0.0	-1.8	125
Sex												
Male	14.9	36.4	-1.5	8.8	23.1	1.5	-1.1	12.7	39.3	0.0	-1.6	289
Female	14.6	34.9	-1.5	8.4	26.2	2.9	-1.2	18.8	39.8	0.3	-1.8	276
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	9.7	31.3	-1.4	7.1	23.6	2.3	-1.0	12.7	33.7	0.3	-1.5	250
<24	29.0	47.9	-1.8	12.5	24.9	1.8	-1.5	24.9	53.8	0.0	-2.1	61
24-47	17.7	40.0	-1.8	9.9	27.6	2.5	-1.3	19.4	43.1	0.0	-1.9	129
48+	14.5	35.4	-1.4	9.6	23.4	2.0	-1.1	14.2	39.6	0.0	-1.6	110
Birth order²												
1	9.8	31.3	-1.4	7.2	23.6	2.3	-1.0	12.7	33.8	0.3	-1.5	249
2-3	17.1	37.3	-1.6	11.1	25.5	2.0	-1.2	16.6	42.2	0.0	-1.7	219
4-5	19.7	41.9	-1.8	7.2	23.3	1.8	-1.3	22.1	46.1	0.0	-1.9	61
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Residence												
Urban	14.8	34.8	-1.6	6.1	22.6	1.7	-0.9	12.2	32.2	0.9	-1.6	82
Rural	14.7	35.8	-1.5	9.1	24.9	2.3	-1.2	16.3	40.8	0.0	-1.7	482
Size at birth²												
Very small	20.3	41.6	-1.5	7.0	26.4	2.8	-1.1	17.1	35.6	0.0	-1.6	79
Small	20.8	44.4	-2.0	8.4	19.0	2.8	-1.0	19.3	43.2	0.0	-1.9	117
Average or larger	11.4	31.9	-1.4	9.2	25.9	2.0	-1.2	14.2	38.9	0.2	-1.6	350
Mother's education⁴												
No education	18.3	41.1	-1.6	11.6	31.4	0.0	-1.3	21.1	44.3	0.0	-1.8	135
<5 years complete	20.3	44.6	-1.9	9.2	23.9	1.2	-1.3	18.7	47.8	0.0	-1.9	91
5-9 years complete	15.2	33.7	-1.5	7.5	22.1	3.5	-1.1	14.7	36.9	0.0	-1.7	248
10 or more years complete	2.6	25.6	-1.0	7.3	22.2	3.0	-0.9	8.1	30.7	0.8	-1.2	85
Religion												
Hindu	12.7	34.0	-1.4	8.3	23.6	2.8	-1.1	14.6	36.5	0.2	-1.6	448
Muslim	23.2	46.1	-1.8	12.4	30.6	0.0	-1.4	21.3	53.5	0.0	-2.1	94
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	9.9	35.9	-1.6	3.9	19.2	2.9	-1.0	13.1	36.9	0.0	-1.6	113
Scheduled tribe	16.4	30.7	-1.4	8.2	24.2	2.0	-1.2	15.4	36.5	0.0	-1.6	107
Other backward class	24.5	42.1	-1.8	9.6	25.8	3.0	-1.2	19.9	45.1	0.0	-1.8	110
Other	11.8	34.8	-1.4	10.7	26.8	1.5	-1.2	15.2	39.6	0.3	-1.7	235
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	14.7	36.0	-1.5	8.9	24.6	2.2	-1.1	15.9	39.4	0.1	-1.7	551
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	18.2	43.4	-1.7	12.6	32.7	1.0	-1.5	22.8	50.5	0.0	-2.0	220
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.9	32.8	-1.5	6.8	20.2	2.9	-1.0	12.4	34.1	0.2	-1.5	310
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(-0.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(4.0)	(-0.3)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	28
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	15.0	35.8	-1.5	9.5	25.8	2.5	-1.2	17.0	40.8	0.1	-1.7	503
Living with one or neither parent	12.4	34.4	-1.3	1.8	14.8	0.0	-0.9	5.4	29.1	0.0	-1.4	61
Wealth index												
Lowest	21.6	41.0	-1.6	13.9	30.0	0.0	-1.5	25.6	52.0	0.0	-2.0	99
Second	20.7	40.3	-1.8	10.1	24.8	3.9	-1.2	20.7	38.8	0.0	-1.9	141
Middle	12.7	40.1	-1.6	8.9	29.1	1.0	-1.2	14.6	47.9	0.0	-1.8	216
Fourth	6.9	18.2	-1.2	1.0	10.8	3.9	-0.7	2.4	12.2	1.0	-1.2	74
Highest	(0.0)	(10.6)	(-0.4)	(2.1)	(9.5)	(5.3)	(-0.3)	(2.1)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	34
Total	14.7	35.7	-1.5	8.6	24.6	2.2	-1.2	15.7	39.6	0.1	-1.7	564
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	12.9	34.1	-1.4	9.7	24.0	1.8	-1.1	15.3	35.2	0.2	-1.6	332
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.6	44.6	-1.7	6.2	18.0	4.2	-0.8	13.3	37.3	0.4	-1.6	225

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	97.7	96	25.9	27.7	78.6	32.1	81
Rural	97.0	552	35.1	35.9	76.8	37.2	429
Sex							
Male	97.0	337	38.0	38.7	77.8	33.7	264
Female	97.3	311	29.0	30.2	76.3	39.2	245
Mother's education							
No education	96.8	161	38.5	40.0	73.8	35.4	118
<5 years complete	96.1	111	37.9	37.9	74.5	41.6	88
5-9 years complete	97.4	283	32.5	33.5	79.0	38.9	218
10 or more years complete	98.0	92	25.6	26.5	79.5	25.7	85
Religion							
Hindu	97.0	526	33.1	33.7	78.0	34.1	420
Muslim	97.7	96	36.9	39.4	78.3	43.9	72
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	14	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	98.6	129	27.0	28.7	64.9	46.7	107
Scheduled tribe	94.2	145	46.6	46.6	83.4	19.0	105
Other backward class	95.3	132	26.0	27.1	80.0	37.8	98
Other	99.1	242	34.2	35.1	79.0	39.3	199
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	95.7	316	27.4	28.4	78.9	32.5	261
Dai (TBA)	98.8	235	35.3	35.9	74.4	43.3	176
Other/no one	97.7	93	53.1	54.6	78.6	33.7	71
Place of delivery							
Health facility	95.9	304	27.6	28.6	78.9	31.9	252
At home	98.2	341	39.8	40.6	75.7	40.9	256
Wealth index							
Lowest	96.4	120	43.3	43.3	83.9	26.8	81
Second	98.0	164	35.7	35.7	70.5	42.1	124
Middle	96.3	242	29.7	31.2	74.4	44.7	193
Fourth	97.7	80	31.4	32.4	84.1	24.9	73
Highest	(100.0)	42	(30.8)	(33.7)	(84.6)	(17.3)	38
Total	97.1	648	33.7	34.6	77.1	36.4	509

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15	*	15
2-3	(2.6)	(36.4)	(37.7)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(7.8)	100.0	28	(21.2)	29
4-5	(0.0)	(16.7)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(26.3)	(23.6)	100.0	26	(29.1)	26
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	*	25
9-11	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(84.8)	100.0	33	(21.7)	33
12-17	7.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.7	87.8	100.0	62	25.7	64
18-23	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.1	100.0	55	8.8	58
24-35	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	100.0	104	10.7	129
<4	(1.7)	(47.9)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(5.0)	100.0	43	(13.9)	44
<6	1.0	36.1	31.4	3.1	16.2	12.0	100.0	69	19.6	70
6-9	(3.1)	(6.2)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(59.8)	100.0	35	(28.0)	36
12-23	10.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	86.1	100.0	117	17.6	121

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Based on all children under three years.

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

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 are fed with appropriate feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	24
9-11	na	na	na	na	(35.9)	(34.8)	(16.3)	33	(100.0)	(35.9)	(34.8)	(16.3)	33
12-17	na	na	na	na	64.4	49.4	32.5	58	100.0	65.1	47.7	32.0	62
18-23	na	na	na	na	(82.3)	(52.3)	(50.0)	47	98.0	76.8	45.0	43.0	55
Sex													
Male	*	*	4.1	214	59.0	45.6	29.9	95	98.9	56.3	42.6	28.0	101
Female	(32.6)	*	(4.9)	186	53.5	47.0	32.8	66	100.0	56.2	44.3	31.3	73
Residence													
Urban	*	*	*	53	(54.5)	(51.5)	(36.4)	24	(100.0)	(54.5)	(51.5)	(36.4)	24
Rural	(33.0)	(1.9)	*	347	57.1	45.2	30.2	137	99.3	56.5	42.0	28.3	150
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	102	(42.5)	(47.2)	(29.3)	38	(100.0)	(40.2)	(44.6)	(27.7)	41
<5 years complete	*	*	*	59	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	25
5-9 years complete	(30.1)	*	(4.6)	183	64.0	52.8	35.5	72	98.6	63.3	49.1	33.5	79
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	57	(70.1)	(38.9)	(36.4)	28	(100.0)	(71.3)	(37.5)	(35.0)	29
Religion													
Hindu	33.3	(1.8)	4.2	323	60.9	44.1	31.6	130	99.2	60.8	41.5	29.9	141
Muslim	*	*	*	62	*	*	*	24	(100.0)	(32.4)	(42.6)	(23.5)	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	85	(56.4)	(29.1)	(21.8)	40	(100.0)	(54.9)	(28.3)	(21.2)	41
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	90	(54.4)	(53.4)	(33.4)	33	(100.0)	(55.9)	(51.6)	(32.3)	34
Other backward class	*	*	*	76	*	*	*	24	(96.4)	(68.7)	(60.2)	(47.0)	30
Other	*	*	(4.7)	149	53.6	43.6	26.8	65	100.0	51.8	40.8	25.1	69
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	64	(50.7)	(53.2)	(39.0)	28	(100.0)	(48.8)	(51.2)	(37.5)	29
Second	*	*	*	110	(50.0)	(54.9)	(29.4)	37	(100.0)	(50.0)	(51.8)	(27.8)	39
Middle	(32.8)	*	(5.0)	155	57.6	39.7	25.6	67	98.5	57.8	36.7	23.6	72
Fourth	*	*	*	43	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	20
Highest	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	14
Total	33.2	*	4.5	400	56.8	46.2	31.1	161	99.4	56.3	43.3	29.4	174

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	24.8	57.3	0.0	82.1	53
12-23	25.6	46.7	1.5	73.8	121
24-35	30.8	25.6	0.0	56.3	126
36-47	30.0	30.8	1.1	61.8	103
48-59	25.3	26.2	0.8	52.3	132
Sex					
Male	24.4	38.7	0.4	63.5	277
Female	30.9	30.2	1.1	62.2	258
Birth order¹					
1	27.4	34.0	0.3	61.6	226
2-3	29.4	35.1	1.0	65.6	211
4-5	24.6	37.2	1.8	63.5	61
6+	*	*	*	*	19
Residence					
Urban	32.7	33.6	0.9	67.3	79
Rural	26.6	34.8	0.7	62.1	456
Mother's education²					
No education	20.6	38.5	2.5	61.5	132
<5 years complete	32.8	30.7	0.8	64.3	89
5-9 years complete	30.5	36.6	0.0	67.1	226
10 or more years complete	26.6	26.9	0.0	53.5	82
Religion					
Hindu	27.9	35.2	0.9	64.0	433
Muslim	22.8	28.1	0.0	50.9	81
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.4	29.0	0.6	59.1	114
Scheduled tribe	25.2	48.8	3.0	77.1	108
Other backward class	32.1	30.1	0.0	62.2	105
Other	25.4	32.5	0.0	57.9	208
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.6	34.8	0.8	63.3	516
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	13
Not interviewed and not in household ³	*	*	*	*	5
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.9	34.5	0.8	63.2	474
Living with one or neither parent	24.9	35.7	0.0	60.6	61
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	30.2	22.0	0.7	52.9	155
Mildly anaemic	26.4	38.4	0.4	65.1	273
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.1	44.6	1.9	74.6	97
Wealth index					
Lowest	27.9	38.8	3.3	70.0	100
Second	28.0	39.0	0.0	67.0	131
Middle	26.9	31.5	0.4	58.8	198
Fourth	32.4	29.3	0.0	61.7	69
Highest	(18.6)	(34.0)	(0.0)	(52.6)	35
Total	27.5	34.6	0.7	62.9	535
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.5	39.8	0.6	67.9	293
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	21.3	36.3	4.2	61.8	205

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage vitamin A given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	* (28.3)	* (15.2)	24	na	* (19.5)	na	* (0.0)	* (6.5)	25	* (81.5)	24
9-11	68.6	30.8	33	na	46.8	na	0.0	34.3	33	64.5	33
12-17	80.8	57.0	62	43.4	43.4	64	1.9	45.9	64	61.6	62
18-23	88.5	66.5	55	37.4	37.4	58	1.7	52.8	58	75.9	58
24-35	na	na	104	na	21.7	129	3.1	44.6	129	67.7	128
36-47	na	na	na	na	18.2	na	6.6	46.4	107	77.9	105
48-59	na	na	na	na		na			127		126
Sex											
Male	67.4	42.3	149	41.1	29.2	134	4.1	43.3	281	70.2	276
Female	70.8	49.4	129	41.3	28.9	116	2.1	39.6	262	74.9	261
Birth order											
1	69.5	44.9	121	56.0	36.4	110	2.3	45.6	236	77.4	232
2-3	67.4	47.4	118	28.5	25.4	108	3.7	41.5	223	72.6	221
4-5	(72.5)	(42.5)	29	*	19.1	24	5.2	25.4	63	64.7	63
6+	*	*	10	*	*	9	*	*	21	*	21
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	66.1	41.9	238	41.7	33.6	185	1.7	39.4	312	70.6	307
Not breastfeeding	(86.4)	(68.2)	40	39.3	23.0	63	5.2	44.1	225	74.9	224
Residence											
Urban	63.6	45.5	40	(39.6)	36.2	35	0.9	44.0	84	82.6	83
Rural	69.9	45.7	239	41.4	27.8	216	3.6	41.1	459	70.7	454

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	68.4 (63.4)	42.0 (43.5)	63	28.0 (36.4)	61	22.1	1.7	37.5	130	56.0	130
<5 years complete	67.3 (79.6)	42.1 (61.4)	120	42.5 (62.4)	111	28.7	3.7	44.8	233	72.4	97
5-9 years complete			48		40	48.9	4.8	55.5	83	75.5	229
10 or more years complete										90.6	81
Religion											
Hindu	68.8 (65.1)	45.2 (43.4)	231	43.7 (31.1)	207	30.3	3.0	41.3	442	75.2	436
Muslim	*	*	38	*	37	27.8	2.7	46.1	79	58.9	79
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist			5		3		*	*	10	*	10
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	62.0 (73.0)	41.8 (47.5)	67	42.0 (27.7)	61	35.6	3.5	47.5	113	74.4	109
Scheduled tribe	76.3	54.7	54	47.5	50	30.3	0.0	48.2	111	82.4	111
Other backward class	67.8	42.6	108	44.1	91	30.7	5.2	42.3	208	74.1	206
Wealth index											
Lowest	68.0	42.7	37	17.6	39	10.7	2.2	26.1	101	53.1	101
Second	72.0	49.5	73	38.9	67	25.8	2.5	42.4	131	68.7	131
Middle	68.6	43.1	112	45.3	97	33.9	2.2	44.7	202	74.4	196
Fourth	63.1	43.2	34	57.9	30	41.0	5.7	53.4	71	87.7	71
Highest	*	*	22	*	17	(41.7)	(8.8)	(40.8)	37	(100.0)	37
Total	69.0	45.6	278	41.2	250	29.1	3.1	41.5	543	72.5	536

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	1.0	13.1	85.9	100.0	273
Rural	3.3	23.5	73.2	100.0	1,278
Religion of household head					
Hindu	2.4	20.9	76.8	100.0	1,373
Muslim	6.4	28.4	65.2	100.0	137
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(10.1)	(23.6)	(66.3)	100.0	32
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	2.2	26.6	71.2	100.0	353
Scheduled tribe	4.5	32.9	62.6	100.0	269
Other backward class	2.6	16.8	80.5	100.0	319
Other	2.7	16.5	80.8	100.0	608
Wealth index					
Lowest	7.1	40.6	52.3	100.0	170
Second	3.4	30.9	65.7	100.0	385
Middle	2.9	19.0	78.1	100.0	622
Fourth	0.0	11.0	89.0	100.0	253
Highest	0.9	1.8	97.3	100.0	120
Total	2.9	21.7	75.5	100.0	1,551
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	7.6	22.5	69.9	100.0	1,289

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households in which the household head belongs to other religions and households with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	28.8	20.2	36.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	1,906
Pulses or beans	44.4	43.0	9.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,906
Dark green leafy vegetables	63.0	33.9	2.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,906
Fruits	8.1	32.6	57.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,906
Eggs	7.0	54.9	28.2	9.8	0.1	100.0	1,906
Fish	30.1	52.4	15.9	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,906
Chicken/meat	0.4	30.0	58.1	11.3	0.2	100.0	1,906
Fish or chicken/meat	30.1	53.4	15.1	1.2	0.1	99.8	1,906
MEN							
Milk or curd	22.4	21.8	43.7	12.1	0.0	100.0	651
Pulses or beans	63.8	28.1	7.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	651
Dark green leafy vegetables	64.9	30.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	651
Fruits	6.3	32.6	60.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	651
Eggs	5.0	62.2	28.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	651
Fish	18.0	65.3	15.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	651
Chicken/meat	0.9	31.7	64.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	651
Fish or chicken/meat	18.3	67.5	14.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	651

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²								Number of women	Number of men
	Women ¹				Men					
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)			
Age										
15-19	41.9	17.1	3.5	0.4	399	63.7	32.3	0.0	109	
20-29	37.5	17.3	4.7	0.2	536	42.7	17.1	4.6	211	
30-39	34.9	14.5	10.7	1.4	482	35.3	11.1	7.3	177	
40-49	33.4	15.3	10.0	1.1	376	31.2	18.4	5.9	141	
Marital status										
Never married	42.6	17.9	5.1	0.5	441	46.3	22.2	4.3	267	
Currently married	34.7	15.4	8.2	0.8	1,234	38.3	15.6	5.3	369	
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	39.3	16.5	4.3	1.2	119	*	*	*	2	
Residence										
Urban	28.1	11.2	17.2	3.2	315	39.0	15.6	12.3	108	
Rural	38.8	17.1	5.0	0.2	1,479	42.2	18.8	3.3	530	
Education										
No education	42.6	18.3	2.4	0.4	406	49.9	25.7	0.0	72	
<5 years complete	41.3	17.4	6.0	0.2	296	43.3	20.1	1.4	127	
5-9 years complete	37.7	17.0	6.6	0.4	816	47.3	20.7	3.4	303	
10 or more years complete	21.6	8.4	17.1	2.6	275	23.1	7.2	13.7	136	
Religion										
Hindu	36.5	15.7	7.9	0.9	1,570	39.8	18.1	5.3	565	
Muslim	48.4	24.3	0.4	0.0	170	61.8	18.5	1.9	59	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(22.2)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	29	*	*	*	12	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	43.8	20.5	4.6	0.2	427	45.7	21.1	2.9	171	
Scheduled tribe	23.7	5.2	5.7	0.7	291	33.4	11.4	4.3	93	
Other backward class	39.6	19.4	10.5	1.0	356	42.9	24.1	2.0	145	
Other	36.8	16.2	7.6	1.0	719	41.0	15.4	8.3	228	
Wealth index										
Lowest	42.7	20.6	0.7	0.0	148	48.9	22.9	0.0	56	
Second	47.9	19.8	2.2	0.3	421	55.0	23.0	2.0	128	
Middle	38.7	18.0	4.4	0.2	791	47.9	21.8	2.5	307	
Fourth	22.9	8.7	12.1	0.8	278	16.3	5.9	8.9	106	
Highest	17.5	5.1	31.5	5.6	155	(10.1)	(3.4)	(27.2)	42	
Total	36.9	16.1	7.1	0.7	1,794	41.7	18.3	4.8	638	

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	44.6	13.9	1.3	59.8	427	18.0	18.0	1.0	37.0	107
20-29	49.6	14.2	1.3	65.1	582	16.1	9.1	0.0	25.2	211
30-39	49.7	15.5	0.6	65.8	495	23.1	11.6	0.6	35.3	176
40-49	52.0	16.0	2.3	70.3	372	20.0	28.0	2.1	50.0	140
Marital status										
Never married	45.3	11.4	0.7	57.5	440	16.8	12.2	0.4	29.4	265
Currently married	49.4	15.7	1.5	66.6	1,317	21.0	17.7	1.1	39.8	368
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	57.4	17.5	1.8	76.7	118	*	*	*	*	2
Maternity status										
Pregnant	24.7	32.8	1.5	59.1	72	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	54.5	18.2	1.5	74.2	354	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	48.8	13.1	1.3	63.2	1,450	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	49.3	19.6	0.9	69.8	327	16.7	16.0	0.7	33.3	105
Rural	48.9	13.8	1.4	64.1	1,548	19.7	15.4	0.8	35.9	529
Education										
No education	48.9	19.2	2.3	70.5	423	25.7	27.8	0.0	53.5	72
<5 years complete	49.4	17.9	0.7	68.0	304	21.4	17.4	0.0	38.7	126
5-9 years complete	48.2	12.4	1.4	62.0	868	18.6	15.6	1.1	35.3	301
10 or more years complete	50.8	12.3	0.3	63.3	280	15.0	6.9	1.3	23.2	135
Religion										
Hindu	50.0	15.2	1.3	66.4	1,634	19.2	15.8	0.7	35.7	561
Muslim	38.7	10.3	0.6	49.7	179	16.6	8.6	1.9	27.1	59
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(48.4)	(22.6)	(6.5)	(77.4)	34	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	51.8	12.4	1.4	65.6	442	20.0	12.6	0.6	33.2	171
Scheduled tribe	49.4	22.6	2.1	74.0	313	29.7	24.5	0.0	54.3	92
Other backward class	49.5	15.5	1.2	66.2	377	18.6	17.2	0.0	35.8	145
Other	46.8	12.6	1.0	60.5	743	14.8	12.9	1.8	29.4	225
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.8	27.7	4.0	77.4	164	26.8	20.9	0.0	47.7	56
Second	54.1	14.9	0.7	69.7	441	20.1	25.6	0.9	46.5	127
Middle	45.6	14.4	1.1	61.1	827	20.1	10.8	1.3	32.2	305
Fourth	53.1	10.4	1.6	65.2	289	13.7	16.5	0.0	30.2	105
Highest	47.9	11.5	0.7	60.1	153	(13.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(22.6)	41
Total	49.0	14.8	1.3	65.1	1,876	19.2	15.5	0.8	35.5	634
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	50.1	15.8	1.5	67.4	1,435	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	43.5	14.0	1.4	59.0	1,030	na	na	na	na	na

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

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	77.0	93.9	43.3	68.5	53.7	72.1	14.0	25.8	63.5	72.0	754	237
15-19	74.0	89.1	37.5	65.7	49.7	68.5	11.5	28.8	61.6	66.2	433	113
20-24	81.1	98.2	51.2	71.0	59.1	75.4	17.4	23.2	66.0	77.2	321	124
25-29	80.4	91.7	45.8	70.1	57.3	77.1	12.0	25.8	65.9	73.6	275	93
30-39	76.0	91.7	43.1	65.2	54.4	70.5	12.1	18.7	59.2	72.9	496	180
40-49	62.9	86.1	33.9	59.4	44.3	66.1	6.7	13.5	50.4	67.9	382	142
Residence												
Urban	89.5	98.1	60.9	75.5	69.5	78.6	19.7	28.3	72.7	80.5	336	112
Rural	71.2	89.8	37.6	63.8	48.9	69.5	10.1	19.7	57.4	69.7	1,570	540
Education												
No education	41.7	72.6	17.0	35.4	27.4	41.4	0.4	3.0	31.0	45.0	427	72
<5 years complete	62.1	85.5	27.1	49.1	39.7	52.2	3.0	6.3	46.0	63.9	306	131
5-9 years complete	86.6	94.4	47.1	70.8	58.1	77.0	11.3	23.7	70.6	73.9	882	307
10 or more years complete	98.5	99.2	77.3	86.1	85.9	90.9	39.1	38.9	86.2	87.1	291	141
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	84.7	95.0	50.1	73.4	61.5	76.9	15.1	25.2	69.0	75.9	1,415	531
No	44.8	74.9	17.8	32.3	26.6	45.6	2.3	3.6	34.6	52.6	491	121
Marital status												
Never married	79.7	94.3	43.1	69.9	55.0	76.2	16.3	28.5	66.3	74.7	448	275
Currently married	74.3	89.0	43.0	62.7	52.9	67.2	11.1	16.0	59.3	69.4	1,338	375
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	56.2	*	22.6	*	39.5	*	2.4	*	46.8	*	120	2
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	87.4	na	59.8	na	67.5	na	17.7	na	65.6	na	288
1-2	na	93.1	na	71.7	na	73.8	na	21.9	na	73.3	na	138
3-4	na	95.0	na	71.5	na	68.5	na	20.3	na	80.7	na	71
5+	na	95.0	na	68.6	na	76.1	na	26.7	na	76.6	na	152

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	76.7	92.8	43.7	67.6	54.1	73.0	12.5	22.5	62.0	72.3	1,662	578
Muslim	65.7	94.5	30.4	62.6	46.6	67.9	6.3	12.1	54.1	78.2	179	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(16.1)	*	(6.5)	*	(9.7)	*	(0.0)	*	(6.5)	*	34	12
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.4	92.5	40.6	61.9	53.3	71.7	10.7	21.3	64.5	71.7	446	171
Scheduled tribe	45.7	74.5	27.4	49.5	29.6	53.4	7.7	17.2	35.3	54.9	319	95
Other backward class	83.1	95.0	45.8	69.3	58.2	70.4	11.4	25.0	64.4	73.5	384	147
Other	78.6	94.6	46.4	73.3	58.9	78.5	14.3	20.5	65.9	76.8	757	238
Wealth index												
Lowest	27.5	69.2	10.7	30.1	19.2	37.8	0.0	7.7	19.2	43.6	166	57
Second	58.0	81.4	25.7	54.7	36.6	55.9	1.7	7.9	44.1	58.9	445	133
Middle	81.2	95.9	41.4	68.1	54.5	76.7	10.4	21.6	66.4	75.9	832	309
Fourth	94.2	99.0	64.9	84.1	74.0	84.0	25.2	34.2	79.3	81.8	302	108
Highest	95.7	98.4	76.5	84.8	80.6	88.8	33.7	44.1	78.6	90.4	160	45
Total	74.4	91.3	41.7	65.8	52.5	71.1	11.8	21.2	60.1	71.6	1,906	651

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on 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.

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

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

Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS				
Age												
15-19	63.6	55.8	62.4	76.9	73.0	65.3	68.1	76.4	580	33.3	42.7	223
20-24	66.2	50.7	59.4	74.5	75.2	65.7	67.8	78.0	320	30.3	41.6	101
25-29	60.4	62.1	66.1	79.9	71.3	65.1	68.3	75.0	260	37.1	43.6	122
30-39	56.8	58.4	65.5	78.2	59.2	59.2	56.6	77.9	221	31.8	37.5	85
40-49	58.5	51.5	58.2	77.9	64.1	53.5	53.9	82.1	377	29.7	33.0	165
	53.6	43.7	48.5	83.5	61.7	44.7	45.6	80.1	240	21.9	26.1	122
Residence												
Urban	65.2	56.4	65.2	80.1	71.2	68.6	71.8	71.8	300	34.8	40.4	110
Rural	58.0	52.1	57.9	78.0	65.2	54.3	54.8	80.5	1,118	29.0	34.8	485
Education												
No education	54.4	49.3	46.0	72.9	44.6	25.7	31.2	69.5	178	22.4	12.6	52
<5 years complete	54.8	36.1	50.4	75.8	60.3	31.4	36.3	80.6	190	17.7	19.8	112
5-9 years complete	57.0	49.7	56.7	78.7	66.8	59.1	58.1	78.8	763	27.2	34.9	290
10 or more years complete	72.4	75.5	80.9	83.3	78.0	84.4	84.7	81.5	286	51.3	59.5	140
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	61.0	54.9	61.6	78.3	69.8	61.9	62.6	79.3	1,198	32.1	40.4	504
No	51.5	42.6	47.4	79.4	46.5	29.5	31.5	77.0	220	19.6	10.5	90
Marital status												
Never married	67.6	56.4	63.0	76.9	72.5	68.8	68.9	76.7	357	37.3	43.9	259
Currently married	57.1	52.4	59.3	79.0	61.4	47.7	49.3	80.6	993	28.4	29.5	334
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	51.6	43.6	41.9	80.1	*	*	*	*	67	19.4	*	2
Religion												
Hindu	58.9	53.6	60.5	79.2	68.3	59.9	58.9	80.2	1,274	30.7	37.6	536
Muslim	60.2	45.3	46.0	69.1	48.1	29.5	48.7	68.0	118	19.7	19.3	57
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	1
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	57.4	53.7	60.2	77.3	72.2	58.6	56.7	81.9	358	31.6	35.2	158
Scheduled tribe	61.4	46.2	65.1	83.3	66.4	56.6	59.2	80.9	146	32.3	38.1	71
Other backward class	60.3	51.6	56.5	76.6	64.7	59.6	54.4	75.1	319	28.1	34.8	140
Other	59.8	55.0	59.1	79.0	62.9	54.0	60.3	78.5	595	30.0	36.0	225
Wealth index												
Lowest	(46.8)	(48.4)	(51.6)	(77.0)	(52.9)	(33.4)	(43.5)	(74.2)	46	(15.9)	(16.7)	39
Second	51.4	41.4	46.2	75.8	59.7	37.8	36.4	74.4	258	19.0	21.7	108
Middle	56.7	50.3	55.9	77.9	66.6	57.6	59.3	81.5	676	27.4	36.8	296
Fourth	67.3	60.6	71.8	81.3	73.8	73.2	70.7	75.7	285	41.2	45.4	106
Highest	74.5	71.7	76.4	80.9	74.1	81.2	83.0	84.5	153	74.1	58.6	44
Total	59.5	53.0	59.4	78.5	66.3	56.9	57.9	78.9	1,418	30.2	35.9	595

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

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

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.7	3.3	1.7	6.7	1.7	6.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	218	64	1,061	310	1,279	374
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.0	na	1.2	na	1.0
Number of men	na	112	na	540	na	651
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	0.9	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.9	10.7	4.2	5.9	4.6	6.7
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	20.4	23.3	16.9	28.7	17.5	27.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Number of respondents	336	112	1,570	540	1,906	651
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	94.7	(97.3)	94.7	97.2	94.7	97.2
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	68	26	265	155	333	181

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

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

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	25.0	(34.7)	11.9	24.3	14.0	25.8
Percentage who know a condom source	48.2	(83.7)	42.8	71.9	43.6	73.6
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	44.6	(16.3)	48.8	24.3	48.1	23.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	10.1	(4.1)	9.5	2.2	9.6	2.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.6	(8.2)	2.1	3.8	2.3	4.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	25.6	(16.3)	16.0	29.7	17.6	27.8
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.8	(0.3)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Number of respondents age 15-24	121	34	632	203	754	237
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	(93.0)	*	93.5	96.4	93.4	95.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	31	6	101	60	132	66
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	12.0	*	5.3	(13.3)	6.3	14.5
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	54	6	309	49	363	55
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	1.4	*	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	(0.0)
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	1.4	*	3.8	(25.0)	3.4	(26.4)
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	51	4	290	35	341	39
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	98.9	(89.1)	97.1	88.1	97.4	88.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	(4.3)	2.3	4.4	1.9	4.4
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	68	32	334	174	401	207

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls				Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys									
	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls			Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys				Total								
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years		16 years or older	<10 years	10-12 years			13-15 years	16 years or older						
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.9	1,906	83.1	12.0	2.2	1.2	1.5	100.0	1,885	98.8	1,906	83.9	11.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,883
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	52.5	1,906	14.6	41.1	30.6	12.3	1.3	100.0	1,001	64.4	1,906	15.8	38.9	31.7	12.4	1.3	100.0	1,228
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	67.6	1,906	2.8	54.4	33.1	7.6	2.1	100.0	1,289	30.5	1,906	3.5	30.8	40.9	23.1	1.7	100.0	582
Sex and sexual behaviour	39.5	1,906	1.6	16.8	46.0	34.6	1.0	100.0	753	36.5	1,906	2.6	15.2	40.0	41.4	0.8	100.0	696
Contraception	41.7	1,906	1.6	11.3	38.5	47.2	1.4	100.0	794	35.7	1,906	1.9	9.3	33.3	53.0	2.4	100.0	680
HIV/AIDS	62.8	1,906	4.2	20.7	32.7	40.1	2.3	100.0	1,197	62.4	1,906	4.2	20.3	31.3	41.7	2.6	100.0	1,190
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	35.2	1,906	0.9	10.0	26.2	61.3	1.6	100.0	670	35.1	1,906	1.1	8.8	25.0	63.1	2.0	100.0	669
MEN																		
Moral values	99.4	651	75.8	18.6	4.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	647	99.4	651	78.6	15.0	5.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	648
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	67.2	651	4.4	27.5	50.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	438	77.2	651	7.0	24.4	54.1	14.1	0.5	100.0	503
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	76.5	651	1.7	14.1	69.3	14.1	0.8	100.0	498	53.6	651	1.7	8.6	44.4	44.4	0.9	100.0	349
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.7	651	0.0	6.0	30.9	62.4	0.6	100.0	343	49.8	651	0.6	8.1	24.4	66.6	0.3	100.0	324
Contraception	60.1	651	0.7	3.5	30.5	65.0	0.3	100.0	392	54.3	651	0.8	4.3	20.8	74.1	0.0	100.0	354
HIV/AIDS	83.1	651	1.9	11.1	35.1	51.1	0.7	100.0	542	84.1	651	2.7	10.3	35.2	50.6	1.1	100.0	548
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	62.4	651	0.7	3.9	27.8	67.3	0.3	100.0	406	62.6	651	1.6	2.8	24.8	70.5	0.3	100.0	408

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	0	0	273
15-59	1,010	909	708
60+	862	0	83
Sex			
Women	126	126	568
Men	1,441	1,153	496
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	1,380	1,074	466
Other fuel	240	240	597
Total	739	605	1,064
RURAL			
Age			
<15	0	0	1,737
15-59	712	588	3,531
60+	2,364	2,128	462
Sex			
Women	307	230	2,847
Men	947	834	2,885
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	675	569	5,185
Other fuel	205	205	533
Total	629	534	5,731
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	0	0	2,010
15-59	762	642	4,239
60+	2,136	1,804	545
Sex			
Women	277	213	3,414
Men	1,020	880	3,381
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	733	611	5,651
Other fuel	223	223	1,131
Total	647	545	6,796

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 64. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

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	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from neighbours	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of women heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age													
15-19	90.6	433	23.1	32.3	68.6	13.2	392	29.5	25.7	79.6	11.1	101	
20-34	94.4	853	29.1	44.9	74.1	10.5	805	42.5	44.7	85.0	14.2	294	
35-49	92.6	620	30.3	56.9	75.3	12.8	574	40.0	41.1	84.5	12.5	230	
Residence													
Urban	97.6	336	42.2	45.7	83.1	13.2	328	54.1	45.9	88.7	13.2	112	
Rural	91.9	1,570	25.0	46.1	71.1	11.6	1,444	36.3	39.1	82.9	13.0	513	
Education													
No education	84.7	427	16.8	44.8	60.4	17.5	362	13.9	32.7	80.1	18.9	66	
<5 years complete	90.3	306	10.9	43.1	64.4	11.4	276	24.3	38.7	72.4	9.4	120	
5-9 years complete	95.9	882	28.0	45.6	75.3	10.9	846	41.1	38.4	84.0	15.3	300	
10 or more years complete	98.9	291	59.7	51.5	92.2	8.2	287	61.1	49.4	95.6	8.8	140	
Religion													
Hindu	93.6	1,662	28.7	46.9	73.9	11.2	1,555	41.8	40.0	84.6	12.3	556	
Muslim	94.5	179	23.8	44.2	70.8	18.2	169	23.5	50.6	84.1	22.2	59	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(54.8)	34	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	10	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	96.8	446	29.1	47.8	75.3	10.6	431	40.2	33.5	79.8	14.2	165	
Scheduled tribe	77.0	319	20.9	34.0	54.5	15.2	246	33.8	35.8	70.5	9.5	81	
Other backward class	96.4	384	25.9	45.7	77.5	10.9	371	37.0	40.5	88.8	11.5	143	
Other	95.6	757	31.2	49.2	76.4	12.0	724	42.6	46.7	88.4	14.5	235	
Wealth index													
Lowest	83.0	166	13.4	42.1	51.6	16.8	138	(23.3)	(31.8)	(62.9)	(17.8)	47	
Second	87.8	445	18.9	43.4	62.9	12.7	390	28.4	36.5	72.2	10.5	125	
Middle	95.6	832	24.8	44.7	73.6	11.1	796	37.1	36.5	86.1	14.4	303	
Fourth	95.6	302	41.4	53.0	87.2	11.3	289	53.4	56.0	98.3	12.7	105	
Highest	98.7	160	57.2	49.7	90.8	10.3	158	71.0	49.0	90.4	7.2	45	
Total	92.9	1,906	28.2	46.0	73.3	11.9	1,772	39.5	40.3	83.9	13.1	625	

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 65 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	504	3,272	3,024	433	0	969	1,589	113
20-34	1,020	6,215	1,148	853	1,329	5,579	365	301
35-49	3,334	7,375	3,805	620	4,874	6,424	295	238
Residence								
Urban	1,931	4,077	1,502	336	3,145	3,145	1,258	112
Rural	1,597	6,319	2,639	1,570	2,236	5,488	407	540
Education								
No education	2,209	9,688	2,974	427	1,521	7,056	0	72
<5 years complete	713	4,861	1,540	306	0	4,722	0	131
5-9 years complete	1,605	5,066	1,979	882	1,886	5,686	814	307
10 or more years complete	1,990	4,114	3,993	291	6,160	3,111	778	141
Wealth index								
Lowest	1,310	9,827	2,620	166	0	3,852	0	57
Second	815	5,557	2,207	445	823	5,695	0	133
Middle	2,182	5,628	2,313	832	1,776	5,427	583	309
Fourth	238	5,644	1,681	302	5,388	6,121	653	108
Highest	4,291	4,959	4,971	160	7,164	0	2,453	45
Total	1,656	5,924	2,439	1,906	2,392	5,086	552	651

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	1.5	9.2	7.9	52.8	57.5	56.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	42.7	45.5	45.0	44.0	47.0	46.4
Other	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.5
Does not use tobacco	56.2	50.7	51.7	30.8	22.4	23.8
Drinks alcohol	7.5	10.0	9.6	40.9	40.9	40.9
Number of respondents	336	1,570	1,906	112	540	651
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	0.0	0.5	6.0	5.7	5.7
1-4	*	40.6	40.2	25.0	19.1	20.0
5-9	*	30.1	30.0	16.7	26.1	24.6
10 or more	*	27.1	26.6	52.4	49.1	49.6
Missing	*	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	5	145	150	59	310	369
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(0.0)	11.1	9.6	1.5	6.5	5.6
About once a week	(20.0)	31.2	29.7	20.0	39.3	36.0
Less than once a week	(74.3)	56.9	59.3	78.5	54.2	58.4
Missing	(5.7)	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	25	157	182	46	221	266

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	58.8	84.4	88.3	88.6	85.0	67.6	39.6	79.9
Government/municipal hospital	45.1	29.5	28.4	30.6	34.8	34.1	25.7	32.3
Government dispensary	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	9.3	38.7	45.3	38.0	35.5	25.3	9.8	33.5
Sub-centre	2.6	13.7	11.3	16.2	12.7	7.0	3.5	11.8
Other public medical sector	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	40.5	14.9	11.7	10.9	13.9	32.1	59.3	19.4
Private hospital	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.7
Private doctor/clinic	37.6	13.1	9.8	8.3	12.7	30.4	54.0	17.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.8
Other private medical sector	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2
Shop	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Home treatment	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.5	0.9
Number of households	278	1,296	170	391	635	254	123	1,574

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	13.7	112	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	15
20-24	21.3	229	(44.7)	(15.7)	(8.2)	(31.4)	100.0	(58.3)	(41.7)	100.0	49
25-29	24.7	233	65.2	13.9	11.4	9.5	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0	57
30-34	31.8	242	59.9	17.0	9.4	13.7	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	77
35-39	40.4	202	64.4	14.2	10.7	10.7	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	82
40-44	39.8	179	60.2	12.3	5.6	22.0	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	71
45-49	33.1	142	(58.1)	(16.3)	(7.0)	(18.6)	100.0	(57.4)	(42.6)	100.0	47
Total	29.7	1,338	59.5	14.8	8.8	17.0	100.0	44.1	55.9	100.0	398
MEN											
15-19	*	2	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	(100.0)	28	(84.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	100.0	(34.7)	(65.3)	100.0	28
25-29	100.0	51	82.8	10.8	2.2	4.3	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	51
30-34	100.0	68	86.1	10.7	1.6	1.6	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0	68
35-39	100.0	87	78.5	17.7	0.0	3.8	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0	87
40-44	98.1	58	78.8	15.4	1.9	3.9	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0	57
45-49	97.8	80	70.6	21.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	78
Total	99.2	375	79.2	14.9	0.9	5.0	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	372

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:						
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age											
15-19	*	11	37.1	110	*	11	0	*	1	nc	0
20-29	62.1	75	48.3	458	7.8	75	5	54.6	74	*	4
30-39	78.2	123	52.8	441	32.6	121	24	61.2	150	*	23
40-49	81.9	86	54.4	301	25.7	82	33	58.9	125	(11.6)	31
Residence											
Urban	90.8	47	56.1	230	27.7	47	16	60.7	63	*	16
Rural	72.4	249	49.0	1,081	23.0	242	46	58.8	287	(13.2)	42
Education											
No education	69.0	121	48.3	328	27.6	118	18	58.9	54	*	15
<5 years complete	73.1	53	45.9	228	(19.0)	52	18	52.8	91	*	18
5-9 years complete	75.4	71	50.8	572	17.7	70	17	61.0	146	*	16
10 or more years complete	92.2	51	57.7	183	27.9	49	10	64.3	60	*	10
Religion											
Hindu	75.3	264	50.5	1,143	23.0	259	57	60.8	309	13.1	53
Muslim	*	12	48.0	119	*	11	2	(43.3)	33	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	16	*	25	*	16	3	*	8	*	3
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	86.3	64	51.9	283	17.7	64	14	68.3	92	*	14
Scheduled tribe	66.9	86	49.2	222	22.9	86	16	(58.7)	50	*	13
Other backward class	69.8	62	50.3	279	25.3	60	7	58.1	71	*	7
Other	79.6	84	49.9	526	28.3	79	25	53.7	137	(16.6)	24
Wealth index											
Lowest	(67.1)	53	48.4	126	(14.4)	53	13	(57.5)	39	*	11
Second	72.7	93	48.7	309	29.6	91	20	53.2	81	*	19
Middle	73.4	94	49.4	554	23.5	91	15	59.9	148	*	14
Fourth	(91.5)	26	50.3	216	(28.0)	25	6	60.6	61	*	6
Highest	(90.1)	29	61.5	105	(19.7)	29	8	(74.3)	22	*	8
Total	75.3	295	50.3	1,310	23.7	289	62	59.1	350	11.9	58

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 70. Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Tripura, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision								
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total	
	URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL			
Own health care	28.6	38.2	31.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Major household purchases	15.5	43.5	32.9	6.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	27.8	70.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	
Purchases for daily household needs	35.1	28.6	30.4	4.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	50.0	27.8	21.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	32.3	36.0	25.5	4.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	24.4	58.9	14.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	65.6	26.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	90.0	3.3	1.1	1.1	100.0	
Own health care	25.7	32.4	38.7	2.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Major household purchases	7.5	38.3	46.2	6.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	19.0	78.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	
Purchases for daily household needs	32.4	23.1	37.6	5.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	57.4	23.2	18.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	24.2	34.6	34.1	5.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	42.3	43.7	11.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24.6	57.7	17.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	92.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	
Own health care	26.2	33.4	37.3	2.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Major household purchases	8.9	39.2	43.9	6.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	20.5	77.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	
Purchases for daily household needs	32.9	24.0	36.3	5.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	56.1	24.0	18.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	25.6	34.9	32.6	5.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	39.2	46.2	12.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.6	59.1	18.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	92.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	43.2	33.8	46.1	40.3	17.9	31.5	112	*	*	2
20-24	52.0	41.7	46.5	55.7	21.6	24.9	229	(17.9)	(0.0)	28
25-29	61.2	47.3	58.2	59.3	27.0	15.0	233	27.2	0.0	51
30-39	65.1	52.6	63.5	66.4	36.8	16.1	444	21.0	1.6	155
40-49	62.3	51.8	58.2	63.4	34.0	16.8	320	24.6	0.8	138
Residence										
Urban	66.8	59.0	63.7	68.3	37.6	12.4	232	27.8	2.2	63
Rural	58.2	45.8	55.5	58.8	28.7	20.2	1,106	21.8	0.7	312
Education										
No education	55.5	42.9	54.5	57.3	27.4	22.2	342	22.5	0.0	62
<5 years complete	63.8	46.5	51.7	55.3	30.4	20.3	231	18.5	1.9	94
5-9 years complete	59.1	47.8	56.8	61.0	30.3	19.2	580	25.2	1.1	157
10 or more years complete	63.9	60.2	68.2	71.0	35.1	9.8	185	23.7	0.0	62
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	61.1	52.0	58.2	60.2	32.6	18.3	398	23.0	1.0	372
Employed, for cash	62.3	57.2	61.3	64.8	34.9	15.0	295	23.8	1.0	350
Employed, not for cash	57.8	36.9	49.3	46.8	26.2	27.7	102	*	*	22
Not employed	59.1	46.4	56.4	60.5	29.2	19.1	940	*	*	3
Number of living children										
0	42.1	39.4	45.4	45.4	16.8	28.3	134	24.7	0.0	53
1-2	62.6	49.9	57.6	63.6	30.9	16.6	736	23.3	0.4	199
3-4	62.3	50.1	61.7	62.1	35.4	17.9	367	22.1	3.0	95
5+	51.8	38.5	50.4	51.1	24.1	26.3	101	(18.4)	(0.0)	28
Household structure²										
Nuclear	63.6	53.1	63.6	65.5	34.5	14.2	829	23.6	0.8	225
Non-nuclear	53.3	39.8	46.1	52.1	23.2	26.4	509	21.8	1.2	150
Religion										
Hindu	61.0	49.1	56.4	61.3	30.9	18.4	1,167	22.7	0.8	330
Muslim	55.0	38.2	58.8	52.1	25.9	21.5	123	(20.9)	(3.1)	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	63.9	51.7	55.9	59.5	33.2	18.9	290	18.5	2.6	96
Scheduled tribe	51.8	43.3	54.9	57.6	28.6	25.6	223	18.9	0.0	58
Other backward class	60.5	46.1	61.7	65.0	27.6	16.5	284	26.0	0.0	77
Other	60.2	49.1	55.9	59.7	30.7	17.3	541	25.6	0.8	144
Wealth index										
Lowest	56.0	41.4	46.9	47.4	27.1	28.0	127	(16.5)	(2.5)	44
Second	58.0	43.8	53.9	57.6	28.2	20.2	314	23.0	0.0	84
Middle	58.0	47.0	56.6	59.0	30.2	20.9	571	23.8	1.1	162
Fourth	63.8	52.8	62.1	67.9	30.7	11.6	218	18.0	1.1	62
Highest	69.6	64.2	68.9	76.7	39.2	7.8	107	(40.6)	(0.0)	23
Total	59.7	48.1	56.9	60.4	30.2	18.9	1,338	22.8	1.0	375

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	17.8	10.1	29.5	0.0	11.6	433
20-24	19.2	12.1	35.9	0.0	26.8	321
25-29	32.2	23.4	40.3	3.6	42.7	275
30-39	33.4	25.4	48.1	5.0	46.9	496
40-49	31.5	22.1	38.3	2.4	56.3	382
Residence						
Urban	35.0	29.0	38.2	1.9	44.4	336
Rural	25.2	16.5	38.8	2.4	35.1	1,570
Education						
No education	25.8	9.0	32.4	3.2	42.1	427
<5 years complete	23.5	15.1	36.2	3.1	38.1	306
5-9 years complete	22.9	18.3	40.2	1.6	32.3	882
10 or more years complete	44.5	38.1	46.3	2.0	41.0	291
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	48.2	26.2	41.0	4.0	50.0	611
Employed, for cash	57.3	30.9	44.1	4.9	52.1	474
Employed, not for cash	17.0	10.1	30.2	0.8	42.4	137
Not employed	16.9	15.2	37.6	1.5	30.6	1,295
Marital status						
Never married	22.6	13.1	33.4	0.4	17.5	448
Currently married	25.5	19.5	40.3	2.7	40.2	1,338
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	58.6	30.8	40.5	4.5	70.1	120
Number of living children						
0	23.2	14.1	34.1	0.7	18.0	601
1-2	31.1	24.8	43.7	3.1	43.7	792
3-4	25.1	16.5	37.5	3.0	49.9	395
5+	23.8	8.9	32.7	2.8	42.2	119
Household structure²						
Nuclear	28.5	17.9	40.7	2.5	38.1	1,184
Non-nuclear	24.3	20.1	35.5	2.0	34.6	722
Religion						
Hindu	27.4	19.3	38.6	2.3	38.4	1,662
Muslim	18.7	13.2	37.3	0.6	22.5	179
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(41.9)	(9.7)	(51.6)	(12.9)	(32.3)	34
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	27.9	17.1	38.9	3.4	35.9	446
Scheduled tribe	27.5	13.6	29.5	3.5	39.4	319
Other backward class	25.9	20.7	46.7	2.5	33.2	384
Other	26.6	20.8	38.4	1.0	38.0	757
Wealth index						
Lowest	27.3	4.6	21.4	0.0	43.0	166
Second	22.5	8.9	34.6	2.9	35.7	445
Middle	22.8	16.0	41.4	2.3	33.4	832
Fourth	34.1	33.5	43.9	2.5	38.8	302
Highest	46.5	47.0	44.5	2.5	46.7	160
Total	26.9	18.7	38.7	2.3	36.8	1,906

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	25.6	12.0	19.9	13.3	24.3	12.5
She neglects the house or children	37.4	15.5	35.9	19.0	37.0	17.0
She argues with him	21.4	11.2	20.3	15.9	21.2	13.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.3	7.4	10.0	8.4	13.3	7.8
She doesn't cook food properly	19.0	7.1	20.5	11.8	19.3	9.1
He suspects she is unfaithful	20.3	11.9	19.4	11.6	20.1	11.8
She shows disrespect for in-laws	41.1	21.9	40.9	28.4	41.0	24.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	52.3	33.1	55.4	37.9	53.1	35.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	59.5	58.5	52.1	53.8	57.8	56.5
Knows husband has sex with other women	61.3	60.5	59.1	55.5	60.8	58.4
Is tired or not in the mood	59.9	91.7	57.6	87.4	59.3	89.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	41.8	44.2	41.5	37.3	41.7	41.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	23.9	3.3	30.9	5.5	25.5	4.2
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	26.0	na	26.8	na	26.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	4.8	na	7.0	na	5.8
Use force to have sex	na	9.1	na	12.2	na	10.4
Have sex with another woman	na	3.9	na	8.1	na	5.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.6	na	3.2	na	1.7
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	73.3	na	70.7	na	72.2
Number of respondents	1,458	377	448	275	1,906	651

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	57.5	40.7	40.1	37.1	72.1	433	113
20-24	56.9	35.8	43.1	29.2	76.3	321	124
25-29	50.2	37.7	42.0	31.7	68.2	275	93
30-39	49.3	40.0	45.4	53.1	71.8	496	180
40-49	51.7	22.3	37.4	46.4	71.9	382	142
Residence							
Urban	40.8	34.0	45.9	54.1	70.4	336	112
Rural	55.7	35.4	40.8	38.6	72.6	1,570	540
Education							
No education	64.1	32.4	33.0	38.3	70.8	427	72
<5 years complete	58.4	48.9	40.9	38.6	66.1	306	131
5-9 years complete	54.1	34.5	42.0	35.1	72.9	882	307
10 or more years complete	28.1	25.1	54.5	58.6	77.1	291	141
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	59.7	35.6	40.0	42.2	71.2	611	565
Employed, for cash	55.2	36.2	41.7	43.5	70.5	474	516
Employed, not for cash	75.3	(29.1)	33.9	(28.3)	(77.6)	137	49
Not employed	49.9	32.2	42.6	35.4	79.0	1,295	87
Marital status							
Never married	55.4	37.9	41.5	37.3	70.7	448	275
Currently married	52.6	33.2	41.7	43.9	73.2	1,338	375
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	49.3	*	42.9	*	*	120	2
Number of living children							
0	54.3	37.1	41.5	37.6	70.5	601	329
1-2	49.5	35.8	44.7	48.8	77.0	792	199
3-4	56.6	29.7	38.8	38.2	66.0	395	95
5+	59.0	(26.3)	33.0	(42.1)	(79.1)	119	28
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	54.4	36.8	41.1	44.1	71.1	1,184	378
Non-nuclear	50.9	32.8	42.8	37.4	73.7	722	273
Religion							
Hindu	51.4	33.4	42.2	40.9	73.3	1,662	578
Muslim	67.1	49.0	37.3	47.8	60.6	179	60
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(67.7)	*	(29.0)	*	*	34	12
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	52.4	28.1	41.7	37.4	78.6	446	171
Scheduled tribe	61.6	36.5	35.1	31.8	67.6	319	95
Other backward class	51.9	38.3	45.0	47.0	78.2	384	147
Other	50.5	37.8	42.9	44.5	65.6	757	238
Wealth index							
Lowest	64.6	42.4	33.8	35.2	60.2	166	57
Second	59.4	45.4	36.0	34.7	73.8	445	133
Middle	58.4	32.4	41.9	39.1	73.5	832	309
Fourth	37.2	30.5	48.3	46.5	71.2	302	108
Highest	25.5	25.0	52.4	71.3	75.9	160	45
Total	53.1	35.1	41.7	41.3	72.2	1,906	651

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, women with missing information on religion, and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	45.4	31.5	42.1
Sexual violence ever	19.6	3.4	15.8
Physical and sexual violence ever	16.8	1.6	13.2
Physical or sexual violence ever	48.1	33.3	44.7
Number of women	1,018	312	1,330
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	79.4	0.0	65.4
Former husband	11.2	0.0	9.3
Father/step-father	7.0	33.1	11.6
Mother/step-mother	11.7	57.5	19.8
Sister/brother	7.4	33.5	12.0
Daughter/son	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other relative	3.3	2.4	3.2
Mother-in-law	4.1	0.0	3.4
Father-in-law	1.3	0.0	1.1
Other in-law	2.0	0.0	1.6
Teacher	2.9	8.6	3.9
Employer/someone at work	0.0	1.6	0.3
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence	462	98	561
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	81.6	*	77.5
Former husband	14.6	*	13.9
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.1
Father	0.0	*	1.1
Other relative	1.4	*	1.7
In-law	1.2	*	1.1
Own friend/ acquaintance	0.0	*	0.2
Family friend	0.8	*	0.7
Teacher	0.4	*	1.5
Stranger	0.0	*	0.7
Other	0.0	*	0.4
Number who experienced sexual violence	199	10	210

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

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	40.9	8.4	20.8	29.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	19.3	4.5	9.6	14.1
Slapped her	40.0	6.5	21.7	28.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	17.5	3.9	8.9	12.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	14.9	3.5	7.7	11.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	14.4	3.9	6.2	10.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	5.1	1.1	2.1	3.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	3.4	0.8	1.0	1.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	19.0	5.7	8.2	13.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	17.6	5.3	8.2	13.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	11.7	4.6	4.2	8.8
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	22.8	6.4	12.3	18.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	18.3	4.0	10.5	14.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.2	1.3	3.1	4.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	15.2	5.0	7.7	12.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	44.1	10.7	21.4	32.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	15.8	7.6	6.0	13.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	46.6	12.2	23.4	35.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	11.3	7.2	3.1	10.3
Any violence by women against their husband ²	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.2
Number of ever-married women	1,018	971	971	971

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	20.0	37.0	18.5	39.2	39.2	73
20-24	20.6	36.5	18.3	40.1	43.5	174
25-29	23.9	42.8	20.3	45.6	47.7	166
30-39	25.1	45.0	19.3	47.6	50.5	332
40-49	21.4	38.7	18.3	42.8	45.2	273
Residence						
Urban	20.9	29.8	13.3	32.2	37.2	169
Rural	23.1	43.1	20.1	46.5	48.5	849
Education						
No education	26.2	54.4	20.8	56.3	57.7	285
<5 years complete	24.9	47.8	18.4	50.2	51.4	171
5-9 years complete	22.4	36.6	19.8	40.9	44.2	432
10 or more years complete	13.6	16.7	13.0	20.1	24.1	129
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	27.4	52.7	22.6	55.8	57.5	335
Employed, for cash	24.8	51.8	21.8	54.5	56.3	260
Employed, not for cash	36.4	55.8	25.1	60.5	61.5	76
Not employed	20.4	35.1	17.2	38.4	41.3	682
Marital status						
Currently married	21.2	39.0	17.7	42.0	44.7	941
Widowed	(19.7)	(53.4)	(22.1)	(58.3)	(58.3)	47
Divorced/separated/deserted	(75.3)	(82.1)	(54.9)	(87.2)	(89.8)	30
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	20.9	38.5	17.6	41.5	44.2	925
0-4 years	18.0	28.9	14.9	32.6	34.6	199
5-9 years	22.3	38.6	20.3	41.8	45.6	178
10+ years	21.5	42.0	17.8	44.7	47.2	547
Married more than once	*	*	*	*	*	16
Number of living children						
0	16.7	32.2	14.5	34.2	36.7	102
1-2	22.6	38.2	18.5	41.5	44.5	554
3-4	23.3	46.2	19.9	49.1	51.3	286
5+	30.2	52.7	24.8	57.8	57.8	76
Household structure²						
Nuclear	22.8	44.6	20.6	48.2	50.6	627
Non-nuclear	22.7	35.1	16.3	37.6	40.2	391
Religion						
Hindu	22.7	39.1	19.2	42.4	45.2	880
Muslim	28.5	58.4	19.1	60.7	60.7	104
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	18
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.6	40.5	21.9	43.4	47.6	232
Scheduled tribe	19.5	49.0	18.5	51.3	52.1	169
Other backward class	21.5	39.7	18.8	44.1	46.7	211
Other	23.1	38.4	17.6	41.5	43.7	406
Wealth index						
Lowest	30.9	54.3	24.9	57.3	57.3	103
Second	26.5	53.6	24.5	57.9	59.6	247
Middle	23.1	40.5	18.7	44.0	46.9	431
Fourth	11.7	20.4	9.5	22.6	26.4	163
Highest	21.0	27.5	14.5	27.5	30.6	74
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	37.7	64.0	36.5	66.3	67.9	125
No	20.9	37.0	17.1	40.3	43.1	792
Don't know	18.8	43.4	11.9	46.9	47.7	101
Total	22.8	40.9	19.0	44.1	46.6	1,018

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 belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	29.6	61.4	27.3	64.6	65.1	213
<5 years complete	29.1	49.4	23.3	53.2	56.5	176
5-7 years complete	22.5	39.0	16.3	41.7	44.2	179
8-9 years complete	18.6	31.6	14.5	33.9	37.6	227
10-11 years complete	22.8	28.2	14.6	30.1	34.7	77
12 or more years complete	8.2	18.1	11.5	23.1	24.4	122
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	15.6	28.7	11.7	31.8	34.7	580
Drinks/never gets drunk	13.1	42.6	15.8	45.0	47.3	98
Gets drunk sometimes	28.6	54.4	26.6	59.4	61.5	222
Gets drunk often	57.6	75.2	44.8	75.6	77.2	112
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(25.5)	(49.2)	(12.8)	(53.5)	(53.5)	18
Wife is same age	*	*	*	*	*	23
Wife 1-4 years younger	21.9	46.4	21.0	48.5	49.9	219
Wife 5-9 years younger	21.2	37.6	19.1	41.6	43.8	378
Wife 10+ years younger	20.8	31.3	12.0	34.0	38.6	288
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	20.0	36.2	15.2	39.0	40.9	472
Wife better educated	24.8	40.3	22.1	44.4	48.2	253
Both equally educated	22.2	34.9	16.8	36.9	41.4	116
Neither educated	27.0	58.6	25.9	62.1	62.8	153
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	9.2	22.4	8.0	24.2	26.9	543
1-2	28.5	54.1	27.7	59.8	62.7	311
3-4	51.0	72.2	35.9	75.8	77.5	125
5-6	(75.7)	(93.5)	(48.5)	(94.8)	(94.8)	39
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	20.6	37.1	14.3	38.8	41.1	178
1-2	25.1	45.5	22.0	48.8	51.4	298
3-4	18.9	35.5	16.2	38.9	41.7	465
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	16.8	30.4	13.0	32.7	34.9	468
1-2	20.6	41.1	20.8	44.9	46.9	185
3-4	33.4	53.8	23.7	58.1	60.5	223
5-6	30.1	55.3	33.1	58.5	62.4	97
7	(25.6)	(54.7)	(20.5)	(59.8)	(64.9)	45
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	20.2	46.4	15.7	50.6	51.6	252
1-2	27.8	45.7	24.2	48.6	52.6	341
3	20.2	33.8	16.7	36.7	38.9	425
Total	22.8	40.9	19.0	44.1	46.6	1,018

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 belonging to other religions and women with missing information on husband's education, husband's alcohol consumption, spousal age difference, spousal education difference, and number of decisions in which women participate, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	38.4	4.6	21.1	20.3	47.9	416
In the past 12 months ¹	41.4	5.3	23.9	24.4	51.8	283
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	52.1	8.8	33.7	33.6	61.3	192
In the past 12 months ¹	55.2	8.9	34.8	35.8	64.8	135
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	36.5	4.3	19.9	19.1	45.6	449
In the past 12 months ¹	39.8	4.8	21.7	22.9	49.2	312
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	60.3	10.6	39.6	39.5	70.4	160
In the past 12 months ¹	63.6	11.3	44.3	43.4	75.9	106

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	66.6	(88.5)	43.6	62.4	54.6	61.0
Never sought help but told someone	14.1	(0.0)	12.1	9.6	27.4	12.7
Sought help	16.3	(9.2)	43.1	25.6	15.6	23.8
Don't know/missing	3.0	(2.3)	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Number of women who experienced violence	385	34	176	490	104	594
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	67.7	*	64.1	62.3	*	65.9
Husband's family	11.7	*	25.3	21.8	*	19.3
Friend	7.8	*	8.1	8.0	*	7.8
Neighbour	20.5	*	28.4	27.4	*	24.3
Religious leader	0.0	*	2.3	1.4	*	1.3
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	3.1	1.8	*	1.6
Police	3.7	*	10.7	8.3	*	7.4
Lawyer	0.0	*	7.4	4.5	*	4.0
Social service organization	1.2	*	22.3	14.1	*	12.5
Other	10.7	*	11.2	12.1	*	10.7
Number of women who sought help	63	3	76	125	16	142

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Tripura, there were 56 clusters. Hence, 56 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 56 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 55 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for 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). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

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

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tripura, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1158	58	696	498	1.228	0.050	1042	1274
Rural	993	22	2638	2884	1.085	0.023	948	1038
Total	1017	21	3334	3382	1.124	0.021	975	1060
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.127	0.019	726	519	1.525	0.147	0.089	0.164
Rural	0.267	0.023	2341	2548	2.281	0.084	0.222	0.312
Total	0.243	0.019	3057	3067	2.283	0.078	0.205	0.281
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.068	0.021	629	450	1.883	0.305	0.027	0.110
Rural	0.170	0.018	2341	2559	2.131	0.108	0.133	0.207
Total	0.155	0.016	2970	3009	2.186	0.104	0.123	0.187
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	739	240	1488	1064	1.094	0.324	260	1218
Rural	629	104	5243	5731	0.912	0.166	421	838
Total	647	96	6731	6796	0.950	0.148	455	838
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.859	0.030	382	273	1.687	0.035	0.798	0.919
Rural	0.732	0.028	1169	1278	2.178	0.039	0.676	0.789
Total	0.755	0.024	1551	1551	2.206	0.032	0.706	0.803
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.176	0.011	1906	1906	1.205	0.060	0.155	0.197
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.171	0.015	651	651	1.012	0.087	0.142	0.201
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.224	0.023	1906	1906	2.433	0.104	0.178	0.271
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.111	0.020	651	651	1.597	0.178	0.071	0.150
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.152	0.016	1906	1906	1.891	0.102	0.121	0.184
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.217	0.022	651	651	1.364	0.102	0.172	0.261
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.235	0.011	1906	1906	1.135	0.047	0.213	0.257
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.422	0.025	651	651	1.308	0.060	0.371	0.473
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.702	0.012	1906	1906	1.173	0.018	0.677	0.726
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.575	0.025	651	651	1.301	0.044	0.525	0.626
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.477	0.021	1480	1473	1.592	0.043	0.435	0.518
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.159	0.023	417	414	1.297	0.146	0.113	0.206
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.668	0.031	322	232	1.182	0.047	0.606	0.730
Rural	0.655	0.016	1014	1106	1.094	0.025	0.622	0.688
Total	0.657	0.015	1336	1338	1.119	0.022	0.628	0.686
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.444	0.027	322	232	0.958	0.060	0.391	0.497
Rural	0.450	0.017	1014	1106	1.091	0.038	0.416	0.484
Total	0.449	0.015	1336	1338	1.089	0.033	0.419	0.478
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.224	0.022	322	232	0.947	0.099	0.180	0.268
Rural	0.205	0.014	1014	1106	1.112	0.069	0.177	0.233
Total	0.208	0.012	1336	1338	1.102	0.059	0.184	0.233

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tripura, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.168	0.018	322	232	0.849	0.106	0.132	0.203
Rural	0.178	0.013	1014	1106	1.102	0.075	0.151	0.204
Total	0.176	0.011	1336	1338	1.088	0.064	0.153	0.198
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.230	0.033	322	232	1.409	0.144	0.164	0.296
Rural	0.216	0.015	1014	1106	1.164	0.070	0.186	0.246
Total	0.218	0.014	1336	1338	1.211	0.063	0.191	0.246
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	322	232	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.011	0.004	1014	1106	1.224	0.367	0.003	0.019
Total	0.009	0.003	1336	1338	1.276	0.367	0.002	0.016
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.043	0.013	322	232	1.156	0.303	0.017	0.070
Rural	0.030	0.006	1014	1106	1.059	0.191	0.018	0.041
Total	0.032	0.005	1336	1338	1.078	0.162	0.022	0.042
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.376	0.041	149	107	1.033	0.109	0.294	0.458
Rural	0.580	0.023	476	519	1.001	0.039	0.535	0.625
Total	0.545	0.020	625	626	1.022	0.037	0.504	0.585
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.727	0.023	322	232	0.910	0.031	0.681	0.772
Rural	0.746	0.012	1014	1106	0.907	0.017	0.721	0.770
Total	0.742	0.011	1336	1338	0.915	0.015	0.720	0.764
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.711	0.046	90	63	0.957	0.065	0.619	0.803
Rural	0.732	0.031	284	312	1.162	0.042	0.671	0.794
Total	0.729	0.027	374	375	1.154	0.036	0.676	0.782
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.114	0.009	1336	1338	0.981	0.075	0.097	0.131
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.156	0.025	374	375	1.310	0.158	0.107	0.205
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.015	0.045	1829	1827	2.326	0.023	1.924	2.106
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	1.991	0.044	631	632	1.506	0.022	1.903	2.079
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.868	0.047	114	82	1.473	0.054	0.775	0.962
Rural	0.747	0.044	403	439	2.010	0.058	0.660	0.834
Total	0.766	0.038	517	522	2.027	0.049	0.691	0.841
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.307	0.032	114	82	0.735	0.103	0.243	0.371
Rural	0.156	0.025	403	439	1.370	0.159	0.107	0.206
Total	0.180	0.022	517	522	1.302	0.122	0.136	0.224
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.737	0.072	133	96	1.573	0.098	0.592	0.882
Rural	0.445	0.044	506	552	1.746	0.098	0.357	0.532
Total	0.488	0.040	639	648	1.787	0.082	0.408	0.568
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.699	0.087	133	96	1.843	0.125	0.524	0.874
Rural	0.429	0.045	506	552	1.824	0.105	0.338	0.519
Total	0.469	0.042	639	648	1.880	0.089	0.385	0.552
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.342	0.051	114	82	1.143	0.149	0.240	0.444
Rural	0.295	0.035	403	439	1.552	0.120	0.225	0.366
Total	0.303	0.031	517	522	1.530	0.102	0.241	0.364

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tripura, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.537	0.106	41	45	1.261	0.198	0.324	0.749
Total	0.581	0.100	50	51	1.337	0.172	0.381	0.782
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Rural	0.610	0.077	41	45	0.926	0.126	0.456	0.763
Total	0.645	0.069	50	51	0.943	0.106	0.508	0.782
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.667	0.076	96	105	1.561	0.113	0.515	0.818
Total	0.677	0.067	119	121	1.578	0.100	0.542	0.811
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.802	0.047	96	105	1.158	0.059	0.708	0.897
Total	0.811	0.042	119	121	1.187	0.052	0.727	0.896
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.594	0.057	96	105	1.131	0.096	0.480	0.708
Total	0.602	0.052	119	121	1.161	0.086	0.498	0.706
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.646	0.058	96	105	1.180	0.090	0.530	0.762
Total	0.653	0.053	119	121	1.212	0.081	0.547	0.758
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.583	0.062	96	105	1.221	0.106	0.459	0.707
Total	0.599	0.056	119	121	1.249	0.094	0.487	0.711
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Rural	0.479	0.065	96	105	1.262	0.136	0.349	0.609
Total	0.497	0.059	119	121	1.292	0.119	0.378	0.615
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.362	0.066	116	84	1.364	0.182	0.230	0.494
Rural	0.278	0.031	421	459	1.365	0.111	0.216	0.340
Total	0.291	0.028	537	543	1.377	0.097	0.235	0.347
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.447	0.023	1330	1330	1.719	0.053	0.400	0.494
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.226	0.038	115	82	0.960	0.167	0.150	0.302
Rural	0.249	0.022	441	482	1.026	0.090	0.204	0.294
Total	0.246	0.020	556	564	1.045	0.081	0.206	0.286
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.348	0.063	115	82	1.263	0.180	0.223	0.473
Rural	0.358	0.022	441	482	0.932	0.061	0.315	0.402
Total	0.357	0.021	556	564	0.990	0.058	0.315	0.398
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.322	0.047	115	82	1.010	0.146	0.228	0.416
Rural	0.408	0.028	441	482	1.098	0.070	0.351	0.465
Total	0.396	0.025	556	564	1.121	0.064	0.345	0.446
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.281	0.031	437	315	1.416	0.108	0.220	0.343
Rural	0.388	0.020	1356	1479	1.535	0.052	0.347	0.429
Total	0.369	0.018	1793	1794	1.590	0.049	0.333	0.405
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.390	0.052	154	108	1.320	0.134	0.285	0.494
Rural	0.422	0.027	483	530	1.197	0.064	0.368	0.476
Total	0.417	0.024	637	638	1.231	0.058	0.369	0.465

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tripura, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.172	0.031	437	315	1.709	0.180	0.110	0.233
Rural	0.050	0.007	1356	1479	1.149	0.136	0.037	0.064
Total	0.071	0.008	1793	1794	1.345	0.114	0.055	0.088
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.123	0.026	154	108	0.970	0.209	0.072	0.175
Rural	0.033	0.008	483	530	1.027	0.253	0.016	0.050
Total	0.048	0.008	637	638	0.960	0.169	0.032	0.065
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.895	0.017	466	336	1.204	0.019	0.861	0.929
Rural	0.712	0.033	1440	1570	2.767	0.047	0.646	0.778
Total	0.744	0.027	1906	1906	2.735	0.037	0.689	0.799
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.981	0.010	159	112	0.904	0.010	0.962	1.000
Rural	0.898	0.018	492	540	1.345	0.020	0.862	0.935
Total	0.913	0.015	651	651	1.360	0.017	0.882	0.943
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.197	0.025	466	336	1.379	0.129	0.146	0.248
Rural	0.101	0.013	1440	1570	1.700	0.134	0.074	0.128
Total	0.118	0.012	1906	1906	1.642	0.103	0.093	0.142
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.283	0.045	159	112	1.252	0.159	0.193	0.373
Rural	0.197	0.030	492	540	1.688	0.154	0.136	0.258
Total	0.212	0.026	651	651	1.626	0.123	0.160	0.264
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.660	0.178	na	950	1.190	0.107	1.303	2.016
Rural	2.343	0.132	na	4276	1.007	0.056	2.079	2.606
Total	2.218	0.116	na	5226	1.063	0.052	1.985	2.451
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.081	0.022	na	197	1.223	0.271	0.037	0.124
Rural	0.114	0.011	na	990	1.045	0.098	0.092	0.137
Total	0.109	0.010	na	1187	1.091	0.093	0.089	0.129
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.104	0.022	na	159	1.161	0.213	0.060	0.148
Rural	0.157	0.014	na	695	0.985	0.090	0.129	0.185
Total	0.147	0.012	na	854	1.017	0.083	0.123	0.171
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.078	0.015	na	157	0.837	0.197	0.047	0.109
Rural	0.109	0.015	na	658	1.198	0.140	0.079	0.140
Total	0.103	0.013	na	815	1.185	0.123	0.078	0.129
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.064	0.016	na	136	0.899	0.246	0.032	0.095
Rural	0.077	0.011	na	620	0.947	0.138	0.056	0.099
Total	0.075	0.009	na	755	0.959	0.123	0.057	0.093
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.006	0.006	na	131	1.005	0.996	0.000	0.016
Rural	0.008	0.004	na	553	0.966	0.476	0.000	0.015
Total	0.007	0.003	na	684	0.988	0.433	0.001	0.014
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	106	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.002	0.002	na	448	1.005	1.003	0.000	0.007
Total	0.002	0.002	na	554	1.049	1.002	0.000	0.006
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	311	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	376	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tripura, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Rural	36.310	12.052	511	557	1.347	0.332	12.207	60.414
Total	33.144	10.371	646	654	1.377	0.313	12.401	53.887
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Rural	18.897	6.682	508	554	1.140	0.354	5.532	32.261
Total	18.330	5.865	641	650	1.147	0.320	6.599	30.060
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Rural	55.207	15.212	511	557	1.372	0.276	24.782	85.632
Total	51.473	13.080	646	654	1.391	0.254	25.314	77.633
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Rural	8.210	3.964	502	547	0.969	0.483	0.282	16.137
Total	8.187	3.564	630	640	0.988	0.435	1.058	15.316
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Rural	62.963	15.569	513	559	1.333	0.247	31.825	94.102
Total	59.239	13.384	649	657	1.344	0.226	32.470	86.007
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.698	0.029	454	327	1.355	0.042	0.640	0.757
Rural	0.641	0.018	1420	1548	1.391	0.028	0.605	0.676
Total	0.651	0.016	1874	1876	1.415	0.024	0.620	0.682
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.333	0.037	150	105	0.957	0.111	0.259	0.407
Rural	0.359	0.032	482	529	1.453	0.089	0.295	0.423
Total	0.355	0.027	632	634	1.428	0.077	0.300	0.409
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.673	0.048	110	79	0.952	0.071	0.577	0.769
Rural	0.621	0.033	417	456	1.376	0.054	0.554	0.688
Total	0.629	0.029	527	535	1.356	0.047	0.570	0.687
na =Not applicable nc =Not calculated because the denominator is zero								