

District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Tripura



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(Deemed University)
Mumbai-400 088



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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2010

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), 2010.
*District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3), 2007-08:
India. Tripura: Mumbai: IIPS.*

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 5,056 households from Tripura during 2007-08. From these households, 4,167 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 926 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>

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Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

We are very grateful to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for the DLHS-3 Project and providing an opportunity to work closely with the health and programme officials. In particular, we would like to thank Ms. K. Sujatha Rao, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for her advice, suggestions and support. We also thank Shri Naresh Dayal, former Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for the advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri. Rajesh Bhatia, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their active involvement and suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. V.K. Malhotra and Shri S.K. Das, former Additional Director Generals, Shri Partha Chattopadhyay, former Chief Director, Shri K. D. Maiti, former Director and Ms. Rashmi Verma, former Deputy Director-Statistics Division, MoHFW, Government of India for the co-operation and support at various stages of this project.

We are grateful to late Dr. P. N. Mari Bhat, former Director, IIPS and Prof. S. Lahiri, for their keen interest and guidance in the initial stages of the project. We acknowledge the contributions of Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi; regional agency for the field implementation of DLHS-3 in Tripura state. The monitoring of the field survey was done independently by All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata under the guidance of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Our thanks to the members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of DLHS-3 and especially to its Chairman, Dr. P. M. Kulkarni, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. We also thank Dr. N.K. Singh for guiding the software development and CSPro training for the project staff. We gratefully acknowledge the immense contributions of DLHS-3 project team at IIPS in developing survey instruments, training field staff, monitoring field work, data processing, preparation of district and state level fact sheets, and drafting the reports.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

DLHS-3 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH (Reproductive and Child Health), accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata-below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 plus 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and adolescent's age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ rural PSU in a district}$$

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where

HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU, non-response is assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i= 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households and women are further derived from the district

weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_{sc}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ represents household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total}$$

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process, Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Tripura. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying Facility Survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking

fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

The respondents for the ever married women's questionnaire were ever married women age 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Details about antenatal check-up, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the vaccination card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior for RTIs/STIs.

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 5,056 households, 4,167 ever-married women and 926 unmarried women in Tripura. (Table 1.1). The response rates are 93.1, 87.4 and 76.7 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate is above 90 percent in all the districts of Tripura. The response rate of ever-married women varies from 85.9 percent in both Dhalai and North Tripura to 90.9 percent in South Tripura. The response rate for household is the lowest in West Tripura whereas the response rate for both ever married and unmarried women is the lowest in Dhalai. As far as the demographic indicators of Tripura (Table 1.2) are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 948 female per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933. In all the districts of Tripura, the sex ratio is well above the national figure.

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 62.3 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 86.9 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Tripura, 6.3 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 23.4 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 9.7 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Tripura, 78.3 percent of villages have any governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, as only 13.7 percent of villages have doctors. It varies from 6.5 percent in South Tripura to 18.9 percent in West Tripura. Eighty-nine percent of villages in Tripura have an ASHA and around 97 percent of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

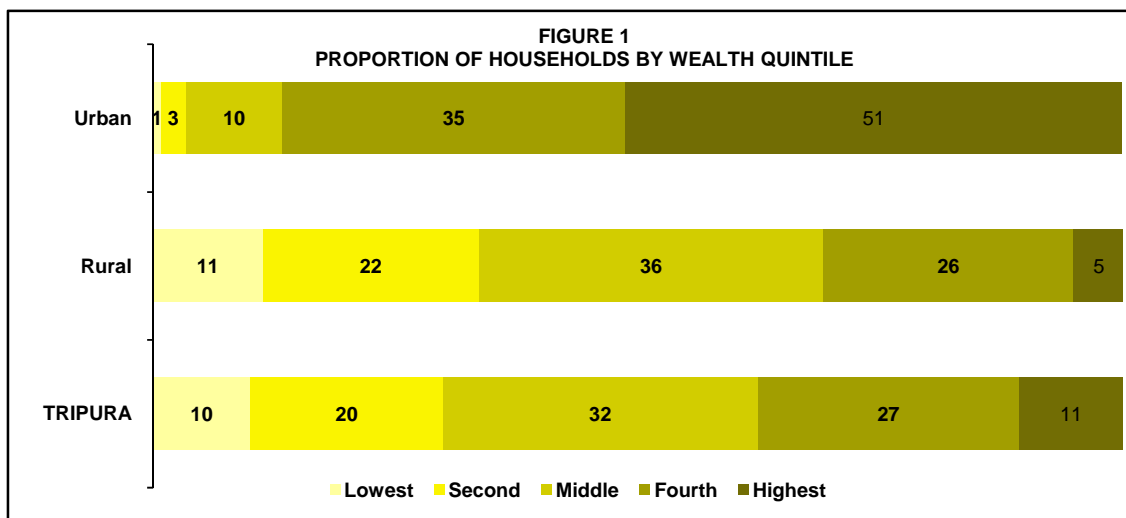
Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 23,135 persons (Table 2.1) from 5,056 households (Table 2.8) in Tripura covering all the four districts. About 88 percent of the households are concentrated in rural areas and 12 percent in urban areas. In Tripura, majority of the households belong to the Hindu religion (83.2 percent), 6.4 percent to Muslims and 5.6 percent to Christians (Table 2.7). Around ten percent of household heads are females. Twenty percent of the household heads belong to other backward classes, 19.3 percent to others, 43.1 percent to scheduled tribes and 17.4 percent to scheduled castes (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 43 years and the average household size in the state is 4.5 persons.

More than half of the households (66.1 Percent) in Tripura have electricity connection, 60 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 10 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 14.5 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 10.4 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 7.9 percent live in *pucca* houses and fifty-two percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). It can be noted that 38.5 percent of households in Tripura have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 26.8 percent in West Tripura to 47.5 percent in Dhalai (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

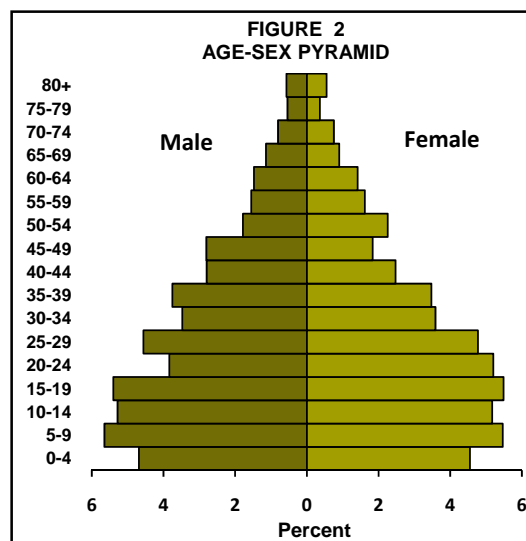
Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Tripura, ten percent of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and eleven percent in the highest wealth quintile. More than half of the households (51 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 5 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.



Age-Sex Composition

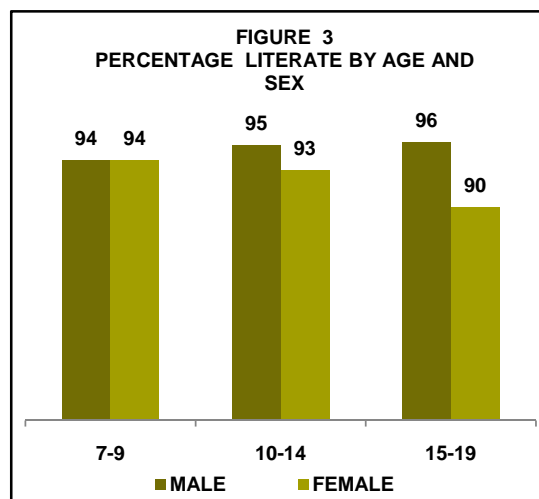
The overall sex ratio in Tripura is 995 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depicts a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 30.8 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 5.6 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining 63.5 percent of the population is in 15-64 years age group. There is negligible rural-urban difference in having children below 15 years and persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Tripura are 25.7 years and 20.2 years respectively. In Tripura 16.5 percent of boys and 21.1 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age at marriage (Table 2.3).



Literacy by Age and Sex

Around twenty-two percent of the population 7 years and above are non-literate; it is 28.4 percent for females and 14.6 percent for males (Table 2.4). The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two age groups 7-9 years and 10-14 years. However for the age group 15-19 years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 6 percentage points (Table 2.4), also shown in Figure 3. The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 22.6 percent stated that the cost for study is too much followed by 15.3 percent who stated that they were required for household work as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 23.4 percent of boys stated that the cost for study is too much as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 13.9 percent who stated they were required for household work.



CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

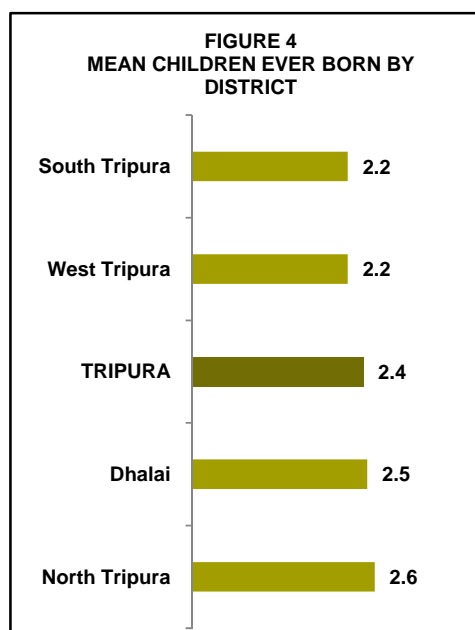
Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 57 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background (Table 3.1). There are more non-literate women in rural areas (32.7 percent) than in urban areas (6.4 percent). Non-literate husbands are about two times lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas but it is almost same in urban areas. About one-third of women in Tripura are illiterate (29.7 percent) and eleven percent of women are educated at least for 10 years and the proportion of husbands with this many years of schooling is 16.5 percent. More than one-third of the ever married women (38.5 percent) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever married women in the categories of less than 5, 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with at least 20 percent in each category.

In Tripura, 9.0 and 18.0 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are 10.1 and 20.1 percents respectively while in urban areas these are 0.4 and 1.6 percents respectively. Eleven percent of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 5.5 percent in rural area and 53.6 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born By Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.4 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.3 for non-literate and 1.3 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 3.7.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 2.2 children in both South Tripura and West Tripura districts to 2.6 children in North Tripura district, while the state average is 2.4 children.



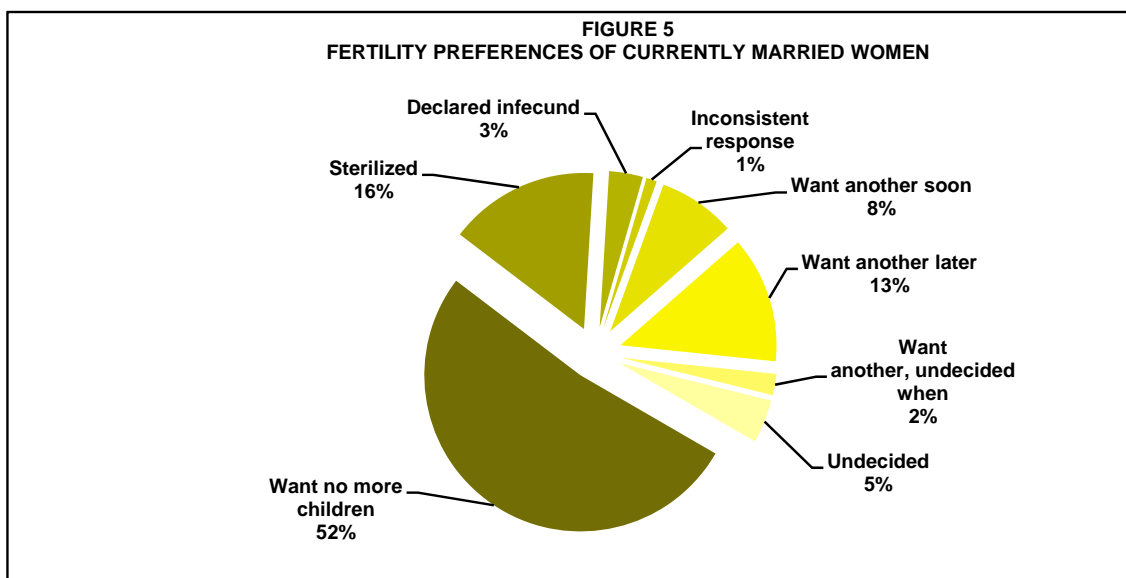
Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 28.5 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 47.7 and 36.4 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who are non-literate (47.7 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (43.4 percent), those belonging to scheduled tribes (33.2 percent), and among older women between 30-39 years of age (53.6 to 78.7 percent), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (9.7 percent), those belonging to highest wealth index (2.1 percent), those belonging to other castes (25.6 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (3.3 to 13.2 percent). Births of third and higher order are highest in North Tripura district (35.6 percent) and lowest in West Tripura district (17.5 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Tripura, most of the outcomes (93 Percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 3.4 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 2.2 percent in North Tripura to 5.5 percent in South Tripura district (Table 3.8).

Fertility Intention and Preferences of Currently Married Women

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, one in every two women (45.8 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 24 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 10 and 35 percents respectively. Most of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children.

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Fifty-two percent of currently married women want no more children, 8 percent want a child soon, 2.2 percent are undecided and 16 percent have undergone sterilization.



Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 35.8 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 38.5 percent said it is up to god while 21 and 5 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes more and more magnified from 44.4 percent among currently married women with one child to 54 percent among currently married women with three or more living children (Table 3.6).

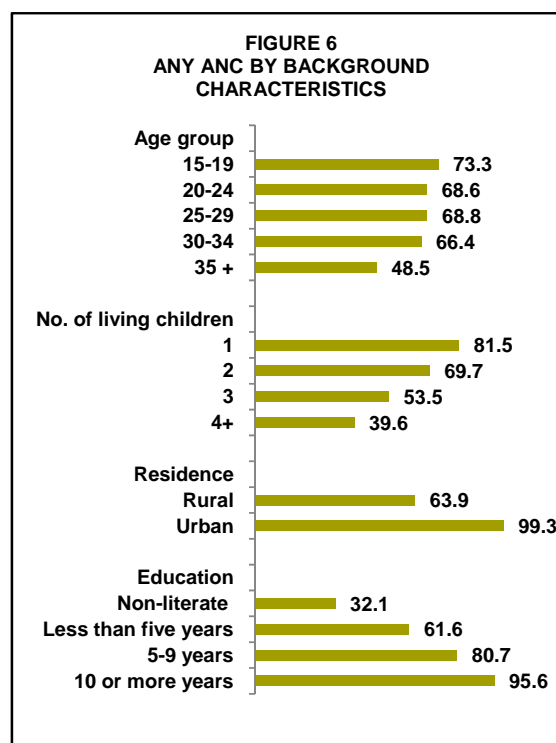
MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxoid injection (TT) at periodic intervals during pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Tripura 67.2 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (72.2 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and little over one-fourth of women (26.1 percent) had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Figure 6. In Tripura, ANC coverage is reasonably good with more than 60 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background. A distinctive feature is that any ANC increases sharply with education and wealth index. Any ANC is 32 percent among non-literate as against 96 percent among women educated for 10 or more years and 21.4 percent among lowest wealth index as against 100 percent among women in highest wealth index. There is a very large rural-urban gap of 35.4 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 99.3 percent among urban residents and 63.9 percent among rural residents.



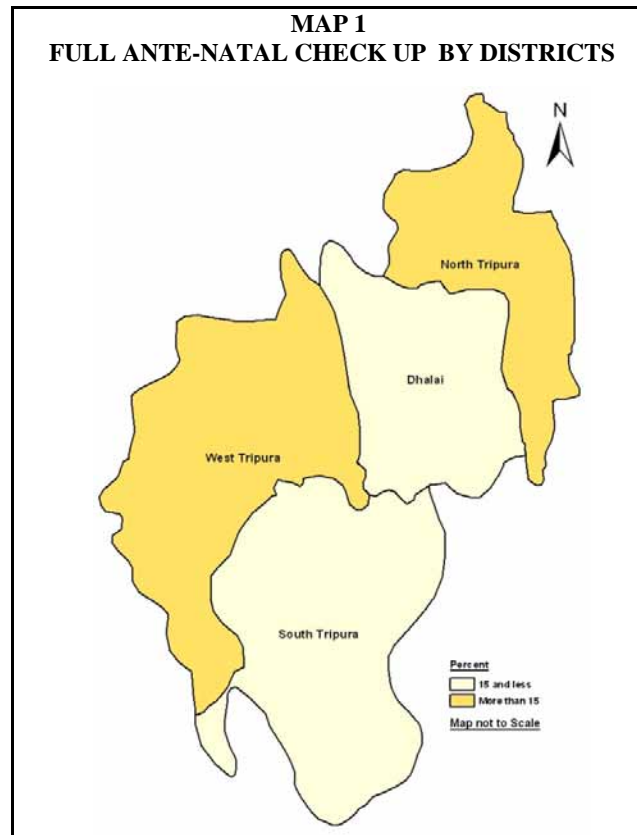
The coverage of any ANC is highest in West Tripura (88.5 percent), and lowest in Dhalai district (63.4 percent). In all districts of Tripura, women availed ANC services either from a government health facility, private health facility or from community based services. Women in North Tripura district stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a government health facility (63.8 percent) while West Tripura district stands highest in availing ANC from a private health facility (28.9 percent) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 43.9 percent (Table 4.5A) and 39.6 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Sixty-three percent women had received at least one TT injection whereas 13.2 percent of the women received full ANC in Tripura (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 49.0 percent and 62.7 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Tripura, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in South Tripura district (12.4 percent) and is highest in North Tripura (20.7 percent) (Table 4.6). West Tripura ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (47.8 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in North Tripura district (51.1 percent) and lowest in Dhalai district (37.2 percent). 83.4 percent women in West Tripura had at least one tetanus toxoid injection, while women in Dhalai district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+ IFA tablets/syrup (51.3 percent) and West Tripura (34.0 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 49.1 percent had an abdominal examination, 52.1 percent had their weight measured, and 49.9 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 46.5 and 48.8 percents of women respectively (Table 4.3).

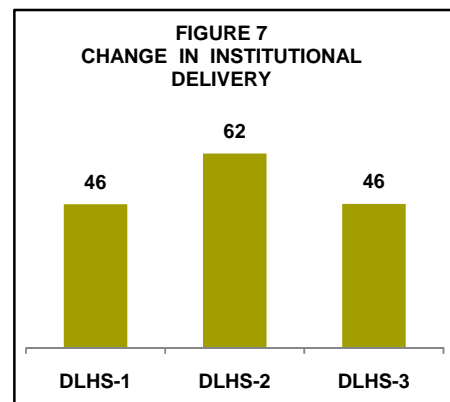
All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. For the state as a whole, 16.4 percent of the total pregnancies ending in either still or live birth were subjected to a sonography/ultrasound test (Table 4.3). The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (48.8 percent) compared to rural areas (13.1 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (57.6 percent), women with ten or more years of education (51.1 percent), and women belonging to other backward classes (26.9 percent) (Table 4.3).



Institutional Delivery

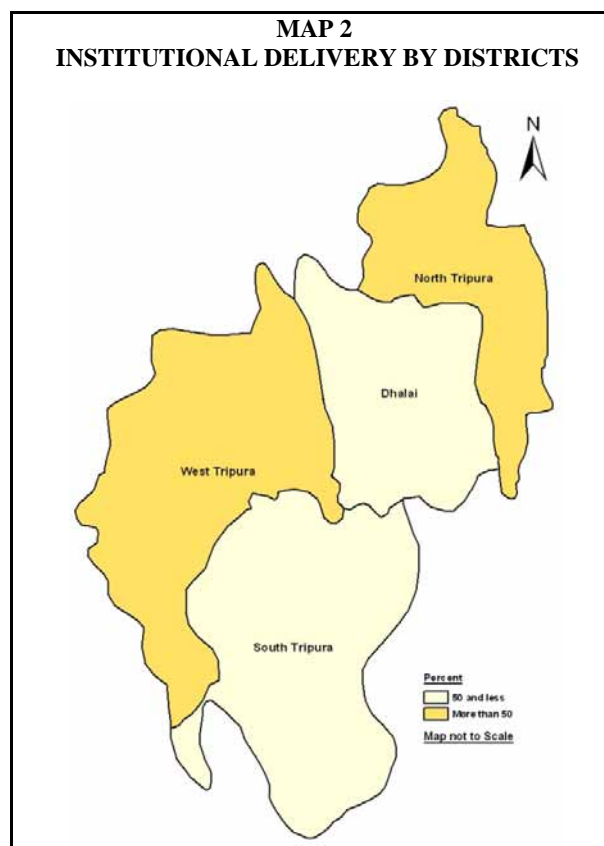
In Tripura, the institutional delivery improved from 46 percent in DLHS-1 and 62 percent in DLHS-2 and again it declines to 46 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The change in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.

About half of deliveries (46.2 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 43.4 percent in Dhalai district to 66.7 percent in West Tripura (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Tripura, 47.2 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home were safe, assisted by skilled person. The better performing districts, in terms of safe delivery are West Tripura (67.2 percent) and North Tripura (53.9 percent) (Table 4.9). For around 54 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were not necessary (47.6 percent), costs too much (23.1 percent) and no time to go to health facility (18.7 percent), (Table 4.10).

In Tripura, 12.2 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.2,464) compared to private health facility (Rs.10,629). Thirty-nine percent of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.365 (Table 4.8).



Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Tripura, as much as 54 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 53 percent each in Dhalai (52.5 percent) and West Tripura (53.3 percent) to 63.3 percent in North Tripura district (Table 4.6). Sixty-five percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Tripura (Table 4.15).

About three-fourth of the women (72.1 percent) in Tripura had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are obstructed labour (76.7 Percent), premature labour (40.9 percent) and prolonged labour (31.8 Percent). Reporting of delivery complication is higher among the women who live in rural areas (72.9 percent) as compared to their urban counterparts (64.7 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 70.4 percent in West Tripura to a high of 77.5 percent in South Tripura district (Table 4.15).

About One-fourth of women (28.1 percent) in Tripura had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is lower abdominal pain (56.3percent) followed by high fever (39.4 percent) and excessive bleeding (28.6 percent) (Table 4.12). Among women

who had post-delivery complications, about half of them (53.8 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. About one-fourth of newborns during the three years preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to other backward classes and newborns to women in highest wealth index received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, about ninety-one percent received newborn care at a government health facility, 6.8 percent at a private health facility, and 2.3 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Seventy-eight percent of children aged under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004, were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). Feeding of colostrum is the lowest in Dhalai district (70.0 percent) and the highest in South Tripura district (87.9 percent) (Table 5.5).

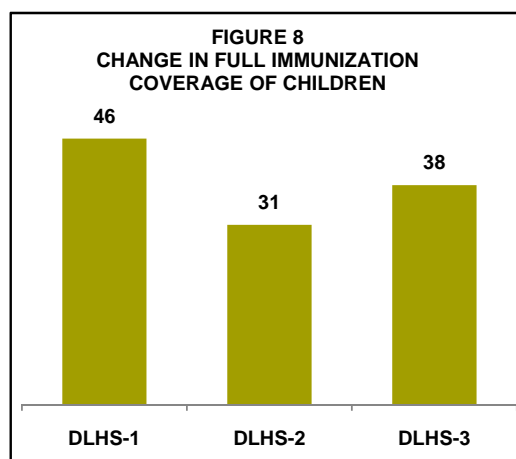
Forty-one percent of women had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in West Tripura district (34.2 percent) and most widely practiced in North Tripura (47.3 percent). Eighty-three percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 75.9 percent in Dhalai to 85.1 percent in West Tripura (Table 5.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 83.3 and 16.7 percent respectively.

Sixty-five percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Tripura is very short with only 1.6 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 3.6 months, 6.5 months and 8 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 38.3 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not shown. For 57 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. Thirty-eight percent of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. About Twenty-one percent of children did not receive any kind of immunization (Table 5.6).

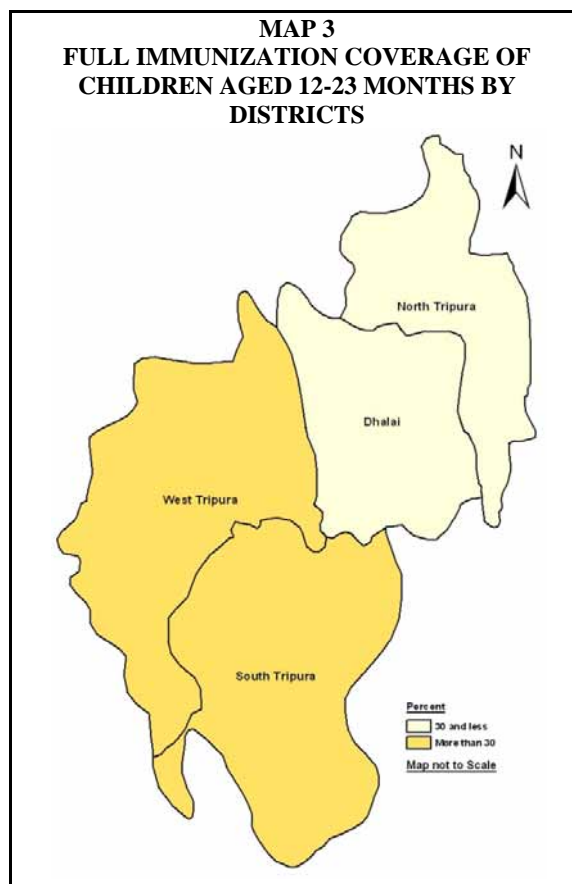
The coverage of full immunization dropped off by 15 percentage points from 46 percent in DLHS-1 to 31 percent in DLHS-2. There is however, a marginal increase of seven percentage point from 31 percent in DLHS-2 to 38 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Figure 8.



Full immunization coverage would have been well above 60 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 67 to 47 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 75 to 51 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are lower in urban areas than that in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 28 percentage points. Girls (36.0 percent) are slightly less likely than boys (40.4 percent) to be fully vaccinated.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Only fourteen percent of children whose mothers are illiterate and three percent of children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated compared to 66.1 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 71.8 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6).

There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.



The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 26.6 percent in Dhalai to 59.6 percent in West Tripura district. South Tripura district (50.0 percent) and West Tripura district (59.6 percent) stand out in full vaccination as more than 50 percent of children in each of these districts are fully vaccinated. Dhalai (26.6 percent) and North Tripura (27.4 percent) have lower percentage of children fully vaccinated,

much below the state average of 38.2 percent (Table 5.7). Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Tripura is above 60 percent except in North Tripura (56.6 percent). The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in North Tripura district (34.8 percent) and highest in West Tripura district (71.2 percent). Both the coverage of third dose of DPT and third dose of Polio vaccination are the lowest in North Tripura district with 37.4 percent and 38.1 percent respectively.

As regards the place of vaccination, fifty-nine percent received vaccination from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ AYUSH hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre. Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC) are sought as a place for vaccination of children with 20.6 percent and 25.2 percent respectively (Table 5.8).

In Tripura, 54.4 and 36.5 percent of children between ages 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (82.7 percent), children from highest wealth quintile households (85.4 percent), children from other backward classes (75.5 percent), and children at first birth order (64.2 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (33.3 percent), children from lowest wealth quintile households (25.6 percent), scheduled tribe children (35.1 percent), and children of four or more birth order (38.5 percent).

In only one district of Tripura, namely Dhalai (44.3 percent) the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 54.4 percent. In North Tripura (62.2 percent), South Tripura (63.7 percent), and West Tripura (68.9 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is above 60 percent (Table 5.7).

Only eighteen percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Tripura. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from highest wealth quintile households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, four or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from lowest wealth quintile households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty-Seven percent of women in Tripura have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households.

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Tripura, more than three-fifth of women (65 and 71 percent) are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. More than half of women (47.9 percent) are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Fifty-seven percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment, while fifty-nine percent of children

suffering from diarrhoea were treated with ORS. Thirty-three percent of children with diarrhoea sought advice/treatment from private health facility and 67.3 percent sought advice/treatment from a government health facility (Table 5.11).

More than one-fourth of women (27.8 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Tripura. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 22 to 75 percent. Sixty-one percent of women are aware of other signs of ARI, pain in chest and productive cough (54.5 percent) and rapid breathing (35.5 percent) (Table 5.12).

Nine percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Seventy-four percent of the children who had suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a private (37.4 percent) or government health facility (53.9 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from three percent in South Tripura to eight percent in North Tripura district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who received treatment is lowest in Dhalai (41.3 percent) and is highest in South Tripura district (74.6 percent). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 6.4 percent in South Tripura to fourteen percent in North Tripura district. More than three-fourth of the children suffering from ARI or fever in West Tripura and South Tripura district had sought advice/treatment.

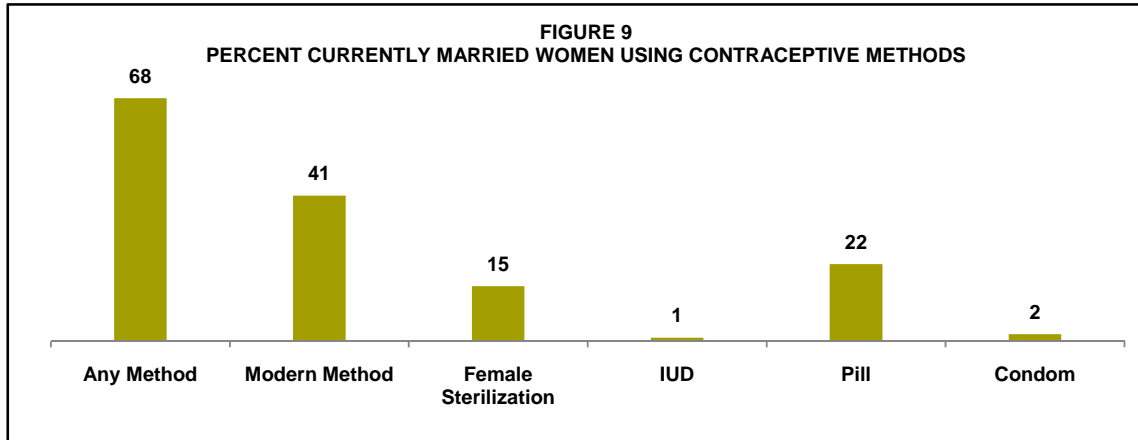
FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Tripura (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Tripura. Pill is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 96.5 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Condom and IUD (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (11 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Tripura (Table 6.3).

Four-fifths of currently married women in Tripura had ever used any modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 56.6 percent. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 15.4 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 9.0 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 39.4 and 3.6 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 8 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 82.4 percent and urban 90.7 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is comparatively higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

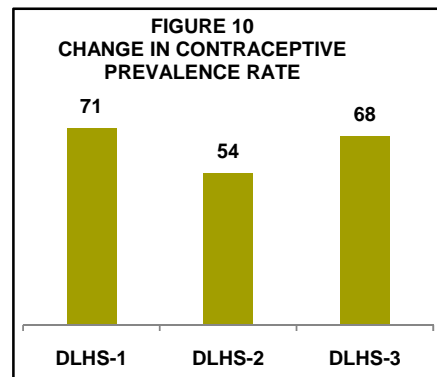
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 67.8 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (15.4 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by only two percent of currently married women's husbands. One in three women between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).



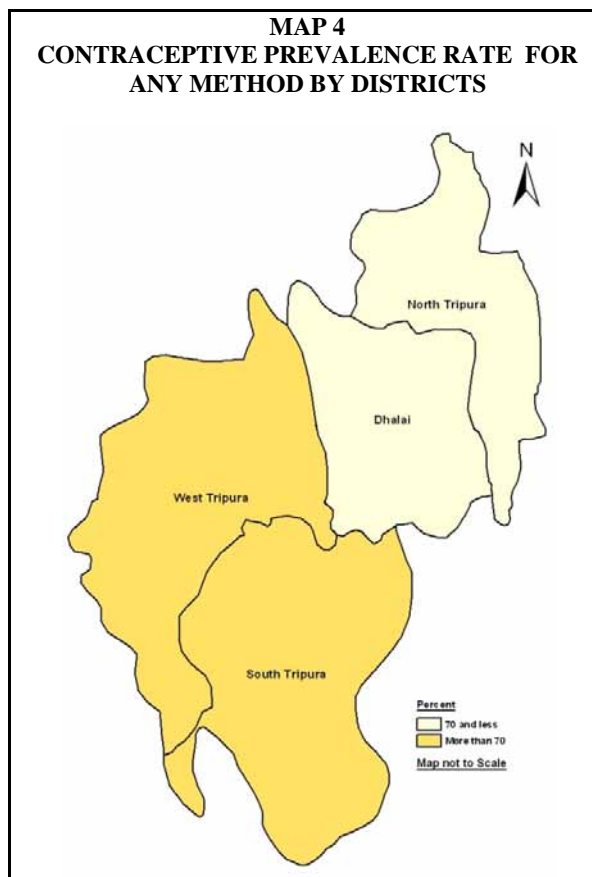
Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Eighteen percent of women between 30-34 years, 27.5 percent of women between 35-39 years and 31.3 percent of women between 40-44 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 27.5 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 50.0, 34.1 and 15.9 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 59.1 percent of the total users and 51.3 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 68 percent, improved from 54 percent in DLHS-2 whereas it was 71 percent in DLHS-1. It increased by 14 percent points from 54 percent during DLHS-2 to 68 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).



The prevalence of female sterilization in Dhalai district (14.5 percent) is below the state average of 15.4 percent and stands the lowest in the state. Female sterilization is the highest in West Tripura district (21.5 percent). In Tripura, the use of modern spacing method condom is relatively poor, with less than one percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in South Tripura (25.9 percent). Condom use is highest in West Tripura district with 2.5 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Dhalai district (62.6 percent) and is the highest in West Tripura (76.7percent each). CPR for any method is above 70 percent ranging from 73.1 percent to 76.7 percent. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.



The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 95.9 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas only 18.5 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Eighty-four percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 77.4percent in West Tripura and 89.9 percent in Dhalai district (Table 6.9).

In Tripura, 84 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 93.4 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Tripura 10.4, 15.5 and 15.3 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 9.9, 12.6 and 14.0 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization is weakness/inability to work (50.0 percent), and abdominal pain (41.9 percent) followed by dizziness (26.6 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

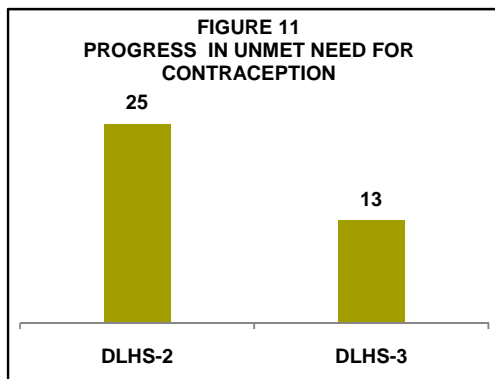
Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (68.8 percent), while 9.1 percent mentioned side effects and 22.1 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with no living children. Seven percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt spacing method and only 2.9 percent intends to adopt

a limiting method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 44.1 percent want to use it within 12 months and 20.9 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, more than one-third of women (35.0 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.

Unmet Need for Contraception

Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting.

In Tripura, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 12.9 percent, about half lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (25.1 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 48 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 9.9 percent and the unmet need for spacing 3.0 percent (Table 6.15).

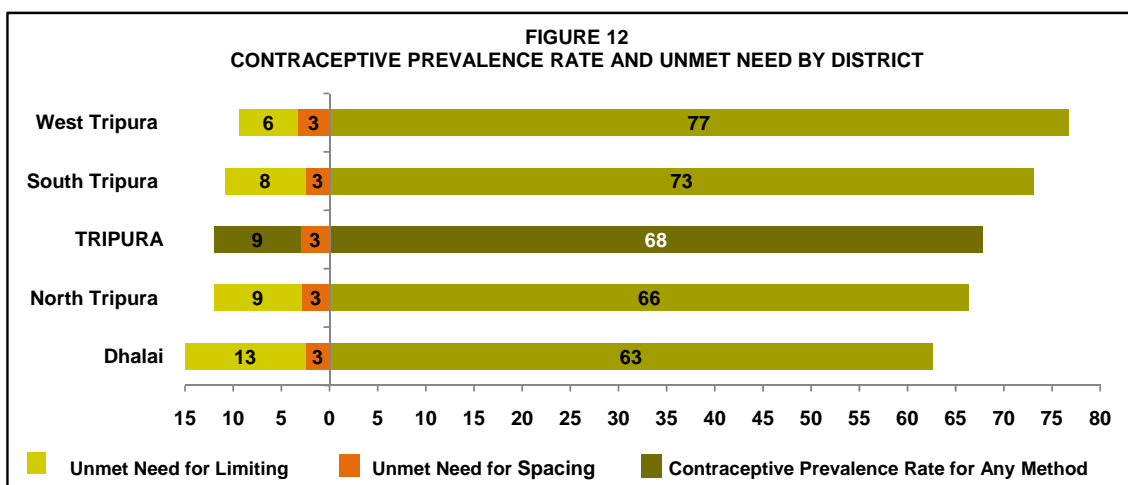


Unmet need for spacing is 4.4 percent for women belonging to scheduled tribes, 7-11 percent for women under 25 years, 3.2 percent for rural women, 0.5 percent for women with four or more living child and 4.4 percent for women in the lowest wealth index. The unmet need for spacing is the highest in West Tripura district (3.3 percent) and lowest in both South Tripura and Dhalai district (2.5 percent).

The unmet need for limiting is 9 percent in the state; it is the highest, 12.5 percent in Dhalai district, and lowest in West Tripura district (6.1 percent) (Table 6.16).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates. Unmet need is 15.0 percent in Dhalai, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in West Tripura district (9.4 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 2.5 percent in both South Tripura and Dhalai to a high of 3.3 percent in West Tripura district (Table 6.16). Similar to the state pattern, in all the districts of Tripura, the unmet need for limiting is higher than that for spacing.



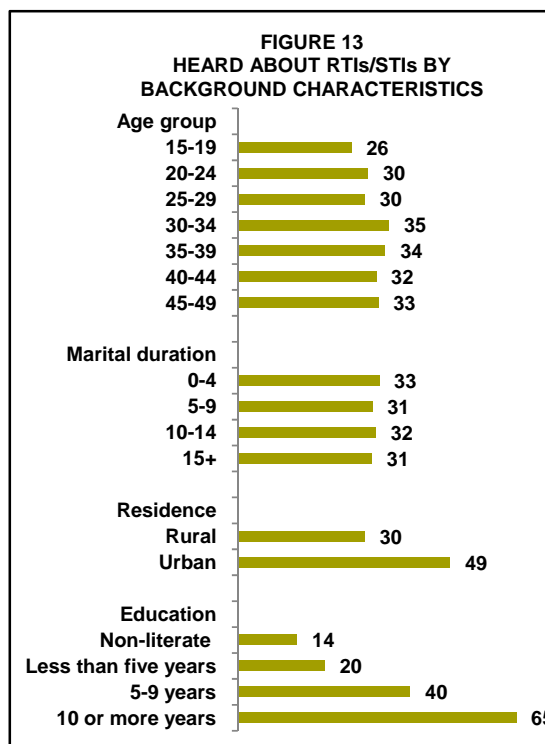
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for diagnosis and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage prevention and treatment.

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years, fourteen percent have experienced one or the other menstruation related problems; largely painful periods (44.4 percent) followed by irregular periods (29.1 percent), scanty bleeding (27.8 percent) and prolonged bleeding (11.4percent) invariant of the background characteristics of the women (Table 7.1). Less than one-third of ever married women (31.7 percent) have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (49.4 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (64.8 percent), women married to more educated husbands (58.9 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (63.6 percent) compared to rural women (29.5 percent), non-literate women (13.8 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (14.0 percent) and women in the lowest wealth index (8.3 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

In Tripura relative/friends are the major source for RTIs/STIs information (58.0 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are



television (43.4 percent), print media (25.2 percent), health personnel (23.8 percent), husbands (13.8 percent), radio (11.1 percent) and leaders/community meetings (6.6 percent). Four percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 61.9, 35.5, 26.3, 24.4, 19.2 and 10.3 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with homosexuals and unsafe IUD insertion respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

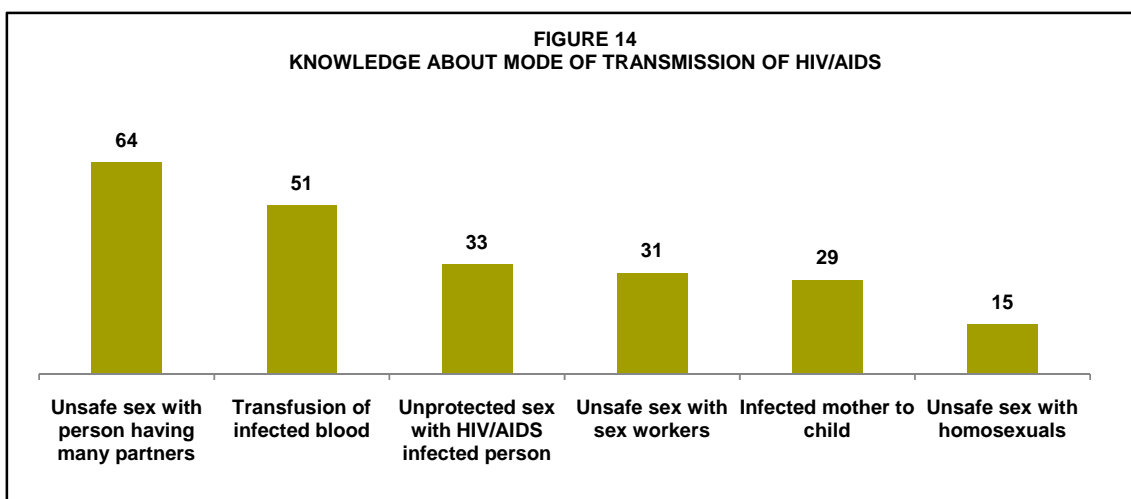
Sixteen percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 8.2 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 8.6, 6.8, and 2.9 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). More than two-thirds of women (69.5 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; little over one-third of women (38.4 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (52.7 percent) or private doctor (36.7 percent) (Table 7.5).

Dhalai and North Tripura are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 30.5 and 41.5 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Dhalai district (5.4 percent) and the highest in South Tripura district (11.3 percent). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is least in Dhalai district (14.4 percent) and is the highest in South Tripura district (18.5 percent). About one-third women (34.9 percent) with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in South Tripura while 43.5 percent of women in West Tripura district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Sixty-four percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Tripura are TV (65.7 percent), and relatives/friends (53.0 percent). Thirty-five percent from print media, twenty-five percent from health personnel, 21.2 percent from radio and 13.2 percent of women have heard it from their husbands. Similar to source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (3.1 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (64.0percent), transfusion of infected blood (51.1 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (33.2 percent), unsafe sex with sex workers (30.6 percent), mother to child (28.5percent), and unsafe sex with homosexuals (15.1 percent) (Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. Less than two-third of women in Dhalai district have heard about HIV/AIDS (62.2 percent) while in West Tripura, seventy-eight percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).



At the state level, only 28.5 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child. South Tripura is the district where the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 40 percent. Only 14.9 percent of women in North Tripura district know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from infected mother to her baby (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner or avoiding sex with homosexuals constitute 48.1 percent, safe blood transmission or avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs comprises of 34.5 percent, abstain from sex (24.5 percent), using condom correctly in each sexual act (23.7 percent) and avoiding pregnancy makes up 16.1 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Dhalai district (15.2 percent) and highest in South Tripura (29.3 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 37.7 percent of them. This misconception is more among women aged 45-49, rural, among women with less than five years of education, and women in the second wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by shaking hand, hugging, stepping on others urine/stool, sharing clothes, and sharing food are 16.4, 21.4, 27.8, 28.3, and 29.1 percent respectively (Table 7.10). Regardless of background characteristics, one-third of ever married women (34.3 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. More than two in five women in West Tripura and South Tripura district know the place for testing and only 23.3 percent of women in North Tripura are aware of the same (Table 7.13). More than half of women (59.7 percent) reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/clinic followed by 18.0 percent reporting private hospital/dispensary as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). A very negligible percentage of ever married women i.e. 0.9 percent have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 62.5 percent have done it more than a year ago and 38 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute 4.2 and 2.2 percents respectively of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility a sizeable 65.5 percent of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 14.5 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 8.0 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). In all the districts of Tripura, the infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility among ever married women ranges from 5.3 percent to 7.3 percent (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women aged 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women aged 40-49 years, 2.3 percent of them are childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1.6 and 1.8 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 78.3 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 80.4 percent for primary infertility and 73.9 percent for secondary infertility (Table 7.16). Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. Over four-fifths of women with an infertility problem have sought treatment in West Tripura, and North Tripura. Fourteen percent of women in Tripura have menstruation problem ranging from 10.4 percent in Dhalai to 18.7 percent in South Tripura district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

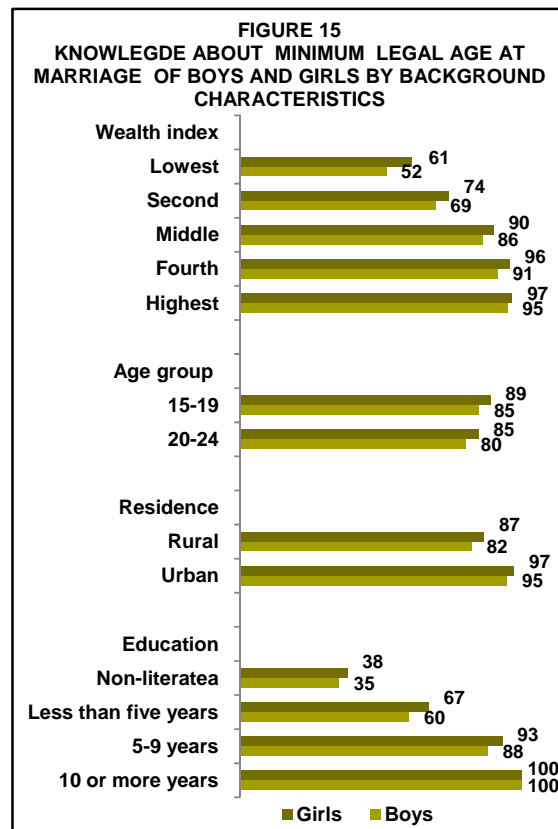
In all 926 unmarried women were interviewed in Tripura, of which 75.9 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 24.1 were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 23.8 percent against 26.5 percent in urban areas. About one-fifths of the unmarried women (20.3 percent) have 10 or more years of education and this proportion is 54.1 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

Eighty-seven percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.2). Around 45.4 percent of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. Nearly two-fifth (37.8 percent) of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard while 28.8 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 90.6 of unmarried women felt that parents should provide family life education while 37.3 percent of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide them family life education, and about two-thirds of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by brother or sister or sister in law (Table 8.3). One-fifth of the women said that it should be provided by friends/peers. Only 3.2 percent of unmarried women mentioned that healthcare provider/sex education experts were ideal to provide such education.

More than one-third of the unmarried women (35.0 percent) in Tripura had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (89.2 percent), followed by other sources (9.7 percent) and 2.5 percent had received family life education from a government programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 87.7 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls (Table 8.5). Eight percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 91.6 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (98.6percent).



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. Every one in seven unmarried women age 15-24 (14.2 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Seventy-five percent of unmarried women had problems of painful periods while 23.1 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of frequent of short periods.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. Eighty-nine percent unmarried women used clothes while 14.1 percent used sanitary napkins, and only 0.6 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. About one-third (32.7 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 86.4 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, ninety percent of women had knowledge of pills, 64.9 percent had knowledge of condom/*nirodh* while one-fourth of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noteworthy that little over one-fourth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception while 35.8 percent of them were aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 60.1 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom can be obtained from government health facilities while about two-thirds of them (66.2 percent) said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 35.8 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, over two-thirds of women had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law (67.7 percent), 67.2 percent had discussed with friends/peers, 6.5 percent had discussed with parents, and 2.1 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

About one-third of unmarried women (32.5 percent) had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Tripura, Television (51.3 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are friends/relatives (47.8 percent) print media (40.8 percent), and Adult education programme or school teacher (20.4 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over half of unmarried women (56.5 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 40.3 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker and another 13-25 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe delivery and unsafe abortion (Table 8.12).

Seventy-six percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Seventy-one percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from television, 52.3 percent from newspaper books/magazines (print media) and another 22 percent from radio. Eleven percent of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel, 5 percent from cinema and very few (0.6 percent) from adult education. Sixty percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 54.3 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners and one-third (33.3 percent) of them said it can be transmitted from infected mother to child (Table 8.14). Thirty-three percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons while little over one-fourth of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with sex workers.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. Fifteen to 39 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, kissing, sharing cloths, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, sharing food and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how

to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. Over four-fifths of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers (42.7 percent) or by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (41.3 percent) (Table 8.16). Twenty-three percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse while twenty percent of women felt that one should abstain from sex and another seventeen percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). Two-fifth of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17). They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (89.4 percent), private hospitals (19.1 percent), CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre (18.5 percent) and VCTC/ICTC clinics (1.2 percent).

In Tripura, fifty-seven percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while twenty-four percent of women knew that it can occur when a woman has intercourse. One-third (35.3 percent) of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Tripura are 6,307; 31,985 and 69,842 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 175 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 163 Sub-Centres, 55 PHCs and 12 CHCs.

About two-thirds of sampled villages (62.3 percent) have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is 71.1 percent in North Tripura district to 53.2 percent of Sub-Centre within the village in Dhalai district (Table 9.2). Around 79 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 55 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. Around eight percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have an ANM are residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Tripura, around one-fourth of ANMs are staying in Sub-Centre quarter, in Dhalai whereas none of the sampled Sub-Centres have ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter in West Tripura, South Tripura and North Tripura districts. Out of the 88 Sub-Centres in government building, 15 percent (13 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In 8 (9.1 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 2 (25.0 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 40 (45.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 55.7 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 63(38.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Tripura are adequately equipped. In all the four districts of Tripura, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 9 percent in North Tripura to 24 percent in West Tripura district. 147 (90.2 percent) of the total 163 sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 95 (58.3 percent) of the sampled 163 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 83.3 and 89.6 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Dhalai, (11 PHCs), there are PHCs serving 12-18 sampled villages in the all districts of Tripura (Table 9.6). There is Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in all the sampled PHCs. There are Lady Medical Officers in position in 16 (29.1 percent) of the 55 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 54 (98.2 percent) of the 55 sampled PHCs. Twenty-nine PHCs have AYUSH doctors in position (52.7 percent) and 78.2percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists.

Only 40 (72.7 percent) of the 55 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer (Table 9.7). About 71 percent of the sampled PHCs are on a 24 hour basis. Eighty-seven percent of the sampled PHCs have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly better off in having regular power supply. 12 sampled PHCs (21.8 percent) have regular power supply but 38 (69.1 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 25.5 percent of the sampled PHCs, 70.9 percent have functional operation theatres and 64.1 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

Thirty-two (58.2 percent) of the 55 total sampled PHCs in Tripura have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 69 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Around 44 percent of the PHCs in Tripura have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 93 percent of the sampled PHCs (51 of the 55 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 53 (96.4 percent) of the sampled 55 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 44 (80 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHC in all the districts which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have either a gynecologist or a Pediatrician or a Health Manager in position (Table 9.10). Only 8.3 percent of sampled CHCs have an Anesthetist. In all the districts of Tripura, none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11). Overall one-fourth of the sampled CHCs in Tripura are designated FRUs. Out of the 12 sampled CHCs, 2 (16.7 percent), 11 (100 percent) and 7 (58.3 percent) have functional operation theatres, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 12 CHCs, all of them (100 percent) have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In 11 (91.7percent) of sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and all the constituted RKS (100 percent) are monitored regularly.

TABLES

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED												
Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district, Tripura, 2007-08												
State	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Tripura	5,056	4,446	610	93.1	4,167	3,689	478	87.4	926	821	105	76.7
West Tripura	1,241	912	329	91.9	1,016	780	236	87.2	246	185	61	80.4
South Tripura	1,269	1,169	100	94.0	1,066	986	80	90.9	221	203	18	82.5
Dhalai	1,522	1,438	84	92.2	1,246	1,172	74	85.9	247	239	8	70.8
North Tripura	1,024	927	97	95.0	839	751	88	85.9	212	194	18	74.4

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS							
Basic demographic indicator of Tripura and its districts Census 2001, India							
India/state	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Tripura	3,199	17.1	15.74	948	81.0	64.9	73.2
West Tripura	307	6.1	10.9	935	70.2	51.0	60.9
South Tripura	1,532	26.7	18.5	951	84.6	69.6	77.3
Dhalai	590	10.6	26.5	951	80.0	65.6	73.0
North Tripura	767	7.1	6.8	945	78.9	60.3	69.9

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
¹ 1991-2001
² Female per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Tripura, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
1-4	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.1	7.1
5-9	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.8	11.4	7.1	6.9	7.2
10-14	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.8	7.8	8.8	6.9
15-19	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.2	8.5	7.7	9.2
20-24	9.0	7.7	10.4	9.1	7.6	10.6	8.6	7.9	9.3
25-29	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.5	8.8	10.2
30-34	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.1
35-39	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.8	8.7	8.9	8.6
40-44	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.8	6.4	6.9	5.9
45-49	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.4	5.3	3.5	6.7	7.9	5.4
50-54	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.3	5.9	5.4	6.3
55-59	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
60-64	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.7
65-69	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.4
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
75-79	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
80+	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
Below 15	30.8	31.1	30.5	31.8	32.1	31.4	22.6	22.9	22.4
Number of Persons**	23135	11594	11537	20605	10355	10246	2530	1239	1291
Sex ratio ¹	995	na	na	989	na	na	1042	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

na = Not applicable.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Females per 1000 males.

TABLE 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Tripura, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,418
15-19	84.8	14.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,518
20-24	44.8	54.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	2,091
25-29	21.9	76.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	2,159
30-44	5.7	90.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	4,525
45-59	1.3	87.4	0.1	11.2	100.0	2,742
60+	0.5	64.0	0.2	35.3	100.0	1,971
Total	33.8	59.3	0.1	6.8	100.0	18,424
Male						
10-14	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,222
15-19	97.1	2.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,249
20-24	71.9	27.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	888
25-29	34.1	65.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,055
30-44	7.7	91.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	2,319
45-59	1.4	96.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	1,421
60+	0.4	86.8	0.1	12.8	100.0	1,049
Total	39.3	58.5	0.1	2.2	100.0	9,203
Female						
10-14	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,196
15-19	72.6	26.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,269
20-24	24.8	73.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	1,203
25-29	10.2	87.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	1,104
30-44	3.7	89.1	0.0	7.2	100.0	2,206
45-59	1.1	77.8	0.3	20.8	100.0	1,321
60+	0.7	38.1	0.3	61.0	100.0	922
Total	28.3	60.1	0.2	11.4	100.0	9,221
**Unweighted cases						

TABLE 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE					
Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Tripura, 2007-08					
Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
West Tripura	26.3	20.1	9.8	25.6	40.0
South Tripura	25.6	19.2	15.8	29.8	44.8
Dhalai	25.4	20.4	19.9	16.6	44.0
North Tripura	27.1	21.3	8.1	11.9	47.6
Rural	25.3	19.9	18.5	23.0	44.4
Urban	29.3	22.5	1.1	9.6	35.3
Tripura	25.7	20.2	16.5	21.1	43.6

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Tripura, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	6.3	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,436
10-14	5.7	64.1	33.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,418
15-19	7.4	24.0	36.6	27.9	11.4	0.1	100.0	2,518
20-29	14.9	27.4	29.9	26.6	15.9	0.2	100.0	4,250
30-39	22.6	31.7	25.4	27.4	15.4	0.2	100.0	3,306
40-49	33.4	38.4	25.0	20.5	15.8	0.3	100.0	2,293
50+	46.8	49.9	22.9	12.9	13.1	1.1	100.0	3,639
Total	21.5	43.0	26.8	18.7	11.1	0.3	100.0	19,860
Males								
7-9	6.2	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	725
10-14	4.6	63.8	34.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,222
15-19	4.3	23.8	36.4	28.7	10.9	0.1	100.0	1,249
20-29	8.1	26.6	29.0	26.4	17.8	0.1	100.0	1,943
30-39	13.0	29.4	24.6	28.7	17.3	0.1	100.0	1,672
40-49	24.5	35.6	24.2	21.5	18.4	0.3	100.0	1,296
50+	33.0	45.8	22.9	15.3	14.9	1.0	100.0	1,821
Total	14.6	41.4	26.3	19.5	12.5	0.2	100.0	9,928
Females								
7-9	6.5	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	711
10-14	6.9	64.5	33.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,196
15-19	10.3	24.3	36.7	27.1	11.8	0.1	100.0	1,269
20-29	20.7	28.2	30.8	26.7	14.0	0.2	100.0	2,307
30-39	32.4	34.8	26.3	25.6	13.0	0.3	100.0	1,634
40-49	45.0	43.3	26.6	18.7	11.1	0.4	100.0	997
50+	60.7	56.8	23.0	8.9	10.0	1.4	100.0	1,818
Total	28.4	45.0	27.5	17.8	9.4	0.3	100.0	9,932
Note: **Unweighted cases.								Continued....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION - *continued*

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Tripura, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
7-9	6.7	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,333
10-14	6.0	65.3	32.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,220
15-19	7.7	25.0	38.6	27.2	9.0	0.1	100.0	2,305
20-29	16.3	29.4	31.2	26.2	13.0	0.2	100.0	3,790
30-39	25.4	35.1	27.0	26.6	11.1	0.2	100.0	2,876
40-49	37.5	44.8	26.1	18.7	10.0	0.4	100.0	1,964
50+	51.9	57.3	22.7	11.7	6.9	1.4	100.0	3,116
Total	23.3	46.1	27.7	18.0	7.9	0.3	100.0	17,604
Males								
7-9	6.4	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	670
10-14	4.8	65.0	33.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,113
15-19	4.4	25.1	38.0	27.5	9.4	0.1	100.0	1,154
20-29	8.7	28.0	30.1	26.0	15.8	0.1	100.0	1,735
30-39	14.7	32.5	25.6	28.6	13.2	0.1	100.0	1,458
40-49	27.6	41.6	25.5	20.1	12.4	0.4	100.0	1,113
50+	37.1	52.6	23.3	14.3	8.5	1.2	100.0	1,567
Total	15.9	44.4	27.0	18.8	9.5	0.3	100.0	8,810
Females								
7-9	6.9	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	663
10-14	7.3	65.6	32.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,107
15-19	11.0	24.9	39.4	27.0	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,151
20-29	22.7	30.9	32.3	26.4	10.2	0.3	100.0	2,055
30-39	36.5	38.6	29.0	23.8	8.2	0.3	100.0	1,418
40-49	50.5	50.8	27.3	15.9	5.5	0.5	100.0	851
50+	66.7	66.3	21.6	6.6	3.7	1.7	100.0	1,549
Total	30.7	48.2	28.5	16.9	6.0	0.4	100.0	8,794

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Continued....

TABLE 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION- *continued*

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Tripura, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	2.0	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
10-14	2.6	51.5	45.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
15-19	3.3	14.3	15.5	35.0	35.3	0.0	100.0	213
20-29	3.2	13.2	21.0	29.2	36.6	0.0	100.0	460
30-39	3.3	14.1	16.7	31.3	37.8	0.0	100.0	430
40-49	8.8	12.2	20.6	28.0	39.2	0.0	100.0	329
50+	16.9	24.1	23.7	17.2	34.7	0.2	100.0	523
Total	7.1	23.3	21.4	23.8	31.6	0.0	100.0	2,256
Males								
7-9	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
10-14	2.9	52.0	45.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
15-19	3.3	7.9	18.4	43.8	30.0	0.0	100.0	95
20-29	2.4	16.0	20.4	29.7	33.9	0.0	100.0	208
30-39	1.0	10.5	18.9	29.1	41.5	0.0	100.0	214
40-49	5.1	7.9	18.0	28.1	46.0	0.0	100.0	183
50+	7.4	17.4	21.3	19.5	41.8	0.0	100.0	254
Total	3.9	20.9	21.2	24.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	1,118
Females								
7-9	0.0	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
10-14	2.2	50.9	45.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
15-19	3.4	19.4	13.1	28.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	118
20-29	4.0	10.9	21.5	28.7	38.9	0.0	100.0	252
30-39	5.6	17.8	14.5	33.7	34.1	0.0	100.0	216
40-49	13.3	18.0	24.3	27.8	29.8	0.0	100.0	146
50+	26.0	32.1	26.5	14.6	26.3	0.5	100.0	269
Total	10.3	25.7	21.5	23.4	29.3	0.1	100.0	1,138

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Tripura, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.7	98.8	99.7	99.3	100.0	99.3
11-13	94.8	98.2	95.1	95.7	97.0	95.8	94.0	100.0	94.4
14-17	80.4	82.7	80.6	81.6	81.1	81.6	78.9	84.1	79.4
6-11	99.1	99.5	99.1	99.6	99.0	99.6	98.5	100.0	98.7
12-17	85.2	87.6	85.4	85.7	87.0	85.8	84.6	88.2	84.9
Total	92.6	93.7	92.7	93.0	93.1	93.0	92.1	94.2	92.3

TABLE 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Tripura, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
School too far	3.9	7.5	3.6	7.4	6.5	7.8
Transport not available	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.0	5.5	0.0
Further education not necessary	6.7	6.9	5.7	6.9	19.4	8.2
Required for household work	13.9	15.3	14.5	15.3	6.5	15.7
Required for work on family/business	10.0	2.8	9.3	3.0	18.5	0.0
Required for outside work	11.9	2.8	11.5	2.5	17.7	7.8
Cost too much	23.4	22.6	25.4	24.1	0.0	0.0
No proper school	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Not safe to send girls	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
For taking care of siblings	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.8	6.5	6.6
Not interested in studies	12.0	6.0	12.5	5.9	6.5	7.8
Repeated failures	2.4	4.2	2.6	4.4	0.0	0.0
Got married	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.8	0.0	8.2
Others	4.8	8.3	4.2	6.9	13.0	30.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	209	216	193	203	16	13

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Tripura, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	90.5	91.1	86.4
Female	9.5	8.9	13.6
Age (years)			
< 30	13.6	14.7	6.1
30-44	38.0	38.4	34.7
45-59	29.4	28.2	37.7
60+	19.0	18.6	21.5
Median age	43	42	47
Religion			
Hindu	83.2	81.4	96.3
Muslim	6.4	6.9	2.6
Christian	5.6	6.3	0.5
Sikh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhist	4.7	5.2	0.4
Jain	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	17.4	16.9	21.4
Scheduled tribes	43.1	48.1	5.6
Other backward classes	20.2	19.6	24.9
Others	19.3	15.4	48.1
Number of usual members			
1	2.5	2.3	4.3
2	8.0	7.7	9.9
3	18.1	17.0	26.2
4	25.3	25.1	26.9
5	21.3	22.0	16.3
6	11.6	12.1	8.2
7	6.3	6.9	1.9
8	3.2	3.2	2.7
9+	3.7	3.7	3.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.57	4.63	4.14
Number of households**	5,056	4,446	610
Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. Note: **Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS			
Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Tripura 2007-08			
Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	66.1	62.1	94.6
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	60.4	55.3	97.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	10.2	5.1	47.1
Public tap/standpipe	20.0	21.1	12.2
Tube Well /bore well/hand pump	25.9	24.3	38.2
Other improved ¹	16.2	4.8	9.5
Non Improved source	39.6	44.7	2.2
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	73.4	70.6	94.0
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	14.5	7.9	62.6
Pit with slab	57.2	61.2	28.0
Pit ventilated improved	1.5	1.2	3.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0
Not improved	26.6	29.4	6.0
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.6	0.5	0.8
Pit without slab	19.5	21.5	4.9
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0
No toilet/open space	6.5	7.4	0.3
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	10.4	4.3	54.8
Electricity	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	0.5	0.2	2.7
Wood	85.6	92.1	38.3
Others	3.5	3.4	3.8
Type of house			
Kachha	84.3	90.7	37.8
Semi - pucca	7.7	5.1	26.7
Pucca	7.9	4.2	35.5
Number of rooms			
1	15.6	16.5	8.5
2	32.3	33.1	26.5
3+	52.2	50.4	65.0
Household assets			
Fan	53.0	48.1	88.3
Radio/transistor	20.0	20.1	19.3
Sewing machine	5.3	3.8	16.4
Television	40.8	35.6	78.6
Telephone	26.3	21.6	60.6
Bicycle	38.3	36.4	51.5
Motor cycle/ scooter	7.1	5.0	22.8
Car / Jeep	1.3	0.9	4.3
Tractor	0.8	0.8	0.5
Wealth Index			
Lowest	10.0	11.3	0.8
Second	19.9	22.3	2.6
Middle	32.4	35.5	9.9
Fourth	27.0	25.8	35.4
Highest	10.7	5.2	51.2
Number of households**	5,056	4,446	610
Note: **Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes protected well/ protected spring/ tanker truck/ cart/ bottled.			

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Tripura, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water ¹	With toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
West Tripura	82.6	76.6	98.4	24.5	13.1	26.8
South Tripura	66.8	75.6	95.6	9.3	5.0	41.0
Dhalai	63.7	52.7	92.2	6.2	6.3	47.5
North Tripura	62.6	59.5	95.0	9.4	14.0	36.3
Tripura	66.1	60.4	93.5	10.4	7.9	38.5

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Tripura, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	100.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Middle school	66.9	10.9	7.4	14.9	100.0
Secondary school	45.7	25.7	13.7	14.9	100.0
Higher secondary school	25.7	33.7	23.4	17.1	100.0
College	4.0	8.0	13.1	74.9	100.0
Madarasa	9.7	8.0	7.4	75.4	100.0
Number of villages	175				

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.
Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Tripura, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Centre					
Primary Health Centre	62.3	80.6	86.9	96.0	4.0
Community Health Centre	23.4	40.0	52.6	78.9	21.1
District/Govt. Hospital	8.6	16.6	21.7	35.4	64.6
Government Dispensary	4.0	7.4	9.7	16.0	84.0
Private Clinic	6.3	18.3	24.6	37.1	62.9
Private Hospital	9.7	21.1	29.1	44.0	56.0
AYUSH Health Facility ²	0.0	4.0	5.7	10.3	89.7
	4.6	9.7	15.4	22.3	77.7

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.
² AYUSH - Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied Fund ²	
West Tripura	97.3	67.6	32.4	78.4	18.9	94.6	97.3	75.7	48.6	62.2	37
South Tripura	100.0	58.7	13.0	67.4	6.5	82.6	100.0	89.1	54.3	47.8	46
Dhalai	97.9	53.2	21.3	78.7	14.9	89.4	97.9	63.8	25.5	61.7	47
North Tripura	97.8	71.1	28.9	88.9	15.6	88.9	93.3	75.6	57.8	62.2	45
Tripura	98.3	62.3	23.4	78.3	13.7	88.6	97.1	76.0	46.3	58.3	175

¹** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.
¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. ² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee. Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Tripura, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-programmes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	87.9	37.2	12.2	12.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	74.3	79.5	3.0	3,661
Institutional Delivery	87.5	32.9	11.2	11.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	75.0	78.6	3.8	3,646
Breastfeeding	94.2	38.6	15.4	20.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	72.0	83.7	3.0	3,928
Immunization	95.7	44.2	15.8	18.4	0.3	0.4	2.0	83.0	69.3	15.3	3,989
Family Planning	84.6	49.9	18.4	26.3	0.5	0.3	2.6	68.2	69.1	4.1	3,524
Personal hygiene	93.2	40.8	16.6	17.7	0.4	0.2	1.6	63.6	78.7	4.2	3,885
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	94.2	41.6	18.5	17.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	67.9	76.9	4.0	3,926
Prevention of Sex Selection	42.5	57.6	13.6	22.6	0.2	0.3	2.1	57.2	62.1	5.0	1,767
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	60.4	48.6	15.6	25.0	0.7	0.8	3.2	55.1	52.6	4.1	3,051
Leprosy eradication	42.6	48.1	15.9	35.1	0.9	1.2	5.0	49.4	49.9	3.3	2,149
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	93.4	38.6	19.0	20.9	0.8	0.8	3.7	72.8	55.8	3.6	4,723
Prevention of sex selection	39.6	56.0	16.9	29.9	0.7	1.0	4.1	54.3	47.6	3.5	1,999

Note: ** Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	7.2	7.7	3.7
20-24	19.1	19.8	13.9
25-29	20.8	20.9	20.2
30-34	17.0	16.9	17.9
35-39	15.8	15.4	18.3
40-44	12.0	11.7	14.9
45-49	8.0	7.6	11.1
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	43.0	44.8	29.5
18 years & above	57.0	55.2	70.5
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	22.3	22.7	18.9
5-9 years	20.8	20.7	21.4
10-14 years	18.4	18.1	21.2
15 or more years	38.5	38.5	38.6
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	29.7	32.7	6.4
Less than 5 years	16.4	17.4	8.6
5-9 years	42.9	42.5	45.5
10 or more years	11.0	7.3	39.4
Non-literate ^{a†}	27.9	30.6	5.5
10 or more years [†]	11.4	7.7	41.3
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	18.4	20.2	5.0
Less than 5 years	18.9	20.4	7.4
5-9 years	45.4	46.1	40.2
10 or more years	16.5	12.5	47.2
Religion			
Hindu	83.0	81.3	95.9
Muslim	7.1	7.7	2.6
Christian	5.1	5.6	0.6
Buddhist	4.6	5.1	0.7
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	18.3	17.7	21.9
Scheduled tribes	39.3	43.8	4.2
Other backward classes	20.2	19.5	25.5
Others	22.4	19.0	48.5
Wealth index			
Lowest	9.0	10.1	0.4
Second	18.0	20.1	1.6
Middle	32.8	35.8	9.2
Fourth	29.3	28.5	35.1
Highest	11.0	5.5	53.6
Number of women (15-49)**	4,167	3,689	478
Number of women (15-44)**†	3,639	3,236	403

**Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	23.0	0.3	20.4	34.5	19.7	2.0	100.0	302
20-24	30.2	0.8	14.8	29.0	19.8	5.5	100.0	798
25-29	31.7	0.5	16.2	25.3	19.1	7.1	100.0	867
30-34	36.4	1.0	15.4	20.0	17.5	9.4	100.0	707
35-39	44.1	0.6	14.8	17.5	14.1	8.0	100.0	656
40-44	53.1	0.6	14.1	14.4	10.4	6.0	100.0	502
45-49	50.8	0.9	14.5	14.4	11.2	6.3	100.0	335
Place of residence								
Rural	41.2	0.8	16.2	22.6	14.8	4.0	100.0	3,689
Urban	10.6	0.0	9.9	20.3	30.0	28.5	100.0	478
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	80.4	0.9	10.0	7.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	770
Less than 5 years	51.8	0.9	24.0	17.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	789
5-9 years	26.4	0.5	18.2	33.3	19.0	2.1	100.0	1,893
10 or more years	3.8	0.6	4.2	15.2	41.4	34.8	100.0	684
Religion								
Hindu	34.8	0.5	15.6	23.1	17.6	7.8	100.0	3,457
Muslim	46.6	1.4	21.9	18.7	9.1	2.4	100.0	295
Christian	43.6	1.0	12.7	24.2	17.1	1.4	100.0	212
Buddhist	68.1	2.1	8.2	11.8	8.3	1.0	100.0	195
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	34.2	0.5	20.1	22.4	15.5	6.0	100.0	756
Scheduled tribes	55.6	1.1	11.8	18.9	11.1	1.4	100.0	1,642
Other backward classes	21.7	0.1	19.3	26.0	22.6	9.6	100.0	843
Others	23.4	0.6	14.8	25.0	21.3	14.3	100.0	926
Wealth index								
Lowest	81.4	1.3	10.1	6.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	377
Second	62.3	0.7	15.7	16.0	4.4	0.4	100.0	752
Middle	40.8	1.0	21.7	24.5	10.4	0.9	100.0	1,367
Fourth	18.6	0.3	14.8	32.3	27.5	5.9	100.0	1,215
Highest	3.1	0.0	3.0	12.7	38.3	42.4	100.0	456
Tripura	37.7	0.7	15.5	22.4	16.5	6.8	100.0	4,167

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribu- tion of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	9.0	86.8	9.9	2.0	1.3	13.5	100.0	152
20-24	39.7	55.3	31.5	11.1	2.1	41.5	100.0	551
25-29	31.0	32.6	30.3	22.7	14.5	66.7	100.0	403
30-34	12.9	21.1	25.2	19.0	34.6	78.2	100.0	158
35-39	6.1	7.0	14.2	14.1	64.6	85.6	100.0	71
40-44	1.3	(10.7)	(15.9)	(10.4)	(63.0)	91.7	100.0	19
45-49	na	*	*	*	*	na	100.0	6
Place of residence								
Rural	91.6	43.6	26.6	15.1	14.6	56.4	100.0	1,267
Urban	8.4	60.4	28.1	6.2	5.3	38.4	100.0	93
Education								
Non-literate ^a	26.4	29.2	23.2	20.2	27.5	70.8	100.0	371
Less than 5 years	16.2	34.4	29.2	19.9	16.5	65.9	100.0	212
5-9 years	46.8	51.7	29.6	11.6	7.1	48.1	100.0	654
10 or more years	10.6	72.4	17.9	4.1	5.6	28.6	100.0	123
Religion								
Hindu	79.5	45.9	27.0	15.1	12.0	54.0	100.0	1,075
Muslim	9.9	35.5	25.5	15.8	23.2	62.4	100.0	133
Christian	5.0	50.8	30.2	6.8	12.2	49.5	100.0	73
Buddhist	5.7	40.5	21.5	11.4	26.6	60.8	100.0	79
Others	0.1	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	15.7	52.0	23.7	14.3	10.0	49.0	100.0	208
Scheduled tribes	45.8	39.6	27.2	16.4	16.8	60.7	100.0	648
Other backward classes	18.5	48.0	29.3	11.6	11.1	50.3	100.0	240
Others	19.9	48.8	25.6	12.8	12.8	50.6	100.0	264
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.3	29.0	27.7	19.1	24.3	69.2	100.0	177
Second	22.5	29.5	27.6	20.5	22.3	71.6	100.0	308
Middle	33.7	44.0	28.7	14.1	13.2	55.6	100.0	461
Fourth	23.7	61.8	22.5	10.6	5.2	39.8	100.0	327
Highest	7.7	70.5	27.3	1.1	1.0	26.6	100.0	87
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	1,819	44.8	26.7	14.5	14.0	54.9	100.0	1,360

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included.

na: Not applicable.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births preceding three years of the survey to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
West Tripura	55.4	27.0	11.1	6.4	284
South Tripura	53.3	26.5	11.3	8.9	335
Dhalai	42.7	26.9	16.0	14.3	426
North Tripura	36.2	28.2	16.3	19.3	315
Tripura	44.8	26.7	14.5	14.0	1,360

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.58	0.27	0.31	302	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.36	0.70	0.66	798	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.12	1.10	1.02	867	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.59	1.36	1.23	707	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.18	1.67	1.51	656	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.51	1.87	1.64	502	3.51	1.87	1.64	502	3.52
45-49	3.89	2.09	1.80	335	3.89	2.09	1.80	335	na
Residence									
Rural	2.51	1.32	1.19	3,689	3.87	2.07	1.80	712	3.72
Urban	1.76	0.91	0.85	478	2.46	1.30	1.16	125	2.32
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.32	1.75	1.57	1,243	4.35	2.34	2.01	368	4.24
Less than 5 years	2.74	1.43	1.31	684	3.83	2.01	1.82	140	3.52
5-9 years	1.96	1.03	0.93	1,783	3.02	1.67	1.35	253	2.88
10 or more years	1.34	0.68	0.66	457	2.15	0.96	1.19	76	2.01
Religion									
Hindu	2.32	1.21	1.11	3,457	3.54	1.87	1.67	716	3.42
Muslim	3.24	1.74	1.50	295	4.84	2.75	2.09	58	4.58
Christian	2.27	1.20	1.07	212	3.78	2.13	1.65	29	3.56
Buddhist	3.08	1.62	1.46	195	4.51	2.48	2.03	31	4.46
Others	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	3	1.33
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.38	1.28	1.10	756	3.9	2.18	1.72	146	3.54
Scheduled tribes	2.65	1.38	1.27	1,642	4.15	2.19	1.96	281	4.06
Other backward classes	2.19	1.14	1.05	843	3.47	1.81	1.66	190	3.36
Others	2.26	1.18	1.08	926	3.05	1.64	1.41	220	2.92
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.94	1.65	1.29	377	4.46	2.64	1.82	56	4.37
Second	2.84	1.44	1.40	752	4.16	2.18	1.98	131	4.20
Middle	2.61	1.36	1.25	1,367	4.04	2.11	1.93	278	3.74
Fourth	2.12	1.13	0.99	1,215	3.47	1.93	1.54	257	3.30
Highest	1.53	0.78	0.75	456	2.22	1.05	1.17	115	2.13
Tripura	2.42	1.27	1.15	4,167	3.67	1.96	1.71	837	3.52

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

na = Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attended school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Tripura, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	45.8	9.7	1.9	0.8	0.2	8.0
Want another later ²	23.6	34.5	3.8	1.7	0.5	13.1
Want another, undecided when Undecided	4.0	5.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.2
Want no more	12.0	7.8	2.7	1.2	1.0	4.5
Sterilized ³	6.6	38.0	68.3	62.5	63.0	52.0
Declared infecund	0.2	1.4	18.6	30.0	26.8	15.6
Inconsistent response	4.5	1.8	2.7	2.8	8.3	3.5
	3.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	397	1,050	1,126	748	600	3,921
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	6.0	37.8	84.3	90.0	90.6	61.1
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	386	1,018	874	489	363	3,130
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	20.8	44.4	56.1	54.0	*	38.4
Girl	4.9	28.8	23.1	22.8	*	20.4
Doesn't matter	35.8	13.0	10.6	15.6	*	20.1
Up to God	38.5	13.8	10.3	7.6	*	21.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	305	535	86	26	5	957
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Want next birth within 2 years.						
² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.						
³ Includes both female and male sterilization.						
⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.						
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.						

TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	93.1	0.6	1.2	5.0	100.0	158
20-24	92.6	2.1	1.6	3.7	100.0	588
25-29	93.4	0.5	3.0	3.0	100.0	427
30-34	92.8	1.8	2.9	2.4	100.0	168
35-39	90.6	0.0	6.8	2.7	100.0	76
40-44	(95.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Sex-composition of living children ¹						
One son only	92.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	100.0	306
One daughter only	94.9	0.7	2.4	2.0	100.0	303
One son, one daughter only	93.1	0.0	3.0	3.9	100.0	200
Two sons only	93.8	0.9	2.7	2.6	100.0	114
Three sons only	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	25
Three daughters only	94.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	33
Four and above	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	166
Woman's Education						
Non-literate ^a	95.7	1.1	1.1	2.1	100.0	381
Less than 5 years	93.3	0.4	1.8	4.5	100.0	223
5-9 years	91.6	1.7	3.1	3.5	100.0	704
10 or more years	91.1	0.7	3.8	4.4	100.0	135
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	94.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	239
Less than 5 years	91.2	0.7	1.8	6.3	100.0	283
5-9 years	93.0	1.4	2.9	2.6	100.0	723
10 or more years	93.1	0.5	3.2	3.1	100.0	190
Religion						
Hindu	91.9	1.5	2.8	3.9	100.0	1,155
Muslim	95.5	0.0	1.5	3.0	100.0	137
Christian	97.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	73
Buddhist	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	89.6	1.7	3.0	5.6	100.0	230
Scheduled tribes	96.5	0.9	0.9	1.7	100.0	659
Other backward classes	87.7	2.2	4.8	5.2	100.0	269
Others	92.2	0.7	3.3	3.8	100.0	285
Wealth index						
Lowest	96.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	100.0	180
Second	95.5	1.6	0.9	1.9	100.0	316
Middle	92.5	1.4	1.4	4.6	100.0	495
Fourth	89.1	1.4	5.6	3.9	100.0	359
Highest	93.6	0.0	4.3	2.0	100.0	93
Tripura	92.9	1.3	2.5	3.4	100.0	1,443

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases. nc: Not calculated

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ 47 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
West Tripura	91.2	1.5	3.1	4.2	100.0	312
South Tripura	90.2	1.5	2.9	5.5	100.0	361
Dhalai	93.0	0.8	3.0	3.3	100.0	441
North Tripura	93.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	100.0	329
Tripura	92.9	1.3	2.5	3.4	100.0	1,443

** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of Women**
	Any Ante Natal Check-up ¹	Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	73.3	77.1	21.0	2.8	149
20-24	68.6	69.7	31.0	3.5	589
25-29	68.8	73.6	23.6	4.4	467
30-34	66.4	73.4	22.2	7.5	198
35+	48.5	69.6	23.7	5.1	122
No. of Living Children					
0	*	*	*	*	7
1	81.5	68.2	32.1	3.6	613
2	69.7	71.4	25.6	5.0	425
3	53.5	82.0	14.9	4.7	242
4+	39.6	80.7	11.8	5.4	238
Residence					
Rural	63.9	74.1	24.7	3.8	1,384
Urban	99.3	60.0	34.3	7.8	141
Education					
Non literate ^a	32.1	80.3	12.3	5.8	389
Less than 5 years	61.6	72.7	21.7	5.5	234
9-10 years	80.7	74.8	24.8	3.1	722
10 or more years	95.6	56.9	43.8	6.3	180
Religion					
Hindu	69.3	70.2	28.0	4.2	1,229
Muslim	72.6	78.1	21.9	6.3	135
Christians	61.1	83.6	10.3	2.0	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	30.9	91.8	8.0	4.2	81
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled Castes	89.2	73.3	25.8	4.1	249
Scheduled Tribes	41.9	80.7	15.8	1.4	689
Other Backward Classes	88.3	67.3	32.0	5.0	289
Others	86.5	66.6	31.8	7.0	298
Wealth index					
Lowest	21.4	69.1	22.5	8.4	170
Second	46.0	83.3	10.0	3.3	329
Middle	68.6	77.6	20.3	4.1	499
Fourth	91.5	67.7	32.6	4.1	397
Highest	100.0	58.6	42.2	5.3	130
Tripura (15-49)	67.2	72.2	26.1	4.3	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	67.4	72.2	26.1	4.2	1,518

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

³ Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT					
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Tripura, 2007-08					
District/State	Any ANC	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of Women**
		Government health facility ¹	Private health facility ²	Community based services ³	
West Tripura	88.5	56.1	28.9	6.4	334
South Tripura	71.4	44.0	26.4	4.5	386
Dhalai	63.4	52.6	11.1	1.3	484
North Tripura	76.2	63.8	12.4	2.3	321
Tripura (15-49)	67.2	72.2	26.1	4.3	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	67.4	72.2	26.1	4.2	1,518

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
² Includes Private hospital/clinic,
³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	57.2	20.1	57.3	52.0	50.6	59.3	37.8	19.5	149
20-24	54.6	15.6	52.4	49.5	51.0	48.5	25.7	16.5	589
25-29	52.5	16.0	48.1	46.0	49.0	50.2	24.2	14.6	467
30-34	51.3	19.7	48.7	42.7	48.8	49.2	27.9	20.8	198
35+	33.0	13.4	37.2	33.8	35.5	34.6	19.8	12.4	122
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	67.0	22.1	66.9	65.6	65.9	64.6	37.4	26.2	613
2	54.5	15.6	51.3	45.2	49.9	48.3	24.4	14.9	425
3	37.9	12.2	34.9	31.2	31.2	37.0	18.0	7.2	242
4+	23.2	8.1	18.6	15.2	19.9	22.3	9.2	3.3	238
Residence									
Rural	48.8	15.4	46.0	42.6	44.7	46.1	24.6	13.1	1,384
Urban	83.9	27.1	87.8	85.0	89.3	78.0	42.0	48.8	141
Education									
Non- literate ^a	20.3	6.6	14.8	16.4	17.2	18.9	10.4	3.9	389
Less than five years	39.5	15.6	38.6	35.9	35.2	39.5	19.2	8.5	234
5-9 years	63.8	18.4	62.5	56.4	60.3	61.0	31.2	17.0	722
10 or more years	89.4	31.4	88.9	85.0	88.4	78.0	49.5	51.1	180
Religion									
Hindu	53.2	16.6	52.6	49.4	51.3	51.8	28.0	18.0	1,229
Muslim	57.9	23.7	48.2	40.8	49.6	46.6	21.3	11.8	135
Christians	49.6	14.3	42.2	43.5	46.0	43.5	25.7	16.7	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	26.0	4.9	17.3	14.9	12.4	17.3	8.6	0.0	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	64.0	22.6	66.1	62.5	65.3	67.3	35.7	20.3	249
Scheduled Tribes	32.0	9.4	27.1	25.2	27.2	29.2	16.7	6.7	689
Other Backward Classes	69.2	23.7	70.0	64.1	66.2	64.4	34.0	26.9	289
Others	71.4	20.7	69.1	65.1	67.8	64.4	32.9	25.1	298
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.3	4.2	7.8	10.2	11.3	12.0	5.4	1.2	170
Second	29.8	8.3	26.8	23.2	22.9	28.6	13.4	3.0	329
Middle	51.0	14.6	47.2	41.5	44.9	49.8	24.9	12.5	499
Fourth	74.3	24.3	75.0	72.3	75.4	69.2	36.6	25.2	397
Highest	96.1	36.8	95.4	92.3	96.2	84.1	58.8	57.6	130
Tripura (15-49)	52.1	16.5	49.9	46.5	48.8	49.1	26.2	16.4	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	52.2	16.6	50.0	46.6	48.9	49.2	26.3	16.4	1,518

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	82.5	65.2	66.4	50.5	57.8	76.2	55.2	149
20-24	81.0	62.1	66.2	54.5	56.2	73.6	62.4	589
25-29	86.2	67.0	71.2	60.8	62.1	77.9	66.6	467
30-34	80.2	59.0	74.2	57.5	72.4	73.3	62.8	198
35+	76.4	61.2	66.3	63.0	63.0	78.1	69.7	122
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	85.4	68.2	72.0	56.1	59.0	77.6	66.8	613
2	81.2	62.2	67.3	58.3	63.6	75.5	63.7	425
3	78.3	56.8	63.9	59.0	64.5	71.6	57.6	242
4+	76.5	52.2	63.7	54.1	54.0	67.9	52.0	238
Residence								
Rural	81.1	62.7	67.7	56.7	60.4	74.6	62.7	1,384
Urban	91.2	68.6	75.7	58.4	62.4	80.7	67.9	141
Education								
Non-literate ^a	77.3	48.5	59.1	49.3	49.3	66.4	50.3	389
Less than 5 years	73.5	57.5	61.1	54.7	63.7	71.4	56.8	234
5-9 years	84.3	65.6	69.0	57.5	60.7	76.7	63.9	722
10 or more year	87.2	72.3	81.6	62.2	66.2	81.3	76.8	180
Religion								
Hindu	83.4	64.3	70.3	57.9	62.8	77.1	65.6	1,229
Muslim	75.0	58.9	65.9	58.6	58.6	69.1	56.9	135
Christians	80.9	70.5	64.5	50.0	45.8	68.5	54.1	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	80.0	40.1	36.1	28.1	24.1	56.1	32.1	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	81.5	65.6	73.7	61.4	67.6	74.1	65.0	249
Scheduled Tribes	83.2	58.6	62.7	52.3	55.4	74.9	59.0	689
Other backward classes	79.2	65.7	68.2	57.0	62.1	74.4	63.0	289
Others	85.5	65.1	72.1	58.1	59.2	78.2	67.4	298
Wealth index								
Lowest	72.3	44.5	50.2	41.7	41.7	52.8	42.0	170
Second	78.0	53.0	64.3	59.0	64.2	74.9	58.3	329
Middle	78.6	59.0	62.2	52.5	56.1	69.0	56.1	499
Fourth	85.3	66.5	72.4	58.9	63.1	80.2	69.7	397
Highest	92.4	84.2	86.3	64.7	67.0	86.1	77.2	130
Tripura	82.4	63.5	68.8	56.9	60.7	75.5	63.4	1,525

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	30.1	4.8	16.1	49.1	49.8	18.1	2.0	149
20-24	33.3	7.7	14.7	44.3	38.9	25.9	2.9	589
25-29	32.7	9.4	12.6	45.3	38.4	25.7	4.3	467
30-34	36.6	8.7	14.1	40.6	42.1	19.8	4.0	198
35+	51.5	5.7	7.4	35.4	30.4	14.1	4.0	122
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	20.4	7.6	15.7	56.3	55.1	22.9	2.9	613
2	32.5	7.8	13.4	46.3	38.5	26.9	3.0	425
3	48.5	7.1	12.0	32.3	23.8	24.7	4.1	242
4+	61.7	9.8	9.3	19.3	17.3	16.9	5.0	238
Residence								
Rural	37.9	7.6	13.3	41.1	36.9	22.4	3.7	1,384
Urban	3.0	10.8	15.4	70.9	65.8	32.1	1.5	141
Education								
Non-literate ^a	68.4	7.1	8.0	16.5	12.7	16.1	2.8	389
Less than 5 years	42.2	10.9	15.0	31.9	25.6	28.3	5.5	234
5-9 years	21.2	8.1	16.6	54.1	49.8	26.4	3.6	722
10 or more year	6.8	5.2	11.2	76.8	73.9	20.0	1.6	180
Religion								
Hindu	32.3	8.1	12.9	46.8	41.4	24.1	3.3	1,229
Muslim	29.6	9.9	20.0	40.5	39.0	27.0	5.1	135
Christians	44.0	3.9	13.9	38.2	37.0	17.7	3.9	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	71.6	6.2	11.1	11.2	13.6	11.1	2.5	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	12.0	12.2	19.3	56.6	46.3	38.1	4.4	249
Scheduled Tribes	60.1	4.8	9.1	25.9	24.3	13.8	2.6	689
Other backward classes	13.5	6.7	16.7	63.2	54.9	29.9	3.1	289
Others	15.9	12.6	15.7	55.8	54.0	26.5	5.0	298
Wealth index								
Lowest	79.2	5.4	5.3	10.1	7.2	9.5	3.6	170
Second	57.1	8.6	8.8	25.5	20.0	18.6	5.8	329
Middle	33.4	7.5	16.3	42.9	36.6	27.8	3.6	499
Fourth	9.5	9.2	17.8	63.5	58.0	30.2	2.5	397
Highest	3.2	7.2	12.3	77.2	84.9	15.1	0.0	130
Tripura (15-49)	34.7	7.9	13.5	43.9	39.6	23.3	3.5	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	34.5	8.0	13.6	44.0	39.7	23.4	3.5	1,518

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	0	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	30.7	2.7	66.7	14.0	21.5	9.4	149
20-24	35.4	2.9	61.4	11.5	19.6	14.3	589
25-29	35.2	4.7	59.9	11.4	22.1	13.5	467
30-34	39.6	5.1	54.8	11.1	23.4	13.7	198
35+	57.2	4.1	38.7	13.0	13.9	10.7	122
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	22.4	3.2	74.0	11.3	27.4	18.6	613
2	33.6	3.7	62.2	13.4	21.8	12.6	425
3	51.4	2.5	46.1	12.8	14.1	9.3	242
4+	67.1	6.9	26.0	9.7	6.8	4.2	238
Residence							
Rural	40.5	3.6	55.6	12.1	18.1	11.9	1,384
Urban	4.1	6.2	89.7	8.6	44.7	26.0	141
Education							
Non literate ^a	70.5	3.9	25.3	9.8	4.9	2.9	389
Less than 5 years	45.1	6.5	47.9	14.9	12.4	7.8	234
5-9 years	24.3	3.2	72.4	13.3	24.8	15.1	722
10 or more years	7.3	2.6	89.6	6.0	47.8	34.5	180
Religion							
Hindu	34.8	3.7	61.3	11.6	21.9	14.5	1,229
Muslim	33.3	5.2	60.8	12.6	21.3	12.6	135
Christians	45.2	5.1	49.6	12.6	12.8	3.8	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	72.8	2.5	24.7	13.6	5.0	3.7	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	17.2	4.4	77.6	12.5	27.8	19.5	249
Scheduled tribes	61.9	3.1	34.9	10.6	10.2	6.4	689
Other backward classes	14.5	3.8	81.7	12.8	29.8	19.1	289
Others	19.2	4.9	75.6	13.1	29.3	17.8	298
Wealth index							
Lowest	81.0	3.0	15.4	7.7	3.6	1.2	170
Second	59.5	4.9	35.6	13.1	8.0	5.5	329
Middle	35.5	3.8	60.6	14.2	17.5	11.7	499
Fourth	14.3	3.5	81.6	10.6	31.4	20.2	397
Highest	0.8	2.8	95.7	8.3	52.7	32.4	130
Tripura (15-49)	37.2	3.8	58.8	11.8	20.6	13.2	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	37.0	3.8	58.9	11.9	20.5	13.3	1,518

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT							
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Tripura, 2007-08							
District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women ^{**}
West Tripura	47.8	50.6	83.4	34.0	15.4	53.3	334
South Tripura	45.9	40.2	69.9	44.1	12.4	57.6	386
Dhalai	38.0	37.2	57.3	51.3	12.8	52.5	484
North Tripura	41.5	51.1	70.1	46.5	20.7	63.3	321
Tripura (15-49)	39.6	43.9	62.7	49.0	13.2	53.6	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	39.7	44.0	63.0	48.9	13.3	53.5	1,518

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.
² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	55.1	44.9	1.4	56.5	149
20-24	48.3	51.5	1.0	49.3	589
25-29	44.3	55.5	1.1	45.4	467
30-34	46.2	53.8	0.5	46.7	198
35+	32.1	67.9	0.9	33.0	122
No. of Living Children					
0	*	*	*	*	7
1	66.5	33.2	1.1	67.6	613
2	42.8	57.2	1.1	43.9	425
3	26.5	73.5	0.4	26.9	242
4+	19.0	81.0	0.8	19.8	238
Residence					
Rural	41.5	58.4	1.1	42.6	1,384
Urban	92.1	7.9	0.0	92.1	141
Education					
Non literate ^a	18.8	80.9	0.8	19.6	389
Less than 5 years	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	234
5-9 years	54.9	45.1	1.6	56.5	722
10 or more years	86.2	13.2	0.6	86.8	180
Religion					
Hindu	50.9	49.0	1.2	52.1	1,229
Muslim	22.3	76.9	0.0	22.3	135
Christians	45.7	54.3	1.3	47.0	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	13.6	86.4	0.0	13.6	81
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	64.8	35.2	1.9	66.7	249
Scheduled tribes	29.3	70.7	1.0	30.3	689
Other backward classes	59.9	39.8	0.7	60.6	289
Others	56.2	43.5	0.3	56.5	298
Wealth index					
Lowest	12.4	87.6	1.2	13.6	170
Second	24.0	75.6	0.3	24.3	329
Middle	41.9	58.1	1.6	43.5	499
Fourth	68.7	31.3	1.1	69.8	397
Highest	92.4	6.9	0.0	92.4	130
Tripura (15-49)	46.2	53.7	1.0	47.2	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	46.3	53.5	1.0	47.3	1,518

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

^a Literate but did not attended school are also included.

† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	37.2	0.0	62.8	333	1,344	2,353	21.6	130
20-24	38.2	0.0	61.8	333	2,333	7,999	14.3	411
25-29	40.5	0.9	58.5	352	2,734	13,840	8.8	295
30-34	40.4	1.2	58.4	431	3,112	9,483	5.3	120
35+	31.6	0.0	68.4	533	2,947	15,611	7.6	74
No. of Living Children								
0	(80.7)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(458)	2,363	(0,000)	(20.8)	17
1	43.7	0.3	56.1	414	2,913	9,587	16.8	412
2	32.3	1.1	66.6	298	2,132	14,223	12.8	283
3	30.9	0.0	69.1	343	1,319	0,000	8.4	159
4+	25.4	0.0	74.6	242	1,282	0,000	2.6	159
Residence								
Rural	39.1	0.0	60.9	381	2,159	9,802	12.6	960
Urban	36.8	2.4	60.9	295	4,019	11,961	6.0	70
Education								
Non literate ^a	36.5	0.0	63.5	319	1,085	0,000	8.1	267
Less than 5	23.5	0.0	76.5	279	1,964	3,236	11.3	157
5-9 years	34.9	0.0	65.1	319	2,095	9,918	14.5	505
10 or more years	57.1	2.0	40.9	563	4,512	11,755	12.8	101
Religion								
Hindu	37.5	0.5	62.0	351	2,568	10,629	13.5	824
Muslim	46.7	0.0	53.3	536	2,063	12,000	2.2	93
Christians	50.1	0.0	49.9	461	1,262	0,000	17.7	58
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	36.3	0.0	63.7	400	1,553	0,000	3.6	55
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	26.9	0.6	72.4	331	2,249	9,676	20.7	162
Scheduled Tribes	44.5	0.0	55.5	359	1,570	12,000	10.8	478
Other backward classes	36.8	0.0	63.2	412	2,969	11,105	13.5	189
Others	44.7	1.2	54.1	357	3,300	10,385	7.4	201
Wealth index								
Lowest	36.1	0.0	63.9	330	1,313	0,000	6.4	125
Second	28.7	0.0	71.3	274	1,277	0,000	7.8	225
Middle	33.5	0.0	66.5	317	1,732	6,840	16.7	354
Fourth	39.0	0.0	61.0	376	2,726	11,536	14.9	263
Highest	53.7	2.6	43.7	505	4,528	11,375	3.1	63
Tripura (15-49)	38.6	0.4	60.9	365	2,464	10,629	12.2	1,030
Tripura (15-44)[†]	38.4	0.4	61.2	367	2,464	10,629	12.2	701

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

nc= not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women ^{**}
West Tripura	66.7	32.8	0.5	67.2	334
South Tripura	45.8	54.7	0.3	46.1	386
Dhalai	43.4	55.6	2.1	45.5	484
North Tripura	52.6	47.0	1.3	53.9	321
Tripura (15-49)	46.2	53.7	1.0	47.2	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	46.3	53.5	1.0	47.3	1,518

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	23.4	2.9	5.7	18.9	49.0	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.8	8.7	69
20-24	20.7	4.5	6.8	22.6	44.0	7.8	6.8	6.2	1.9	2.9	308
25-29	22.2	4.8	6.0	16.6	51.8	6.4	8.6	8.4	0.0	1.5	266
30-34	23.0	6.4	5.5	17.6	52.3	6.4	5.5	4.5	0.9	4.6	109
35+	34.6	6.9	8.0	12.8	40.0	5.7	5.8	9.3	0.0	1.2	87
No. of Living Children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	21.7	4.3	6.7	22.9	46.5	4.3	4.3	5.8	1.4	5.3	208
2	19.6	5.9	6.8	21.7	42.7	7.6	7.6	6.5	1.6	3.2	250
3	22.1	6.1	4.4	15.0	51.9	9.9	9.3	8.8	0.0	2.2	181
4+	30.5	3.5	7.6	14.3	51.4	6.0	6.5	6.7	0.5	1.0	198
Residence											
Rural	23.4	5.0	6.5	18.5	48.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	1.0	2.9	828
Urban	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	(8.3)	(10.2)	(19.4)	(9.2)	(8.3)	(9.2)	11
Education											
Non literate ^a	31.2	7.6	9.5	13.4	49.8	8.0	6.7	6.8	0.9	1.6	325
Less than 5 years	24.4	6.8	4.4	13.9	49.1	4.9	8.2	5.0	2.4	3.8	160
5-9 years	16.3	1.5	3.9	25.3	44.5	7.3	6.9	7.9	0.6	4.2	330
10 or more years	(0.0)	(4.1)	(12.7)	(33.4)	(49.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Religion											
Hindu	23.6	4.8	7.3	20.2	46.0	7.3	7.9	7.0	0.6	2.9	616
Muslim	15.0	5.5	1.0	15.0	54.8	3.8	0.9	8.7	0.9	3.7	107
Christians	26.6	6.6	11.2	15.5	53.4	4.4	2.2	6.6	2.2	0.0	45
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	29.6	4.2	4.2	14.1	46.5	9.8	9.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	71
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	22.1	3.3	2.2	25.8	35.4	5.6	10.0	8.9	1.1	5.7	90
Scheduled tribes	27.6	6.2	8.2	15.5	51.9	7.7	6.0	5.6	1.4	1.2	499
Other backward classes	14.4	0.9	4.2	29.0	34.6	6.0	8.5	10.1	0.0	9.2	118
Others	15.2	5.2	4.6	16.8	51.2	5.3	6.7	7.8	0.7	2.3	132
Wealth index											
Lowest	31.1	8.4	14.2	8.4	58.8	10.9	7.0	5.8	1.9	0.6	155
Second	27.9	7.0	4.7	15.8	49.6	7.4	5.8	5.5	1.2	1.2	256
Middle	21.4	3.4	5.1	21.3	43.9	4.8	8.8	8.9	0.3	5.5	293
Fourth	9.6	0.8	4.0	31.1	38.6	6.3	4.0	6.5	1.6	4.0	126
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Tripura	23.1	5.0	6.4	18.7	47.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	1.1	3.0	839

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc= not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	75.9	52.9	9.5	38.3	74.7	8.7	4.4	0.9	149
20-24	70.6	43.2	13.1	33.3	77.0	5.5	4.5	0.7	589
25-29	73.4	37.1	13.4	29.9	77.8	4.4	8.5	1.7	467
30-34	71.8	36.3	11.8	28.7	78.0	8.1	6.8	1.4	198
35+	70.4	37.0	13.5	29.2	71.8	6.8	5.6	3.3	122
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	72.7	46.2	12.7	32.3	75.0	7.1	7.6	0.7	613
2	75.8	39.3	13.5	31.3	76.2	5.2	4.3	1.8	425
3	65.5	39.5	11.1	31.5	79.1	5.5	6.1	1.9	242
4+	69.9	30.3	12.4	31.3	80.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	238
Residence									
Rural	72.9	39.6	12.5	31.9	78.0	5.6	5.3	1.4	1,384
Urban	64.7	55.7	14.4	30.5	62.6	9.9	15.9	1.0	141
Number of ANC Visits									
No visit	66.7	28.7	9.8	27.4	77.2	4.6	3.5	1.7	532
1	73.9	57.5	26.0	40.3	68.0	3.5	5.7	2.3	119
2	75.7	46.5	12.0	31.3	71.7	6.3	6.2	0.6	206
3+	75.0	44.9	12.6	33.6	79.5	7.2	8.0	1.2	668
Delivery									
Normal	73.3	40.2	12.3	32.5	78.3	4.2	4.8	1.3	1,369
Caesarean	55.2	42.6	18.3	12.8	53.3	29.8	26.6	2.7	129
By Instrument or Assisted	92.6	63.1	11.4	55.6	80.1	7.9	3.6	0.0	27
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	74.5	46.9	11.3	37.2	75.2	8.1	7.8	1.2	657
Private facility	58.5	51.1	19.5	19.5	46.4	18.5	22.8	3.8	45
Home	71.0	35.3	13.4	27.7	79.3	3.5	4.0	1.4	821
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Tripura	72.1	40.9	12.7	31.8	76.7	5.9	6.1	1.3	1,525

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	24.1	38.5	35.9	20.5	22.8	51.4	149
20-24	26.2	46.2	49.6	21.9	23.2	51.5	589
25-29	30.3	36.0	66.9	23.0	36.0	49.8	467
30-34	30.5	24.7	60.3	22.8	24.8	57.4	198
35+	29.5	49.6	57.9	20.9	34.4	39.1	122
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	25.9	40.9	45.9	24.0	26.4	47.2	613
2	28.5	36.3	64.2	22.6	36.5	47.8	425
3	31.8	32.2	56.6	11.6	18.0	65.3	242
4+	29.9	49.1	65.7	28.7	31.4	47.6	238
Residence							
Rural	28.3	39.8	56.4	23.4	28.7	52.0	1,384
Urban	25.9	35.5	55.3	8.5	27.7	36.3	141
Delivery							
Normal	28.6	39.8	56.0	23.0	27.5	51.6	1,369
Caesarean	25.7	30.7	57.1	12.4	36.7	39.3	129
By Instrument or Assisted	14.4	75.1	75.0	24.9	75.0	49.9	27
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	28.2	37.3	52.8	21.7	28.2	44.8	657
Private facility	15.4	15.3	72.1	0.0	28.8	58.6	45
Home	28.7	41.8	58.6	23.2	28.9	55.1	821
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	(24.9)	(33.4)	(33.4)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(66.6)	12
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other Health Personal	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Dai	29.0	43.7	60.5	22.6	28.4	53.2	459
Relatives/Friends	26.9	40.1	57.8	22.7	32.4	56.4	338
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
No One	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Tripura	28.1	39.4	56.3	22.2	28.6	50.7	1,525

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc= not calculated because there are no cases.

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	34.9	31.8	149
20-24	26.9	24.2	589
25-29	28.1	26.7	467
30-34	32.5	32.0	198
35+	23.8	22.3	122
No. of Living Children			
0	*	*	7
1	38.5	36.2	613
2	27.6	25.9	425
3	19.1	16.9	242
4+	13.5	12.2	238
Residence			
Rural	26.1	24.2	1,384
Urban	51.8	49.5	141
Education			
Non literate ^a	11.7	9.3	389
Less than 5 years	20.2	18.3	234
5-9 years	33.2	31.8	722
10 or more years	56.7	53.4	180
Religion			
Hindu	31.2	29.5	1,229
Muslim	15.4	10.3	135
Christians	30.8	29.4	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	7.5	7.4	81
Others	*	*	1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	35.9	34.7	249
Scheduled tribes	18.5	17.1	689
Other backward classes	40.7	38.4	289
Others	33.3	30.2	298
Wealth index			
Lowest	9.5	9.5	170
Second	15.0	12.7	329
Middle	26.9	24.7	499
Fourth	39.4	37.8	397
Highest	59.5	56.2	130
Tripura (15-49)	28.5	26.3	1,525
Tripura (15-44)[†]	28.5	26.2	1,518

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	50.3	80.7	75.9	24.1	48.8	149
20-24	53.4	66.1	70.6	26.2	51.7	589
25-29	54.7	65.0	73.4	30.3	47.0	467
30-34	49.6	58.3	71.8	30.5	48.0	198
35+	61.5	53.2	70.4	29.5	58.0	122
No. of Living Children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	56.5	79.0	72.7	25.9	54.7	613
2	51.6	66.2	75.8	28.5	46.4	425
3	50.5	47.3	65.5	31.8	50.1	242
4+	53.5	41.1	69.9	29.9	45.1	238
Residence						
Rural	52.9	62.0	72.9	28.3	47.5	1,384
Urban	60.7	90.4	64.7	25.9	77.0	141
Education						
Non literate ^a	45.2	33.2	64.4	25.2	34.4	389
Less than five years	58.9	56.3	77.4	36.8	43.8	234
5-9 years	55.8	74.3	75.8	28.1	55.9	722
10 or more years	56.3	94.1	66.9	22.9	70.2	180
Religion						
Hindu	54.4	67.2	71.8	27.4	49.3	1,229
Muslim	63.0	60.5	81.5	39.1	58.2	135
Christians	42.8	44.2	70.8	25.3	42.8	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	35.8	48.2	61.8	21.0	41.2	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	58.7	77.9	78.3	29.7	60.6	249
Scheduled tribes	45.6	45.4	69.2	25.4	32.6	689
Other backward classes	62.9	79.2	69.6	29.7	55.2	289
Others	58.8	74.2	76.1	31.3	68.5	298
Wealth index						
Lowest	41.2	26.9	61.9	26.4	24.0	170
Second	53.9	46.7	75.2	28.9	38.7	329
Middle	54.2	62.7	72.6	32.0	47.9	499
Fourth	56.6	84.0	76.2	25.8	65.4	397
Highest	57.8	94.7	63.5	20.2	87.4	130
Tripura	53.6	65.0	72.1	28.1	53.8	1,525

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.

² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts/State	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication ³	
West Tripura	53.3	79.4	70.4	24.4	65.7	334
South Tripura	57.6	65.7	77.5	30.2	44.8	386
Dhalai	52.5	59.9	71.8	26.6	44.9	484
North Tripura	63.3	72.5	71.1	38.3	63.8	321
Tripura	53.6	65.0	72.1	28.1	53.8	1,525

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) # who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	15.3	41.6	21.6	17.4	21.5	44.4	36.8	149
20-24	26.7	51.1	22.6	21.4	23.0	54.3	43.7	589
25-29	25.0	50.2	24.2	24.8	24.5	59.0	46.4	467
30-34	30.9	54.0	29.5	29.5	29.9	60.2	49.2	198
35+	29.4	43.4	23.8	18.9	23.0	51.6	41.5	122
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1	26.6	52.9	25.5	22.2	24.0	55.1	45.3	613
2	29.6	52.6	26.6	27.9	27.4	59.1	48.3	425
3	21.8	43.5	18.6	17.9	21.9	54.2	41.7	242
4+	22.2	42.8	21.4	20.6	21.8	50.9	37.7	238
Residence								
Rural	25.3	49.3	23.2	22.8	23.6	54.1	43.4	1,384
Urban	31.4	52.9	31.9	24.3	30.6	67.7	53.5	141
Education								
Non literate ^a	19.3	34.2	15.7	14.4	15.7	42.0	34.5	389
Less than 5 years	19.6	50.0	20.8	23.9	21.7	52.0	42.6	234
9-10 years	29.2	54.8	25.6	23.2	26.6	60.1	46.3	722
10 or more years	34.6	61.8	39.3	38.5	36.3	69.1	60.0	180
Religion								
Hindu	26.5	50.3	25.0	23.3	24.6	55.7	45.9	1,229
Muslim	24.1	56.8	27.8	30.2	31.6	64.2	44.2	135
Christians	28.9	45.4	16.4	20.1	18.8	49.2	41.4	79
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	14.9	30.9	9.9	7.4	11.2	40.8	24.8	81
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	25.8	54.0	29.0	23.4	29.2	58.7	43.6	249
Scheduled tribes	22.0	40.0	15.0	17.2	15.2	46.5	38.0	689
Other backward classes	33.1	59.6	35.1	27.5	35.8	64.9	56.2	289
Others	27.8	58.6	29.6	30.9	29.5	63.4	48.2	298
Wealth index								
Lowest	22.3	35.4	15.3	14.1	15.8	44.3	33.7	170
Second	18.8	42.3	17.3	16.1	19.1	48.9	38.1	329
Middle	26.7	51.8	22.5	22.4	23.2	55.7	46.6	499
Fourth	28.7	53.3	28.9	26.3	28.6	60.2	46.1	397
Highest	36.3	67.4	42.4	42.8	38.6	69.6	60.4	130
Tripura	25.9	49.7	24.0	22.9	24.2	55.3	44.4	1,525

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up ^b				Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	26.5	136	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	36
20-24	21.0	521	89.6	7.4	3.0	0.0	108
25-29	21.7	381	90.3	5.6	2.7	1.4	82
30-34	27.4	148	86.9	10.5	2.7	0.0	40
35-39	19.4	67	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
40-44	(21.1)	19	*	*	*	*	4
45-49	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence							
Rural	20.9	1,187	90.5	6.4	2.7	0.4	246
Urban	41.1	90	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	37
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	7.9	344	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Less than 5 years	17.0	196	90.3	6.4	3.2	0.0	33
5-9 years	28.4	615	90.9	5.9	2.5	0.6	173
10 or more years	41.0	122	84.2	13.6	2.2	0.0	50
Religion							
Hindu	25.9	1,010	90.0	7.4	2.1	0.4	259
Muslim	6.5	125	*	*	*	*	8
Christian	18.6	70	(91.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	13
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.2	72	*	*	*	*	3
Others	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	34.7	202	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	69
Scheduled Tribes	13.8	598	94.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	82
Other Backward Classes	34.2	226	85.2	10.4	3.0	1.5	76
Others	25.5	210	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	53
Wealth index							
Lowest	5.1	157	*	*	*	*	8
Second	13.3	294	90.9	3.0	6.0	0.0	39
Middle	23.8	429	88.2	6.5	4.3	1.1	101
Fourth	32.1	312	95.3	4.7	0.0	1.0	99
Highest	42.4	85	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	36
Tripura	22.4	1,277	90.5	6.8	2.3	0.4	283

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	75.0	47.2	80.9	19.1	136
20-24	79.5	37.2	84.1	15.9	521
25-29	81.1	41.8	84.3	15.7	381
30-34	73.3	39.1	80.2	19.8	148
35-39	74.9	52.3	89.7	10.3	67
40-44	(63.2)	(57.9)	(68.4)	(31.6)	19
45-49	*	*	*	*	5
Residence					
Rural	77.4	41.1	83.0	17.0	1,187
Urban	86.7	37.1	87.6	12.4	90
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	74.9	41.8	84.8	15.2	344
Less than 5 years	73.6	44.9	83.4	16.6	196
5-9 years	79.8	40.0	82.6	17.4	615
10 or more years	85.9	35.4	82.8	17.2	122
Religion					
Hindu	79.7	40.1	84.2	15.8	1,010
Muslim	76.6	46.3	73.4	26.6	125
Christian	71.5	41.2	84.2	15.8	70
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.2	40.3	87.5	12.5	72
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	79.2	45.1	76.4	23.6	202
Scheduled Tribes	74.6	40.7	87.3	12.7	598
Other Backward Classes	84.3	35.5	82.5	17.5	226
Others	79.4	38.9	77.8	22.2	210
Wealth index					
Lowest	73.7	42.6	91.6	8.4	157
Second	72.4	42.1	80.9	19.1	294
Middle	80.0	43.5	83.7	16.3	429
Fourth	81.7	36.6	79.5	20.5	312
Highest	83.4	35.4	88.2	11.8	85
Tripura (15-49)	78.1	40.8	83.3	16.7	1,277
Tripura (15-44)[†]	78.2	41.9	83.7	16.3	1,254

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE						
Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Tripura, 2007-08						
Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/ Semi-solid food	
<2	65.0	4.9	0.0	7.4	7.4	40
2-3	44.5	14.7	1.3	17.8	19.1	83
4-5	19.9	25.6	12.6	27.8	40.4	86
6-8	7.3	13.6	20.2	56.6	76.8	124
9-11	0.0	1.0	3.9	91.2	95.1	102
12-17	0.8	0.0	0.4	92.8	93.2	234
18-23	2.3	0.6	0.6	90.1	90.7	179
24-35	1.9	1.4	0.7	73.2	73.9	429
6-9	5.5	10.4	15.9	65.2	81.1	164
6-35 ²	7.9	2.3	3.2	80.1	83.3	1,068
6-9 (15-44) [†]	5.0	10.1	16.5	66.6	83.1	159
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	7.7	2.3	3.1	80.6	83.7	1,049
Median duration (months)	1.55	3.57	6.47	8.01	7.24	1,277

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	35.0	37
20-24	38.3	84
25-29	35.2	54
30-34	47.7	25
35-39	*	7
40-44	*	1
45-49	*	1
Residence		
Rural	39.6	195
Urban	(21.4)	14
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	44.3	63
Less than 5 years	29.0	31
5-9 years	38.6	99
10 or more years	(31.3)	16
Religion		
Hindu	35.2	167
Muslim	(64.3)	14
Christian	(30.3)	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(50.0)	18
Others	nc	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	(22.7)	22
Scheduled Tribes	42.4	118
Other Backward Classes	31.7	28
Others	38.8	39
Wealth index		
Lowest	40.6	37
Second	38.3	60
Middle	42.1	55
Fourth	32.5	52
Highest	*	5
Tripura (15-49)	38.3	209
Tripura (15-44)[†]	38.3	205

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
West Tripura	86.6	34.2	85.1	14.9	272
South Tripura	87.9	40.8	84.5	15.5	313
Dhalai	70.0	42.0	75.9	24.1	392
North Tripura	71.2	47.3	79.8	20.2	300
Tripura (15-49)	78.1	40.8	83.3	16.7	1,277
Tripura (15-44)[†]	78.2	41.9	83.7	16.3	1,254

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	67.6	65.0	56.3	44.7	16.2	73.8	65.4	49.4	48.5	35.9	22.0	55.3	382
Urban	91.3	91.7	80.3	71.7	8.6	89.0	83.3	66.4	83.3	63.4	5.7	71.4	35
Sex of the child													
Male	69.9	68.9	59.1	48.2	12.2	74.2	65.9	51.7	52.7	40.4	20.8	59.6	204
Female	69.2	65.6	57.6	45.8	18.7	75.8	67.9	50.0	50.2	36.0	20.5	53.8	213
Birth order													
1	76.6	74.5	70.8	58.8	13.8	80.3	77.1	63.0	61.1	47.6	15.4	62.7	186
2	69.9	68.3	57.3	47.2	13.4	75.0	66.6	51.5	51.5	38.9	20.9	58.1	119
3	60.7	59.1	42.8	35.8	16.1	71.5	55.4	34.1	33.9	25.3	28.5	53.8	56
4+	53.0	47.4	32.9	16.4	25.6	60.2	43.9	23.8	34.7	16.4	30.8	34.5	55
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	43.7	37.8	32.9	22.8	20.8	53.7	44.8	24.9	24.9	13.9	41.3	31.9	101
Less than 5 years	67.5	62.4	53.8	38.1	12.1	69.1	62.2	41.6	43.4	29.6	27.4	55.4	58
5-9 years	78.2	77.8	66.6	55.8	15.8	83.8	74.5	59.6	60.1	46.1	11.6	66.1	214
10 or more years	89.0	89.0	82.2	70.7	6.7	89.0	86.8	79.7	79.9	66.1	8.8	68.5	44
Religion													
Hindu	73.2	71.2	62.8	50.2	14.0	76.9	71.2	54.1	55.1	40.7	18.4	59.2	334
Muslim	68.2	68.2	54.9	49.3	10.8	76.1	57.6	49.3	52.1	46.6	23.9	65.4	37
Christian	64.2	48.3	40.0	31.8	31.8	71.9	55.7	35.9	27.9	23.9	19.9	40.4	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(19.0)	(23.7)	(14.2)	(9.5)	(28.5)	(47.5)	(28.5)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(52.5)	(19.0)	21
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	89.2	87.8	82.5	67.8	9.2	90.5	85.1	65.2	66.4	54.4	5.4	74.6	74
Scheduled Tribes	51.5	44.1	34.3	23.5	23.0	59.0	50.3	32.2	30.0	17.2	35.7	34.9	187
Other Backward Classes	84.4	89.5	83.1	71.2	11.9	90.8	83.1	72.4	77.9	60.6	7.8	76.4	76
Others	76.3	78.0	63.1	55.4	7.6	79.4	69.1	57.0	57.1	45.1	14.8	67.2	67
Wealth index													
Lowest	37.0	26.5	18.5	7.8	26.3	47.4	36.9	13.2	5.2	2.6	44.8	23.7	38
Second	42.2	44.2	24.8	15.3	19.2	53.9	40.2	30.7	28.8	11.5	42.3	32.7	52
Middle	70.9	65.8	57.1	43.3	16.3	78.7	70.0	45.8	45.0	33.8	20.4	58.0	116
Fourth	78.4	78.4	72.5	60.8	13.9	82.0	74.8	62.7	64.0	48.2	12.0	66.3	165
Highest	91.6	89.5	80.7	73.9	6.5	87.0	85.0	74.1	85.1	71.8	8.4	71.8	46
Tripura (15-49)													
Tripura (15-44) [†]	69.6	67.2	58.3	47.0	15.5	75.0	66.9	50.9	51.4	38.2	20.7	56.6	417
Tripura (15-44) [†]	69.8	67.6	58.7	47.3	15.5	75.4	67.4	51.2	51.7	38.5	20.3	57.0	414

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Percentage immunized								Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
West Tripura	77.8	92.8	66.9	8.9	67.0	71.2	59.6	3.9	68.9	101
South Tripura	63.6	77.2	58.0	12.0	65.6	66.5	50.0	12.0	63.7	101
Dhalai	47.1	65.5	39.9	21.4	43.4	39.2	26.6	27.5	44.3	119
North Tripura	54.1	56.6	37.4	13.4	38.1	34.8	27.4	31.7	62.2	96
Tripura (15-49)	56.6	69.6	47.0	15.5	50.9	51.4	38.2	20.7	54.4	417
Tripura (15-44)[†]	57.0	69.8	47.3	15.5	51.2	51.7	38.5	20.3	53.6 [#]	414

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.² Children aged 12-35 months.[#] Children aged 9-35 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	21.7	26.3	56.5	1.8	3.1	874
Urban	9.0	14.1	84.1	4.4	1.3	87
Sex of the child						
Male	20.0	25.3	58.5	1.4	2.5	476
Female	21.1	25.1	59.6	2.7	3.3	485
Birth order						
1	19.5	25.6	63.2	1.9	1.7	470
2	22.6	26.0	54.5	1.6	3.9	258
3	17.3	28.4	55.1	4.1	3.3	120
4+	22.3	18.6	57.3	1.9	5.8	102
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	20.9	19.0	64.4	1.0	3.2	189
Less than 5 years	26.7	23.2	48.7	2.8	6.4	141
5-9 years	19.2	27.5	59.2	1.9	1.9	515
10 or more years	18.8	27.5	62.4	3.4	2.7	116
Religion						
Hindu	20.5	25.9	59.4	1.8	2.8	777
Muslim	20.0	17.5	60.6	6.1	2.0	97
Christian	20.9	28.4	57.2	0.0	2.0	49
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.6	26.4	50.0	0.0	7.9	38
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	19.6	25.2	61.4	1.1	2.7	183
Scheduled Tribes	21.6	25.2	55.2	1.4	3.6	365
Other Backward Classes	23.7	25.2	60.4	3.1	3.0	196
Others	16.6	28.5	60.2	3.8	2.3	179
Wealth index						
Lowest	13.4	22.3	59.8	1.5	5.9	67
Second	29.5	18.0	55.6	2.3	3.2	127
Middle	22.8	27.8	55.0	.8	3.3	269
Fourth	19.8	27.0	58.0	2.7	2.7	373
Highest	12.7	23.2	73.8	3.1	0.9	125
Tripura	20.6	25.2	59.0	2.1	2.9	961

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	53.7	25.4	16.5	417
24-35 months	55.2	46.9	19.0	434
Residence				
Rural	52.4	36.5	16.5	786
Urban	79.1	36.6	32.6	65
Sex of the child				
Male	52.7	35.5	15.2	421
Female	56.1	37.5	20.2	430
Birth order				
1	64.2	36.8	22.9	377
2	49.5	34.3	14.8	231
3	45.4	38.9	12.9	119
4+	38.5	40.6	12.1	115
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	33.3	35.9	5.5	236
Less than 5 years	43.9	30.1	22.4	121
5-9 years	63.8	37.8	21.0	413
10 or more years	82.7	37.4	29.7	81
Religion				
Hindu	56.1	37.2	18.9	677
Muslim	65.2	38.8	20.6	83
Christian	39.7	20.9	10.4	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.2	30.1	2.3	43
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	67.2	41.9	23.6	145
Scheduled Tribes	35.1	32.3	11.1	389
Other Backward Classes	75.5	39.4	20.8	155
Others	66.9	36.4	23.1	135
Wealth index				
Lowest	25.6	24.0	2.4	82
Second	31.1	40.4	9.5	136
Middle	50.6	34.4	15.3	236
Fourth	66.1	37.2	20.5	308
Highest	85.4	39.4	40.7	89
Tripura (15-49)	54.4	36.5	17.7	851
Tripura (15-44)^{#†}	53.6	35.0	16.8	955

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

Children aged 9-35 months.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
Age group								
15-19	74.2	66.1	63.7	2.2	8.7	2.7	43.8	302
20-24	83.5	66.2	69.6	3.9	8.3	3.6	43.8	798
25-29	88.5	67.3	70.0	4.5	7.1	3.3	47.4	867
30-34	89.0	67.9	72.3	4.6	5.2	4.4	49.8	707
35-39	88.6	61.0	70.7	4.3	5.5	4.2	51.7	656
40-44	87.5	62.2	76.8	5.6	5.0	2.7	45.9	502
45-49	88.3	65.1	75.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	52.4	335
Residence								
Rural	85.3	63.3	69.0	3.7	5.8	3.1	50.0	3,689
Urban	95.8	78.9	87.0	7.8	9.5	6.8	33.3	478
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	76.8	54.0	57.7	2.5	3.5	1.3	58.1	1,243
Less than 5 years	85.5	56.1	65.7	2.7	4.8	2.6	50.5	684
5-9 years	90.7	70.5	77.0	4.6	7.4	4.0	44.1	1,783
10 or more years	97.4	82.3	87.0	8.7	10.1	8.4	35.9	457
Religion								
Hindu	87.3	66.0	73.1	4.3	6.0	3.7	46.2	3,457
Muslim	90.8	68.6	76.1	4.7	10.4	4.5	47.0	295
Christian	84.8	60.1	58.6	2.2	6.7	1.7	62.6	212
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.2	48.9	38.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	66.5	195
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	88.5	70.3	82.8	4.3	6.8	4.8	38.9	756
Scheduled Tribes	78.2	55.0	51.3	3.0	4.3	1.3	59.4	1,642
Other Backward Classes	92.5	69.1	81.4	5.0	7.0	4.1	44.5	843
Others	94.1	71.7	82.7	5.7	7.7	5.3	41.4	807
Wealth index								
Lowest	65.4	44.3	38.5	3.2	2.8	2.0	71.1	377
Second	78.2	54.2	57.3	2.4	3.4	0.7	59.6	752
Middle	87.5	62.5	71.1	3.7	6.8	3.1	46.6	1,367
Fourth	92.9	71.9	80.6	4.1	6.0	4.5	41.7	1,215
Highest	96.9	82.1	84.8	8.9	11.1	7.4	38.7	456
Tripura	86.5	65.3	71.3	4.2	6.3	3.6	47.9	4,167

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	4.8	843	53.8	63.1	65.5	34.3	3.9	26
25-29	5.1	547	78.4	56.8	(75.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	16
30-34	5.0	222	35.9	27.5	*	*	*	3
35-39	3.6	110	50.0	75.0	*	*	*	3
40-49	3.3	30	0.0	100.0	*	*	*	1
Residence								
Rural	4.8	1,601	58.5	54.4	66.6	31.0	4.8	42
Urban	5.3	151	62.0	85.7	*	*	*	7
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	4.7	465	45.3	36.3	*	*	*	8
Less than 5 years	6.1	278	52.7	70.7	(50.0)	(41.7)	(8.3)	12
5-9 years	4.8	820	69.9	62.2	79.8	20.2	0.0	25
10 or more years	3.2	189	52.4	63.8	*	*	*	4
Religion								
Hindu	4.9	1,395	60.8	59.0	60.8	36.6	4.9	41
Muslim	4.1	169	71.7	57.5	*	*	*	4
Christian	3.3	91	66.6	66.6	*	*	*	2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.2	96	0.0	20.0	*	*	*	1
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	3.5	281	69.4	70.0	*	*	*	7
Schedule Tribes	4.6	799	51.4	37.6	(64.3)	(35.7)	(7.1)	14
Other Backward Classes	7.4	321	54.2	78.7	(68.4)	(31.6)	(5.3)	19
Others	3.7	296	73.2	53.7	*	*	*	6
Wealth index								
Lowest	6.5	169	36.4	45.5	*	*	*	5
Second	3.9	307	41.3	41.4	*	*	*	5
Middle	6.2	497	54.8	58.0	(66.7)	(27.8)	(5.6)	18
Fourth	4.7	564	81.3	66.1	(55.6)	(38.9)	(5.6)	18
Highest	1.9	215	52.4	72.4	*	*	*	3
Tripura (15-49)	4.8	1,752	58.8	57.3	67.3	32.6	4.1	49
Tripura (15-44)[†]	4.9	1,717	58.8	57.3	67.3	32.7	4.2	49

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	15.6	302	80.9	57.7	17.0	38.4	66.2	10.6	70.4	72.2	22.2	5.6	151
20-24	19.8	798	74.0	53.5	22.2	33.8	57.1	8.5	75.6	58.1	37.1	4.8	692
25-29	25.8	867	72.2	55.8	21.8	36.9	59.1	8.6	73.9	54.2	37.3	8.5	547
30-34	28.9	707	75.9	53.7	23.2	34.9	60.9	7.2	78.6	38.1	42.9	19.0	222
35-39	34.3	656	76.4	55.5	20.5	35.8	56.7	9.1	70.6	36.4	45.5	18.2	110
40-44	33.4	502	75.0	48.3	24.5	35.8	69.8	(13.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	23
45-49	39.7	335	76.6	59.5	24.1	33.8	59.5	*	*	*	*	*	7
Residence													
Rural	25.8	3,689	74.2	54.8	22.9	33.9	60.4	7.9	73.2	55.7	36.9	7.4	1,601
Urban	43.4	478	79.4	53.2	19.3	42.8	61.1	15.9	77.4	43.5	39.1	17.4	151
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	15.3	1,243	76.6	42.5	22.2	36.9	52.0	6.7	49.1	63.6	31.8	4.5	465
Less than 5 years	23.1	684	71.9	57.5	14.5	27.3	54.8	9.4	71.1	56.0	40.0	4.0	278
5-9 years	33.1	1,783	74.0	56.7	22.4	34.9	61.9	8.8	82.3	56.1	34.7	9.2	820
10 or more years	47.8	457	79.5	56.7	27.7	41.6	68.4	11.1	87.1	37.0	48.1	14.8	189
Religion													
Hindu	28.2	3,457	75.0	54.4	22.8	35.7	61.3	10.3	75.7	54.9	37.5	7.6	1,395
Muslim	42.3	295	79.1	63.8	24.8	35.8	56.8	5.3	78.6	42.9	38.1	19.0	169
Christian	18.5	212	73.8	41.4	12.9	38.5	48.3	11.2	28.6	50.0	50.0	0.0	91
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.9	195	59.3	29.1	0.0	18.1	76.4	12.5	50.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	96
Other	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	31.9	756	75.9	58.6	22.5	35.8	56.9	10.3	84.2	62.8	30.2	7.0	281
Scheduled Tribes	14.3	1,642	76.2	43.8	13.7	31.9	56.7	5.3	56.6	60.0	35.0	5.0	799
Other Backward Classes	37.4	843	73.0	56.5	26.4	37.8	59.7	11.2	82.1	52.3	36.4	11.4	321
Others	38.9	807	74.0	55.9	26.0	38.5	69.9	12.5	76.4	43.6	43.6	12.8	296
Wealth index													
Lowest	7.9	377	76.5	33.5	6.7	26.7	56.6	4.8	35.3	66.7	33.3		169
Second	15.9	752	72.3	54.1	20.8	33.1	55.6	5.2	57.9	53.3	40.0	6.7	307
Middle	27.0	1,367	75.5	55.3	24.7	35.3	58.7	11.7	74.4	47.6	41.3	11.1	497
Fourth	34.6	1,215	72.1	56.6	20.1	32.5	58.5	8.0	83.6	60.0	30.0	10.0	564
Highest	47.8	456	81.8	52.1	25.4	43.9	70.8	10.6	87.9	53.6	42.9	3.6	215
Tripura (15-49)	27.8	4,167	75.2	54.5	22.3	35.5	60.6	8.6	73.7	53.9	37.4	8.7	1,752
Tripura (15-44)[†]	26.9	3,639	74.7	53.9	21.9	35.6	60.9	8.7	73.2	54.4	37.8	7.8	1,717

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases. () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey.

⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
West Tripura	63.5	4.5	64.5	6.8	79.5	374
South Tripura	65.3	2.8	74.6	6.4	89.7	436
Dhalai	71.8	5.3	41.3	9.6	73.7	555
North Tripura	65.6	7.5	73.3	13.6	71.3	387
Tripura (15-49)	65.3	4.8	57.3	8.6	73.7	1,752
Tripura (15-44)[†]	66.7	4.9	57.3	8.7	73.2	1,717

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.

² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice/treatment.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Tripura, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.6	100.0
Any modern method ¹	99.2	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.1	100.0
Female sterilization	96.9	96.6	99.2	97.0	96.8	99.1
Male sterilization	64.9	62.3	85.5	65.1	62.3	86.3
Intra Uterine Device	55.3	51.3	86.0	55.5	51.5	86.4
Pill	96.3	95.9	99.4	96.5	96.1	99.4
Emergency contraceptive pill	30.9	26.8	62.9	31.1	26.9	63.9
Injectables	47.3	45.5	60.8	47.7	45.9	61.9
Condom/nirodh	68.6	66.1	87.7	69.8	67.2	89.5
Female condom	10.9	9.3	23.5	10.9	9.3	24.0
Rhythm method	85.7	85.3	89.1	85.9	85.4	89.7
Withdrawal method	78.7	77.9	85.0	79.0	78.2	85.1
Others	1.0	0.7	2.8	1.0	0.8	3.0
Number of women**	4,167	3,689	478	3,921	3,473	448

** Unweighted cases.

¹Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, Emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	99.5	99.1	53.6	94.9	45.0	96.6	27.2	43.6	73.5	8.6	82.9	77.6	0.9	1,075
25-29	99.8	99.5	66.1	97.6	58.9	98.0	32.3	50.6	76.3	11.8	87.4	82.2	1.0	837
30-34	99.5	99.1	69.5	97.4	62.5	96.6	35.7	53.0	71.7	12.1	87.4	79.5	1.1	667
35-39	99.7	99.4	70.3	98.3	62.1	95.6	30.6	47.7	67.1	12.5	86.4	77.9	0.7	606
40-49	99.9	99.2	72.5	98.1	55.2	95.1	32.0	45.5	57.4	11.1	87.1	77.7	1.5	736
No. of living children														
0	99.2	98.7	53.5	94.4	39.8	95.2	30.4	40.9	73.5	10.5	78.9	76.3	0.5	398
1	99.6	99.2	69.6	96.3	61.5	97.8	40.4	52.6	81.5	13.1	89.4	84.5	0.7	1,049
2	99.9	99.5	69.6	98.1	61.0	97.5	33.7	50.8	73.3	11.1	87.7	82.1	1.3	1,123
3	99.7	99.3	63.5	97.3	55.9	96.1	24.4	46.2	60.1	11.4	85.5	75.1	0.8	749
4+	99.5	99.0	58.3	97.7	44.7	93.4	19.2	39.8	52.2	6.4	81.7	70.1	1.7	602
Residence														
Rural	99.6	99.1	62.3	96.8	51.5	96.1	26.9	45.9	67.2	9.3	85.4	78.2	0.8	3,473
Urban	100.0	100.0	86.3	99.1	86.4	99.4	63.9	61.9	89.5	24.0	89.7	85.1	3.0	448
Education														
Non-literate ^a	99.1	98.0	48.2	95.0	31.1	91.5	12.8	29.4	42.4	3.4	76.2	66.1	1.1	1,137
Less than five years	99.7	99.2	64.5	96.9	53.0	97.3	26.1	49.1	65.0	10.1	87.6	78.5	1.0	631
5-9 years	99.9	99.9	70.3	97.7	64.9	98.6	36.5	54.6	82.6	12.7	89.3	84.4	1.1	1,710
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	89.0	100.0	85.0	99.8	64.3	65.6	96.9	24.6	95.4	91.7	0.9	443
Religion														
Hindu	99.7	99.3	67.2	97.2	58.1	96.7	33.6	48.7	71.7	11.4	87.3	80.7	1.1	3,258
Muslim	100.0	100.0	67.5	98.9	56.3	99.2	28.8	66.3	72.8	13.6	82.0	78.4	1.1	268
Christian	99.5	98.5	46.9	94.8	41.2	92.5	15.3	25.5	58.5	5.7	81.2	74.0	0.5	197
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.5	98.4	44.2	93.7	24.8	93.2	7.4	28.4	45.3	4.8	74.2	56.3	0.0	190
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	100.0	100.0	74.7	99.3	67.2	97.3	39.6	60.8	79.8	13.0	90.5	84.8	1.0	706
Scheduled tribes	99.2	98.1	45.3	94.1	32.8	93.7	13.6	27.5	50.9	5.0	78.4	69.1	1.1	1,560
Other backward classes	99.9	99.9	79.1	98.4	70.3	98.5	41.1	60.0	82.6	12.2	92.4	86.6	1.2	794
Others	100.0	100.0	80.0	99.2	73.2	99.0	46.5	62.0	83.8	18.8	89.9	85.1	0.8	861
Wealth index														
Lowest	98.9	96.8	33.8	91.9	17.7	89.3	3.8	19.2	33.3	2.0	70.5	59.9	1.8	346
Second	99.6	99.0	48.6	96.5	36.8	93.5	13.4	34.8	50.0	4.7	78.9	71.5	0.9	695
Middle	99.6	99.1	63.7	96.3	54.8	96.5	25.1	48.9	67.4	9.1	87.2	79.1	0.7	1,291
Fourth	99.9	99.9	77.2	98.7	66.4	99.1	43.0	56.7	85.4	14.3	89.9	84.5	1.2	1,150
Highest	100.0	100.0	87.5	99.8	87.6	99.6	66.7	63.2	95.0	24.2	94.9	90.8	1.1	439
Tripura	99.7	99.2	65.1	97.0	55.5	96.5	31.1	47.7	69.8	10.9	85.9	79.0	1.0	3,921
Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.														
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.														
** Unweighted cases.														
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.														

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
West Tripura	99.6	99.5	73.5	97.5	66.1	97.9	45.2	52.4	79.4	10.6	82.2	81.8	0.9	968
South Tripura	99.7	99.2	78.3	97.5	55.4	98.3	39.4	60.3	76.3	12.0	92.8	87.2	0.2	1,009
Dhalai	99.8	99.7	61.5	98.5	52.8	95.3	30.3	44.7	67.8	11.9	85.2	74.4	1.3	1,168
North Tripura	99.8	99.8	65.5	98.4	67.9	96.9	25.7	52.2	73.7	14.2	91.1	78.8	1.0	776
Tripura	99.7	99.2	65.1	97.0	55.5	96.5	31.1	47.7	69.8	10.9	85.9	79.0	1.0	3,921

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**	
Age group															
15 - 19	61.1	35.9	0.0	0.3	1.0	26.8	1.7	1.0	9.4	0.7	33.1	25.7	0.3	297	
20 - 24	77.2	51.0	0.1	2.4	2.4	44.7	2.2	1.7	12.6	0.1	46.1	31.9	0.4	778	
25 - 29	88.6	61.0	0.1	7.1	5.0	50.9	3.1	1.9	10.1	0.1	48.3	33.3	0.5	837	
30 - 34	88.5	63.2	0.0	17.9	4.4	43.5	2.5	1.6	9.9	0.1	52.0	31.7	0.3	667	
35 - 39	88.5	61.0	0.2	27.5	3.7	34.5	1.8	1.3	8.0	0.3	53.4	33.6	0.0	606	
40 - 44	85.7	55.9	0.0	31.3	2.7	29.4	1.6	1.6	3.6	0.0	51.1	28.6	0.9	454	
45 - 49	80.8	56.8	1.1	34.5	4.3	20.6	1.1	0.7	4.4	0.0	46.6	24.7	0.3	282	
No. of living children															
0	40.0	15.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.4	0.5	0.0	8.6	0.2	23.1	20.9	0.0	398	
1	85.4	55.5	0.0	1.4	3.6	47.1	2.8	1.0	15.2	0.3	52.5	37.5	0.2	1,049	
2	92.0	66.2	0.4	18.4	5.0	48.7	3.5	2.1	9.3	0.2	55.0	34.6	0.3	1,123	
3	90.6	65.0	0.2	29.7	3.9	38.4	1.5	1.1	4.8	0.1	50.4	28.1	0.4	749	
4+	83.4	57.3	0.2	26.6	2.7	30.9	0.5	3.0	3.2	0.0	42.5	23.7	1.0	602	
Residence															
Rural	82.4	55.0	0.1	15.7	3.4	38.1	1.6	1.6	7.4	0.1	47.0	30.1	0.4	3,473	
Urban	90.7	69.2	0.5	13.6	4.5	49.1	6.3	1.1	21.5	0.4	58.3	38.2	0.2	448	
Education															
Non-literate ^a	77.7	49.8	0.4	18.8	1.6	31.2	1.2	1.6	2.8	0.1	42.5	23.7	0.7	1,137	
Less than five years	84.5	58.1	0.2	20.5	4.0	38.7	2.3	2.1	4.9	0.0	48.2	26.5	0.3	631	
5-9 years	85.4	59.5	0.1	13.4	4.6	44.9	2.1	1.6	9.6	0.2	50.3	34.6	0.2	1,710	
10 or more years	88.2	60.8	0.0	7.4	4.0	39.8	4.6	0.5	28.5	0.4	55.9	42.7	0.2	443	
Religion															
Hindu	84.4	57.1	0.2	15.7	3.7	39.7	2.3	1.1	9.3	0.2	49.8	32.1	0.4	3,258	
Muslim	81.8	59.9	0.4	10.8	2.3	46.0	3.5	7.9	12.5	0.0	47.9	32.5	0.4	268	
Christian	77.2	49.8	0.0	12.2	5.5	34.6	0.0	1.0	5.6	0.0	39.8	24.7	0.0	197	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.7	49.5	0.0	19.4	1.6	30.0	0.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	33.2	18.5	0.0	190	
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Castes/tribes															
Scheduled castes	88.7	64.3	0.3	22.5	5.4	42.6	4.1	1.4	11.0	0.1	54.4	34.3	0.3	706	
Scheduled tribes	76.9	45.0	0.1	12.8	2.4	30.3	0.8	0.7	3.9	0.1	40.4	25.1	0.7	1,560	
Other backward classes	88.0	61.7	0.2	12.6	4.1	47.4	2.1	1.4	10.3	0.2	55.9	36.7	0.0	794	
Others	86.3	66.4	0.1	17.0	3.7	45.7	3.2	3.3	15.5	0.4	50.6	34.0	0.2	861	
Wealth index															
Lowest	72.3	41.2	0.6	9.5	1.4	30.3	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.0	36.4	19.5	1.5	346	
Second	76.3	45.3	0.0	13.4	2.3	32.1	1.4	1.3	3.0	0.1	41.6	23.7	0.4	695	
Middle	83.6	56.0	0.2	17.7	3.3	37.8	2.0	2.0	5.7	0.1	49.9	29.1	0.2	1,291	
Fourth	87.5	64.0	0.2	17.0	4.9	45.7	2.6	1.7	11.8	0.4	50.0	36.7	0.3	1,150	
Highest	91.4	68.7	0.0	12.6	4.3	45.8	4.7	0.2	25.9	0.2	59.0	42.6	0.2	439	
Tripura (15-49) [†]	83.4	56.6	0.2	15.4	3.6	39.4	2.2	1.5	9.0	0.2	48.3	31.1	0.4	3,921	
Tripura (15-44) [†]	83.5	56.6	0.1	13.9	3.5	40.8	2.3	1.6	9.4	0.2	48.5	31.6	0.4	3,639	

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	36.5	20.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	16.3	0.4	2.3	11.4	4.4	0.0	297
20 - 24	58.6	34.5	0.1	2.3	0.5	28.8	0.0	2.0	17.3	6.5	0.0	778
25 - 29	74.3	45.6	0.1	7.1	2.3	33.3	0.0	2.5	20.6	7.6	0.0	837
30 - 34	77.7	47.8	0.0	17.9	1.1	24.9	0.5	2.7	23.0	6.5	0.0	667
35 - 39	77.7	45.2	0.2	27.5	0.8	14.6	0.0	2.1	27.5	4.9	0.0	606
40 - 44	69.6	39.5	0.0	31.3	0.5	6.6	0.0	0.7	26.8	2.9	0.0	454
45 - 49	59.2	39.2	1.1	34.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	16.5	3.2	0.0	282
No. of living children												
No children	15.1	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	3.2	5.8	3.8	0.0	398
1 child	68.5	35.6	0.1	1.3	1.2	28.5	0.0	3.9	24.8	8.0	0.0	1,049
1 son	69.7	36.3	0.0	1.2	1.4	29.3	0.0	3.6	26.6	6.8	0.0	558
No son	67.1	34.9	0.2	1.5	1.0	27.6	0.0	4.3	22.7	9.3	0.0	491
2 children	78.9	48.5	0.3	18.4	1.1	26.7	0.2	1.3	23.4	6.6	0.0	1,123
1 or more sons	80.8	50.0	0.3	20.1	1.3	25.8	0.2	1.5	23.6	6.8	0.0	918
No sons	70.3	42.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.5	22.5	5.8	0.0	205
3 children	78.1	52.1	0.2	29.9	0.9	20.1	0.1	0.9	22.2	3.5	0.0	749
1 or more sons	78.8	53.4	0.2	31.7	1.0	19.4	0.0	1.1	21.5	3.6	0.0	670
No sons	72.4	41.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	26.4	1.3	0.0	28.0	2.6	0.0	79
4+ children	67.8	43.5	0.2	26.6	1.2	14.5	0.0	0.3	19.4	3.8	0.0	602
1 or more sons	67.8	43.8	0.2	27.7	1.2	13.7	0.0	0.4	19.7	3.5	0.0	575
No sons	66.9	37.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	14.5	10.9	0.0	27
Residence												
Rural	66.5	40.1	0.1	15.7	1.0	21.0	0.1	1.6	20.5	5.6	0.0	3,473
Urban	78.1	45.2	0.7	13.2	0.9	25.5	0.0	4.7	26.5	6.4	0.0	448
Education												
Non-literate ^a	62.8	38.8	0.4	18.8	0.8	17.9	0.0	0.5	18.8	4.5	0.0	1,137
Less than five years	69.6	44.6	0.0	20.5	1.6	21.5	0.0	0.5	19.8	4.8	0.0	631
5-9 years	69.3	41.0	0.1	13.4	1.1	23.9	0.2	1.8	22.3	5.8	0.0	1,710
10 or more years	72.1	38.2	0.0	7.4	0.4	21.6	0.0	8.6	24.7	9.2	0.0	443
Religion												
Hindu	69.0	40.7	0.2	15.7	1.0	21.3	0.1	2.1	21.9	6.0	0.0	3,258
Muslim	65.4	41.3	0.4	10.5	0.0	26.7	0.0	1.6	19.2	4.9	0.0	268
Christian	61.1	36.5	0.0	12.2	3.0	18.2	0.0	2.0	19.0	5.6	0.0	197
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.4	41.6	0.0	19.4	1.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.1	0.0	190
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

Contd ...

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —Continued

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	74.9	49.7	0.3	22.5	1.0	23.6	0.1	1.7	21.1	3.9	0.0	706
Scheduled tribes	60.1	33.3	0.1	12.8	1.5	17.2	0.1	1.3	19.6	6.5	0.0	1,560
Other backward classes	70.9	41.1	0.2	12.6	0.9	25.0	0.0	2.4	24.4	5.5	0.0	794
Others	72.9	46.0	0.1	17.0	0.1	24.4	0.2	3.1	21.0	5.8	0.0	861
Wealth index												
Lowest	50.9	30.0	0.3	9.5	1.2	18.1	0.0	0.3	14.8	4.7	0.0	346
Second	58.8	33.4	0.0	13.4	0.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	4.6	0.0	695
Middle	69.4	42.0	0.2	17.5	0.8	22.3	0.0	0.8	21.7	5.4	0.0	1,291
Fourth	72.7	46.0	0.2	17.1	1.3	23.4	0.3	2.9	20.5	6.2	0.0	1,150
Highest	77.3	42.4	0.0	12.6	1.1	20.9	0.2	7.5	27.6	7.3	0.0	439
Tripura (15-49)	67.8	40.6	0.2	15.4	1.0	21.5	0.1	2.0	21.1	5.7	0.0	3,921
Tripura (15-44)[†]	68.5	40.8	0.1	13.9	1.0	23.0	0.1	2.1	21.5	5.9	0.0	3,639

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>		Spacing method ^{c†}
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ <i>nirodh</i> users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	1	48.5	49	*	7	10.2
20 - 24	*	*	*	4	56.0	223	(31.3)	16	23.9
25 - 29	(68.4)	(21.1)	(10.5)	19	58.8	278	(52.4)	21	31.9
30 - 34	*	*	*	7	61.7	169	(66.7)	18	24.0
35 - 39	*	*	*	5	65.1	89	(69.2)	13	13.8
40 - 44	*	*	*	2	64.8	30	*	3	6.2
45 - 49	*	*	*	1	*	8	nc	0	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	*	8	(23.1)	13	1.1
1	(61.5)	(23.1)	(15.4)	13	59.8	298	56.3	41	27.9
2	(72.7)	(18.2)	(9.1)	12	64.3	301	(53.3)	15	26.3
3	*	*	*	7	53.3	152	*	7	16.8
4+	*	*	*	7	52.5	87	*	2	12.9
Residence									
Rural	50.2	38.2	11.6	35	57.5	733	50.8	57	19.0
Urban	*	*	*	4	68.6	113	(52.4)	21	28.8
Education									
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	9	54.9	204	*	6	14.6
Less than five years	(40.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	10	65.5	135	*	3	20.1
5-9 years	(55.6)	(33.3)	(11.1)	18	58.4	412	41.9	31	21.9
10 or more years	*	*	*	2	61.7	95	62.8	38	27.1
Religion									
Hindu	53.3	30.0	16.7	31	60.3	697	49.8	70	20.1
Muslim	nc	nc	nc	0	64.7	71	*	4	27.3
Christian	*	*	*	6	42.2	36	*	4	16.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	2	46.2	40	nc	0	14.0
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	*	2	nc	0	nc
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	7	63.9	167	(50.0)	12	21.9
Scheduled tribes	(43.5)	(39.1)	(17.4)	24	43.1	270	(55.0)	20	13.4
Other backward classes	*	*	*	7	67.4	198	(42.1)	19	25.3
Others	*	*	*	1	67.5	211	55.5	27	25.2
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	4	34.0	63	*	1	9.7
Second	*	*	*	5	59.9	132	nc	0	15.9
Middle	(60.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	10	60.4	287	(36.4)	11	19.6
Fourth	(53.3)	(26.7)	(20.0)	15	59.1	272	45.1	33	23.1
Highest	*	*	*	5	70.3	92	63.7	33	28.5
Tripura	50.0	34.1	15.9	39	59.1	846	51.3	78	20.1

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.^c Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	2.1	25.4	36.1	14.7	15.3	6.4	100.0	29.0	47
2-3	8.4	23.2	27.7	21.4	12.9	6.3	100.0	28.5	47
4-5	1.9	20.8	42.9	26.8	3.8	3.8	100.0	27.8	52
6-7	1.6	24.9	35.4	26.4	10.2	1.5	100.0	28.3	68
8-9	2.6	15.7	34.6	27.8	19.3	0.0	100.0	29.4	76
10+	5.3	30.8	38.5	21.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	26.4	318
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	1
1	(13.3)	(26.7)	(33.3)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.6)	15
2	8.5	36.9	32.0	17.2	4.9	0.5	100.0	25.7	210
3	2.7	28.1	41.5	21.9	5.0	0.9	100.0	27.1	224
4+	0.0	10.1	37.9	30.8	17.4	3.8	100.0	30.5	161
Residence									
Rural	4.0	26.8	37.6	22.2	7.6	1.6	100.0	27.4	547
Urban	6.2	22.6	31.7	26.5	13.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	64
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.8	21.6	34.7	27.6	10.0	2.3	100.0	28.3	217
Less than five years	7.8	32.8	36.0	13.3	7.7	2.3	100.0	26.4	129
5-9 years	3.3	29.5	41.1	20.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	26.8	232
10 or more years	0.0	11.9	27.2	42.6	15.3	3.0	100.0	30.9	33
Religion									
Hindu	4.7	26.2	36.6	22.9	8.5	1.1	100.0	27.4	518
Muslim	3.2	24.0	42.0	20.7	6.8	3.4	100.0	28.1	29
Christian	(0.0)	(29.2)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(27.3)	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.7	29.7	27.0	27.0	8.1	5.4	100.0	28.3	37
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	3
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	7.5	24.0	41.1	20.5	5.7	1.2	100.0	26.8	161
Scheduled tribes	3.0	24.3	34.2	25.7	10.9	2.0	100.0	28.2	200
Other backward classes	3.0	26.4	39.4	22.5	8.7	0.0	100.0	27.5	102
Others	3.3	31.9	34.9	21.1	6.8	2.0	100.0	27.3	148
Wealth index									
Lowest	6.1	23.5	23.5	29.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	28.3	34
Second	5.4	25.9	35.5	22.5	8.6	2.1	100.0	27.3	93
Middle	4.3	28.0	34.6	22.7	8.3	2.2	100.0	27.6	229
Fourth	4.5	27.3	41.7	20.4	5.0	1.0	100.0	27.0	199
Highest	0.0	19.3	41.1	26.8	12.8	0.0	100.0	28.5	56
Tripura	4.3	26.4	37.0	22.7	8.2	1.5	100.0	27.5	611

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
West Tripura	76.7	50.0	0.3	21.5	0.7	24.3	0.4	2.5	19.9	6.7	0.0	968
South Tripura	73.1	46.5	0.4	16.2	0.3	25.9	0.0	2.4	21.2	5.4	0.0	1,009
Dhalai	62.6	38.0	0.0	14.5	1.2	20.6	0.0	1.6	19.3	5.0	0.0	1,168
North Tripura	66.4	35.8	0.0	14.8	1.1	18.8	0.0	1.1	25.0	5.4	0.0	776
Tripura (15-49)	67.8	40.6	0.2	15.4	1.0	21.5	0.1	2.0	21.1	5.7	0.0	3,921
Tripura (15-44) †	68.5	40.8	0.1	13.9	1.0	23.0	0.1	2.1	21.5	5.9	0.0	3,639

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.

** Unweighted cases.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	19.2	58.1	22.6	100.0	58	*	*	*	100.0	1
20 - 24	19.9	65.2	14.9	100.0	245	(89.5)	(5.3)	(5.3)	100.0	19
25 - 29	14.2	61.5	24.3	100.0	302	91.9	6.4	1.6	100.0	61
30 - 34	23.2	62.1	14.7	100.0	192	95.8	1.8	2.5	100.0	119
35 - 39	15.2	56.1	28.7	100.0	102	95.2	3.1	1.8	100.0	167
40 - 44	30.7	46.4	22.9	100.0	35	97.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	142
45 - 49	*	*	*	100.0	8	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	102
No. of living children										
0	(4.8)	(47.6)	(47.6)	100.0	21	*	*	*	100.0	1
1	16.6	61.9	21.5	100.0	345	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
2	20.9	61.1	18.1	100.0	323	91.0	6.2	2.8	100.0	210
3	16.1	63.0	20.9	100.0	159	97.8	0.4	1.7	100.0	224
4+	24.5	58.5	16.9	100.0	94	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	161
Residence										
Rural	19.4	60.7	19.9	100.0	807	96.5	1.7	1.8	100.0	547
Urban	13.3	63.8	22.9	100.0	135	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	64
Education										
Non-literate ^a	25.5	53.9	20.6	100.0	215	97.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	217
Less than five years	15.3	61.3	23.4	100.0	142	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	129
5-9 years	18.7	63.9	17.4	100.0	451	94.9	3.8	1.3	100.0	232
10 or more years	10.2	63.4	26.4	100.0	134	81.9	15.1	3.0	100.0	33
Religion										
Hindu	16.8	62.8	20.4	100.0	777	95.8	2.7	1.5	100.0	518
Muslim	24.8	49.2	26.0	100.0	81	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	29
Christian	40.4	47.6	12.0	100.0	42	(91.7)	(4.2)	(4.2)	100.0	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.6	69.9	17.5	100.0	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Others	*	0.0	*	100.0	2	*	*	*	100.0	3
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	16.3	64.2	19.5	100.0	182	96.9	1.2	1.8	100.0	161
Scheduled tribes	24.2	58.9	16.9	100.0	296	98.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	200
Other backward classes	12.8	65.0	22.3	100.0	217	90.3	5.8	3.9	100.0	102
Others	18.5	58.2	23.3	100.0	247	95.9	3.4	0.7	100.0	148
Wealth index										
Lowest	36.5	49.9	13.6	100.0	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Second	29.1	53.7	17.2	100.0	134	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	93
Middle	20.0	57.4	22.6	100.0	303	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	229
Fourth	12.9	67.1	19.9	100.0	314	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	199
Highest	8.4	68.8	22.8	100.0	125	80.6	17.7	1.8	100.0	56
Tripura	18.5	61.1	20.3	100.0	942	95.9	2.4	1.6	100.0	611

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
West Tripura	77.4	86.6	9.8	3.7	100.0	184
South Tripura	86.9	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	158
Dhalai	89.9	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	151
North Tripura	82.6	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	118
Tripura	83.9	93.4	5.5	1.1	100.0	611

** Unweighted cases.
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Tripura, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	10.4	15.5	15.3
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	9.9	12.6	14.0
Number of current users**	605	39	846
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	50.0	*	57.7
Body ache/ backache	18.2	*	6.6
Abdominal pain	41.9	*	7.5
Weight gain	11.6	*	6.9
Dizziness	26.6	*	88.0
Nausea/vomiting	11.5	*	15.2
Fever	9.9	*	1.7
Breast tenderness	1.6	*	3.3
Irregular periods	11.5	*	4.2
Excessive bleeding	8.3	*	1.7
Spotting	0.0	*	1.7
Amenorrhoea	0.0	*	2.5
Cramps	3.3	*	0.8
Decreased libido	3.3	*	4.2
Rashes/allergy	6.6	*	0.8
Infection	0.0	*	0.0
Others	11.6	*	2.7
Number of users with side effects**	60	5	118
Percentage of women received treatment	73.3	*	38.1
Source of treatment	59.2	*	55.1
Government health facility	40.8	*	42.7
Private health facility	0.0	*	2.2
Other			
Number of women with treatment taken**	44	1	45

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	86.0	2.8	11.2	72
20 - 24	83.6	2.0	14.4	145
25 - 29	85.4	4.8	9.8	122
30 - 34	65.2	9.7	25.1	72
35 - 39	42.2	22.8	35.0	62
40 - 44	35.3	13.5	51.2	51
45 - 49	17.1	34.2	48.7	35
No. of living children				
0	85.5	3.1	11.4	97
1	75.3	6.4	18.3	171
2	63.3	12.3	24.4	138
3	62.1	10.6	27.3	84
4+	47.9	15.9	36.2	69
Residence				
Rural	71.1	7.3	21.6	506
Urban	45.8	26.5	27.7	53
Education				
Non-literate ^a	71.1	9.4	19.5	149
Less than five years	71.7	5.6	22.8	88
5-9 years	68.9	8.9	22.2	256
10 or more years	59.1	14.0	27.0	66
Religion				
Hindu	65.2	10.3	24.5	456
Muslim	72.8	9.6	17.6	40
Christian	93.5	0.0	6.5	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.0	0.0	10.0	30
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	60.7	9.9	29.4	91
Scheduled tribes	80.8	5.7	13.5	246
Other backward classes	58.6	9.5	31.9	115
Others	59.0	15.7	25.2	107
Wealth index				
Lowest	82.7	7.3	10.0	69
Second	80.3	5.3	14.4	112
Middle	68.3	8.0	23.7	173
Fourth	65.1	7.9	27.0	148
Highest	40.1	25.2	34.7	57
Tripura	68.8	9.1	22.1	559

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	(9.0)	(2.6)	(34.8)	(17.4)	(47.8)	23
20 - 24	10.9	3.1	51.2	14.4	34.4	49
25 - 29	9.7	5.0	38.0	34.0	28.1	32
30 - 34	(7.3)	(5.3)	(45.0)	(15.0)	(40.0)	20
35 - 39	*	*	*	*	*	8
40 - 44	*	*	*	*	*	2
45 - 49	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
No. of living children						
0	(2.1)	(0.9)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(61.5)	13
1	10.2	3.4	37.0	14.7	48.3	48
2	9.3	3.8	71.7	6.3	22.0	31
3	(9.7)	(4.8)	(45.8)	(33.3)	(20.8)	24
4+	(6.2)	(3.1)	(38.9)	(38.9)	(22.2)	18
Residence						
Rural	7.2	2.7	43.6	21.2	35.2	122
Urban	(7.1)	(5.1)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)	12
Education						
Non-literate ^a	5.4	2.2	42.7	30.2	27.1	33
Less than five years	(8.8)	(2.6)	(52.2)	(21.7)	(26.1)	23
5-9 years	8.1	3.6	45.2	15.4	39.4	64
10 or more years	(6.5)	(3.2)	(28.6)	(21.4)	(50.0)	14
Religion						
Hindu	6.8	3.1	43.8	21.0	35.2	105
Muslim	(15.1)	(3.2)	(50.0)	(22.2)	(27.8)	18
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	7
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	(7.9)	(3.9)	(34.8)	(26.1)	(39.1)	23
Scheduled tribes	6.2	1.9	47.0	20.6	32.5	53
Other backward classes	(5.6)	(3.5)	(47.8)	(4.3)	(47.8)	23
Others	10.8	4.3	43.6	28.3	28.1	35
Wealth index						
Lowest	(4.1)	(1.8)	(40.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	10
Second	6.2	2.1	38.4	38.5	23.1	26
Middle	9.4	2.8	54.6	14.5	30.9	48
Fourth	7.6	4.8	39.4	16.5	44.1	43
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	7
Tripura	7.2	2.9	44.1	20.9	35.0	134

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Tripura, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	7.6	7.6	8.2
Number of Non-users**	1,267	1,168	99
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	24.4	24.8	22.4
Number of traditional method users**	1,062	916	146
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	44.8	45.4	40.5
Male sterilization	2.8	3.2	0.0
IUD	17.0	17.4	14.3
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	4.5	4.1	7.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	9.5	8.8	14.3
Female condom	0.8	0.9	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.3	3.5	2.4
Withdrawal	1.9	1.9	2.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	10.3	10.2	11.6
Number of non-users (15-44)**[†]	882	812	70
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) ^v	12.9	12.6	15.1
Number of current users (15-44)**[†]	1,481	1,296	185
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	41.6	40.5	53.1
Number of users (15-44)**[†]	547	497	50
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	6.6	8.6	84.9	47
20 - 24	7.1	13.4	79.4	186
25 - 29	5.6	8.9	85.5	235
30 - 34	7.8	11.8	80.4	196
35 - 39	7.2	10.6	82.2	196
40 - 44	7.5	7.7	84.8	134
45 - 49	17.8	1.8	80.4	55
No. of living children				
0	8.0	7.8	84.3	38
1	6.7	10.7	82.6	343
2	7.3	12.0	80.6	336
3	8.4	7.3	84.2	192
4+	8.2	8.0	83.8	140
Residence				
Rural	7.1	10.7	82.2	903
Urban	9.6	6.2	84.2	146
Education				
Non-literate ^a	9.6	10.3	80.1	264
Less than five years	9.9	9.2	80.9	155
5-9 years	5.9	9.6	84.5	480
10 or more years	6.0	12.0	82.0	150
Religion				
Hindu	6.7	10.2	83.1	906
Muslim	9.8	6.4	83.8	65
Christian	13.1	18.7	68.2	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.3	0.0	82.7	30
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	10.8	9.7	79.5	177
Scheduled tribes	6.2	10.3	83.4	405
Other backward classes	6.1	8.9	85.0	237
Others	8.4	11.0	80.5	230
Wealth index				
Lowest	7.5	13.5	79.1	67
Second	6.5	15.8	77.7	173
Middle	6.4	9.2	84.4	350
Fourth	10.0	8.5	81.5	307
Highest	5.8	7.1	87.1	152
Tripura	7.5	10.1	82.5	1,049

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	11.4	1.7	13.1	297
20 - 24	6.8	8.3	15.1	778
25 - 29	2.4	9.3	11.7	837
30 - 34	1.0	11.3	12.3	667
35 - 39	0.7	12.7	13.4	606
40 - 44	0.0	13.1	13.1	454
45 - 49	0.0	9.6	9.6	282
Number of living children				
0	2.0	1.0	3.0	398
1	8.6	6.0	14.6	1,049
2	0.9	10.7	11.6	1,123
3	0.9	12.7	13.6	749
4+	0.5	17.4	17.9	602
Residence				
Rural	3.2	10.2	13.4	3,473
Urban	1.5	7.2	8.7	448
Education				
Non-literate ^a	1.8	14.4	16.2	1,137
Less than five years	3.1	9.6	12.7	631
5-9 years	3.8	8.0	11.8	1,710
10 or more years	2.7	6.0	8.7	443
Religion				
Hindu	2.8	9.8	12.6	3,258
Muslim	2.6	11.6	14.2	268
Christian	5.6	8.5	14.1	197
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.7	9.5	14.2	190
Others	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	2.4	6.6	9.0	706
Scheduled tribes	4.4	13.1	17.5	1,560
Other backward classes	1.8	8.5	10.3	794
Others	2.1	7.9	10.0	861
Wealth index				
Lowest	4.4	16.7	21.1	346
Second	4.0	14.3	18.3	695
Middle	2.5	10.2	12.7	1,291
Fourth	3.2	6.3	9.5	1,150
Highest	1.1	5.8	6.9	439
Tripura (15-49)	3.0	9.9	12.9	3,921
Tripura (15-44)[†]	3.2	9.9	13.1	3,639

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
West Tripura	3.3	6.1	9.4	968
South Tripura	2.5	8.4	10.8	1,009
Dhalai	2.5	12.5	14.9	1,168
North Tripura	2.9	9.1	11.9	776
Tripura (15-49)	3.0	9.0	12.9	3,921
Tripura (15-44)[†]	3.2	9.9	13.1	3,639

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	11.1	178	(0.0)	(85.0)	(5.0)	(25.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	20
20-24	10.6	576	3.2	55.6	8.1	22.9	16.5	14.8	1.6	4.9	61
25-29	12.2	713	2.3	48.5	8.1	22.8	9.1	29.8	3.4	13.9	87
30-34	14.7	614	4.7	39.5	4.4	27.4	11.9	36.2	2.2	5.3	90
35-39	14.3	602	6.8	40.6	7.0	26.4	14.2	31.1	2.4	15.0	86
40-44	19.0	385	4.2	38.4	6.7	41.0	4.0	28.4	1.6	12.5	73
45-49	22.0	166	8.2	26.7	16.4	43.5	16.1	19.0	0.0	8.1	37
Place of residence											
Rural	13.9	2,827	4.3	44.8	7.9	29.4	11.4	27.4	2.0	9.8	394
Urban	14.8	407	5.2	41.4	4.9	26.9	11.3	30.2	1.9	11.9	60
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below 18 years	16.1	1,416	4.4	47.0	9.1	27.0	14.5	25.0	1.7	10.5	228
18 years & above	12.4	1,818	4.5	41.7	5.8	31.2	8.3	30.5	2.3	9.7	226
Marital duration											
0-4	10.0	629	5.0	65.1	4.8	21.7	9.6	18.7	0.0	7.9	63
5-9	12.7	688	0.0	46.7	11.4	25.3	11.4	26.8	4.5	10.3	87
10-14	11.2	655	6.8	44.7	4.2	28.0	11.8	25.9	1.3	13.4	74
15+	18.2	1,262	5.2	37.7	7.8	32.9	11.7	31.2	1.8	9.6	230
Education											
Non-literate ^a	14.0	909	4.8	50.9	7.8	29.4	11.8	23.6	0.8	10.2	127
Less than 5 yrs	16.0	535	5.9	42.8	2.3	26.4	14.0	29.1	3.5	15.1	86
5-9 years	13.9	1,406	3.5	42.4	10.2	31.0	10.7	28.9	2.6	7.1	196
10 or more years	11.7	384	4.6	37.4	4.5	25.4	8.4	32.1	0.0	13.3	45
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	13.1	589	4.1	49.1	5.1	32.5	10.4	23.2	1.3	9.1	77
Less than 5 yrs	14.6	604	4.6	47.6	6.8	22.5	12.4	25.1	1.3	8.9	88
5-9 years	14.1	1,475	4.3	42.0	10.1	28.6	13.3	31.5	2.9	10.6	209
10 or more years	14.1	566	5.0	42.4	3.8	34.4	6.2	25.3	1.2	11.2	80
Religion											
Hindu	13.5	2,736	4.4	42.8	7.5	30.4	10.7	28.3	2.2	11.3	371
Muslim	21.8	210	2.2	49.7	8.7	28.5	15.4	32.3	0.0	4.3	46
Christian	12.6	151	(10.5)	(31.6)	(5.3)	(26.3)	(26.3)	(21.1)	(5.3)	(5.3)	19
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	13.0	131	(5.9)	(82.4)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	17
Other	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	16.1	621	6.3	44.2	4.9	33.7	3.1	26.9	0.0	13.9	100
Scheduled Tribes	9.1	1,208	4.5	56.3	7.2	21.9	14.5	25.5	2.8	5.4	110
Other Backward Classes	17.4	672	4.3	38.2	11.2	27.2	11.8	28.1	3.4	11.9	117
Others	16.4	644	3.7	33.9	5.7	33.4	13.0	29.5	2.0	9.4	106
Wealth index											
Lowest	11.3	256	6.8	48.2	6.8	31.0	17.3	23.9	0.0	10.5	29
Second	10.4	525	5.6	61.5	10.8	25.7	10.8	18.2	1.8	11.0	55
Middle	15.2	1,068	5.6	43.4	9.2	26.3	9.9	32.3	2.4	8.6	163
Fourth	16.1	995	2.5	41.3	6.3	31.2	11.8	26.4	1.9	9.3	160
Highest	12.0	390	4.4	35.9	2.2	34.5	12.3	30.3	2.4	17.1	47
Tripura	14.0	3,234	4.4	44.4	7.5	29.1	11.4	27.8	2.0	10.1	454

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	26.4	302	8.9	45.7	2.5	21.5	12.5	3.6	6.2	21.6	57.1	9.9	79
20-24	30.3	798	8.2	53.5	1.2	23.2	20.7	5.5	7.8	17.4	55.2	15.5	241
25-29	29.5	867	13.7	46.0	3.0	28.6	24.6	3.9	6.6	12.0	55.4	12.5	256
30-34	35.2	707	11.2	43.6	4.5	28.5	24.5	4.6	6.0	14.0	54.3	15.3	248
35-39	34.3	656	10.8	39.2	2.7	23.6	25.3	2.8	4.5	11.4	65.6	12.9	224
40-44	32.2	502	14.4	36.1	3.2	21.8	25.8	5.0	4.9	8.0	60.9	13.7	161
45-49	32.7	335	8.9	32.4	1.8	25.7	29.1	4.5	12.6	17.3	59.3	20.8	110
Residence													
Rural	29.5	3,689	10.4	39.1	2.3	21.7	25.1	4.0	7.6	14.6	60.8	15.3	1,085
Urban	49.4	478	14.4	63.0	5.2	41.6	17.8	5.9	1.8	9.9	44.8	10.1	234
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	28.0	1,796	9.8	35.3	1.8	14.6	23.7	1.6	7.1	14.7	62.9	14.3	501
18 years & above	34.6	2,371	12.0	48.3	3.4	31.8	23.8	6.0	6.3	13.2	55.0	14.4	818
Marital duration													
0-4	32.9	929	11.5	56.0	2.9	29.0	19.0	6.3	6.6	18.0	52.3	11.7	304
5-9	31.3	867	10.8	49.3	3.2	28.7	21.4	5.2	7.4	14.0	52.6	17.1	270
10-14	32.1	767	13.0	42.3	3.8	28.3	27.7	3.4	4.8	11.4	58.6	10.8	245
15+	31.2	1,604	10.2	33.1	2.0	19.6	26.1	3.0	7.1	12.3	64.1	16.2	500
Education													
Non-literate ^a	13.8	1,243	8.1	16.9	0.0	1.7	20.9	3.0	6.3	19.2	74.3	20.4	171
Less than 5 yrs	20.2	684	7.2	29.9	0.0	5.9	20.2	2.8	8.6	12.2	73.8	10.8	138
5-9 years	40.1	1,783	11.8	43.5	2.4	25.3	25.4	3.2	7.2	12.3	58.9	13.6	715
10 or more years	64.8	457	13.2	64.8	6.8	47.6	23.4	8.4	4.4	15.0	38.9	14.3	295
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	14.0	789	11.0	20.0	1.0	8.1	23.5	2.7	11.7	14.4	69.1	18.0	110
Less than 5 years	22.7	789	10.6	30.5	1.1	11.2	27.6	3.3	7.2	10.6	64.1	15.1	178
5-9 years	32.9	1,893	10.0	42.9	2.2	21.7	23.0	3.2	6.7	15.0	61.1	14.2	622
10 or more years	58.9	696	13.1	56.1	4.9	41.2	23.5	6.8	4.9	13.1	47.7	13.2	409
Religion													
Hindu	33.1	3,457	10.9	44.8	3.1	25.8	23.8	4.7	6.6	13.8	57.0	14.5	1,141
Muslim	33.5	295	11.2	34.0	1.0	15.1	22.1	2.0	8.9	12.0	66.7	14.0	99
Christian	23.2	212	18.4	40.7	2.0	28.3	28.4	2.0	4.0	12.2	53.0	10.5	49
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	13.9	195	7.4	18.5	0.0	29.6	18.5	0.0	0.0	22.1	77.8	14.8	27
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3

Contd...

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	37.9	756	11.9	38.3	3.8	22.1	26.9	5.3	7.9	13.6	59.4	22.2	286
Scheduled Tribes	15.3	1,642	13.5	42.1	2.3	21.6	25.1	2.8	5.1	17.8	59.2	8.4	250
Other Backward Classes	42.3	843	10.6	42.8	2.2	25.1	19.3	5.1	8.9	14.8	61.0	15.8	357
Others	47.7	807	9.7	48.3	2.9	30.7	23.9	4.0	3.4	9.8	51.5	11.7	384
Wealth index													
Lowest	8.3	377	6.4	16.0	0.0	9.6	32.0	3.2	6.4	16.0	71.1	19.8	31
Second	17.7	752	13.7	17.4	1.5	9.0	30.8	2.2	9.0	14.2	67.6	18.7	133
Middle	25.8	1,367	10.2	29.5	2.0	15.2	25.9	4.2	9.5	16.3	65.2	16.0	353
Fourth	42.2	1,215	10.2	48.5	2.1	24.3	22.7	4.0	7.0	11.9	58.4	14.0	512
Highest	63.6	456	13.3	65.9	5.9	48.1	19.2	6.1	1.4	13.6	42.7	10.4	290
Tripura (15-49)	31.7	4,167	11.1	43.4	2.8	25.2	23.8	4.3	6.6	13.8	58.0	14.3	1,319
Tripura (15-44)[†]	31.9	3,639	11.3	44.3	2.9	25.5	23.0	4.2	6.0	14.0	58.1	13.2	1,155

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/ teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	26.4	18.8	15.6	6.3	18.8	62.5	34.4	3.1	79
20-24	30.3	25.4	23.8	5.6	20.6	61.1	31.0	4.0	241
25-29	29.5	31.0	22.4	12.1	19.0	65.5	38.8	5.2	256
30-34	35.2	27.7	31.5	11.5	19.2	66.2	34.6	6.2	248
35-39	34.3	24.6	21.2	9.3	15.3	64.4	36.4	6.8	224
40-44	32.2	19.6	17.4	9.8	16.3	56.5	38.0	10.9	161
45-49	32.7	33.3	34.9	19.0	28.6	50.8	34.9	6.3	110
Residence									
Rural	29.5	25.2	24.1	10.4	19.3	61.9	34.1	6.4	1,085
Urban	49.4	30.2	25.5	10.1	18.8	61.7	40.3	5.4	234
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	28.0	23.9	22.7	11.3	18.5	54.6	35.3	7.1	501
18 years & above	34.6	27.6	25.3	9.8	19.6	65.8	35.5	5.7	818
Marital duration									
0-4	32.9	24.7	21.6	6.2	24.1	62.3	30.2	3.7	304
5-9	31.3	31.5	29.1	15.0	17.3	72.4	39.4	3.1	270
10-14	32.1	30.2	28.4	7.8	18.1	62.9	39.7	6.0	245
15+	31.2	23.2	22.1	11.8	17.6	56.3	34.9	9.2	500
Education									
Non-literate ^a	13.8	23.9	18.3	11.3	23.9	52.1	39.4	5.6	171
Less than 5 yrs	20.2	31.0	29.3	6.9	15.5	55.2	31.0	6.9	138
5-9 years	40.1	23.2	21.5	9.5	16.9	61.3	34.6	6.8	715
10 or more years	64.8	32.0	30.9	12.7	23.2	69.1	37.0	5.0	295
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	14.0	34.8	34.8	10.9	10.9	60.9	28.3	4.3	110
Less than 5 years	22.7	24.4	23.1	10.3	12.8	55.1	55.1	1.3	178
5-9 years	32.9	21.8	19.1	10.9	21.8	58.7	29.7	7.6	622
10 or more years	58.9	30.8	29.2	9.6	19.6	68.0	37.6	6.4	409
Religion									
Hindu	33.1	26.4	24.1	10.4	19.9	61.4	35.2	6.5	1,141
Muslim	33.5	33.3	35.4	12.5	20.8	64.6	43.8	4.2	99
Christian	23.2	18.5	14.8	7.4	7.4	70.4	25.9	3.7	49
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	13.9	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	66.7	25.0	8.3	27
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	37.9	21.3	26.5	9.0	22.6	54.8	46.5	8.4	286
Scheduled Tribes	15.3	22.5	15.3	9.9	12.6	66.7	27.0	4.5	250
Other Backward Classes	42.3	26.0	23.2	9.9	19.3	63.5	34.8	4.4	357
Others	47.7	29.9	25.5	11.8	19.6	59.8	33.3	6.9	384
Wealth index									
Lowest	8.3	15.4	15.4	0.0	38.5	53.8	30.8	0.0	31
Second	17.7	28.3	30.4	10.9	8.7	54.3	30.4	15.2	133
Middle	25.8	27.8	23.9	9.1	18.8	54.0	34.1	6.8	353
Fourth	42.2	21.4	18.7	9.5	18.7	66.0	33.2	5.3	512
Highest	63.6	32.2	32.2	13.3	21.7	66.1	41.7	5.0	290
Tripura (15-49)	31.7	26.3	24.4	10.3	19.2	61.9	35.5	6.2	1,319
Tripura (15-44)[†]	31.9	25.2	22.6	9.1	18.3	63.4	35.2	5.8	1,155

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	5.7	13.3	4.3	1.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	302
20-24	7.4	14.2	8.3	2.0	5.2	1.0	0.6	2.8	0.1	798
25-29	7.8	17.0	9.2	2.2	6.7	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.4	867
30-34	11.0	19.2	10.4	1.8	8.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.1	707
35-39	8.7	15.7	8.3	1.8	7.2	1.1	0.5	3.1	0.2	656
40-44	8.1	17.2	10.0	4.1	7.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	0.2	502
45-49	6.9	15.0	6.0	0.9	7.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	335
Residence										
Rural	8.2	16.0	8.7	2.2	6.7	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.1	3,689
Urban	8.3	18.3	7.8	1.3	7.4	0.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	478
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	9.2	18.1	9.5	2.2	7.3	1.2	0.7	3.2	0.1	1,796
18 years & above	7.5	14.9	7.9	2.1	6.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.2	2,371
Marital duration										
0-4	5.3	13.0	6.2	1.6	4.9	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.3	929
5-9	8.9	15.7	8.7	2.3	5.6	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.0	867
10-14	9.9	20.0	10.8	2.2	8.7	0.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	767
15+	8.8	16.7	8.9	2.3	7.6	1.0	0.8	2.4	0.1	1,604
Education										
Non-literate ^a	7.8	14.8	7.7	2.3	6.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	1,243
Less than 5 yrs	11.4	19.5	11.4	3.4	9.0	1.0	0.6	4.4	0.3	684
5-9 years	7.9	16.1	8.5	1.8	6.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	1,783
10 or more years	5.7	15.8	7.2	0.9	5.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	457
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	9.3	16.6	8.6	1.7	6.6	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.0	789
Less than 5 years	10.0	16.9	9.0	2.8	6.8	0.9	0.6	3.6	0.4	789
5-9 years	7.7	16.3	8.8	2.4	7.1	0.8	0.6	3.1	0.2	1,893
10 or more years	6.5	15.0	7.5	1.1	6.2	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.2	696
Religion										
Hindu	7.8	15.8	8.2	1.8	6.4	0.7	0.5	2.8	0.2	3,457
Muslim	18.0	28.5	18.0	6.3	15.6	2.0	1.4	6.8	0.4	295
Christian	5.2	13.2	7.1	1.4	5.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	212
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	5.1	8.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8

Contd...

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	10.6	20.0	9.8	2.6	9.4	1.1	1.1	4.4	0.3	756
Scheduled Tribes	4.8	11.9	5.6	1.4	4.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	1,642
Other Backward Classes	9.3	16.8	10.0	2.5	6.1	1.1	0.6	3.6	0.0	843
Others	9.3	16.5	8.7	1.8	7.4	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.4	807
Wealth index										
Lowest	7.2	14.1	7.9	2.4	3.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	377
Second	8.1	18.5	9.2	2.1	8.2	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.3	752
Middle	9.8	17.4	10.1	2.8	7.7	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.2	1,367
Fourth	7.9	14.5	7.6	1.7	6.3	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.2	1,215
Highest	5.4	15.6	6.4	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.2	456
Tripura (15-49)	8.2	16.2	8.6	2.1	6.8	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.2	4,167
Tripura (15-44)[†]	8.2	16.3	8.9	2.3	6.6	0.8	0.4	3.1	0.2	3,639
<p>Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. * Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ² Only for currently married women. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.</p>										

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	72.4	34.9	43	(46.7)	(46.7)	(6.7)	15
20-24	71.1	32.0	138	50.2	43.0	6.9	44
25-29	71.0	35.1	175	60.0	31.5	8.4	61
30-34	65.6	39.9	162	62.2	29.9	7.9	64
35-39	69.7	42.2	125	49.3	31.2	19.5	53
40-44	67.0	39.5	100	33.0	52.0	15.0	39
45-49	73.9	52.6	57	56.7	36.5	6.8	30
Residence							
Rural	68.2	36.4	701	55.7	33.1	11.2	254
Urban	78.7	53.2	99	38.6	53.9	7.5	52
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	69.7	38.4	376	54.5	32.0	13.5	144
18 years & above	69.3	38.5	424	51.2	40.8	8.0	162
Marital duration							
0-4	67.5	33.0	137	53.3	42.3	4.4	45
5-9	75.9	32.5	169	54.6	37.9	7.6	55
10-14	65.4	39.9	182	54.9	31.0	14.1	72
15+	69.3	43.2	312	50.6	37.4	12.0	134
Education							
Non-literate ^a	57.5	29.0	216	56.5	24.1	19.4	62
Less than 5 yrs	67.4	36.1	166	72.3	20.8	7.0	60
5-9 years	74.0	42.4	336	53.4	38.2	8.5	142
10 or more years	86.9	51.7	82	18.9	71.7	9.3	42
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	50.6	31.3	154	57.6	25.2	17.2	48
Less than 5 years	69.6	29.4	164	65.9	25.6	8.5	48
5-9 years	73.8	41.2	361	58.3	31.4	10.2	148
10 or more years	80.4	51.4	121	25.9	66.2	7.9	62
Religion							
Hindu	72.8	39.5	646	52.1	38.1	9.9	254
Muslim	59.4	39.3	99	49.0	32.1	19.0	39
Christian	48.4	22.6	31	*	*	*	7
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	(45.5)	(22.7)	22	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	2	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled Castes	74.8	48.3	178	55.3	34.1	10.5	86
Scheduled Tribes	57.9	18.0	224	67.0	20.4	12.6	40
Other Backward classes	73.8	45.3	176	50.1	40.9	9.0	79
Others	80.6	49.3	163	47.4	42.6	10.0	80
Wealth index							
Lowest	46.4	14.4	63	*	*	*	9
Second	63.1	27.4	165	75.7	15.6	8.7	45
Middle	69.5	37.7	279	53.8	35.4	10.8	105
Fourth	74.0	46.2	215	54.7	35.2	10.1	99
Highest	88.6	61.7	78	29.1	62.8	8.1	48
Tripura	69.5	38.4	800	52.7	36.7	10.6	306

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
West Tripura	39.1	8.2	16.3	1,016	43.5	191
South Tripura	33.3	11.3	18.5	1,066	34.9	231
Dhalai	30.5	5.4	14.4	1,246	35.4	215
North Tripura	41.5	8.5	16.1	839	41.3	163
Tripura (15-49)	31.7	8.2	16.2	4,167	38.4	800
Tripura (15-44)[†]	31.9	8.2	16.3	3,639	36.2	785

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	66.4	302	17.5	62.6	3.5	32.6	15.6	3.5	4.5	17.0	56.4	11.0	200
20-24	66.7	798	22.9	69.9	3.9	33.4	21.6	2.7	4.8	15.5	50.6	11.2	532
25-29	66.5	867	22.8	67.8	4.8	32.4	24.0	2.8	4.3	12.5	56.2	9.6	575
30-34	65.1	707	21.0	66.7	4.8	37.2	30.6	4.2	6.5	14.3	49.8	11.3	459
35-39	64.6	656	20.3	61.6	4.4	36.7	26.4	3.4	5.2	12.0	56.2	14.1	422
40-44	58.3	502	22.2	63.2	3.8	39.1	27.2	2.5	7.1	8.3	50.3	12.0	292
45-49	59.1	335	17.0	61.8	3.5	39.7	27.6	2.5	9.5	12.2	50.6	16.1	198
Residence													
Rural	61.0	3,689	21.3	61.6	3.3	30.6	26.0	2.8	6.2	13.4	54.8	12.8	2,244
Urban	90.9	478	21.0	87.1	9.4	60.2	19.7	4.9	2.5	12.0	43.6	6.6	434
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	59.1	1,796	18.8	60.9	2.0	26.6	24.3	2.1	4.8	11.2	53.5	12.4	1,060
18 years & above	68.4	2,371	22.8	68.9	5.8	41.1	25.5	3.8	6.2	14.4	52.6	11.4	1,618
Marital duration													
0-4	72.2	929	21.1	70.8	5.0	39.4	20.2	4.0	4.2	15.7	51.7	10.7	669
5-9	65.6	867	23.8	68.5	5.5	34.2	25.7	3.6	7.4	15.3	53.2	11.4	568
10-14	65.1	767	22.5	65.2	4.3	34.5	27.2	3.0	5.0	12.4	53.5	9.2	498
15+	58.9	1,604	19.1	60.8	3.0	33.7	26.9	2.2	6.0	10.5	53.4	14.1	943
Education													
Non-literate ^a	32.9	1,243	17.0	40.3	0.7	9.1	23.8	1.2	5.8	11.3	60.2	14.7	407
Less than 5 yrs	56.1	684	17.0	49.4	0.8	14.5	23.2	0.8	3.3	10.7	62.9	12.4	383
5-9 years	81.0	1,783	22.4	69.7	3.2	38.3	25.1	2.4	5.9	13.0	51.7	12.2	1,444
10 or more years	97.2	457	24.9	90.0	14.0	67.6	27.5	9.1	6.7	17.7	41.9	7.2	444
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	31.9	789	20.6	40.9	1.6	14.8	21.8	0.8	8.3	9.9	57.3	19.5	251
Less than 5 years	53.0	789	21.1	52.0	1.7	19.6	25.9	1.9	3.1	10.2	61.4	13.4	417
5-9 years	72.3	1,893	20.6	65.3	2.9	32.5	25.9	2.2	6.1	13.6	53.0	12.1	1,366
10 or more years	92.6	696	22.9	85.2	9.8	59.6	23.8	6.7	5.3	15.5	45.8	7.1	644
Religion													
Hindu	66.8	3,457	20.7	67.1	4.7	37.0	25.2	3.2	5.3	13.3	52.2	11.9	2,304
Muslim	60.4	295	25.8	58.0	1.7	25.1	27.4	2.9	7.7	9.5	53.6	15.5	179
Christian	62.9	212	26.4	59.1	1.5	25.6	21.6	2.3	9.0	13.5	56.8	4.4	133
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	30.3	195	16.9	47.6	1.7	23.8	20.3	1.7	5.0	18.6	69.5	11.8	59
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3

Contd....

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	74.9	756	20.7	67.4	3.6	33.7	27.5	3.0	7.4	14.5	49.0	13.8	565
Scheduled Tribes	43.7	1,642	21.5	54.1	2.8	23.8	22.9	1.7	5.0	13.9	58.7	8.1	715
Other Backward Classes	79.1	843	20.9	66.0	4.7	37.4	26.7	3.2	4.6	13.9	55.5	14.5	667
Others	79.9	807	21.2	76.4	6.3	49.1	23.3	4.7	4.9	10.4	47.1	11.4	645
Wealth index													
Lowest	20.8	377	20.5	18.1	1.3	9.0	23.1	0.0	6.4	6.3	63.7	15.6	78
Second	41.4	752	23.1	28.8	1.0	19.0	26.9	2.2	7.3	10.0	61.8	10.9	311
Middle	62.2	1,367	21.2	51.5	1.7	24.6	26.5	2.0	6.0	12.1	58.9	15.4	850
Fourth	82.0	1,215	20.5	80.8	4.9	36.3	24.9	3.5	5.8	14.5	49.3	10.8	996
Highest	97.1	456	21.8	93.0	10.7	69.9	21.4	5.6	3.4	15.7	41.8	7.1	443
Tripura (15-49)	64.4	4,167	21.2	65.7	4.3	35.4	25.0	3.1	5.6	13.2	53.0	11.8	2,678
Tripura (15-44)[†]	65.4	3,639	21.9	66.2	4.3	35.2	24.5	3.3	5.3	13.6	53.5	11.3	2,376

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Tripura .2007-08.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	14.6	65.8	23.2	33.4	23.4	46.2	6.7	200
20-24	13.0	62.1	32.1	36.2	26.6	45.6	7.0	532
25-29	15.2	62.4	29.2	35.7	28.3	50.2	10.0	575
30-34	17.1	66.4	32.5	31.5	29.8	57.3	6.6	459
35-39	11.2	65.6	27.6	28.9	28.0	54.6	8.1	422
40-44	16.7	61.4	32.4	31.7	31.2	52.3	5.3	292
45-49	22.2	66.3	36.4	32.9	33.5	48.0	11.5	198
Residence								
Rural	15.0	63.1	31.4	32.7	26.1	46.8	7.3	2,244
Urban	15.3	67.5	27.3	35.0	37.8	67.4	10.1	434
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	13.9	62.4	29.8	30.9	24.7	45.5	7.8	1,060
18 years & above	15.7	64.9	31.0	34.6	30.7	54.2	8.0	1,618
Marital duration								
0-4	15.2	64.6	30.4	36.7	27.0	50.3	8.4	669
5-9	16.4	65.9	32.1	33.2	27.6	48.9	6.1	568
10-14	11.7	58.7	25.8	35.1	31.5	56.0	11.1	498
15+	16.0	65.3	32.4	29.4	28.6	50.3	6.9	943
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.4	60.3	29.4	24.7	19.3	39.2	5.6	407
Less than 5 yrs	13.5	62.2	30.3	22.1	21.5	33.2	5.6	383
5-9 years	13.3	62.4	29.2	33.3	26.9	48.2	7.3	1,444
10 or more years	19.8	69.9	34.3	41.1	38.8	69.9	11.1	444
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	13.9	68.6	29.8	25.3	17.8	33.5	6.9	251
Less than 5 years	12.4	60.8	28.5	26.8	21.2	42.8	8.9	417
5-9 years	13.6	61.4	30.6	31.8	26.8	47.0	6.9	1,366
10 or more years	18.7	68.3	31.4	39.5	36.3	64.4	9.3	644
Religion								
Hindu	15.0	64.2	31.4	34.1	29.4	52.1	8.0	2,304
Muslim	17.0	63.1	25.2	28.9	28.8	46.0	8.0	179
Christian	13.4	67.8	17.4	22.7	18.9	45.5	8.0	133
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	15.1	48.4	36.2	30.3	12.0	30.5	3.0	59
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	14.0	65.1	32.0	29.9	26.6	50.2	7.3	565
Scheduled Tribes	10.3	66.0	21.2	30.3	23.6	45.2	6.5	715
Other Backward Classes	17.1	59.2	35.4	36.3	28.2	49.0	8.1	667
Others	17.3	64.5	33.0	36.3	32.4	56.7	9.2	645
Wealth index								
Lowest	11.4	65.1	31.1	27.1	11.9	15.7	3.8	78
Second	16.3	69.8	23.0	26.0	18.6	33.3	6.5	311
Middle	13.5	60.6	26.2	30.0	21.7	43.7	7.8	850
Fourth	14.1	62.8	32.8	33.3	26.6	49.6	6.6	996
Highest	18.5	68.3	33.8	39.4	44.3	70.4	11.2	443
Tripura	15.1	64.0	30.6	33.2	28.5	51.1	7.9	2,678

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	25.5	23.8	41.5	28.0	13.1	200
20-24	24.4	25.7	48.5	33.1	17.6	532
25-29	24.8	23.2	48.8	34.3	14.1	575
30-34	26.7	25.4	52.7	38.7	17.5	459
35-39	19.9	20.1	47.5	36.7	12.3	422
40-44	23.3	20.3	42.8	34.3	19.6	292
45-49	28.7	28.3	50.3	31.6	20.0	198
Residence						
Rural	25.4	23.0	45.1	30.4	15.8	2,244
Urban	21.0	26.5	63.5	55.9	17.1	434
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	24.4	18.2	42.9	28.7	15.1	1,060
18 years & above	24.6	26.9	51.5	38.4	16.6	1,618
Marital duration						
0-4	22.3	28.3	49.6	36.5	15.5	669
5-9	28.1	26.6	51.6	35.3	16.3	568
10-14	23.7	21.6	47.5	36.4	17.6	498
15+	24.2	19.5	45.3	31.7	15.5	943
Education						
Non-literate ^a	30.4	15.2	28.9	12.8	13.5	407
Less than 5 yrs	32.1	15.2	31.8	16.4	15.2	383
5-9 years	22.6	21.3	49.5	34.7	14.8	1,444
10 or more years	23.5	35.9	75.1	69.5	20.1	444
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	31.3	18.8	37.6	16.0	15.4	251
Less than 5 years	26.5	19.4	33.8	20.9	10.4	417
5-9 years	22.7	21.2	44.7	31.0	15.8	1,366
10 or more years	25.1	30.0	68.6	57.9	18.5	644
Religion						
Hindu	24.6	24.3	49.3	35.8	16.0	2,304
Muslim	27.2	20.9	39.5	24.5	23.2	179
Christian	18.4	18.1	40.8	30.1	8.4	133
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	20.5	20.6	40.7	23.7	11.7	59
Others	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	29.3	22.6	52.4	35.9	14.9	565
Scheduled Tribes	22.2	17.6	35.2	22.6	13.7	715
Other Backward Classes	22.9	24.9	51.8	38.6	15.9	667
Others	21.7	28.4	55.4	43.0	18.4	645
Wealth index						
Lowest	11.0	25.8	28.3	7.7	11.5	78
Second	26.4	19.2	28.2	16.3	10.4	311
Middle	27.1	15.2	37.6	22.3	13.1	850
Fourth	23.1	24.8	54.7	40.3	15.6	996
Highest	24.4	32.5	70.7	62.2	22.2	443
Tripura	24.5	23.7	48.1	34.5	16.1	2,678

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.²

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	17.4	20.9	25.8	30.9	30.5	33.5	200
20-24	15.4	20.8	27.4	26.5	23.7	34.2	532
25-29	15.6	21.8	29.9	29.8	30.0	37.9	575
30-34	15.4	19.5	26.0	28.8	27.1	40.6	459
35-39	18.8	24.2	30.9	31.7	31.0	41.1	422
40-44	16.0	22.1	25.6	25.6	24.6	33.4	292
45-49	17.7	20.2	31.8	31.9	28.4	42.4	198
Residence							
Rural	17.8	22.4	30.3	30.8	29.2	39.4	2,244
Urban	8.9	16.5	17.9	20.4	20.5	28.9	434
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	19.6	22.5	32.5	33.7	31.2	39.5	1,060
18 years & above	14.3	20.7	25.5	26.1	25.5	36.4	1,618
Marital duration							
0-4	14.3	20.4	24.0	24.3	24.2	33.4	669
5-9	14.3	18.8	27.6	28.7	25.8	36.0	568
10-14	16.4	21.4	28.8	30.4	30.2	39.1	498
15+	19.2	23.8	31.4	32.0	30.1	40.9	943
Education							
Non-literate ^a	19.2	22.6	35.8	33.4	31.7	42.1	407
Less than 5 yrs	23.7	26.8	36.5	35.4	31.8	43.0	383
5-9 years	16.5	22.7	29.3	31.1	29.6	37.5	1,444
10 or more years	7.0	11.7	10.8	13.2	14.5	29.4	444
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	20.1	25.2	36.7	35.2	31.6	43.8	251
Less than 5 years	21.3	25.3	34.8	36.1	35.0	43.6	417
5-9 years	18.2	23.2	30.2	30.5	28.8	36.5	1,366
10 or more years	7.9	13.8	16.8	19.2	19.3	33.9	644
Religion							
Hindu	16.3	21.1	27.7	29.1	27.6	37.4	2,304
Muslim	20.6	26.2	32.9	31.3	30.2	40.4	179
Christian	12.7	16.4	25.5	25.5	27.7	34.4	133
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	16.9	32.2	42.5	30.7	27.3	47.7	59
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	18.7	21.2	27.8	32.0	29.9	40.4	565
Scheduled Tribes	14.6	21.3	31.1	29.5	27.5	37.6	715
Other Backward Classes	15.3	21.3	28.2	28.3	27.4	36.3	667
Others	17.9	22.9	26.2	27.0	26.3	36.0	645
Wealth index							
Lowest	14.3	22.1	38.8	33.6	32.2	33.5	78
Second	22.6	28.6	41.9	37.7	35.1	43.8	311
Middle	21.8	25.8	33.4	35.0	32.3	42.7	850
Fourth	14.7	19.5	24.8	27.2	25.8	35.2	996
Highest	6.0	12.5	15.0	15.2	17.6	30.1	443
Tripura	16.4	21.4	28.3	29.1	27.8	37.7	2,678

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	29.1	200	55.4	10.2	0.0	7.0	22.5	1.7	3.2	58
20-24	32.6	532	60.3	11.9	0.6	3.4	19.3	0.0	4.5	173
25-29	34.4	575	65.5	9.5	0.0	4.1	17.4	1.5	2.0	197
30-34	36.7	459	54.0	13.7	0.6	4.3	21.0	1.2	5.3	168
35-39	35.2	422	59.7	10.7	0.0	5.7	15.6	2.1	6.2	147
40-44	34.7	292	63.9	9.0	0.0	4.0	14.3	1.0	7.8	101
45-49	36.1	198	53.6	12.8	0.0	7.0	16.8	1.4	8.4	71
Residence										
Rural	30.2	2,244	58.9	14.0	0.3	4.8	16.9	1.5	3.7	674
Urban	55.8	434	62.0	3.4	0.0	4.3	21.4	0.5	8.5	241
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	30.3	1,060	61.2	14.0	0.3	3.8	14.5	1.2	5.0	320
18 years & above	37.0	1,618	58.9	9.7	0.2	5.1	20.0	1.2	5.0	595
Marital duration										
0-4	35.2	669	56.2	11.4	0.0	4.2	22.8	0.8	4.5	235
5-9	34.5	568	66.3	9.1	0.5	5.3	14.8	1.0	3.0	195
10-14	33.3	498	56.8	12.6	0.6	5.0	18.4	1.2	5.4	165
15+	34.1	943	59.9	11.5	0.0	4.4	16.4	1.6	6.2	320
Education										
Non-literate ^a	16.1	407	69.6	18.0	0.0	3.0	3.1	1.5	4.7	65
Less than 5 yrs	20.6	383	61.9	12.6	0.0	9.1	10.2	1.3	4.9	79
5-9 years	36.9	1,444	61.4	12.9	0.0	3.6	17.3	1.3	3.5	530
10 or more years	54.5	444	52.8	5.0	0.8	5.9	26.3	0.9	8.3	241
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	20.5	251	57.4	23.3	0.0	4.0	7.7	1.9	5.8	51
Less than 5 years	25.7	417	67.9	12.1	0.0	4.6	12.4	0.0	2.9	107
5-9 years	33.2	1,366	60.0	12.3	0.2	3.8	18.9	1.3	3.4	451
10 or more years	47.7	644	56.8	7.2	0.3	6.0	20.5	1.3	7.8	306
Religion										
Hindu	36.4	2,304	59.5	10.8	0.1	4.6	18.5	1.3	5.1	834
Muslim	24.6	179	68.5	6.7	2.2	4.3	13.9	0.0	4.4	44
Christian	18.1	133	(54.2)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	20.3	59	(50.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	12
Others	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

Contd...

TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	40.1	565	57.0	12.7	0.0	6.2	17.0	2.2	4.8	225
Scheduled Tribes	19.1	715	55.0	19.2	0.0	6.9	14.7	0.0	4.3	136
Other Backward Classes	38.8	667	61.1	11.9	0.4	2.3	17.5	1.1	5.7	259
Others	43.4	645	62.7	5.7	0.3	4.5	20.7	1.1	5.0	278
Wealth index										
Lowest	9.0	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Second	17.3	311	61.2	22.2	0.0	1.8	9.2	1.8	3.7	54
Middle	26.5	850	61.6	16.4	0.0	2.3	14.5	2.2	3.1	225
Fourth	39.0	996	58.9	10.0	0.3	6.8	17.7	1.3	5.2	386
Highest	55.0	443	59.1	5.5	0.4	4.2	24.3	0.0	6.4	243
Tripura (15-49)	34.3	2,678	59.7	11.2	0.2	4.7	18.0	1.2	5.0	915
Tripura (15-44)[†]	34.0	2,376	60.1	11.1	0.2	4.4	18.3	1.1	4.7	805

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	1.5	200	*	*	3
20-24	1.5	532	*	*	8
25-29	0.2	575	*	*	1
30-34	1.3	459	*	*	6
35-39	1.2	422	*	*	5
40-44	0.0	292	nc	nc	0
45-49	0.5	198	*	*	1
Residence					
Rural	0.6	2,244	(57.1)	(42.9)	14
Urban	2.2	434	(10.0)	(90.0)	10
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	0.7	1,060	*	*	7
18 years & above	1.0	1,618	(41.2)	(58.8)	17
Marital duration					
0-4	1.5	669	(60.0)	(40.0)	10
5-9	0.7	568	*	*	4
10-14	0.6	498	*	*	3
15+	0.7	943	*	*	7
Education					
Non-literate ^a	0.3	407	*	*	1
Less than 5 yrs	0.3	383	*	*	1
5-9 years	1.0	1,444	(33.3)	(66.7)	15
10 or more years	1.5	444	*	*	7
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	0.0	251	nc	nc	0
Less than 5 years	1.0	417	*	*	4
5-9 years	0.6	1,366	*	*	8
10 or more years	1.8	644	(33.3)	(66.7)	12
Religion					
Hindu	1.0	2,304	(34.8)	(65.2)	23
Muslim	0.5	179	*	*	1
Christian	0.0	133	nc	nc	0
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	0.0	59	nc	nc	0
Others	*	3	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	0.4	565	*	*	2
Scheduled Tribes	0.1	715	*	*	1
Other Backward Classes	1.2	667	*	*	8
Others	2.0	645	(30.8)	(69.2)	13
Wealth index					
Lowest	1.3	78	*	*	1
Second	0.0	311	nc	nc	0
Middle	0.8	850	*	*	7
Fourth	0.5	996	*	*	5
Highest	2.4	443	(36.4)	(63.6)	11
Tripura (15-49)	0.9	2,678	(38.0)	(62.5)	24
Tripura (15-44)[†]	0.9	2,376	(38.1)	(61.9)	21

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
West Tripura	77.6	26.6	33.3	43.0	1.4	38.3
South Tripura	69.6	29.3	43.5	41.6	0.1	100.0
Dhalai	62.2	15.2	18.4	26.6	0.6	50.0
North Tripura	68.2	23.7	14.9	23.3	1.4	24.4
Tripura (15-49)	64.4	23.7	28.5	34.3	0.9	38.0
Tripura (15-44)[†]	65.4	23.3	27.8	34.0	0.9	38.1

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	5.0	4.0	1.0	301	(80.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	15
20-24	5.3	3.4	1.9	798	64.4	9.5	9.5	11.7	42
25-29	4.7	2.5	2.2	867	53.7	14.5	12.5	17.0	41
30-34	6.5	4.1	2.4	707	63.0	12.9	13.4	6.3	46
35-39	8.9	5.4	3.5	656	60.8	25.5	1.7	12.0	59
40-44	7.5	5.6	1.9	502	74.1	13.0	7.8	5.1	38
45-49	7.7	6.3	1.4	335	80.9	11.3	0.0	7.8	26
Residence									
Rural	6.2	4.1	2.1	3,688	66.5	14.3	7.9	9.1	230
Urban	7.7	4.6	3.1	478	59.4	16.1	8.2	16.3	37
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	6.2	4.5	1.7	1,795	71.3	13.3	3.5	9.0	112
18 years & above	6.5	4.0	2.5	2,371	61.3	15.4	11.2	10.8	155
Marital duration									
0-4	5.4	3.2	2.2	929	60.1	8.0	12.0	17.8	50
5-9	5.4	2.9	2.5	866	53.3	18.6	17.5	8.4	47
10-14	7.2	5.2	2.0	767	72.5	9.1	7.4	9.2	55
15+	7.2	5.0	2.2	1,604	69.6	18.3	2.6	7.8	115
Education									
Non-literate ^a	5.5	3.7	1.8	1,243	67.6	16.0	6.0	10.3	68
Less than 5 yrs	8.9	5.4	3.5	684	60.6	18.1	8.3	8.0	61
5-9 years	5.9	4.0	1.9	1,782	67.6	12.3	7.7	10.5	105
10 or more years	7.2	4.6	2.6	457	63.8	12.0	12.2	11.9	33
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	7.8	5.1	2.7	789	65.6	17.8	6.7	9.9	61
Less than 5 years	7.2	4.2	3.0	788	58.0	8.5	10.8	15.6	57
5-9 years	5.6	3.8	1.8	1,893	67.9	18.9	4.7	7.6	106
10 or more years	6.1	4.3	1.8	696	69.8	6.9	14.2	9.1	43
Religion									
Hindu	6.2	4.1	2.1	3,456	66.0	14.3	8.0	9.7	215
Muslim	10.8	6.7	4.1	295	62.5	18.6	6.1	9.4	32
Christian	3.8	1.9	1.9	212	*	*	*	*	8
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	5.1	3.6	1.5	195	(70.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	8.3	5.3	3.0	756	63.5	14.2	8.0	9.7	63
Scheduled Tribes	3.4	2.2	1.2	1,642	64.3	19.7	7.2	8.8	56
Other Backward Classes	7.9	5.2	2.7	843	65.7	10.4	7.7	14.7	67
Others	8.5	6.0	2.5	807	70.9	13.0	8.7	5.8	69
Wealth index									
Lowest	4.0	1.9	2.1	377	(46.7)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(20.0)	15
Second	6.4	4.9	1.5	752	77.0	6.2	4.1	10.5	48
Middle	6.3	4.0	2.3	1,367	63.9	19.7	3.6	9.2	86
Fourth	7.3	4.6	2.7	1,214	63.8	13.5	12.5	9.1	88
Highest	6.4	4.3	2.1	456	66.8	13.2	10.1	10.0	30
Tripura (15-49)	6.4	4.2	2.2	4,166	65.5	14.5	8.0	10.1	267
Tripura (15-44)[†]	6.3	4.1	2.2	3,639	64.5	15.2	8.7	10.0	231

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed. Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	1.7	1.4	2,641	1.7	1.4	624
Urban	4.0	3.1	357	5.8	4.0	110
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	0.9	0.6	1,407	0.7	0.7	289
18 years & above	2.8	2.5	1,591	3.4	2.5	445
Marital duration						
5-9	3.0	2.4	823	*	*	4
10-14	1.9	1.9	733	6.7	6.7	29
15+	1.3	1.0	1,442	2.0	1.5	701
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.5	1.2	1,003	1.2	0.9	323
Less than 5 yrs	1.8	1.7	525	0.8	.8	120
5-9 years	2.0	1.8	1,194	2.7	2.7	222
10 or more years	3.3	1.9	276	9.0	4.7	69
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	1.5	1.3	611	1.8	1.8	168
Less than 5 years	1.3	0.9	629	1.3	0.6	158
5-9 years	2.1	1.8	1,304	1.4	1.4	280
10 or more years	2.9	2.3	454	6.4	4.1	128
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	1.6	2,484	2.4	1.8	631
Muslim	1.7	1.3	227	2.2	2.2	47
Christian	1.5	1.5	139	0.0	0.0	25
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	2.1	1.4	141	0.0	0.0	28
Others	*	*	7	*	*	3
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.2	1.8	532	0.0	0.0	124
Scheduled Tribes	0.9	0.7	1,177	1.2	0.8	255
Other Backward Classes	2.0	1.5	609	3.1	2.5	160
Others	3.6	3.2	594	5.3	4.2	173
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.5	1.1	275	1.9	1.9	52
Second	0.4	0.4	550	0.0	0.0	104
Middle	2.0	1.7	1,003	2.4	2.0	248
Fourth	2.7	2.3	846	2.3	1.8	227
Highest	2.8	2.2	324	5.0	3.1	103
Tripura	1.9	1.6	2,998	2.3	1.8	734

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	(75.0)	(16.7)	12	*	*	3
20-24	77.6	51.0	27	(66.7)	(53.3)	15
25-29	(81.8)	(50.0)	22	(57.9)	(31.6)	19
30-34	75.9	55.3	29	(87.5)	(62.5)	17
35-39	88.8	60.8	36	(95.7)	(65.2)	23
40-44	85.9	61.1	28	(70.0)	(40.0)	10
45-49	(71.1)	(56.7)	21	*	*	5
Residence						
Rural	80.3	50.1	153	71.4	45.0	77
Urban	(71.4)	(57.1)	22	(86.7)	(80.0)	15
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	79.7	44.7	80	84.1	54.9	32
18 years & above	81.0	60.6	95	68.6	48.7	60
Marital duration						
0-4	72.9	39.5	30	(60.0)	(25.0)	20
5-9	79.8	55.3	25	(72.7)	(63.6)	22
10-14	82.3	59.5	40	(73.3)	(66.7)	15
15+	82.5	54.8	80	82.6	50.2	35
Education						
Non-literate ^a	78.0	34.4	46	(63.6)	(13.6)	22
Less than 5 yrs	78.3	51.4	37	(65.2)	(52.2)	24
5-9 years	80.2	58.8	71	79.7	64.9	34
10 or more years	(90.5)	(81.0)	21	(91.7)	(75.0)	12
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	79.6	42.3	40	(61.9)	(9.5)	21
Less than 5 years	81.4	47.9	33	(69.6)	(47.8)	24
5-9 years	75.1	51.2	72	80.0	71.1	34
10 or more years	93.1	79.2	30	(84.6)	(69.2)	13
Religion						
Hindu	78.0	57.4	142	75.3	54.4	73
Muslim	(100.0)	(45.0)	20	(83.3)	(50.0)	12
Christian	*	*	4	*	*	4
Buddhist/ Neo Buddhist	*	*	7	*	*	3
Others	*	*	2	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	72.0	51.7	40	(87.0)	(65.2)	23
Scheduled Tribes	69.2	30.7	36	(45.0)	(20.0)	20
Other Backward Classes	90.7	58.7	44	(81.8)	(54.5)	23
Others	83.9	67.1	49	(75.0)	(55.0)	20
Wealth index						
Poorest	*	*	7	*	*	8
Second	83.7	40.6	37	(50.0)	(0.0)	11
Middle	74.2	45.0	55	74.4	55.0	31
Fourth	83.8	61.7	56	78.8	62.9	32
Highest	(90.0)	(90.0)	20	(100.0)	(90.0)	10
Tripura	80.4	53.3	175	73.9	50.8	92

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts Tripura, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem ¹	Who sought treatment for infertility
West Tripura	11.7	6.6	80.7
South Tripura	18.7	6.7	72.3
Dhalai	10.4	5.3	78.9
North Tripura	16.1	7.3	81.9
Tripura (15-49)	14.0	6.4	78.3
Tripura (15-44)[†]	13.3	6.3	80.1

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.
¹ Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	75.9	76.2	73.5
20-24	24.1	23.8	26.5
Education			
Non-literate ^a	7.1	8.0	0.0
Less than five years	10.8	11.2	7.4
5-9 years	61.8	64.7	38.5
10 or more years	20.3	16.0	54.1
Religion			
Hindu	84.3	82.9	95.1
Muslim	5.8	6.1	2.9
Christian	5.4	5.9	1.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.5	4.9	0.9
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0
Castes/tribes[#]			
Scheduled castes	18.9	18.5	21.8
Scheduled tribes	42.0	46.2	8.3
Other backward classes	21.6	20.7	28.7
Others	17.6	14.6	41.1
Wealth index			
Lowest	6.0	6.6	1.0
Second	17.9	20.0	2.0
Middle	36.3	39.8	9.4
Fourth	27.6	27.6	27.9
Highest	12.2	6.1	59.8
Tripura	926	100.0	100.0

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**
	Percentage aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	86.2	83.0	702	8.1	48.1	27.0	16.8	100.0	39.1	34.0	26.9	100.0	583
20-24	88.4	86.2	224	6.2	37.3	30.0	26.4	100.0	33.6	31.6	34.7	100.0	193
Residence													
Rural	85.4	82.4	821	7.5	46.6	26.4	19.5	100.0	40.0	31.7	28.2	100.0	676
Urban	97.1	95.0	105	8.3	36.9	37.4	17.4	100.0	22.2	44.7	33.1	100.0	100
Education													
Non-literate ^a	56.0	47.0	66	9.8	28.8	16.2	45.2	100.0	22.5	3.2	74.3	100.0	31
Less than five years	72.9	64.9	100	9.3	28.9	20.0	41.8	100.0	34.0	21.2	44.8	100.0	65
5-9 years	90.0	87.6	572	7.4	50.0	26.5	16.1	100.0	41.9	35.2	23.0	100.0	501
10 or more years	94.6	95.1	188	7.3	41.3	36.2	15.1	100.0	30.3	38.2	31.6	100.0	179
Religion													
Hindu	87.6	86.4	780	7.5	45.9	28.3	18.4	100.0	37.1	34.3	28.6	100.0	674
Muslim	92.4	77.3	53	12.1	48.9	17.2	21.9	100.0	36.6	36.7	26.7	100.0	41
Christian	82.0	70.2	50	11.4	42.9	28.9	16.8	100.0	51.1	23.3	25.6	100.0	35
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.8	59.4	42	0.0	28.0	31.9	40.1	100.0	36.1	19.7	44.3	100.0	25
Others	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	89.3	88.8	169	8.7	40.7	28.3	22.3	100.0	30.5	33.3	36.2	100.0	150
Scheduled tribes	78.9	74.7	379	6.4	42.1	28.7	22.8	100.0	41.6	29.7	28.7	100.0	283
Other backward classes	92.2	92.2	195	5.7	51.8	27.1	15.4	100.0	35.4	40.0	24.6	100.0	180
Others	94.9	92.3	158	8.8	47.8	27.4	16.0	100.0	37.4	35.2	27.4	100.0	146
Wealth index													
Lowest	64.1	62.6	56	2.9	20.0	37.4	39.8	100.0	36.9	17.4	45.8	100.0	35
Second	78.2	68.7	166	7.9	47.3	22.8	22.0	100.0	41.1	21.0	38.0	100.0	114
Middle	85.8	84.5	337	8.1	43.5	27.3	21.1	100.0	37.5	37.2	25.3	100.0	285
Fourth	94.1	91.7	255	8.6	52.7	23.9	14.8	100.0	41.9	32.7	25.4	100.0	234
Highest	96.3	96.3	112	5.5	40.6	39.6	14.3	100.0	26.2	43.2	30.6	100.0	108
Tripura	86.7	83.8	926	7.6	45.4	27.8	19.2	100.0	37.8	33.4	28.8	100.0	776

Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

^b Among women who perceived the family life education is important.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	83.0	702	91.5	67.9	6.6	19.4	2.2	0.7	37.0	1.7	583	
20-24	86.2	224	87.8	64.4	5.8	18.7	6.2	2.6	38.0	1.1	193	
Residence												
Rural	82.4	821	90.3	66.2	5.8	15.9	2.7	0.7	35.4	1.3	676	
Urban	95.0	105	92.6	72.6	10.6	41.6	6.9	4.0	49.6	3.2	100	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	47.0	66	93.6	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	3.3	31	
Less than five years	64.9	100	87.7	66.0	3.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	65	
5-9 years	87.6	572	90.1	67.8	8.1	18.1	2.6	0.8	37.4	1.8	501	
10 or more years	95.1	188	92.5	66.7	4.1	27.4	6.7	2.8	49.3	1.2	179	
Religion												
Hindu	86.4	780	90.5	66.6	6.3	19.8	3.0	1.3	38.9	1.5	674	
Muslim	77.3	53	95.2	75.5	7.3	19.6	4.8	0.0	29.2	2.4	41	
Christian	70.2	50	88.7	68.7	6.3	12.2	5.8	0.0	26.9	3.1	35	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	59.4	42	87.9	60.0	8.4	12.4	3.9	0.0	20.7	0.0	25	
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Castes/tribes[#]												
Scheduled castes	88.8	169	86.4	69.7	5.3	17.2	7.2	1.3	41.5	1.4	150	
Scheduled tribes	74.7	379	92.3	64.9	5.8	14.2	1.4	0.0	31.7	0.7	283	
Other backward classes	92.2	195	90.1	68.3	7.3	23.7	2.8	1.1	38.6	2.2	180	
Others	92.3	158	93.1	64.2	7.0	25.7	3.4	3.5	45.7	2.7	146	
Wealth index												
Lowest	62.6	56	85.8	65.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	23.4	3.0	35	
Second	68.7	166	90.5	61.2	3.6	14.3	1.8	0.0	26.7	0.9	114	
Middle	84.5	337	90.4	65.2	5.6	16.4	2.3	0.3	37.8	1.1	285	
Fourth	91.7	255	89.7	73.1	8.6	22.0	5.2	1.7	37.5	1.7	234	
Highest	96.3	112	94.7	65.0	8.7	30.1	3.9	3.7	50.6	3.0	108	
Tripura	83.8	926	90.6	67.0	6.4	19.2	3.2	1.2	37.3	1.6	776	

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	33.6	702	0.0	1.8	90.6	2.1	8.8	236
20-24	39.3	224	1.1	4.6	85.5	3.3	12.3	88
Residence								
Rural	32.3	821	0.4	1.5	89.1	2.6	10.2	265
Urban	56.4	105	0.0	7.1	89.8	1.5	7.8	59
Education								
Non-literate ^a	9.1	66	*	*	*	*	*	6
Less than five years	16.7	100	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.7)	(5.9)	(35.3)	17
5-9 years	33.8	572	0.0	2.1	90.3	3.6	6.7	193
10 or more years	57.6	188	0.0	3.9	96.1	0.0	7.1	108
Religion								
Hindu	36.0	780	0.4	2.9	88.6	1.7	9.5	281
Muslim	32.2	53	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.1)	(5.9)	(11.8)	17
Christian	28.5	50	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.4	42	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(16.7)	12
Others	*	1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	40.5	169	0.0	1.7	79.5	7.1	11.7	68
Scheduled tribes	24.8	379	1.1	3.2	89.4	2.1	8.4	94
Other backward classes	39.8	195	0.0	3.8	89.8	0.0	12.8	78
Others	51.2	158	0.0	1.4	96.2	1.2	7.1	81
Wealth index								
Lowest	5.3	56	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	24.1	166	0.0	0.0	85.1	2.5	12.4	40
Middle	33.2	337	0.9	3.7	83.8	2.7	11.6	112
Fourth	40.8	255	0.0	1.0	91.4	3.7	9.6	104
Highest	58.3	112	0.0	4.7	96.9	0.0	4.1	65
Tripura	35.0	926	0.3	2.5	89.2	2.4	9.7	324

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	More than 21	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
Age group									
15-19	84.7	88.8	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	702
20-24	80.0	84.5	9.1	90.9	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	224
Residence									
Rural	82.1	86.5	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	821
Urban	94.7	97.2	9.3	90.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Education									
Non-literate ^a	35.0	38.0	22.4	77.6	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	66
Less than five years	59.9	66.9	22.0	78.0	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	100
5-9 years	87.8	93.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	572
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	188
Religion									
Hindu	84.8	88.9	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	780
Muslim	84.9	90.6	9.0	91.0	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	53
Christian	76.1	82.1	7.7	92.3	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	50
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.6	69.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	42
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	91.9	94.7	6.5	93.5	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	169
Scheduled tribes	71.8	76.8	10.0	90.0	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	379
Other backward classes	92.2	96.4	7.4	92.6	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	195
Others	91.2	94.3	6.3	93.7	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	158
Wealth index									
Lowest	51.8	60.7	17.1	82.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	56
Second	69.3	74.1	11.5	88.5	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	166
Middle	86.0	89.9	8.4	91.6	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	337
Fourth	91.4	95.6	6.1	93.9	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	255
Highest	94.8	96.5	7.5	92.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	112
Tripura	83.5	87.7	8.4	91.6	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	926

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems						Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group									
15-19	14.2	702	74.5	2.0	27.4	8.1	12.0	12.2	100
20-24	14.2	224	78.0	6.3	9.6	3.0	6.3	12.9	32
Residence									
Rural	13.8	821	76.1	3.6	19.7	6.1	9.6	11.5	113
Urban	17.6	105	(73.7)	(0.0)	(42.1)	(10.5)	(15.8)	(15.8)	19
Education									
Non-literate ^a	12.4	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Less than five years	10.8	100	(81.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(0.0)	11
5-9 years	15.2	572	70.9	4.7	24.7	9.3	11.3	15.0	87
10 or more years	13.7	188	80.2	0.0	23.8	4.0	8.0	12.3	26
Religion									
Hindu	14.2	780	75.2	3.7	24.6	6.4	9.0	12.9	111
Muslim	23.1	53	(75.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(8.3)	12
Christian	11.9	50	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.2	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Others	*	1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[†]									
Scheduled castes	18.4	169	83.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	12.8	3.1	31
Scheduled tribes	10.8	379	70.7	9.9	17.4	14.5	9.7	19.4	41
Other backward classes	13.9	195	77.7	0.0	15.1	3.6	14.9	3.8	27
Others	18.1	158	71.7	0.0	34.6	7.7	3.4	21.8	29
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.3	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	14.0	166	(87.0)	(4.3)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(4.3)	(4.3)	23
Middle	12.9	337	69.5	2.3	23.7	6.8	13.8	13.7	43
Fourth	17.1	255	77.0	4.7	23.2	2.3	11.5	11.8	44
Highest	16.4	112	(73.7)	(0.0)	(42.1)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(15.8)	19
Tripura	14.2	926	75.4	3.1	23.1	6.9	10.6	12.3	132

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	90.1	0.7	13.3	1.9	702
20-24	86.0	0.4	16.6	3.5	224
Residence					
Rural	90.4	0.7	12.7	2.6	821
Urban	79.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	105
Education					
Non-literate ^a	95.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	66
Less than five years	95.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100
5-9 years	91.0	0.7	11.1	2.8	572
10 or more years	77.6	1.1	35.4	0.0	188
Religion					
Hindu	90.3	0.6	13.6	1.8	780
Muslim	92.2	0.0	9.7	3.8	53
Christian	76.2	2.0	20.0	7.8	50
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.7	0.0	21.4	2.4	42
Others	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	92.2	0.6	11.4	1.2	169
Scheduled tribes	85.9	0.8	10.9	4.0	379
Other backward classes	91.7	0.0	18.8	1.5	195
Others	88.4	1.2	20.4	0.6	158
Wealth index					
Lowest	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	56
Second	95.8	0.6	2.5	2.4	166
Middle	92.2	0.6	8.7	3.6	337
Fourth	86.6	0.8	21.2	0.8	255
Highest	73.1	0.9	37.9	0.0	112
Tripura	89.1	0.6	14.1	2.3	926
[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. [*] Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.					

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	97.1	97.1	29.1	85.6	23.4	89.9	25.5	35.1	61.8	11.6	29.6	15.0	0.4	702
20-24	98.7	97.8	44.2	88.9	33.1	92.0	34.6	37.9	74.7	15.6	35.4	22.3	2.7	224
Residence														
Rural	97.3	97.1	31.1	86.0	23.9	89.7	24.2	34.9	62.2	10.9	29.6	15.2	0.7	821
Urban	99.0	99.0	45.2	89.5	40.5	95.3	55.2	43.1	86.5	25.3	42.0	28.8	2.8	105
Education														
Non-literate ^a	93.9	92.5	12.1	68.4	6.2	69.8	9.1	10.7	30.3	1.6	18.4	4.6	0.0	66
Less than five years	92.0	91.0	20.0	79.0	12.9	83.3	16.1	26.0	43.9	5.6	13.9	4.9	1.0	100
5-9 years	98.1	98.1	30.9	86.3	25.1	92.8	24.3	36.6	64.4	9.2	31.7	15.5	0.5	572
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	52.2	97.0	41.4	94.0	50.7	47.2	89.9	30.3	42.3	31.3	2.6	188
Religion														
Hindu	97.6	97.3	34.1	86.5	26.5	90.2	29.3	35.8	66.8	13.7	33.1	18.0	1.0	780
Muslim	96.3	96.3	20.9	84.9	16.9	92.5	19.0	43.8	58.5	9.4	24.5	11.3	1.9	53
Christian	98.0	98.0	18.4	87.9	22.4	92.0	16.4	26.1	62.3	4.0	10.0	4.0	0.0	50
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.6	97.6	40.3	85.6	28.4	88.1	23.7	37.9	40.3	6.9	26.1	16.4	0.0	42
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	97.6	97.6	36.2	89.3	29.5	88.6	34.0	42.8	68.1	16.0	34.6	16.9	0.6	169
Scheduled tribes	96.3	95.8	24.5	80.5	19.6	88.2	15.9	22.9	54.2	6.3	22.8	12.4	0.3	379
Other backward classes	99.0	99.0	41.3	92.3	33.1	92.7	39.4	47.0	71.6	18.4	37.4	19.7	1.6	195
Others	99.3	99.3	42.2	91.7	31.8	94.5	34.7	42.7	81.6	17.4	43.2	25.7	1.9	158
Wealth index														
Lowest	96.4	96.4	14.2	76.7	16.1	82.1	5.3	21.4	39.1	3.6	8.9	3.6	0.0	56
Second	95.2	94.0	22.3	81.4	12.7	84.4	16.2	26.4	46.5	6.6	22.8	12.6	0.0	166
Middle	97.9	97.9	32.2	85.1	25.8	92.2	23.1	39.0	61.7	10.4	31.6	16.0	0.6	337
Fourth	97.6	97.6	37.7	90.1	32.4	92.0	35.5	38.6	76.1	15.2	36.5	19.4	1.2	255
Highest	100.0	100.0	47.7	93.8	34.9	94.0	51.7	40.7	89.1	26.4	39.4	25.7	3.5	112
Tripura	97.5	97.3	32.7	86.4	25.8	90.4	27.7	35.8	64.9	12.6	31.0	16.8	1.0	926

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	59.5	64.8	1.5	702
20-24	62.2	70.6	1.8	224
Residence				
Rural	60.1	65.2	1.6	821
Urban	60.7	73.4	1.0	105
Education				
Non-literate ^a	50.0	34.9	1.9	66
Less than five years	60.3	53.9	2.2	100
5-9 years	60.6	68.0	1.8	572
10 or more years	62.2	78.0	0.5	188
Religion				
Hindu	60.2	66.8	1.7	780
Muslim	64.0	65.9	2.0	53
Christian	64.2	60.3	0.0	50
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	47.6	64.1	0.0	42
Others	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	61.2	73.7	0.0	169
Scheduled tribes	56.2	54.7	2.8	379
Other backward classes	67.0	73.2	0.6	195
Others	60.0	80.1	2.0	158
Wealth index				
Lowest	60.7	41.1	0.0	56
Second	62.8	50.6	3.3	166
Middle	61.0	65.6	1.5	337
Fourth	58.3	76.8	1.6	255
Highest	57.4	79.0	0.0	112
Tripura	60.1	66.2	1.6	926

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	33.7	702	6.0	68.2	67.2	1.7	0.4	3.0	4.7	237
20-24	42.4	224	7.7	66.5	67.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	95
Residence										
Rural	34.6	821	5.7	68.3	66.1	1.4	0.3	2.1	3.2	284
Urban	45.3	105	11.6	64.5	73.7	4.6	0.0	2.2	6.3	48
Education										
Non-literate ^a	21.2	66	(0.0)	(64.3)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Less than five years	29.0	100	3.4	76.0	58.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
5-9 years	34.6	572	5.6	70.7	64.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	5.1	198
10 or more years	48.2	188	10.4	59.2	76.5	4.6	0.0	2.3	2.1	91
Religion										
Hindu	36.1	780	7.3	67.3	66.4	2.2	0.3	2.1	3.9	282
Muslim	26.5	53	(7.1)	(92.9)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	14
Christian	39.9	50	(0.0)	(70.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	37.9	42	(0.0)	(50.0)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Others	*	1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	31.6	169	9.9	73.3	56.4	2.1	0.0	1.9	5.7	53
Scheduled tribes	35.1	379	3.0	69.2	71.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.3	133
Other backward classes	36.0	195	8.7	67.1	69.7	1.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	71
Others	44.4	158	8.8	60.5	68.7	2.8	0.0	1.4	6.9	70
Wealth index										
Lowest	25.0	56	(0.0)	(78.6)	(64.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Second	30.7	166	3.9	76.5	60.6	2.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	51
Middle	36.5	337	4.9	70.8	60.9	0.8	0.8	3.3	5.0	123
Fourth	35.1	255	5.6	63.7	76.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	90
Highest	48.2	112	15.8	56.6	73.8	5.8	0.0	1.9	7.3	54
Tripura	35.8	926	6.5	67.7	67.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	3.6	332

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others		
Age group														
15-19	29.8	702	10.8	51.3	4.3	38.0	8.2	7.2	47.3	21.2	2.4	3.9	209	
20-24	41.0	224	10.6	51.3	4.4	46.9	17.7	3.3	48.7	18.4	3.3	3.4	92	
Residence														
Rural	30.3	821	10.8	48.0	4.0	40.2	11.3	6.0	50.5	18.9	2.4	3.2	248	
Urban	50.1	105	10.2	66.8	5.9	43.5	10.0	6.1	34.9	27.2	3.9	6.3	53	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	6.1	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Less than five years	10.0	100	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10	
5-9 years	29.6	572	11.1	51.0	4.2	36.4	8.8	4.7	50.2	20.3	2.3	2.9	169	
10 or more years	62.6	188	11.4	54.4	5.2	51.8	14.8	7.8	40.6	22.9	2.6	5.4	118	
Religion														
Hindu	34.5	780	10.9	51.8	4.1	41.1	11.3	5.7	45.6	19.7	2.2	3.5	269	
Muslim	22.7	53	(0.0)	(58.3)	(8.3)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(41.7)	(25.0)	(16.7)	(8.3)	12	
Christian	26.5	50	(7.7)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(69.2)	(30.8)	(0.0)	(7.7)	13	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.0	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	41.4	169	8.2	43.1	1.4	37.3	11.8	2.9	59.4	27.2	1.4	3.0	70	
Scheduled tribes	16.1	379	14.6	56.0	8.3	31.2	16.2	6.5	49.2	21.7	1.6	3.2	61	
Other backward classes	45.5	195	9.7	58.4	8.0	45.7	12.5	9.1	47.5	14.4	2.3	3.4	89	
Others	46.9	158	12.2	44.9	0.0	48.5	5.4	4.0	36.4	20.4	4.1	5.6	74	
Wealth index														
Lowest	10.7	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Second	18.2	166	9.8	43.6	3.4	33.0	16.4	6.5	66.7	10.0	9.9	3.2	30	
Middle	27.8	337	7.9	39.0	2.1	37.0	9.7	5.4	55.3	23.4	1.1	1.0	94	
Fourth	42.8	255	16.5	61.4	5.5	40.4	12.8	7.3	39.5	15.5	1.8	6.5	109	
Highest	55.0	112	6.1	57.7	6.5	54.6	8.5	5.2	36.7	31.4	3.3	3.7	62	
Tripura	32.5	926	10.7	51.3	4.4	40.8	11.1	6.0	47.8	20.4	2.7	3.7	301	

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	25.0	24.9	13.8	19.3	58.8	40.3	2.5	209
20-24	21.1	23.6	11.3	15.3	52.6	40.4	4.3	92
Residence								
Rural	25.5	26.8	12.4	16.8	54.4	36.5	4.2	248
Urban	17.4	17.0	14.3	21.1	63.2	52.5	0.0	53
Education								
Non-literate ^a	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Less than five years	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	10
5-9 years	25.0	20.8	11.8	13.7	55.4	38.6	3.0	169
10 or more years	22.7	29.6	14.6	23.4	56.2	43.8	1.8	118
Religion								
Hindu	26.1	24.4	13.9	18.5	52.8	42.7	3.6	269
Muslim	(11.1)	(33.3)	(11.1)	(11.1)	(77.8)	(32.3)	(0.0)	12
Christian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	17.4	22.9	9.2	11.8	55.6	41.1	5.9	70
Scheduled tribes	18.0	12.2	0.0	13.6	63.0	24.8	0.0	61
Other backward classes	16.3	16.5	16.4	27.3	62.9	42.7	2.7	89
Others	41.3	38.7	19.6	17.3	49.9	44.6	2.8	74
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	13.7	13.7	14.8	0.0	85.2	42.6	0.0	30
Middle	18.7	24.3	5.3	10.8	51.0	31.5	8.2	94
Fourth	31.2	25.6	15.7	22.1	48.5	46.1	0.0	109
Highest	20.5	26.8	17.7	24.5	66.9	43.4	0.0	62
Tripura	23.6	24.5	12.9	17.8	56.5	40.3	3.2	301

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	74.4	702	22.3	70.1	5.0	50.5	10.3	0.4	522
20-24	79.1	224	19.6	71.9	4.6	57.7	14.2	1.2	177
Residence									
Rural	72.9	821	21.7	67.2	4.7	49.3	11.5	0.3	598
Urban	96.2	105	21.3	90.8	6.1	70.5	9.6	2.2	101
Education									
Non-literate ^a	22.8	66	(26.7)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Less than five years	44.9	100	23.7	42.6	0.0	6.8	6.8	2.3	45
5-9 years	79.3	572	19.6	68.2	4.2	50.2	10.7	0.0	453
10 or more years	98.9	188	25.8	85.5	8.2	72.2	14.6	1.7	186
Religion									
Hindu	76.9	780	22.6	72.1	4.6	53.4	11.0	0.7	599
Muslim	75.4	53	12.4	65.1	4.9	44.8	10.0	0.0	40
Christian	80.2	50	15.1	65.7	7.4	37.5	12.4	0.0	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.0	42	(26.3)	(42.1)	(10.5)	(68.4)	(21.1)	(0.0)	19
Others	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	82.4	169	19.1	69.2	5.1	53.5	10.5	0.8	139
Scheduled tribes	59.5	379	22.6	61.0	4.5	45.4	12.4	0.9	225
Other backward classes	90.1	195	22.9	75.1	5.2	55.7	13.8	0.6	176
Others	88.6	158	21.9	81.1	5.8	63.1	7.9	0.0	140
Wealth index									
Lowest	39.2	56	(18.2)	(22.7)	(4.5)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Second	55.6	166	19.4	46.8	2.2	39.1	13.1	1.1	92
Middle	73.0	337	20.1	62.7	3.3	42.4	14.2	0.9	246
Fourth	90.9	255	23.9	85.1	6.1	57.2	9.4	0.0	232
Highest	95.6	112	22.9	87.2	8.5	78.8	9.4	1.0	107
Tripura	75.6	926	21.6	70.6	4.9	52.3	11.3	0.6	699

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	14.0	56.0	26.6	32.3	33.0	59.4	12.6	522
20-24	13.8	49.4	32.6	34.3	34.0	60.6	11.9	177
Residence								
Rural	12.5	53.8	28.1	33.1	30.6	55.6	12.4	598
Urban	20.6	56.6	28.6	31.9	45.3	78.6	12.3	101
Education								
Non-literate ^a	(40.0)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	15
Less than five years	10.4	35.4	15.1	39.1	5.3	35.5	19.9	45
5-9 years	8.9	51.2	29.6	31.6	31.8	54.3	11.2	453
10 or more years	22.2	61.6	27.6	35.3	39.5	73.2	14.0	186
Religion								
Hindu	14.8	55.0	30.1	33.7	33.8	60.4	12.0	599
Muslim	13.9	51.9	13.8	17.4	38.0	58.4	27.6	40
Christian	0.0	59.1	18.2	36.5	4.4	45.4	4.5	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(14.3)	(35.7)	(14.3)	(35.7)	(50.0)	(71.4)	(7.1)	19
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	12.9	47.4	32.4	30.6	34.7	56.4	11.3	139
Scheduled tribes	7.0	62.2	20.5	31.5	29.8	55.0	6.3	225
Other backward classes	20.6	50.0	36.1	35.5	32.6	64.3	16.0	176
Others	16.8	57.2	26.2	34.1	37.4	63.0	14.9	140
Wealth index								
Lowest	(9.1)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(36.4)	(45.5)	(0.0)	22
Second	15.8	45.2	27.3	18.2	29.4	54.5	9.2	92
Middle	10.2	51.4	26.7	31.4	26.8	49.1	12.2	246
Fourth	13.3	55.3	27.2	38.8	30.7	61.2	13.8	232
Highest	20.7	61.1	35.2	31.8	49.8	77.9	13.1	107
Tripura	14.0	54.3	28.2	32.9	33.3	59.7	12.4	699

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	15.5	18.7	19.3	27.7	30.8	28.3	39.4	522
20-24	12.4	19.0	18.9	21.3	27.5	22.3	38.8	177
Residence								
Rural	16.3	19.8	20.2	28.0	31.3	28.4	41.1	598
Urban	5.2	12.8	13.4	15.0	22.1	17.4	28.6	101
Education								
Non-literate ^a	(6.7)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(26.7)	(40.0)	15
Less than five years	11.0	19.0	22.2	41.5	43.9	28.8	46.1	45
5-9 years	16.5	20.2	20.5	29.0	33.1	31.8	41.4	453
10 or more years	12.0	15.8	15.9	15.9	18.1	14.2	32.4	186
Religion								
Hindu	14.4	18.8	19.3	25.8	30.0	26.0	39.0	599
Muslim	17.4	19.8	15.0	24.8	34.8	32.5	42.2	40
Christian	7.5	9.9	17.3	29.8	22.2	27.3	34.6	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(36.8)	(36.8)	(31.6)	(31.6)	(36.8)	(42.1)	(52.6)	19
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	11.5	21.5	16.4	27.2	32.5	25.9	37.2	139
Scheduled tribes	16.3	18.1	21.3	28.5	31.1	30.1	44.7	225
Other backward classes	17.8	19.3	20.4	27.9	31.1	27.8	39.9	176
Others	11.4	17.1	16.8	19.5	23.8	20.5	32.2	140
Wealth index								
Lowest	(4.5)	(4.5)	(18.2)	(31.8)	(36.4)	(36.4)	(54.5)	22
Second	13.0	17.3	15.2	27.4	37.1	26.2	48.8	92
Middle	19.4	23.0	24.3	34.2	37.1	33.3	43.2	246
Fourth	14.3	18.0	18.4	23.2	24.8	24.4	35.5	232
Highest	8.5	15.2	12.8	11.5	17.3	15.6	27.4	107
Tripura	14.7	18.8	19.2	26.1	30.0	26.8	39.3	699

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 () Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	20.2	22.4	41.5	40.4	17.8	7.1	522
20-24	18.9	24.8	46.4	43.9	15.4	5.8	177
Residence							
Rural	18.4	21.7	40.5	38.0	15.4	7.7	598
Urban	26.8	29.5	56.2	61.1	25.8	2.4	101
Education							
Non-literate ^a	(0.0)	(33.3)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Less than five years	17.8	5.9	20.0	15.4	12.1	17.7	45
5-9 years	17.3	20.1	39.0	36.9	16.7	7.5	453
10 or more years	24.7	29.6	59.2	60.4	18.9	4.4	186
Religion							
Hindu	20.0	24.0	43.9	42.0	18.6	6.2	599
Muslim	20.7	20.7	30.1	35.1	8.6	24.9	40
Christian	19.7	19.6	37.9	32.7	4.7	0.0	40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(14.3)	(7.1)	(42.1)	(52.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	19
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	26.6	21.1	39.6	40.3	10.2	8.7	139
Scheduled tribes	16.2	20.3	37.8	32.8	13.4	2.5	225
Other backward classes	18.6	30.9	46.5	44.2	20.2	6.7	176
Others	17.2	20.9	52.1	55.2	22.7	8.6	140
Wealth index							
Lowest	(18.2)	(9.1)	(31.8)	(22.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	22
Second	11.7	9.2	28.1	28.2	13.9	11.6	92
Middle	18.0	19.5	35.3	32.0	11.2	7.5	246
Fourth	20.6	25.4	46.9	47.7	18.9	7.2	232
Highest	25.4	32.3	65.5	63.6	24.4	3.2	107
Tripura	19.8	23.0	42.7	41.3	17.2	6.7	699

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	38.2	522	87.5	17.0	1.0	4.6	18.7	1.0	7.6	200
20-24	47.2	177	93.9	22.1	2.4	3.8	19.9	3.6	6.2	83
Residence										
Rural	37.9	598	89.0	19.0	1.8	4.0	19.1	1.7	5.7	226
Urban	56.0	101	90.9	16.5	0.0	5.9	18.9	1.8	13.0	57
Education										
Non-literate ^a	(26.7)	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Less than five years	19.3	45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
5-9 years	36.4	453	87.9	16.3	0.6	3.6	16.3	1.8	5.0	165
10 or more years	56.7	186	92.0	19.8	2.9	6.0	22.7	1.9	10.6	105
Religion										
Hindu	41.9	599	90.4	19.3	1.6	4.1	18.7	1.6	7.7	251
Muslim	32.3	40	(69.2)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	13
Christian	20.5	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(57.9)	19	(90.9)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	11
Others	*	1	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	48.5	139	88.1	25.6	3.0	3.1	12.7	1.5	7.6	67
Scheduled tribes	28.4	225	93.9	18.7	0.0	3.1	12.5	0.0	4.5	64
Other backward classes	46.8	176	87.3	21.1	1.2	3.7	26.9	3.7	9.9	83
Others	49.6	140	89.0	8.4	1.4	7.5	22.1	1.4	6.0	69
Wealth index										
Lowest	(13.6)	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	27.1	92	88.0	16.2	0.0	3.9	8.2	4.0	12.1	25
Middle	34.1	246	88.1	22.7	0.0	1.2	14.0	1.2	3.5	84
Fourth	50.3	232	90.1	12.6	2.6	6.9	21.4	1.7	6.0	117
Highest	50.8	107	89.8	25.0	1.9	4.2	27.8	1.9	13.4	54
Tripura	40.5	699	89.4	18.5	1.4	4.4	19.1	1.8	7.2	283

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A woman can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	56.9	23.4	2.8	10.2	25.7	51.5	22.9	44.6	34.6	52.1	702
20-24	56.6	23.6	3.6	10.2	29.0	50.5	28.6	43.7	37.5	49.1	224
Residence											
Rural	55.4	25.2	3.3	10.9	27.1	50.9	25.5	44.6	34.9	51.4	821
Urban	67.9	9.8	0.6	4.5	21.9	53.8	14.5	42.2	38.4	50.9	105
Education											
Non-literate ^a	21.4	63.5	7.6	31.7	16.6	60.6	22.8	62.0	25.8	68.1	66
Less than five years	36.8	46.2	3.0	22.7	24.1	57.1	27.1	55.0	29.0	57.8	100
5-9 years	57.7	20.9	2.8	8.7	26.8	50.2	24.6	42.8	35.3	50.6	572
10 or more years	77.3	5.4	1.9	0.6	30.3	48.0	22.1	37.4	41.9	44.3	188
Religion											
Hindu	57.6	22.5	2.2	9.4	26.5	50.7	24.3	43.6	36.9	49.3	780
Muslim	56.4	17.1	1.9	11.4	22.8	51.2	33.9	39.7	28.3	58.6	53
Christian	54.6	31.6	9.9	9.9	27.9	55.7	22.5	47.5	24.1	65.7	50
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.0	40.7	9.6	23.9	31.0	57.2	14.1	62.2	28.3	64.6	42
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes^f											
Scheduled castes	56.9	16.7	4.7	5.4	27.8	44.3	22.9	39.3	40.2	42.2	169
Scheduled tribes	43.2	39.6	4.2	16.0	27.2	53.5	25.7	50.5	30.1	58.0	379
Other backward classes	70.4	12.4	0.8	8.8	20.1	55.8	20.8	44.7	36.0	49.8	195
Others	72.7	6.4	1.3	3.0	29.6	49.6	25.9	36.7	44.7	46.0	158
Wealth index											
Lowest	30.4	57.1	5.4	19.6	28.5	53.6	26.9	60.7	28.7	71.3	56
Second	41.7	41.4	1.2	18.7	22.3	58.5	23.0	54.7	31.3	58.4	166
Middle	51.7	23.4	4.4	11.9	25.2	47.8	24.7	42.4	35.1	48.9	337
Fourth	70.2	12.9	2.2	4.4	28.0	51.9	25.0	41.6	33.7	50.6	255
Highest	77.2	4.8	1.8	1.4	32.1	48.3	21.8	33.2	48.5	40.4	112
Tripura	56.8	23.5	3.0	10.2	26.5	51.2	24.3	44.4	35.3	51.4	926

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Tripura, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
West Tripura	90.6	15.1	91.8	43.7	35.5	246
South Tripura	92.3	18.1	98.2	40.7	36.2	221
Dhalai	79.7	14.6	88.7	14.6	36.8	247
North Tripura	87.3	17.6	84.4	24.1	32.1	212
Tripura	83.7	14.3	90.4	27.7	35.8	926

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
West Tripura	6,340	39,615	89,619
South Tripura	5,344	48,061	47,091
Dhalai	8,770	22,064	57,300
North Tripura	5,023	20,457	54,721
Tripura	6,307	31,985	69,842

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Total number of Sub-Centres
West Tripura	67.6	37	78.4	0.0	37
South Tripura	58.7	46	88.9	0.0	45
Dhalai	53.2	47	56.4	25.0	39
North Tripura	71.1	45	88.1	0.0	42
Tripura	62.3	175	78.5	7.7	163

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08

District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
West Tripura	7	14	8	0	0	24
South Tripura	3	7	9	2	2	22
Dhalai	2	16	12	4	0	23
North Tripura	1	12	11	2	0	19
Tripura (%)	13 (14.8)	49 (55.7)	40 (45.5)	8 (9.1)	2 (25.0)	88 (100.0)

¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08			
District	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
West Tripura	24	36	37
South Tripura	19	43	45
Dhalai	11	32	39
North Tripura	9	36	42
Tripura (%)	63 (38.7)	147 (90.2)	163 (100.0)

¹ Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.

² Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub- Centres
West Tripura	26	30	36	37
South Tripura	29	38	44	45
Dhalai	20	35	29	39
North Tripura	20	27	37	42
Tripura (%)	95 (58.3)	130 (83.3)	146 (89.6)	163 (100.0)

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
*Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08					
District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
West Tripura	12	5	7	10	12
South Tripura	14	5	7	14	14
Dhalai	10	2	6	8	11
North Tripura	18	4	9	11	18
Tripura (%)	54 (98.2)	16 (29.1)	29 (52.7)	43 (78.2)	55 (100.0)

MO=Medical Officer.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08

Districts	Number of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
West Tripura	9	8	11	3	9	12
South Tripura	13	11	13	1	7	14
Dhalai	3	6	8	2	10	11
North Tripura	15	14	16	6	12	18
Tripura (%)	40 (72.7)	39 (70.9)	48 (87.3)	12 (21.8)	38 (69.1)	55 (100.0)

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs having						Total number of PHCs
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ at least 60 %	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	
West Tripura	4	7	8	8	7	2	12
South Tripura	5	13	10	9	6	4	14
Dhalai	1	6	7	7	3	4	11
North Tripura	4	13	13	8	9	7	18
Tripura (%)	14 (25.5)	39 (70.9)	38 (69.1)	32 (58.2)	25 (64.1)	17 (43.6)	55 (100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.

¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.

² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs. OT = Operation Theatre.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
West Tripura	10	11	11	11	12
South Tripura	12	14	14	14	14
Dhalai	8	11	11	11	11
North Tripura	14	17	15	15	18
Tripura (%)	44 (80.0)	53 (96.4)	51 (92.7)	51 (92.7)	55 (100.0)

RKS = Roji Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
West Tripura	0	0	0	0	6
South Tripura	0	0	0	0	4
Dhalai	0	0	0	0	1
North Tripura	0	0	1	0	1
Tripura (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (100.0)

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08						
District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	LBW babies managed ²	Blood storage facility ¹	
West Tripura	2	3	3	3	0	6
South Tripura	0	0	nc	3	nc	4
Dhalai	0	0	nc	0	nc	1
North Tripura	0	0	nc	1	nc	1
Tripura (%)	2 (16.7)	3 (25.0)	11 (100.0)	7 (58.3)	0 (0.0)	12 (100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
¹Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
²Based on last one month services.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2007-08					
District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
West Tripura	5	5	5	6	6
South Tripura	3	4	4	4	4
Dhalai	1	1	1	1	1
North Tripura	1	1	1	1	1
Tripura (%)	10 (83.3)	11 (91.7)	11 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
*RKS monitored regularly is from the number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors, Tripura, 2007-08							
District	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
West Tripura	0.767	0.018	968	972	2.391	0.731	0.804
South Tripura	0.731	0.017	1,009	1,014	2.356	0.697	0.765
Dhalai	0.626	0.029	1,168	1,166	4.643	0.569	0.683
North Tripura	0.664	0.022	776	771	3.302	0.621	0.708
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
West Tripura	0.094	0.012	968	972	13.036	0.070	0.118
South Tripura	0.109	0.014	1,009	1,014	12.709	0.081	0.136
Dhalai	0.149	0.017	1,168	1,166	11.231	0.116	0.182
North Tripura	0.120	0.015	776	771	12.536	0.090	0.149
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
West Tripura	0.669	0.046	334	345	6.917	0.578	0.760
South Tripura	0.453	0.038	386	383	8.323	0.379	0.527
Dhalai	0.441	0.044	484	469	9.883	0.355	0.527
North Tripura	0.530	0.041	321	312	7.756	0.449	0.611
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
West Tripura	0.885	0.022	334	345	2.539	0.841	0.929
South Tripura	0.714	0.044	386	383	6.190	0.627	0.802
Dhalai	0.634	0.052	484	469	8.204	0.531	0.737
North Tripura	0.762	0.038	321	312	5.035	0.686	0.837
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
West Tripura	0.548	0.035	334	345	6.355	0.480	0.617
South Tripura	0.441	0.038	386	383	8.511	0.367	0.515
Dhalai	0.480	0.047	484	469	9.789	0.387	0.573
North Tripura	0.574	0.040	321	312	7.045	0.495	0.654
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
West Tripura	0.395	0.040	284	290	10.036	0.317	0.473
South Tripura	0.342	0.041	335	328	11.888	0.262	0.423
Dhalai	0.394	0.046	426	409	11.709	0.303	0.486
North Tripura	0.495	0.051	315	305	10.406	0.393	0.596
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-23 months)							
West Tripura	0.928	0.028	101	109	2.997	0.873	0.983
South Tripura	0.772	0.055	101	107	7.156	0.663	0.881
Dhalai	0.649	0.063	119	128	9.682	0.525	0.774
North Tripura	0.588	0.073	96	95	12.402	0.444	0.732
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-23 months)							
West Tripura	0.712	0.055	101	109	7.739	0.603	0.820
South Tripura	0.665	0.059	101	107	8.911	0.548	0.782
Dhalai	0.398	0.061	119	128	15.194	0.279	0.518
North Tripura	0.362	0.067	96	95	18.424	0.230	0.494