DLHS-4

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

TRIPURA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)

(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences

(*Deemed University*)

Mumbai

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New Delhi-110 011

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CONTENTS	PAGE

LIST OF TABLES **PAGE**

LIST OF FIGURES PAGE

LIST OF MAPS PAGE

ACRONYM

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYM	
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHNSC	Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

At the outset we acknowledge our sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for conducting District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) in India. We would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Shri Bhanu Pratap Sharma, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for his advice, suggestions and support. Our special thanks are due to Shri Lov Verma and Shri Keshav Desiraju former Secretaries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, for providing overall guidance and support extended to the project. We gratefully acknowledge the active involvement, assistance, help, co-operation and suggestions received time to time from Shri C.R.K. Nair, Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri Biswajit Das, Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. We also extend our thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, former Additional Director General and Shri Rajesh Bhatia, former Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their support from time to time.

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Last but not the least, we are grateful and appreciate the efforts of all the respondents who participated and spared their valuable time with us by providing the required information.

DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Tripura pertains to the fourth round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13, following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). In the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress of the country after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing programmes and the aspect of planning of suitable strategies by the Central and State governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), that it was felt there was a need to focus on the achievements and improvements. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. The MoHFW, provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of the District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

The bilingual questionnaires prepared in Bengali and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were also loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini

laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from the field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Tripura for all the 4 districts was conducted during January to June 2013, gathering information from 4227 households and 4072 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Tripura. The Rural and urban areas of a district were considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 percent urban population, urban PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural area of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then

selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub-Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating the district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

f_1^i = Probability of selection of i^{th} PSU in a district

$= (n_r * H_i)/H,$

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

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented) = (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)/(number of segment created a PSU)

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

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

$= (25*HR_i)/ HL_i$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

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

The non- normalized weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i^{th} district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Bengali and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire:- The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature to the household questionnaire of DLHS-4 was the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Haemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

3.2 Ever Married Woman's Questionnaire:- The respondents for the ever married woman's questionnaire are ever married women in 15-49 years of age living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, 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 immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI/STI.

3.3 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 committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women's empowerment were also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of the human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were also collected. In addition the additional information collected at PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) included availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. The physical infrastructure of the CHC was such that there was water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. It was from the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals that the status of the availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected. In addition to the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collected by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation initiated with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by the preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households were selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigators, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4

Project Coordinators of IIPS who made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF TRIPURA

Basic demographic indicators of Tripura and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 3,674 (in thousands) and population of the state is concentrated mainly in the districts of West Tripura and South Tripura. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 14.8 percent. Decadal growth rate below 20 percent recorded in each district except Dhalai where the decdale growth rate has been recorded 21.7 percent. The sex ratio of the state is 961 females per 1000 males, it is lowest (945) in Dhalai and highest (967) in North Tripura. The overall literacy rate is 87.2 percent and literacy rate is 91.5 percent for males and 82.7 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 158 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 4,227 households with 94.4 percent response rate and 4,072 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 98.1 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 91.1 to 96.9 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 95.2 to 99.5 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

Number of villages surveyed in Tripura is 125 and 30 villages are surveyed from most of the districts. Most villages (96%) have a primary school within the village (Table 1.3). In 87 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 125 villages 88 percent (110 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 95.2 percent have JSY beneficiaries, but just 42 percent (833 villages) have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (100%) have Anganwadi Centre, 93.6 percent have access to any government health facility but about 22.4 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 50.4 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

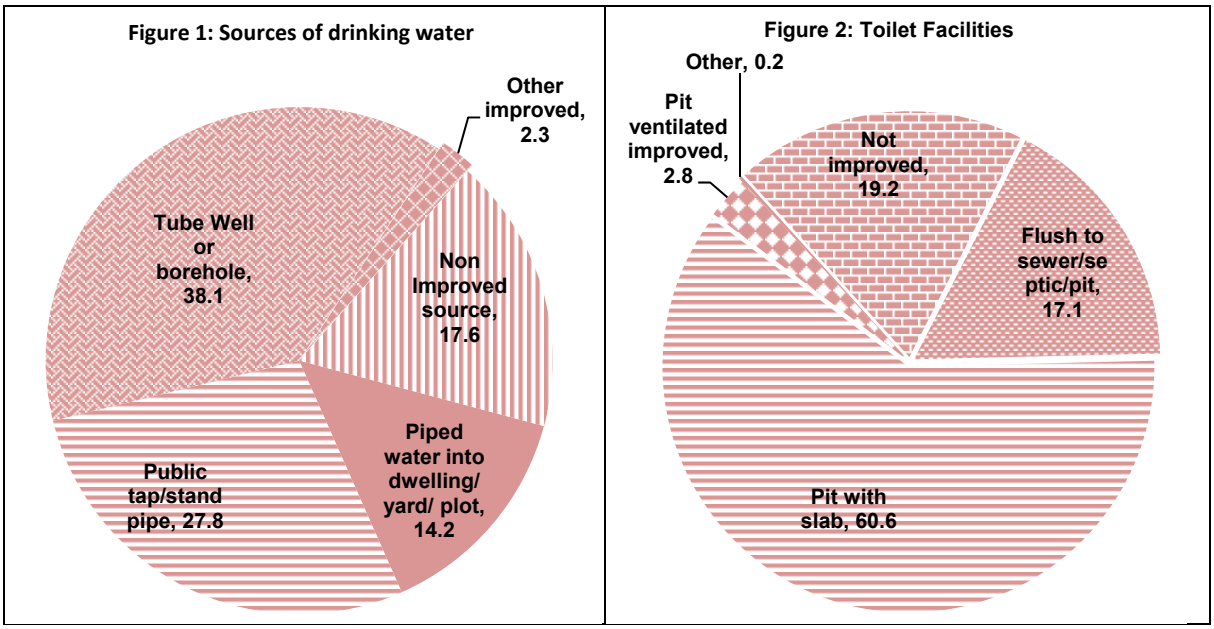
4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 17 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca, 68 percent in kachha and 15 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 90 percent of households have electricity connection, 74 percent of households use woods for cooking while 25 percent use LPG, 80 percent of households have mobile phone, 63 percent owned television, 53 percent owned bicycle while 13 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and around 4 percent owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 42 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard/plot and public tap/stand pip for drinking and 38.1 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be

seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 19.2 percent of the total surveyed households and 17.1 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.2 while it is 4.3 in rural and 3.9 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 4.1 percent of all surveyed households, 86.1 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 45 years. Majority (84.7%) of head of the households belongs to Hindu religion and significant shares (28%) of the household heads are scheduled tribes (ST) and 27 percent of household heads are from the Scheduled castes.



The age-sex composition of the population of Tripura is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

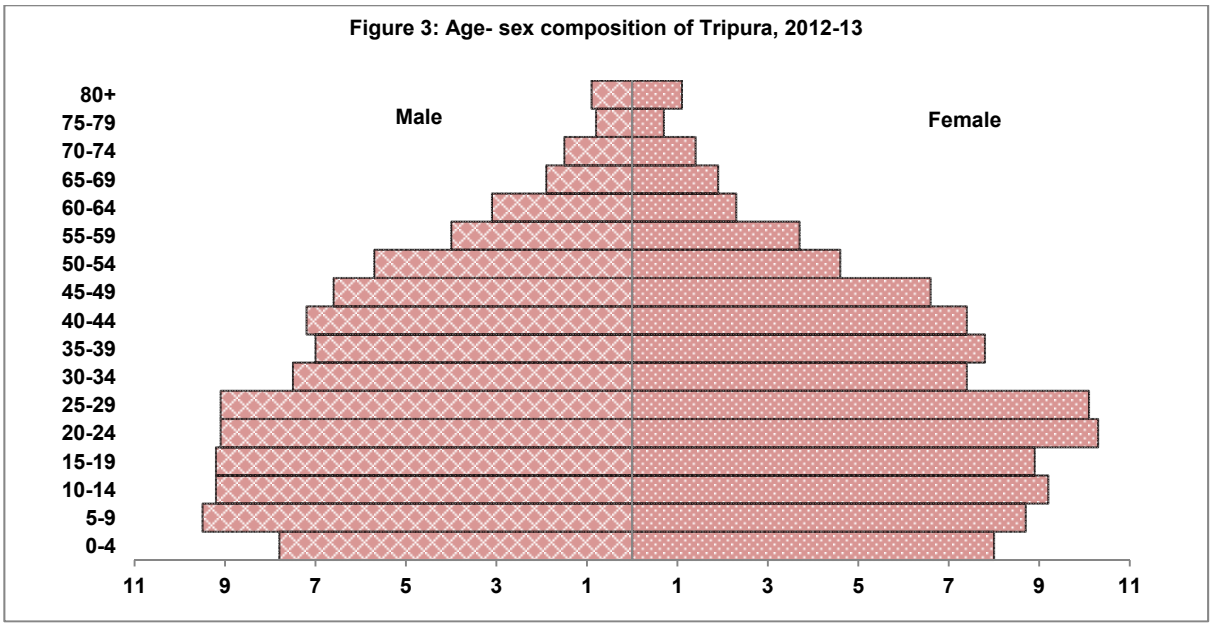
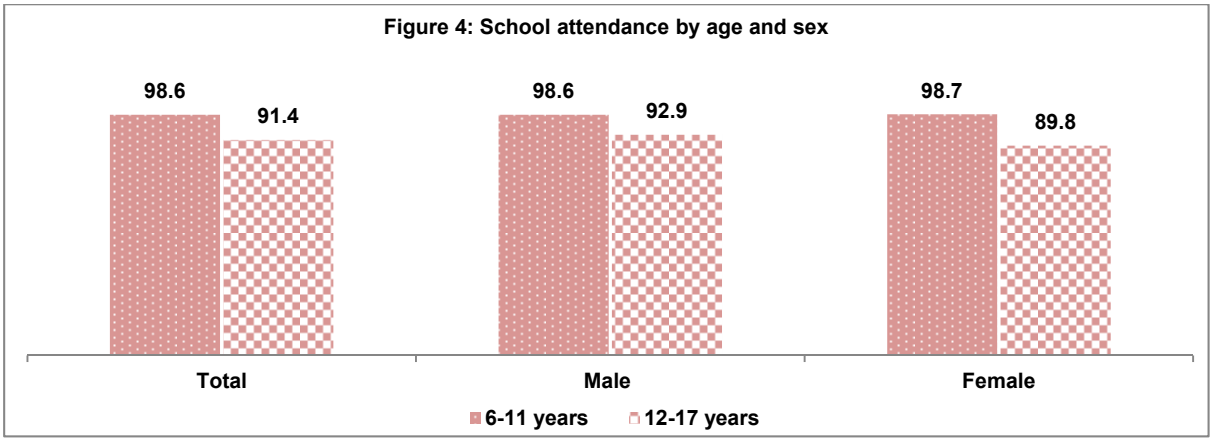


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 20.9 years while it is 26.2 years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Nearly one-fifth of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 13.5 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 5.5 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 3.9 percent. More among females, 23 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 20.8 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 30 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98.6 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 91.4 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 89.8 percent as compared 92.9 percent among males.



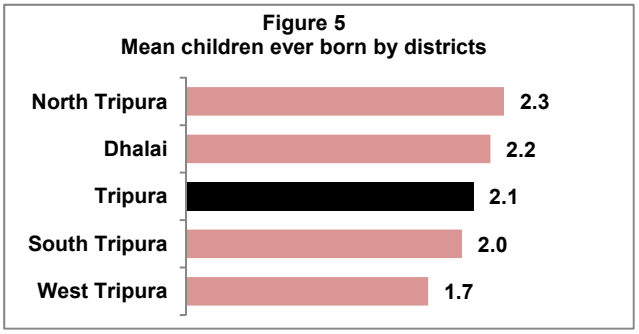
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The distribution by age of women surveyed remains almost constant above age 30 years and above in both rural and urban settings. Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be 39.6 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 44 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban area about 28 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (23 %) than in urban areas (9.7%). Non-literate husbands are less by 2.8 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around Nineteen percent of women are non-literate whereas 24

percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is about 19.5 percent in rural, 48.3 percent in urban and 27.5 percent as combined. Nearly half of the ever-married women (44.6%) were married for 15 years or more with a marginal difference between rural and urban settings. In case of less than 15 years of marital duration, the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with around 19 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 84.7 percent followed by 7.3 percent Muslim. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in urban area (96.2%) as compared to rural (80.4%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards 'Other Caste' (29.5%) followed by women belonging to Scheduled castes (25.9%) and Scheduled tribes (25.2%). The percent of women who belong to Others group is higher (46.1%) in urban than in the rural (23.1%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of non-literate women (7.8%) is found to be lowest in the age group 20-24. About 19 percent rural women and 8.4 percent of urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. Relatively higher proportion of Muslim (26.6%), Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (26.3%) and scheduled tribes women (26.6%) are found to be non-literate than other religion or cast/tribe groups respectively. About 11 percent of surveyed women had 11 or more years of schooling in Tripura comprising 5.1 percent in rural and 26.2 percent in urban. In contrast, only 0.9 percent of Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and 2.6 percent of scheduled tribes women have 11 or more years of schooling. It is to be noted that at least 19.7 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 8.4 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. Other than scheduled Tribes and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women, the distribution is skewed towards 11 and above years of schooling in Tripura. The percentage is as high as 18.1 percent of women from 'other' casts had 11 or more years of schooling.

5.1 Birth Order



Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 79.7 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 20.3 percent from urban area. Almost 38.4 percent of them belong to women in the age group 20-24 followed by 31.7 percent from women in the age group 25-29 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 80.9 percent births belong to Hindu and 9.2 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the Scheduled tribes contribute maximum 31.5 percent followed by Others (25.2%) and Scheduled castes (24%). Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 45.1 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 58.2 percent and 74.3 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (49%), belonging to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (54.8%), belonging to scheduled tribes (51.3%), and among women 35-39 years (90.7%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (21.8%), and those belonging (40.6%) to other castes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in North Tripura (54.4%) and the lowest in West Tripura district (35.2%). The proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 60 percent in West Tripura district. The proportion of birth order decreases in each of the districts with increases in birth order.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.0. Mean children ever born is high in rural areas (2.2) as compare to urban areas (1.6), while it is 2.9 for non-literate and 1.3 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 2.8. The differentials by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 1.8 children for 'other' cast and 2.3 children for scheduled tribes. Similarly, differential by religion are not wide and ranges between 1.9 children for Hindu to 2.7 for Muslim. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher than state average in the above age 30 years and above, non literate or less than five year of schooling, belongs to any religion other than Hindu and scheduled tribes women. In case of women age 30 and above, the sex differential in mean children ever born is found to be in the range of state level for almost across all socioeconomic background characteristics (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district of Tripura is shown in Figure.5, it varies from 2.3 children in North Tripura district to 1.7 children in West Tripura district, while the state average is 2.1 children.

In Tripura, most of the outcomes (99.2%) of pregnancies which occurred since Jan 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Still birth, Induced abortion and spontaneous abortion together constitute less than one percent of the total outcome of the pregnancy (Table 2.6).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, about one third of women (32.3%) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 8.4 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 3.8 percent of women wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (24.9 %) or want no more children (65.6 %). In addition, not more than 1 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

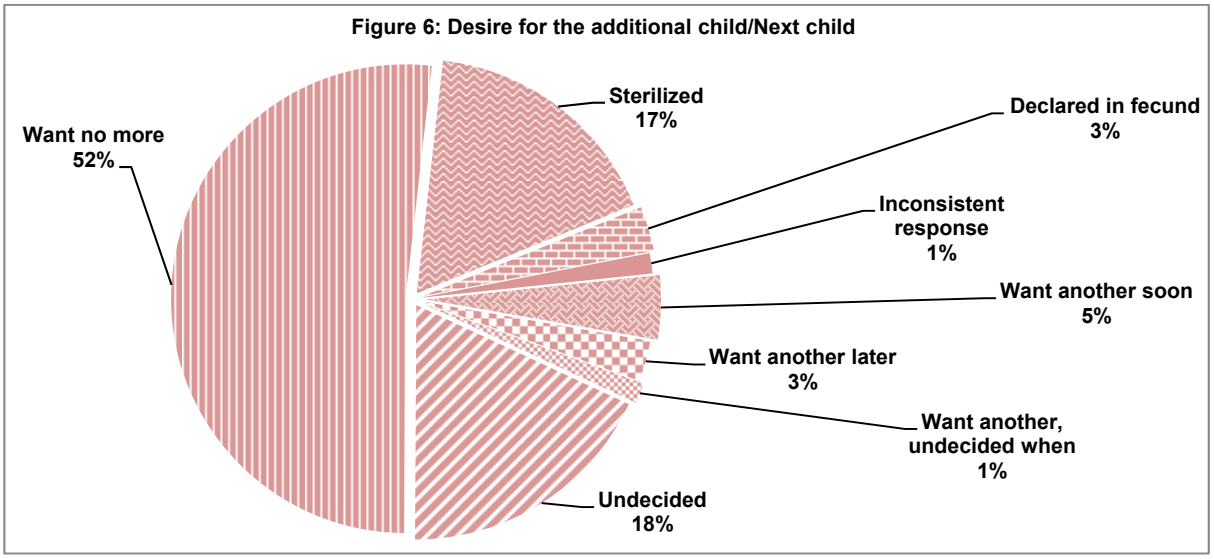
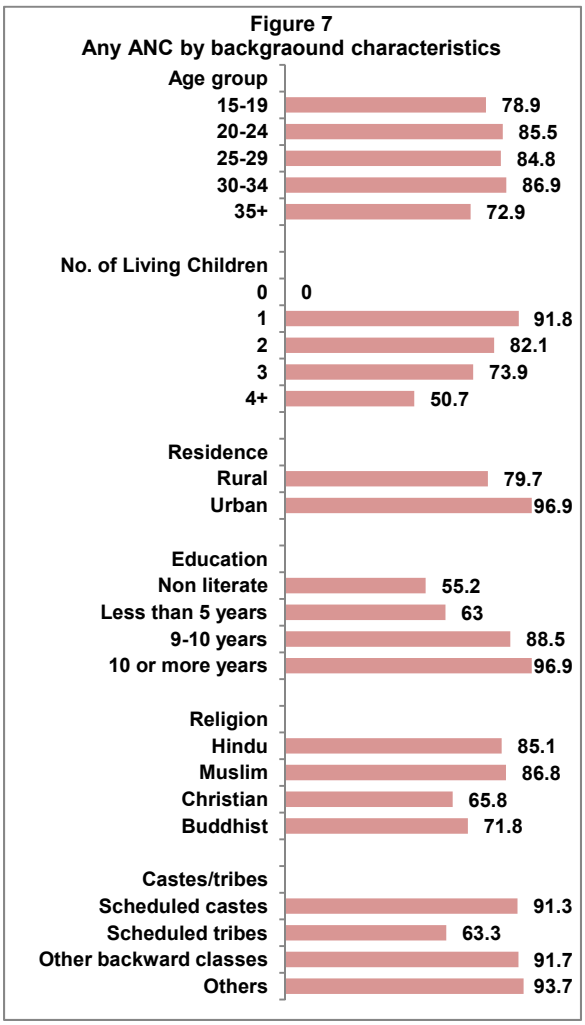


Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Fifty two percent of currently married women wanted to not opt for more children, 5 percent desired additional child soon thereafter and 18 percent are undecided about having an additional child and 17 percent have undergone sterilization. Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 34.3 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 51.5 percent say it is up to God while 9 and 5.2 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (31.5 % wanting boy and 14.4 % wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 9 percent among currently married women with no child to 39.7 percent among currently married women with two living children (Table 2.8).



6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused on ANC under NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals are comprises of regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure

measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and growth status and position of fetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) scheme is implemented in health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote the institutional delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Tripura 84 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilisation of government health facility for ANC care is more than 70 percent compare to 21.4 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 55.2 percent as against 96.9 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is only a significant rural-urban gap of 17.2 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 96.9 percent among urban residents and 79.7 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with one living children is 91.8 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children is 50.7 percent.

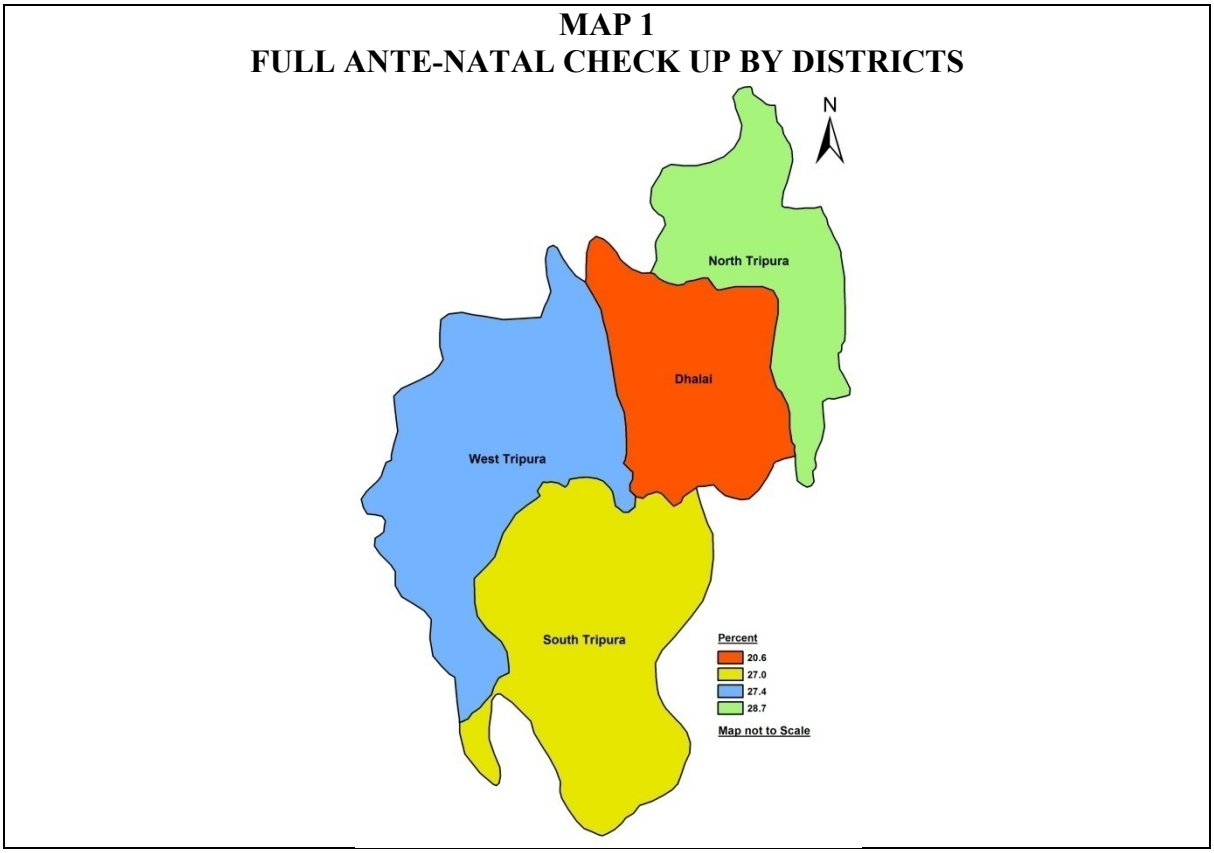
The coverage of any ANC is highest in West Tripura district (86.1%) and lowest in South Tripura district (77.1%). Majority of women from Dhalai district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (79.9%) which is the highest in the state. The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in North Tripura District (66.2%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compare to private health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 78.2, 27, 48.4, 36.6, 65.3, 37.9 & 38.6 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Tripura in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having one children than four or more living children (48.1% and 15.1% respectively), having ten or more years of education (61.7%), rural-urban residence (31.3% and 62.8% respectively), and Hindu religion (41.4%). The women from other caste are the highest (53.2%) as compare to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (63.8 %) and two third of the women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (66.6%) (Table 3.5A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have one living children (70.9%), having 10 years and above education (77%), urban residence (80.4%), Hindu religion (65.9%) and Scheduled caste (72.1%). There is no much difference by age group between 15 -19 and 35 plus years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Tripura is 27.3 percent.

But 71.3 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 36.9 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in North Tripura district (28.7%) and lowest is 20.7 percent in Dhalai district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 36.9 percent and 80 percent respectively in Tripura during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

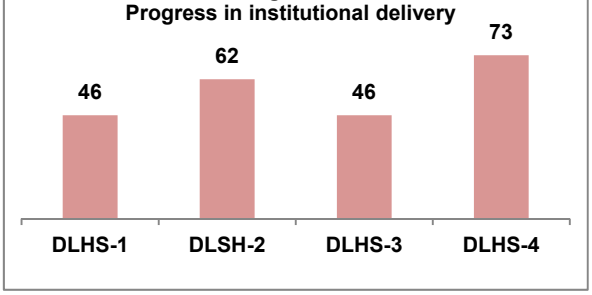
MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS



6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Tripura, the institutional delivery increased from 46 percent in DLHS-1 (1997-98) to 62 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) and further declined to 46 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further substantially increased to 73 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Tripura is presented in the Figure 8.

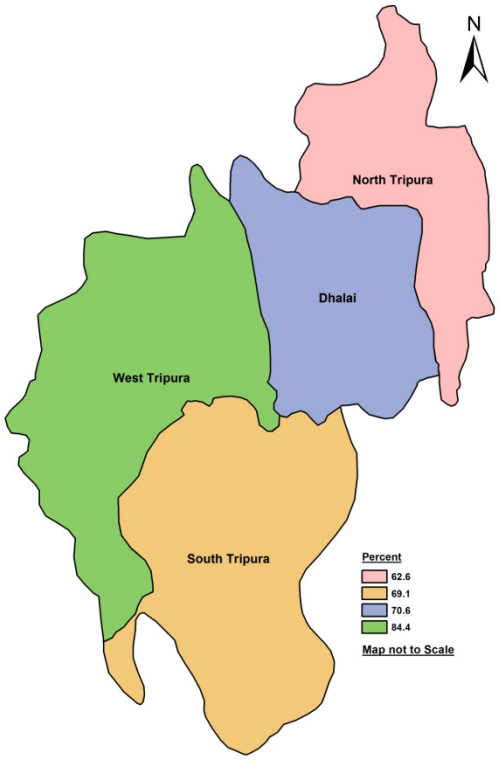
Figure 8
Progress in institutional delivery



Seventy three percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten or more years of education (93.1%) and having one living child (85.8%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 84.5 percent in West Tripura to 62.8 percent in North Tripura districts (Table 3.9). Around 77.1 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Tripura. The home delivery cases (26.8%)

who are assisted by skilled persons is only 4.3 percent. The mean delivery cost in Tripura ranges with a maximum of Rs.7,056 in West Tripura district and minimum is Rs.5,045 in North Tripura District. In Tripura, out of the 4 districts, 2 districts are having the institutional delivery 70 percent and above and in remaining 2 districts the percentage is varies from 62.8-69.1 percent of Institutional delivery. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS



In Tripura, only 2.1 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 20.2 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.613. The used of ambulance for transportation for institutional delivery was nil among those women having three plus children in the state, but 5.1 percent have used Jeep or car with background of having 3 or 4 and above children (5.1%), less than 5 years of education (4.8% for Jeep or car and 0.7 for ambulance), Buddhist (0.0 and 1.5%) and Scheduled tribes (11.2 % for Jeep or car and 0.8% for ambulance) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs.5,162 in government health facilities and Rs.12,645 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 36.4 percent and Home delivery 5.4 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 20-24 years (40.8%), rural residence (44.5%), having 2 living children (37.7%), Buddhist (74.1%) and Schedule Tribe (50.9%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Tripura as much as 51.5 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 4 districts, in 2 districts women faced pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 57.2 percent in Dhalai District to 52.9 percent in North Tripura. The remaining 2 districts women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 44 percent in West Tripura to 49 percent in South Tripura. More than 62 percent of women who had sought treatment for pregnancy complication in Tripura (Table 3.15).

Around 37 percent of women in Tripura had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (64.2%), premature labour (62.1 %), prolonged labour (23.5%), excessive bleeding (5.6 %) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (7.6%). Delivery complication is higher among who undergone by Normal (39.7%) compared to caesarean delivery (26%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Tripura, North Tripura district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (50.9 %) and is lowest in West Tripura (27.7%) (Table 3.15).

Women in Tripura have low post-delivery complications (18.1%). The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (45.8%), lower abdominal pain (44.7%) and followed by excessive bleeding 11.9 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 71.6 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in West Tripura (78.2%) and lowest in Dhalai (58.9%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. About thirty five percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Tripura, women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 84.8 percent as compared to 15.2 percent from private. It is a marginal decreased from DLHS-3 (90.5%). There is variation in rural areas in utilization of government health facilities (91.4%) and private health facilities (8.6%). Majority of women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes check-up in government health facilities (92, 95.6 & 97.6 %) than in the private health facilities (8, 4.4 & 2.4 %).

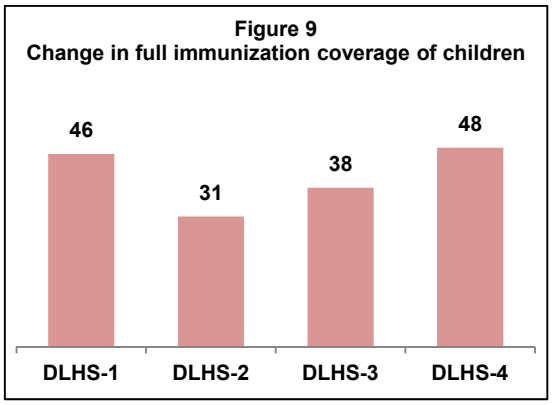
Majority (95.6%) of children under 3 years of age (born after January 1, 2008) were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2) and across districts (Table 4.5).

In Tripura, about 42 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 92.4 percent of women in Tripura initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 88.3 percent in West Tripura district to 96.5

percent in North Tripura (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 41.5, 92.4 and 5.7 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and is ranged from 34.2 to 59.8 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started in age 4-5 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 6 percent of children under 24 to 35 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)



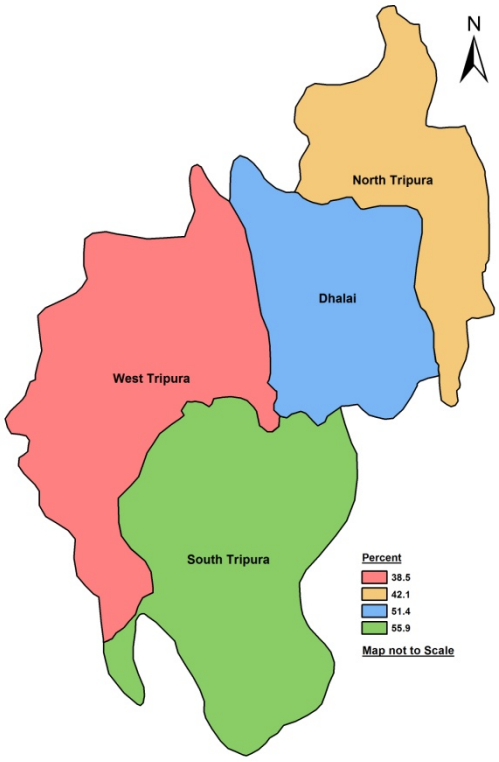
The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. About fifty five percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 47.8 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Tripura, the coverage of BCG and measles are 75.3 percent and 61.2 percent respectively. More than 13 percent of children have not received any immunization.

In the districts of Tripura, the highest coverage of full immunization was in South Tripura with 55.9 percent and lowest in West Tripura with 38.3 percent. Out of 4 districts of Tripura, 2 districts recorded full immunization coverage less than 50 percent whereas the remaining 2 districts had more than 50 percent coverage (Table 4.7). The coverage of BCG is high in all the districts. The coverage of DPT 3 ranges from 65.3 to 81.2 percent, Polio 3 ranges from 64 to 72.3 percent and coverage of measles fluctuates from 56.1 to 64.3 percent in the Districts. Higher proportion of children (63.9%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization 23.3 percent (Table 4.6). In Tripura full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas (64.9%) is higher than in rural areas (44.1%).

The coverage of full immunization was dropped by 15 percentage point from 46 percent in DLHS-1 to 31 percent in DLHS-2, increased in DLHS-3 (38%) and further increased in DLHS-4 (48%) (Figure 9). In regard to the place of vaccination of children, it was reported that Anganwadi Centre (20.7%) Sub-Health Centre (24.1%), Primary Health Centre (22.1%) and other government health facility (51.3%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

Children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 65.2 percent in the State (Table no. 4.9). In West Tripura district about 80 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in South Tripura and North Tripura districts only 61 percent children had received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7).

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN (AGED 12-23 MONTHS) BY DISTRICTS



About 47 percent of children in Tripura had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. Children to the women of urban residence (70.8%), educated 10 or more years (60.3%), belongs to Hindu (50.1%) and first born (52%) had received more Hepatitis vaccination compare to their counterparts (Table 4.9).

7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (93.8%) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) 61 percent of the women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (86.2%), salt and sugar solution (77.5%), plenty of fluids (31.8%), continue normal food (20.6%) and continue breastfeeding (12.3%) (Table 4.10). Among those children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS (82.2%) in the state, while 69.8 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (87.8%) of children are treated in a government health facility for diarrhoea and 12.2 percent in a private health facility (Table 4.11).

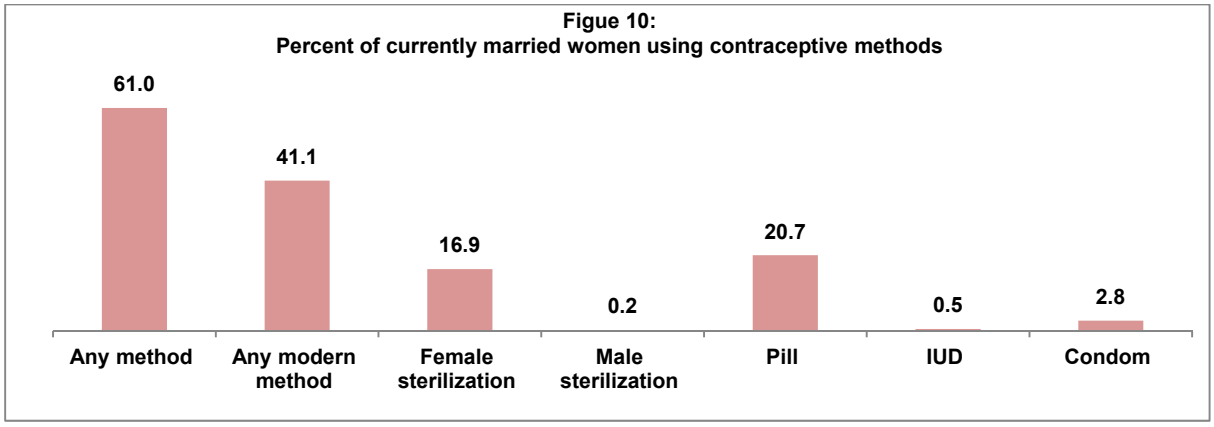
In Tripura, 61 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 44.8 percent of women knew that difficulty in breathing, 38.6 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 11.1 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 13.6 percent consider rapid breathing and 32.4 percent having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

About 5.2 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 87.9 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (61%) of children had sought treatment at government health facility and 43.1 percent at private health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2.1 percent in North Tripura district to 7.3 percent in South Tripura district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is more than 85 percent in all the districts except South Tripura (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself into human right framework and keeping in the mind the central point to reduce unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.

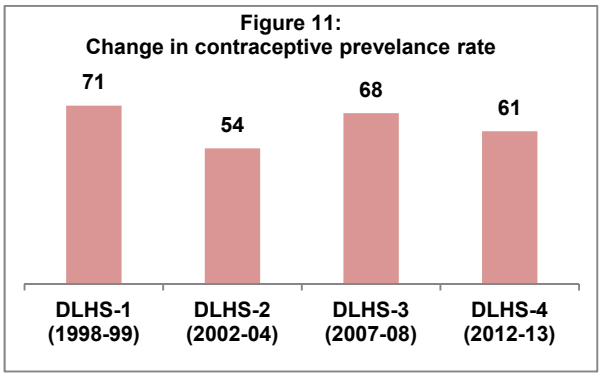


There is awareness to the extent of 80 percent about sterilization but male sterilization and Condom/Nirodh is known to only 61 and 66 percent of women respectively. More than 84 percent of the women know about Pill, but knowledge of IUD is relatively low as 54 percent. New methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known 31.7 percent among women. Pill is the dominant limiting method being used by 40.4 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 10.9 percent of husbands of currently married women. Female Sterilization and IUD are being ever used by 16.8 and 1.6 percents of women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 62.6 percent, while 86.3 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use and female sterilization. However, Pill among rural women is 41.9 percent which comparatively more than among urban women with corresponding figures is 36.5 percent.

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 41 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly Pill (20.7%) and female sterilization (16.9%) at the time of the survey. Condom/Nirodh is in use by 2.8 percent of currently married women's husbands increased marginally from 0.8 percent in

DLHS-3. The female sterilizations are more among urban women (18.3%) and non-literate (23%) women compared to that among rural women (16.4%) and women educated for at least 10 years (9.3%).

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. Nearly 2.2 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 6.9 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 15.9 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 30.3 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 30, 12 and 54 percents respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 74.7 percent of the total pill users and 69.7 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months.



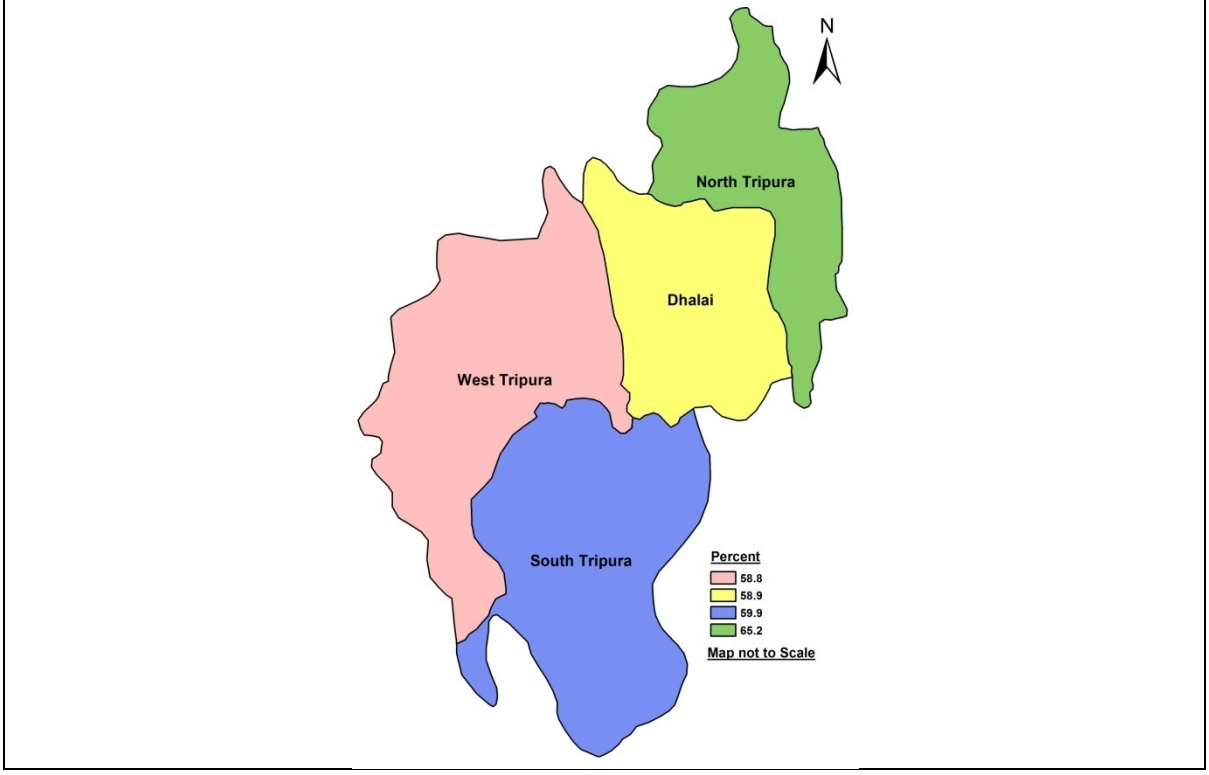
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method is below 45 percent in all of the four the districts of Tripura. Highest CRP for any modern method is 42.7 percent in South Tripura District and lowest is 39.1 percent in Dhalai district. The prevalence of female sterilization in three districts out of the total number of districts are above the state average of 16.7 percent. The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 95 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 14 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Tripura. Nearly 74 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 58 percent in West Tripura and 80.3 percent in Dhalai district. As many as in 86 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of the discharge.

Nearly 16 percent of sterilized women, 32.8 and 16.3 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 4.1, 12 and 5 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect to their health leading to health issues. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to side effect (18%) while 7.2 percent mentioned fertility and 74.8 percent other reasons. For the younger women in 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly side effect related and it is also true for women with no or one and two living children.

Less than one percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 2 percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 34.6, 28.6 and 36.7 percents respectively.

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. In Tripura 8.1 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 23.2 percent for women with no living child and 32.5, 17, 9.9 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 18.6 percent in the state.

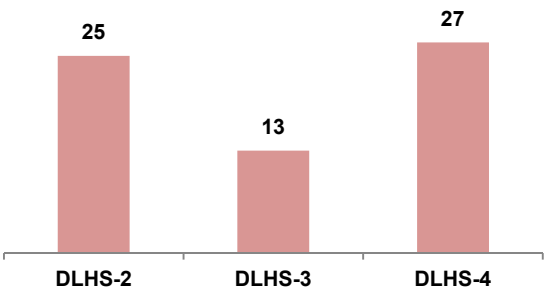
MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS

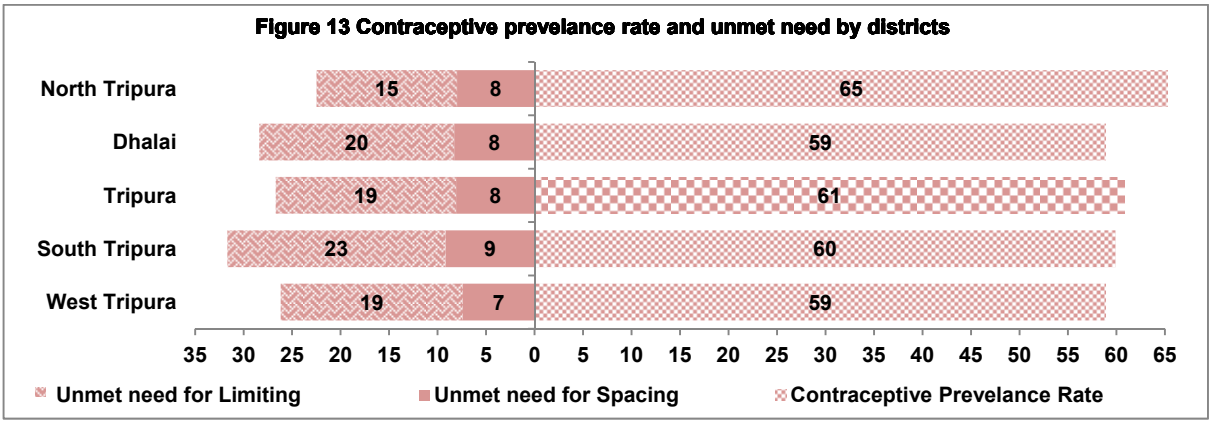


Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in South Tripura district (9.2%) and lowest in West Tripura (7.4%).

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been declined marginally from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 25 percent in 2002-04, 13 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has marginally increased to 27.7 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

Figure 12:
Change in unmet need for contraception





9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issues of reproductive processes, encompassing the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 8 percent of women in Tripura. The problems of painful periods (46%) and irregular period (32%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (15%), prolonged bleeding (12%), scanty bleeding (8%), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (5%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. About 11 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ.

2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Around two-third of women in Tripura had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was not much difference in urban

areas and rural areas. Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among women of low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Scheduled Tribes and Muslim. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Seventy five percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Leaders/community meeting was the important source of information of RTI/STI, 63 percent of women reported Leaders/community meeting as source of knowledge of RTI/STI women in Tripura. The other major sources of information for women were aware of RTI/STI were print media (52%), Television (41%), Husband (28%), School and adult education programme (22%) and cinema (18%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was asked to women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Around 49 percent of women reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, 31.2 percent unsafe abortion, 28 percent unsafe sex with homosexual, 30 percent unsafe delivery, 24 percent unsafe sex with sex workers and 23 percent unsafe IUD insertion as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 15 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs and 7 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (7%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (6%). About 74 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (53%) from government health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 33 percent in West Tripura district to 94 percent in North Tripura district. In Dhali (80%) and south Tripura 36 percent women heard about RTI/STI. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 2.4 percent in West Tripura district to 13.4 percent in North Tripura district. More than fifty percent of the women in districts of North Tripura and West Tripura had sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women age between 15-49 years. About 75 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. The source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was via Television reported by 77 percent of women followed by Community's leaders meetings (57%), print media (51%), school adult education programs (43.2%), health personal (38%), cinema (30.8%), source of knowledge from husband (30.7%) (Table 6.7). More than half of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, 46 percent women reported that infected mother to child, 38 percent of women reported that unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, 37 percent women stated that transfusion of infected blood and 31 Percent women reported that sharing of injection/needle as mode of

transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Fifty three percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. More than one fourth of the women stated having sex with one partner and more than one third of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 24 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (14.2%), shaking hands and sharing clothes (13.1%), hugging (12.3%), and urine/stool (12.1%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). More than One-third of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Thirty seven percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 39 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Only Five percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had undergone a test 41 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figure Dhalai (4.8%) has lowest number of women has been tested for HIV/AIDS.

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabeties, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabeties, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as "one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century", emphasising the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25 percent by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India's overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabeties, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviours.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-

4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (5,391 men and 5,830 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Tripura

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 69 percent of adults in Tripura use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (72%), non literates (82.9%), rural residents (71%), and among scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (about 71%) etc.

In Tripura, among adults, oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco is more prevalent (66%) as compared to the smoking of tobacco (18%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (32%) as compared with females (4%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 30 and above (over 20%), and those with lesser education (about 20%), in rural areas (19%) and also among the schedule tribes (24%).

In general, it is observed that in Tripura use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Tripura. Of the 4 districts in the state, two districts, namely West Tripura and Dhalai stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in North Tripura (76%), followed by South Tripura (73%). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 14 percent in West Tripura to 22 percent in South Tripura In Dhalai and North Tripura districts, around 19% of adults are likely to smoke.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Tripura – 67% for oral or smokeless and 32% for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (20% for smokeless and 6% smoking) but increases from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is slightly higher among men in rural areas (70%) than urban males (60%). Interestingly, Smoking also, is found to be higher among men in rural areas (33%) than in urban areas (30%). Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 30 and above (78-80%) are much more likely to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (20%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. About 59 percent of men with 10 or more year of education using tobacco as compare to non literate (about 80%) (Table 7.2).

In Tripura, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are widely used by men (67-32%). About 48 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 2 percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of paan with tobaaco among men is slightly higher in rural areas, while use of guthka/paan masala with tobacco is also higher in rural areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men use this form (33%), higher by about 3 percent, than those in urban areas (30%). About 17 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Tripura. The proportion of usual smokers is 19 percent in rural areas as compared with 12 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Tripura (Table 7.1), a substantial proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (66%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 4.3 percent smoke, a very substantial proportion of them (65.8%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form and they belong to rural areas (68%), as compared with urban women (62%). About 6 percent of women smoke in rural areas as compare to 0.5% in urban areas. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 47 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Tripura

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (5,391 men and 5,830 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Tripura 16 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (16-23%), rural residents (18%) and highest among scheduled tribes (27%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among non literates (19%) as compared to the more educated persons (15%) but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (8%) and highest among Christians (26%).

In Tripura, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 4 districts, in 2 districts the level is around 12 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 11 percent in West Tripura to about 22 percent in Dhalai. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Dhalai (22%) and South Tripura (21%).

In Tripura, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (27%) as compared with (6%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (above 35%), non-literates (32%), Christians (about 36%) and scheduled tribes (37%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (7%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in rural areas (29%) as compared with urban areas (23%).

Only about 6 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Tripura (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 30 and above (6-7%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are non-literate (12%). A very small proportion (0.7%) of females in Tripura reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Tripura about 3 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the urban areas (2.7%) compared to rural areas (2.4%). The prevalence of any injury shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 8 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 17 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 12 percent reported

they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Tripura, about 56 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females are treated as in patient with stay 1-2 weeks (10%) as compared with males (6%), while men are more likely (18%) to be treated as in-patient with stay less than 1 week. Treatment as in patient with stay less than 1 week is found to be higher in rural areas (18% against 15% in urban areas), whereas treatment in intensive care, as in-patient with stay 1-2 weeks or more than 2 weeks are found to be higher in urban areas (12%, 10% & 14% respectively) than rural areas (6%, 7% & 11% respectively). Other type of treatment is found to be higher in rural areas (58%) as compared with urban areas (50%).

In Tripura, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of hearing disability is a little higher (0.6%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, visual and speech disabilities are the other two disabilities reported in Tripura (0.2%, 0.3% and 0.2% respectively). Almost all the disabilities are equally reported by men and women. The prevalence of visual disability is little higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Tripura is 12 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows not much variation (13% in rural areas as compared with 10% in urban areas).

About 12 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Tripura, and more of women (12%) than men (11%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 34 percent, followed by fever with rash (23%), diarrhea/dysentery (14% each), malaria (7%), Jaundice with fever and acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (2.2%). Diarrhoea/dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and malaria are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas fever with rashes and other type of fever are observed to be higher in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 17 percent. Prevalence of acute illnesses is also found higher in urban areas compare to rural areas.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 57 percent preferred treatment at government facility, mainly in a hospital (26%), followed by Primary Health Centre (PHC) (17%), Community Health Centre (7%) and Sub Health Centre (5%). About 6 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at

DOTS centre or at home. In Tripura, use of government health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (61%), and equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Tripura about 4 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the respiratory system (22%), followed by skin diseases (7%), gastrointestinal system (6%), diseases of central nervous system (5%), musculoskeletal system, eye and ENT problems (about 3% each). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 40 percent.

In Tripura, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (26% as compared with 18% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of central nervous system (7% compared to 4% among males), gastrointestinal system (7% compared to 5.7% among males musculoskeletal system and genitourinary system (4% compared to 2% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of respiratory system (29%), central nervous system (7%) and genitourinary system (4%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of cardiovascular system (3%) and musculoskeletal system (4%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Tripura, only 58 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 25 percent has no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 17 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion with no details of treatment (28%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (19%). Overall, 51 percent of rural residents and 73 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Tripura about half of people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at government facility (50%), even among rural residents (60%), and the proportion is 37 percent among urban residents. About 48 percent were treated at private facility (38% in rural areas and 63% in urban areas), while 1 percent reported being treated at home, and about 0.8 percent sought other form of treatment.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Tripura, diabeties (11%) and hypertension (8%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by asthma or chronic respiratory failure (8%) and diseases related to heart (7%). Goitre accounts for about 3 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabeties. The results show that more males suffered from diabeties (12% against 11% among females), asthma or chronic respiratory failure (10% against 5% among females) and TB (2% against below 1% among females). In contrast, women are more suffered by hypertension (8% against 7% among males), diseases related to heart (8% against 7% among males) and goitre (4% against 1% males) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 20 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabeties, 13 percent with hypertension and about 11 percent with diseases related to heart (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (18% as compared with 12% in rural areas) and diabeties (34% against 14% in rural areas). Contrast to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with diabeties (22% as compared with 18% among males), whereas hypertension (14% as compared with 13% among males) and goiter (2% as compared with 1% among males) show similar situation as in the general population. More of male older persons are diagnosed with diseases related to heart and asthma or chronic respiratory failure. More of urban residents have reported of suffering from diabeties and hypertension than rural residents, whereas in case of rural residents higher prevalence is observed for diseases related to heart and goiter.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.' The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Tripura, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential(WHO, 2006)[1]. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for height (wasting) and weight -for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 1423 children from Tripura for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted. In Tripura, 38 percent children under age five are stunted and 17 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (61%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months (39%) and the lowest (21%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 19-24 months (39%), followed by among those age 13-18 months (20%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not so much pronounced as

[1] World Health Organizations (WHO) Multicentre Growth References Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index for- Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

male and female children are almost equally likely to be stunted (39 percent, 37%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. Children under age five belongs to Christian family and from scheduled tribes families as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Tripura. Stunting is the lowest in West Tripura, (21%) followed by South Tripura (33%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Dhalai (47%) followed by North Tripura (46%). Severe stunting is the lowest in West Tripura (8% each) and South Tripura (13%). On the other hand, Dhalai (23 % each) portrays the highest prevalence even in case of sever stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 17 percent children in Tripura are wasted and 7 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a minimum 13 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 29 percentage in children in age 0-6 months. Children from other caste are more likely to be wasted (22%) than children from Scheduled Caste (14.8%), Scheduled Tribes (14.5%) and Other Backward Caste (18.1%). There is no much differential in weight-for-height/wasted in children according to place of residence and sex of child. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from Dhalai 14 percent to 22 percent in West Tripura.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it is does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 28 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 8 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (35%) among children age 19-24 months and the lowest (23%) among children age 7-12 months and 25-35 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. Children from rural (29.2%) are more likely to be underweight than urban (20.4%) children. Even children from other backward classes are relatively more likely underweight compared to other social groups. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 19 percent in South Tripura to 35 percent in North Tripura.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem

including diabeties and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Tripura were obtained for 3991 women age 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 21.8, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Over two third (66%) of the women age 15-49 have a normal BMI , 20 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 14 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. The women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin are or undernourished (35%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (22%) than their urban counterpart (17%), where as urban women are 2 times as likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (22 and 10% respectively). Educational attainment has a positive relationship with the proportion of overweight or obese women. Among women who are non literate, about 8 percent of them are overweight or obese. But the proportion of such women increased to 18 percent among those completed 10 or more years of schooling. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are severely undernourished. The women from scheduled caste and others households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are comparatively more likely to be thin in comparison to those households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Tripura. It ranges from the minimum of 18 percent in North Tripura to 24 percent in West Tripura. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in West Tripura (20%) and lowest in Dhalai and North Tripura (10%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)[2]. It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

[2] Benoist, B. D., E. McLean, I. Egli, I., and M. Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993–2005: WHO Global Database on Anaemia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anaemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. More than half (51%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 21 percent of children have mild anaemia and 27 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over 3 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among urban children (53%) than their rural counterparts. The prevalence of any anaemia varies slightly by sex of the child. Interestingly, children from scheduled tribes (47.5%) and Scheduled caste (48.6%) are comparatively less likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other caste-groups (56%).

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (45%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 21 and 22 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is by and far same with the maximum (46%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (41.8%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 45 percent among non literate to 41 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Other backward castes also more likely to be anemic even in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over four-tenth (44%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Tripura. Adult women are more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Unlike to the school age population (age 6-19), years adults population portrays a uniform increasing prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. However, there is a contrast in the pattern by sex of the adults. The pattern shows an increasing prevalence of anaemia by age among adult men in Tripura. Significance variation has been found of anaemia among population aged 20 years and above by residence and year of education. But increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia for men and women both. Scheduled tribes portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight. Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49

classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that around two-fifths (37%) of pregnant women in Tripura are anemic. About one-fifth (20%) of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 17 percent have moderate anaemia and less than one percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Tripura who are younger in age (specifically age 20-29), those living in urban areas, 10 or more years of schooling and coming from other caste households are more likely to be anemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabeties

Diabeties has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabeties Federation (IDF), diabeties poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabeties or pre-diabeties (IDF 2011). The latest global figures on diabeties, released by the International Diabeties Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52 percent of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2011)[3]. In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 2.8 percent of men age 18 and above and 2.4 percent of women age 18 and above in Tripura suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 3.1 percent of men and 2.9 percent of women age 18 and above in Tripura are pre-diabetic. However, over nine-tenth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabeties increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 14 times more likely to suffer with diabeties as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above - 0.4 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 6 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabeties than their rural counterparts (1.7 times in case of men and 1.9 times in case of women). Non-literate women are more likely to suffer from diabeties than those who have ever attended schools. But, pattern get reverse in case of men. Level of diabeties prevalence cuts across religion group, which may

[3] International Diabeties Federation (IDF). 2011. *Diabeties Atlas, 5th edition*. Brussels, Belgium: IDF

have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men in Hindu religion and adult women in Muslim religion are more likely to suffer from diabeties than others.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabeties among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Tripura. Among districts, men in West Tripura have the highest prevalence of diabeties in Tripura (3%) followed by South Tripura (2.8%), North Tripura (2.5%) and Dhalai (2.4%). The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabeties among adult women in different districts of Tripura. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in West Tripura (3.4%) followed by South Tripura (2.1%), Dhalai (1.9%) and North Tripura (1.8%).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic devise included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)[4]. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 13 percent of men and 10 percent of women age 18 years and above in Tripura are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 21 percent men and 18 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. . A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (28% and 23%) than those living in rural areas (18% and 15% respectively). The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across

[4] American Heart Association. http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/.

different districts of Tripura are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in North Tripura (11%) to the maximum in Dhalai (14%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Dhalai (16%) to the maximum in West Tripura (31%).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension by and large the same among district with minimum 10 percent to maximum 11 percent in districts of Tripura. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP>= 140 or DBP>=90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in North Tripura (13%) and the highest proportion in West Tripura (25%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodide (KIO3).According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics.

Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 91 percent of household in Tripura and 76 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 14 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban household are more likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (82.3% and 73.7% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in West Tripura (69%) to the maximum in North Tripura (83%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Tripura, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 4,684, 29,121 and 47,613 respectively (Table 9.1). The RCH services of DLHS-4 sampled villages were catered by 105 Sub-Health Centres, 44 PHCs and 11 CHCs.

Out of 105 Sub-Health Centres 81 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 49.4 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). About eleven percent of these Sub-Health Centres is having labor rooms and out of this 22.2 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 53 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 70 percent of these Sub-Health Centres have provision for water.

Citizen's charters are displayed in 42.9 percent of the sampled 105 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 91.1 percent and 81.9 percent respectively.

In Tripura 59.1 percent of total 105 Sub-Health Centers have Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in position. Additional ANM available at SHCs in the state is 8.6 percent. About sixty six percent of the Sub-Health Centres have male health worker available. In all the districts are having more than 60 percent of SHCs except Dhalai district (58%) have male health worker in position (Table 9.4).

Out of 44 sampled PHCs in the state other human resources of MOs, LMOs, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in position turned out to be about 97.7 percent, 48.8 percent, 79.1 percent and 72.7 percent of PHCs respectively.

About 66 percent of the 44 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. About 80 percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. About 95 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. About 89 of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 57 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 90 percent of the sampled PHCs, 82.4 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 40.9 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

About eighty six percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and all the sampled PHCs (100%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 88.4 percent and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 72.1 percent of sampled PHCs.

Out of 11 surveyed CHCs, only one CHCs having an Obstetric Gynecologist in position. None of the sampled CHCs having Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Public Health Manager (Table 9.9).

For the state as a whole out of 11 CHCs none have blood storage, functional Operation Theaters (OTs) facility and five CHCs have designated as First Referral Units (FRUs) and eight CHCs having newborn care services (Table 9.10).

Out of 11 sampled CHCs nine of CHC have utilized untied funds, nine of CHCs have constituted RKS and monitored regularly and displayed citizen's charter are available in eight CHCs (Table 9.11).

Total 11 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed out of this 4 SDHs are having pediatricians and none of SDHs are having radiographers 2D echo facility in position. Ultra

sound facilities are available in 7 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, three phase connection is available in 10 SDHs, critical care area is available in 3 Sub-Divisional Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 6 Sub-Divisional Hospitals.

In Tripura total 5 Districts Hospitals have surveyed out of this 4 districts hospitals having pediatricians in position and 2 District Hospitals are having radiographers and 2D echo facility are available in one DH. Three District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Three phase connection is available in 4 Districts Hospitals, critical care area is available in 2 District Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 5 Districts Hospitals.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Tripura and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
West Tripura	1725.7	39.3	+12.57	964	92.5	84.7	88.7
South Tripura	876.0	14.1	+14.55	957	90.0	79.1	84.7
Dhalai	378.2	10.7	+21.77	945	91.3	79.8	85.7
North Tripura	693.9	17.3	+17.44	967	91.1	83.7	87.5
Tripura	3673.9	26.2	+14.84	961	91.5	82.7	87.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.
[1] 2001-2011. [2] Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Tripura, 2012-13.

State/Districts	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
West Tripura	24	16	1,044	619	425	93.2	893	515	378	95.2
South Tripura	32	06	1,020	867	153	91.1	990	851	139	98.3
Dhalai	36	04	1,085	975	110	96.9	1,107	997	110	98.9
North Tripura	33	07	1,078	889	189	96.3	1,082	902	180	99.5
Tripura	125	33	4,227	3,350	877	94.4	4,072	3,265	807	98.1

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Tripura, 2012-13.

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle school	93.6	5.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary school	68.0	20.0	10.4	1.6	100.0
Higher secondary school	39.2	36.0	19.2	5.6	100.0
College	4.8	16.0	20.0	59.2	100.0
Madarsa	15.8	10.5	18.4	55.3	100.0

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 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Tripura, 2012-13

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10 km
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	
Sub-Health Centre	87.2	92.8	97.6	97.6	0.8
Primary Health Centre	22.4	33.6	48.0	79.2	20.8
Community Health Centre	6.4	14.4	21.6	32.0	68.0
District/Govt. Hospital	2.4	12.8	16.8	27.2	72.8
Government Dispensary	8.8	23.2	30.4	43.2	57.6
Private Clinic	8.8	23.2	36.0	51.2	48.8
Private Hospital	0.8	12.8	13.6	19.2	80.8
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	3.2	22.4	28.8	37.6	62.4

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

TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs, Tripura, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	95.2	119
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	42.4	53
Intergrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	88.0	110
Total number of villages		125

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Tripura, 2012-13.

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	7.1	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8	8.0	0.0	4.4
Further education not necessary	3.6	2.5	3.0	4.2	2.8	3.4	--	--	--
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	12.1	7.7	9.7	14.1	7.0	10.2	0.0	13.6	6.1
Required for outside work	4.6	0.7	2.5	5.4	0.8	2.8	--	--	--
Not interested in studies	39.3	34.4	36.6	39.2	35.8	37.3	40.1	21.2	31.6
Cost too much	18.4	13.8	15.9	15.9	14.4	15.1	33.1	8.7	22.1
Repeated failures	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	--	--	--
Got married	2.1	20.9	12.4	2.4	18.0	11.2	0.0	47.8	21.5
Others	11.8	13.9	12.9	10.6	14.4	12.7	18.8	8.7	14.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	94	118	212	83	109	192	11	09	20

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	89.8	86.2	99.2
Source of drinking water			
Improved source[1]	82.4	75.9	99.3
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	80.8	75.0	96.1
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	24.9	8.7	66.7
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.7
Kerosene	1.0	0.2	3.0
Wood	73.8	91.0	29.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	68.3	82.2	32.2
Semi-pucca	14.9	10.8	25.6
Pucca	16.5	6.6	42.1
Number of rooms			
1	30.8	33.0	25.0
2	40.1	42.8	33.2
3+	29.1	24.2	41.8
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	3.6	4.0	2.8
Television	63.3	54.1	87.1
Computer/ laptops without internet	1.9	0.6	5.0
Computer/ laptops with internet	1.8	0.3	5.8
Telephone only	3.1	1.7	6.7
Mobile only	80.1	74.8	94.0
Washing Machine	1.6	0.4	4.9
Refrigerator	16.0	7.2	38.8
Sewing machine	4.9	3.3	9.2
Watch/ clock	84.5	81.6	92.1
Bicycle	52.9	54.1	49.7
Motor cycle/ scooter	13.4	8.1	27.2
Car /Jeep/van	3.8	2.4	7.5
Tractor	0.1	0.2	0.0
Water pump/tube well	5.0	3.1	9.9
Cart driven by animal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart driven by Machine	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other cart	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cooler/AC	22.3	21.4	24.6
Number of households**	4,227	3,350	877

[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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water[1]	Improved access to Sanitation[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca house*	Having BPL card
West Tripura	95.3	97.0	90.1	34.6	21.7	32.4
South Tripura	91.3	87.9	81.2	17.9	7.5	43.3
Dhalai	84.8	74.1	74.9	10.7	8.1	54.5
North Tripura	84.4	65.0	71.6	20.0	18.3	46.8
DLHS-4	89.8	82.4	80.8	24.9	16.5	41.9
DLHS-3	66.1	60.4	93.5	10.4	7.9	38.5

[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 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	86.1	87.1	83.5
Female	13.9	12.9	16.5
Age			
< 30	10.5	11.6	7.6
30-44	36.2	37.5	32.9
45-59	36.1	34.7	39.9
60+	17.2	16.2	19.7
Median age	45.0	45.0	48.0
Religion			
Hindu	84.7	80.8	94.9
Muslim	6.9	8.6	2.8
Christian	4.5	5.8	1.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.0	4.1	0.2
Others	0.7	0.7	0.9
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	27.1	26.9	27.7
Scheduled Tribes	28.2	36.6	5.9
Other Backward Classes	22.2	20.6	26.3
Others	22.5	15.8	40.0
Number of usual members			
1	4.1	3.3	6.2
2	9.1	8.2	11.4
3	21.8	19.8	27.1
4	29.3	30.0	27.7
5	18.0	19.9	13.2
6	9.1	9.9	7.0
7	4.3	4.4	4.0
8	2.2	2.5	1.3
9+	2.0	2.0	2.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.3	3.9
Number of households**	4,227	3,350	877

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

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.4
1-4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.7	4.7	4.5	5.0
5-9	9.1	9.5	8.7	9.9	10.1	9.6	6.9	7.7	6.2
10-14	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.8	7.6	7.7	7.6
15-19	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.5	7.6	7.8	7.4
20-24	9.7	9.1	10.3	10.0	9.5	10.5	8.7	7.8	9.5
25-29	9.6	9.1	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.7	8.5	10.9
30-34	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.1	8.2	7.9
35-39	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.1	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.6	8.7
40-44	7.3	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.7
45-49	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.9	7.8
50-54	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.4
55-59	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.6	4.8
60-64	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.5	4.7	2.4
65-69	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.0
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
80+	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	17,900	8,912	8,966	14,469	7,233	7,216	3,431	1,679	1,750
Sex ratio at birth[1]	89.3	na	na	88.2	na	na	96.5	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4[1]	97.8	na	na	99.5	na	na	88.1	na	na

Note: 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). [1] Females per 1000 males. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (aged 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Marital status					
Age group	Never married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
Total						
10-14	99.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,648
15-19	84.7	0.6	14.4	0.2	100.0	1,635
20-24	51.3	1.1	46.6	1.1	100.0	1,751
25-29	26.6	1.6	69.6	2.3	100.0	1,707
30-44	6.3	2.1	86.5	5.1	100.0	3,903
45-49	2.1	1.3	88.1	8.4	100.0	1,146
50-54	1.0	2.0	83.8	13.3	100.0	890
55-59	1.7	1.7	76.6	20.0	100.0	660
60+	1.4	1.2	59.9	37.5	100.0	1,372
Total	31.3	1.4	59.6	7.7	100.0	14,712
Male						
10-14	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	819
15-19	96.4	0.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	824
20-24	72.0	1.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	821
25-29	42.5	1.2	55.4	0.9	100.0	814
30-44	9.6	2.2	86.7	1.5	100.0	1,906
45-49	1.9	0.9	94.8	2.2	100.0	570
50-54	0.2	2.4	95.0	2.4	100.0	492
55-59	0.7	1.9	93.0	4.4	100.0	342
60+	1.8	1.7	83.4	13.1	100.0	716
Total	37.1	1.4	59.2	2.4	100.0	7,306
Female						
10-14	99.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	829
15-19	73.0	1.2	25.5	0.3	100.0	811
20-24	33.2	0.9	64.0	2.0	100.0	930
25-29	12.4	1.9	82.2	3.5	100.0	893
30-44	3.2	2.0	86.3	8.6	100.0	1,996
45-49	2.2	1.7	81.6	14.5	100.0	576
50-54	2.0	1.5	69.9	26.6	100.0	398
55-59	2.8	1.5	58.8	36.8	100.0	318
60+	0.9	0.7	34.1	64.3	100.0	655
Total	25.7	1.4	60.0	13.0	100.0	7,406

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Tripura, 2012-13.

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 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
West Tripura	26.2	20.4	12.8	14.0	42.0
South Tripura	25.8	21.2	14.7	24.8	43.8
Dhalai	25.7	20.4	15.2	21.5	47.0
North Tripura	26.3	21.0	12.4	16.9	46.5
Rural	25.4	20.3	15.3	21.8	45.5
Urban	28.4	22.3	8.5	11.2	40.9
DLHS-4	26.2	20.9	13.5	18.9	44.6
DLHS-3	25.7	20.2	16.5	21.1	43.6

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Tripura, 2012-13.

		Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total	Number of
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6-8	9-10	11 or more	Missing	Percent	persons**
				Total				
Age								
7-9	0.5	97.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	957
10-14	0.2	48.1	49.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,648
15-19	0.3	11.0	49.2	27.5	10.4	1.7	100.0	1,635
20-29	2.2	21.4	34.1	17.9	24.4	0.1	100.0	3,458
30-39	5.0	26.2	31.8	15.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	2,626
40-49	7.5	27.7	24.9	11.9	28.0	0.1	100.0	2,423
50+	11.1	26.1	16.0	8.2	38.6	0.0	100.0	2,922
Sex								
Male	3.9	30.6	30.6	13.9	20.8	0.3	100.0	7,817
Female	5.5	30.1	29.3	11.9	23.0	0.3	100.0	7,852
Religion								
Hindu	4.2	29.7	30.1	13.6	22.3	0.3	100.0	12,980
Muslim	8.9	34.2	28.4	8.9	19.3	0.4	100.0	1,274
Christian	5.0	33.8	31.5	10.5	19.0	0.3	100.0	856
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.0	33.6	28.4	6.6	22.6	0.8	100.0	540
Others	7.8	35.4	19.9	13.5	12.6	10.7	100.0	19
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	4.9	32.7	29.9	12.9	19.3	0.3	100.0	3,846
Scheduled Tribes	5.2	35.8	28.6	8.2	21.7	0.6	100.0	4,408
Other Backward Classes	5.3	28.6	30.5	14.8	20.6	0.1	100.0	3,089
Others	3.7	25.0	30.7	15.4	25.0	0.2	100.0	4,326
Total	4.7	30.3	29.9	12.9	21.9	0.3	100.0	15,669

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	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								
Age								
7-9	0.6	97.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	823
10-14	0.2	49.9	47.7	1.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,386
15-19	0.1	12.8	52.4	24.1	8.6	1.9	100.0	1,372
20-29	2.6	24.6	36.5	17.5	18.7	0.1	100.0	2,824
30-39	6.7	31.6	31.8	12.7	17.2	0.0	100.0	2,066
40-49	9.7	33.6	23.1	9.3	24.4	0.0	100.0	1,858
50+	14.1	30.0	13.2	4.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	2,229
Sex								
Male	4.8	34.8	31.3	12.5	16.2	0.4	100.0	6,287
Female	6.6	33.8	29.3	9.5	20.4	0.4	100.0	6,271
Religion								
Hindu	5.2	34.2	30.6	11.6	18.1	0.3	100.0	9992
Muslim	8.9	34.8	28.0	8.9	18.9	0.5	100.0	1190
Christian	5.3	35.2	31.6	10.0	17.7	0.3	100.0	824
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.1	34.0	28.1	6.4	22.6	0.8	100.0	536
Others	9.3	42.0	17.0	9.3	15.0	7.4	100.0	16
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.9	35.8	29.8	12.4	15.7	0.3	100.0	3,045
Scheduled Tribes	5.4	36.7	28.3	7.9	21.1	0.6	100.0	4,264
Other Backward Classes	6.2	32.1	31.0	13.9	16.6	0.2	100.0	2,377
Others	5.5	31.2	33.0	11.7	18.4	0.2	100.0	2,872
Total	5.7	34.3	30.3	11.0	18.3	0.4	100.0	12,558

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

	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								
Age								
7-9	0.0	97.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	134
10-14	0.0	42.1	54.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	262
15-19	0.8	5.0	38.1	38.9	16.5	0.7	100.0	263
20-29	0.8	12.2	27.1	18.9	41.0	0.0	100.0	634
30-39	1.1	13.3	31.8	20.7	33.1	0.0	100.0	560
40-49	3.0	15.2	28.6	17.5	35.5	0.2	100.0	565
50+	4.9	18.3	21.6	15.3	39.9	0.0	100.0	693
Sex*								
Male	1.4	19.3	28.7	17.6	32.8	0.2	100.0	1,530
Female	2.7	20.5	29.3	17.8	29.6	0.1	100.0	1,581
Religion								
Hindu	1.9	19.8	28.9	17.9	31.3	0.1	100.0	2,988
Muslim	8.7	28.0	31.7	8.5	23.1	0.0	100.0	84
Christian	0.0	10.3	29.8	19.5	40.5	0.0	100.0	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.2	24.6	30.2	14.2	28.5	0.2	100.0	801
Scheduled Tribes	0.6	16.3	34.5	14.9	33.8	0.0	100.0	144
Other Backward Classes	3.4	21.4	29.4	16.8	29.0	0.0	100.0	712
Others	1.5	17.0	27.7	20.2	33.4	0.1	100.0	1,454
Total	2.1	19.9	29.0	17.7	31.2	0.1	100.0	3,111

* Excluding other category. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	79.7	100.0	98.6	98.5	100.0	98.8	98.0	100.0	98.4
11-13	77.6	99.4	98.1	98.4	98.8	98.5	97.2	100.0	97.8
14-17	77.9	92.6	88.0	89.0	93.2	89.9	84.5	91.9	86.0
6-11	79.4	99.6	98.6	98.4	99.3	98.6	98.4	100.0	98.7
12-17	77.7	95.2	91.4	92.1	95.6	92.9	88.5	94.7	89.8
Total	78.6	97.0	94.5	95.0	97.2	95.4	92.8	96.7	93.6
Religion									
Hindu	94.1	97.6	95.0	94.7	97.9	95.5	93.5	97.4	94.4
Muslim	94.5	77.8	93.4	93.9	72.3	92.0	95.1	89.1	94.8
Christian	95.1	100.0	95.4	98.1	100.0	98.3	91.9	100.0	92.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.8	100.0	92.9	97.7	100.0	97.8	85.8	100.0	86.1
Others	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	100.0
Total	94.2	97.0	94.8	95.0	96.8	95.4	93.3	97.2	94.1
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	93.3	93.8	93.4	94.2	94.4	94.3	92.3	93.3	92.5
Scheduled Tribes	92.9	97.8	93.1	94.9	96.6	95.0	90.7	100.0	90.9
Other Backward Classes	95.6	97.4	96.1	94.8	97.3	95.5	96.3	97.5	96.6
Others	95.9	98.7	96.9	96.1	98.0	96.8	95.7	99.4	97.0
Total	94.2	97.0	94.8	95.0	96.8	95.4	93.3	97.2	94.1

-- No cases in urban.

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Number of villages having facility*						
District	Primary or middle school	Sub-health centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	Number of villages
West Tripura	100.0	91.7	25.0	95.8	100.0	41.7	24
South Tripura	100.0	87.5	28.1	96.9	100.0	65.6	32
Dhalai	100.0	86.1	25.0	88.9	100.0	50.0	36
North Tripura	100.0	84.8	12.1	93.9	100.0	42.4	33
Tripura	100.0	87.2	22.4	93.6	100.0	50.4	125

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

* Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi centre.

[1] Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below aged 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate*	Number of children below 5 years
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	78.7	78.3	306
1 to 2 years	84.6	88.4	320
3-4 years	87.0	92.5	574
Sex of the children			
Male	84.7	87.7	704
Female	83.6	90.8	720
Place of residence			
Rural	81.9	87.2	1221
Urban	93.3	96.8	204
Religion			
Hindu	86.1	90.0	1,132
Muslim	79.5	85.8	140
Christian	65.1	81.1	84
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.8	90.1	69
Others	--	--	--
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	91.1	94.7	346
Scheduled Tribes	73.4	81.1	479
Other Backward Classes	90.7	91.9	257
Others	85.8	90.2	343
Total	84.2	89.3	1,425

Note: Total number will not match because of missing cases.
* Out of those registered. – No cases

Table 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below aged 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate			Number of children below 5 years
District	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
West Tripura	85.3	92.3	88.2	91.7	93.8	92.6	255
South Tripura	81.9	94.2	82.6	88.7	100.0	89.4	338
Dhalai	78.9	90.3	79.7	85.3	100.0	86.4	405
North Tripura	83.5	96.7	85.1	85.7	100.0	87.7	427
Tripura	81.9	93.4	84.2	87.2	96.8	89.3	1,425

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	5.1	5.8	3.1
20-24	14.6	16.1	10.5
25-29	19.0	19.1	18.8
30-34	15.0	14.8	15.4
35-39	16.3	15.7	17.9
40-44	15.9	15.2	17.9
45-49	14.1	13.2	16.4
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	39.6	43.9	28.2
18 years & above	60.4	56.1	71.8
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	19.2	19.1	19.4
5-9 years	18.9	18.7	19.2
10-14 years	17.3	17.3	17.6
15 or more years	44.6	44.9	43.8
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	19.3	23.0	9.7
Less than 5 years	9.7	11.9	4.1
5-9 years	47.1	49.9	39.7
10 or more years	23.9	15.2	46.6
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	16.9	20.2	8.3
Less than 5 years	9.7	11.2	5.8
5-9 years	45.9	49.1	37.6
10 or more years	27.5	19.5	48.3
Religion			
Hindu	84.7	80.4	96.2
Muslim	7.3	9.1	2.6
Christian	5.0	6.5	1.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.9	4.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	25.9	25.3	27.5
Scheduled Tribes	25.2	33.4	3.8
Other Backward Classes	19.4	18.1	22.6
Others	29.5	23.1	46.1
(DLHS-4)**	4,072	3,265	807
(DLHS-3)**	4,167	3,689	478

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	10.4	1.6	26.7	46.6	12.8	1.9	100.0	221
20-24	7.8	1.4	25.3	37.4	17.1	10.9	100.0	615
25-29	11.7	2.1	25.3	34.0	14.2	12.8	100.0	772
30-34	12.1	2.5	28.3	30.2	13.9	12.9	100.0	604
35-39	16.2	3.6	27.0	27.8	12.6	12.6	100.0	658
40-44	23.1	5.0	29.1	22.8	9.7	10.1	100.0	640
45-49	27.9	6.0	28.0	19.8	9.6	8.6	100.0	562
Place of residence								
Rural	18.9	4.0	32.0	29.8	10.0	5.1	100.0	3,265
Urban	8.4	1.3	14.1	29.6	20.3	26.2	100.0	807
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	60.9	10.0	19.7	8.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	734
Less than 5 years	14.2	4.9	60.2	19.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	415
5-9 years	8.5	2.4	33.8	43.3	9.5	2.6	100.0	1,903
10 or more years	1.6	0.2	8.2	24.3	30.2	35.5	100.0	1,020
Religion								
Hindu	14.3	3.1	26.4	30.0	13.9	12.2	100.0	3,377
Muslim	26.6	5.5	26.6	28.9	8.4	4.0	100.0	323
Christian	22.5	2.0	34.6	29.5	6.7	4.7	100.0	236
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.3	5.1	36.0	25.9	6.4	0.9	100.0	134
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	13.4	3.7	30.3	31.2	12.0	9.2	100.0	1,043
Scheduled Tribes	26.6	4.6	34.1	25.7	6.3	2.6	100.0	1,152
Other Backward Classes	12.7	2.6	24.4	31.0	16.1	13.1	100.0	782
Others	11.3	2.3	20.0	31.1	17.2	18.1	100.0	1,095
Tripura	16.0	3.3	27.1	29.8	12.9	10.9	100.0	4,072

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	12.3	90.8	8.3	1.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	103
20-24	38.4	66.0	28.5	4.8	0.6	34.0	100.0	325
25-29	31.7	42.9	29.1	17.0	10.9	57.1	100.0	261
30-34	11.0	37.9	29.8	19.0	13.3	62.1	100.0	85
35-39	4.8	9.3	32.2	18.5	40.0	90.7	100.0	42
40-45	1.8	15.4	(38.4)	(11.0)	(35.2)	(84.6)	(100.0)	14
45-49	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Place of residence								
Rural	79.7	51.0	27.3	12.1	9.6	49.0	100.0	713
Urban	20.3	70.4	24.4	4.3	0.9	29.6	100.0	118
Education								
Non-literate[a]	14.8	39.7	18.8	17.3	24.2	58.2	100.0	111
Less than 5 years	8.6	24.5	33.5	22.4	19.5	74.3	100.0	99
5-9 years	48.2	51.3	32.6	11.0	5.2	48.7	100.0	408
10 or more years	28.5	78.2	18.7	2.8	0.3	21.8	100.0	213
Religion								
Hindu	80.9	56.9	27.2	9.3	6.6	43.1	100.0	659
Muslim	9.2	46.5	25.3	11.8	16.3	53.5	100.0	80
Christian	6.0	47.1	24.9	15.8	12.2	52.9	100.0	56
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.9	45.2	21.6	25.6	7.5	54.8	100.0	36
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	24.0	55.2	29.4	9.3	6.1	44.8	100.0	194
Scheduled Tribes	31.5	48.7	24.3	14.2	12.7	51.3	100.0	288
Other Backward Classes	19.3	58.9	26.4	8.6	6.1	41.1	100.0	154
Others	25.2	59.4	27.3	8.6	4.7	40.6	100.0	195
Tripura	100.0	54.9	26.7	10.6	7.8	45.1	100.0	831

[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate, but did not attended school are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
-- Percentage not shown for less than10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
West Tripura	18.5	64.8	26.9	4.8	3.5	35.2	100.0	153
South Tripura	23.5	57.0	27.4	9.7	5.9	43.0	100.0	195
Dhalai	27.9	52.3	26.7	12.0	9.0	47.7	100.0	234
North Tripura	30.1	45.6	26.6	15.0	12.7	54.4	100.0	249
Tripura	100.0	54.9	26.7	10.6	7.8	45.1	100.0	831

[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.60	0.28	0.32	221	NA	NA	NA	NA
20-24	1.11	0.52	0.60	615	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-29	1.62	0.86	0.76	772	NA	NA	NA	NA
30-34	2.09	1.07	1.02	604	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-39	2.31	1.21	1.11	658	NA	NA	NA	NA
40-44	2.64	1.43	1.21	640	2.64	1.43	1.21	640
45-49	2.87	1.57	1.31	562	2.87	1.57	1.31	562
Residence								
Rural	2.18	1.15	1.03	3265	3.08	1.70	1.39	925
Urban	1.59	0.81	0.78	807	2.03	1.06	0.98	277
Education								
Non-literate[a]	2.86	1.54	1.31	840	3.34	1.83	1.51	403
Less than 5 years	2.54	1.33	1.21	428	3.23	1.87	1.37	145
5-9 years	1.96	1.00	0.95	1946	2.68	1.42	1.27	467
10 or more years	1.25	0.66	0.59	858	1.66	0.89	0.77	187
Religion								
Hindu	1.92	1.01	0.91	3377	2.58	1.41	1.17	1,012
Muslim	2.68	1.34	1.34	323	4.19	1.99	2.21	82
Christian	2.46	1.25	1.21	236	3.47	1.89	1.59	72
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.45	1.43	1.03	134	3.48	2.15	1.33	34
Others	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	1.99	1.01	0.97	1043	2.83	1.48	1.35	313
Scheduled Tribes	2.33	1.26	1.07	1152	3.25	1.92	1.34	309
Other Backward Classes	1.91	0.98	0.93	782	2.61	1.28	1.33	225
Others	1.85	0.98	0.87	1095	2.41	1.32	1.09	355
Tripura	2.02	1.06	0.96	4072	2.75	1.49	1.26	1,202

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

[a] Literate but not attended school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Age group								
15-19	214	19.2	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	103
20-24	593	10.4	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	323
25-29	742	8.3	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	259
30-34	574	2.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
35-39	590	0.3	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	41
40-44	567	0.5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
45-49	474	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	01
Place of resident								
Urban	3,015	5.6	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	708
Rural	739	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	636	3.2	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	219
One daughter only	513	6.2	100.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	205
One son, one daughter only	676	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Two sons only	322	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Three sons only	73	2.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Three daughters only	51	5.8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Four and above	396	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Woman's Education								
Non-literate[a]	722	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Less than 5 years	398	4.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
5-9 years	1,801	6.0	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	405
10 or more years	833	6.6	98.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	218
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	593	2.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Less than 5 years	385	4.7	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	96
5-9 years	1,790	6.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	441
10 or more years	986	5.9	98.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	211
	3,754							
Religion	3,109							
Hindu	286	5.2	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	659
Muslim	226	7.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
Christian	131	7.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2	4.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	939	6.2	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	194
Scheduled Tribes	1,091	5.9	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	286
Other Backward Classes	708	3.7	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	150
Others	1,016	5.5	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	195
Tripura	3,754	5.4	99.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	825

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
West Tripura	828	22.5	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
South Tripura	934	19.7	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	195
Dhalai	1,003	34.1	98.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	234
North Tripura	989	23.7	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	242
Tripura	3,754	100.0	99.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	825

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Tripura, 2012-13.

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	32.3	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
Want another later[2]	8.4	6.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.8
Want another, undecided when	8.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Undecided	31.2	37.1	7.3	3.4	3.7	18.1
Want no more	3.1	40.4	65.6	65.9	65.2	51.6
Sterilized[3]	0.3	3.9	24.9	29.1	30.3	17.0
Declared in fecund	15.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	3.1
Inconsistent response	0.9	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	355	1,148	1,249	604	396	3,754
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	9.0	31.5	39.7	0.0	0.0	21.2
Girl	5.2	14.4	17.7	54.5	0.0	10.6
Doesn't matter	34.3	25.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	28.9
Up to God	51.5	28.8	28.9	45.5	0.0	39.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	177	197	13	04	00	391

[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. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]				Number of women**
		Government health facility[2]		Private health facility[3]	Others[4]	
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	78.9	75.1	2.9	10.7	27.5	108
20-24	85.5	78.7	1.6	13.6	24.4	403
25-29	84.8	65.8	1.5	24.6	22.8	422
30-34	86.9	67.7	2.0	29.9	27.1	176
35+	72.9	63.1	2.8	33.2	25.1	118
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	91.8	70.8	1.3	24.0	22.2	621
2	82.1	66.7	2.7	20.8	30.2	356
3	73.9	80.7	3.6	7.6	22.8	137
4+	50.7	77.9	0.0	19.2	23.7	111
Residence						
Rural	79.7	73.6	2.3	16.0	27.8	1028
Urban	96.9	63.3	0.5	36.1	15.8	199
Education						
Non literate[a]	55.2	70.3	3.6	16.1	19.8	185
Less than 5 years	63.0	78.6	4.4	11.0	34.2	130
9-10 years	88.5	73.0	2.0	15.7	27.8	597
10 or more years	96.9	66.0	0.5	34.0	18.7	315
Religion						
Hindu	85.1	68.6	1.9	23.2	24.9	992
Muslim	86.8	79.3	2.0	21.0	23.2	104
Christian	65.8	78.0	0.0	3.6	27.9	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.8	95.4	2.3	0.0	16.6	57
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	91.3	67.7	1.7	21.5	24.2	305
Scheduled Tribes	63.3	79.3	3.3	9.7	25.5	406
Other Backward Classes	91.7	64.3	1.2	25.8	32.3	223
Others	93.7	72.0	1.1	27.2	18.7	293
DLHS-4	83.7	70.8	1.8	21.4	24.6	1,227
DLHS-3	67.4	72.2	4.3	26.1	NA	1,525

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases.

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. [2] Includes sub-health 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 own home, parents home, other home and other. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Among those who had received any ANC. NA: Not available. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 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, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up				Number of Women**
		Government health facility[1]		Private health facility[2]	Others[3]	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
West Tripura	86.1	71.2	0.9	23.4	16.5	229
South Tripura	77.1	69.4	2.5	25.1	23.6	305
Dhalai	81.2	79.9	2.0	17.1	19.3	341
North Tripura	86.0	66.2	2.1	15.9	38.5	352
DLHS-4	83.7	70.8	1.8	21.4	24.6	1,227
DLHS-3	67.4	72.2	4.3	26.1	NA	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Includes sub-health 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 own home, parents home, other home and others. NA Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	73.5	25.6	41.2	39.3	61.3	34.5	40.9	108
20-24	81.6	27.0	47.5	31.1	67.0	38.6	35.8	403
25-29	78.3	26.4	48.7	36.2	65.9	38.1	37.6	422
30-34	79.9	31.9	52.0	47.1	72.1	39.2	44.5	176
35+	68.5	23.0	50.8	37.8	50.9	35.1	41.0	118
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	87.5	30.5	52.4	39.4	74.2	44.8	48.1	621
2	75.6	24.3	50.4	40.5	60.4	34.0	32.9	356
3	66.4	29.7	40.9	25.6	57.8	27.8	24.9	137
4+	43.7	11.7	25.5	18.7	36.6	19.3	15.1	111
Residence								
Rural	73.5	24.8	45.4	32.0	60.1	35.1	31.3	1,028
Urban	94.0	34.2	58.3	51.7	82.6	47.1	62.8	199
Education								
Non- literate[a]	48.5	11.6	29.9	19.7	36.4	16.8	23.0	146
Less than five years	54.5	20.5	32.0	23.7	43.2	25.6	20.8	727
5-9 years	82.4	28.9	51.7	39.9	69.3	38.7	33.1	180
10 or more years	94.2	33.8	57.7	43.9	80.6	51.0	61.7	135
Religion								
Hindu	79.9	27.8	50.1	39.4	66.9	38.0	41.4	992
Muslim	79.2	23.6	44.4	26.3	67.9	40.5	34.7	104
Christian	60.2	18.1	30.3	14.1	45.6	29.5	15.0	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.1	28.8	44.6	28.7	54.4	40.2	20.6	57
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	85.4	26.5	50.9	45.7	70.8	40.5	42.6	305
Scheduled Tribes	56.8	21.0	34.5	21.8	45.4	25.9	20.5	406
Other Backward Classes	86.3	34.9	57.7	43.8	72.5	42.3	41.7	223
Others	89.8	26.8	55.1	39.3	77.6	45.6	53.2	293
DLHS-4	78.2	27.0	48.4	36.6	65.3	37.9	38.6	1,227
DLHS-3	52.1	16.5	49.9	46.5	48.8	49.1	16.4	1,525

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

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	77.5	59.4	37.2	52.8	74.7	50.5	35.6	108
20-24	72.9	54.0	45.3	54.3	72.7	49.1	44.5	403
25-29	68.1	59.0	43.9	54.4	73.4	50.6	46.3	422
30-34	69.4	61.2	46.4	49.4	70.5	53.2	51.3	176
35+	65.2	62.4	40.4	59.6	76.6	57.4	55.3	118
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	73.3	60.2	46.9	59.0	75.0	51.2	45.9	621
2	67.2	55.3	43.3	46.7	73.3	51.1	48.3	356
3	65.3	56.2	31.3	45.8	65.4	51.5	43.3	137
4+	63.3	50.3	37.7	50.1	63.4	46.9	45.9	111
Residence								
Rural	70.0	58.5	44.2	53.0	72.8	49.6	46.4	1,028
Urban	71.5	56.8	43.3	56.5	74.0	54.9	46.4	199
Education								
Non-literate[a]	69.3	52.2	44.6	37.2	61.3	35.8	32.3	146
Less than 5 years	77.3	64.7	36.8	47.1	74.8	51.5	52.8	727
5-9 years	70.4	55.9	42.1	53.1	72.2	51.0	44.1	180
10 or more year	69.1	61.4	48.1	61.5	77.4	55.3	52.3	135
Religion								
Hindu	70.0	59.3	44.4	53.6	73.5	50.9	46.2	992
Muslim	71.9	39.2	34.9	58.1	67.0	54.9	49.3	104
Christian	69.0	58.9	39.6	49.0	72.8	48.4	44.6	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.1	69.9	60.3	57.6	77.0	47.8	47.1	57
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	71.4	61.8	45.8	51.0	75.4	51.3	47.0	305
Scheduled Tribes	64.7	54.0	41.7	46.3	65.6	42.6	40.3	406
Other Backward Classes	72.9	56.7	43.6	52.5	73.9	50.1	47.3	223
Others	71.9	58.4	44.0	63.7	76.1	58.0	49.8	293
DLHS-4	70.4	58.0	43.9	53.9	73.1	51.0	46.4	1,227
DLHS-3	75.5	68.8	63.4	63.5	82.4	56.9	60.7	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	29.6	2.3	13.7	54.3	56.4	14.9	0.0	108
20-24	16.2	4.4	15.0	64.4	69.1	14.6	1.5	403
25-29	19.6	3.8	11.8	64.7	65.9	15.9	0.8	422
30-34	15.6	4.0	9.6	70.8	75.1	8.9	0.0	176
35+	31.7	1.4	10.2	56.7	57.0	13.9	0.0	118
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	12.5	4.0	12.6	70.9	74.4	13.5	0.8	621
2	20.5	4.0	13.4	62.1	63.5	16.2	1.1	356
3	32.4	1.6	10.8	55.2	57.2	15.3	0.0	137
4+	49.3	2.8	10.4	37.5	40.1	10.6	0.0	111
Residence								
Rural	23.4	3.9	13.8	58.9	60.8	16.3	0.7	1028
Urban	8.5	2.7	8.4	80.4	85.9	7.1	1.0	199
Education								
Non-literate[a]	47.3	4.9	13.0	34.8	41.9	10.0	0.6	146
Less than 5 years	39.3	3.5	10.1	47.1	50.1	12.9	0.7	727
5-9 years	15.3	3.5	13.1	68.0	66.2	19.2	0.7	180
10 or more year	7.5	3.3	12.1	77.0	85.3	8.4	1.0	135
Religion								
Hindu	18.7	3.5	11.8	65.9	67.9	14.1	0.8	992
Muslim	17.7	4.6	18.1	59.7	70.6	14.5	0.8	104
Christian	36.7	2.4	17.7	43.2	42.2	19.8	0.0	74
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	28.2	5.6	9.5	56.8	64.6	7.3	0.0	57
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	11.0	3.2	13.7	72.1	72.3	17.1	0.9	305
Scheduled Tribes	39.3	3.3	10.7	46.8	46.4	14.0	0.2	406
Other Backward Classes	14.6	5.3	13.5	66.6	75.3	13.9	0.0	223
Others	10.5	3.4	12.9	73.3	77.8	11.7	1.7	293
DLHS-4	20.0	3.6	12.5	63.8	66.6	14.2	0.8	1,227
DLHS-3	34.7	7.9	13.5	43.9	39.6	23.3	3.5	1,525

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	28.9	9.5	61.5	0.0	33.5	20.2	108
20-24	17.8	10.0	72.1	0.5	33.5	24.0	403
25-29	18.9	8.9	72.2	0.2	39.2	29.3	422
30-34	14.9	7.2	77.9	0.0	38.3	29.9	176
35+	30.5	5.9	63.7	0.0	41.2	32.8	118
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	11.7	9.9	78.3	0.5	44.5	33.4	621
2	21.6	9.4	69.0	0.0	34.8	24.6	356
3	30.5	4.7	64.8	0.0	23.1	17.9	137
4+	52.5	4.7	42.8	0.0	13.4	9.7	111
Residence							
Rural	23.7	8.1	68.2	0.3	32.0	22.4	1,028
Urban	7.6	11.1	81.3	0.0	53.1	43.4	199
Education							
Non literate[a]	49.9	8.3	41.8	0.0	24.7	15.7	146
Less than 5 years	40.1	5.8	54.1	0.0	25.1	20.1	727
5-9 years	15.6	10.3	74.0	0.3	32.9	23.9	180
10 or more years	5.3	7.5	87.2	0.3	53.7	41.0	135
Religion							
Hindu	18.4	8.4	73.3	0.3	39.1	29.2	992
Muslim	19.7	15.0	65.3	0.0	34.2	21.3	104
Christian	36.7	8.7	54.6	0.0	22.3	15.8	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	30.5	5.2	64.3	0.0	17.6	14.0	57
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	11.8	6.7	81.6	0.3	41.8	32.4	305
Scheduled Tribes	40.5	7.5	52.0	0.2	19.2	13.7	406
Other Backward Classes	11.9	7.4	80.7	0.0	47.5	32.9	223
Others	10.3	13.3	76.3	0.3	44.7	33.6	293
DLHS-4	19.9	8.8	71.3	0.2	36.9	27.3	1,227
DLHS-3	37.2	3.8	58.8	11.8	20.6	13.2	1,525

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 01-01-2008. [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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

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 antenatal check-up[2]	Any complications	Number of Women**
West Tripura	73.2	58.9	80.0	40.2	27.6	44.5	229
South Tripura	62.0	61.1	74.4	35.0	26.8	49.0	305
Dhalai	64.3	63.5	78.1	27.9	20.7	57.2	341
North Tripura	62.3	64.6	83.2	40.1	28.7	52.9	352
DLHS-4	66.6	63.8	80.1	36.9	27.3	51.5	1227
DLHS-3	39.6	43.9	62.7	20.6	13.2	53.6	1525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	67.6	3.1	70.7	28.7	1.6	72.2	108
20-24	71.1	3.7	74.8	24.6	5.5	80.3	403
25-29	63.6	9.5	73.2	26.2	4.7	77.8	422
30-34	61.7	13.1	74.8	25.2	2.7	77.4	176
35+	48.6	14.1	62.6	36.6	4.0	66.7	118
No. of living children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	75.0	10.8	85.8	13.8	2.0	87.8	621
2	60.2	6.6	66.8	32.5	6.6	73.4	356
3	48.4	2.1	50.4	49.6	9.4	59.9	137
4+	35.2	2.5	37.6	61.4	4.7	42.4	111
Residence							
Rural	62.1	3.7	65.8	33.6	5.5	71.2	1028
Urban	73.2	22.5	95.7	4.3	0.5	96.2	199
Education							
Non literate[a]	41.7	4.5	46.2	52.9	6.7	52.8	146
Less than 5 years	45.5	0.7	46.2	52.1	5.6	51.8	727
5-9 years	70.1	3.7	73.8	25.7	5.1	78.9	180
10 or more years	73.5	19.6	93.1	6.9	1.4	94.5	135
Religion							
Hindu	68.2	9.2	77.5	22.2	3.7	81.1	992
Muslim	52.0	3.7	55.7	41.3	5.2	60.9	104
Christian	42.6	1.2	43.8	56.2	8.4	52.2	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.2	1.7	46.9	53.1	10.4	57.3	57
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	73.6	8.4	82.1	17.9	3.6	85.6	305
Scheduled Tribes	48.6	2.5	51.1	48.0	6.7	57.8	406
Other Backward Classes	71.3	8.9	80.2	19.8	2.7	82.9	223
Others	69.4	13.4	86.8	16.3	3.5	86.2	293
DLHS-4	64.6	8.1	72.7	26.8	4.3	77.0	1,227
DLHS-3	-	-	46.2	53.7	1.0	47.2	1,525

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 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendant. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[b]		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	1.7	16.0	1.3	54.0	39.0	4.4	108	250	4,359	10,750	68
20-24	1.4	19.5	1.7	52.6	40.8	4.3	403	786	5,330	14,538	254
25-29	2.6	18.5	2.3	49.8	34.8	6.5	422	694	5,039	10,700	264
30-34	1.5	26.2	1.5	46.1	30.2	7.3	176	250	5,427	14,308	108
35+	3.7	23.5	2.8	35.0	34.5	3.5	118	467	5,504	13,333	58
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	500	10,000	5,000	2
1	2.8	27.5	2.6	53.5	36.3	6.2	621	554	5,739	14,390	461
2	1.9	16.8	1.2	47.4	37.7	6.4	356	841	4,690	10,188	194
3	0.0	5.1	2.4	43.5	37.2	5.1	137	533	3,356	3,250	61
4+	0.0	5.1	0.0	34.0	30.3	2.6	111	325	3,395	9,750	34
Residence											
Rural	1.9	16.0	0.8	47.8	44.5	5.6	1028	739	4,906	13,044	591
Urban	2.7	34.0	5.7	53.3	18.2	0.0	199	264	6,235	12,161	161
Education											
Non literate[a]	1.9	9.6	0.8	34.7	33.8	1.9	146	333	3,796	5,000	76
Less than 5	0.7	4.8	2.0	40.0	58.2	5.9	727	288	2,885	25,000	53
5-9 years	2.0	18.6	0.8	53.3	40.5	7.0	180	681	4,915	11,778	386
10 or more years	2.9	33.4	4.5	52.3	27.9	6.9	135	607	6,688	13,973	237
Religion											
Hindu	2.2	23.3	2.4	50.3	34.5	5.3	992	560	5,316	13,112	651
Muslim	1.9	7.4	0.0	47.9	39.2	5.3	104	1475	6,004	2,500	47
Christian	2.4	6.2	0.0	35.3	53.6	7.1	74	550	2,375	16,000	29
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	1.5	0.0	45.3	74.1	3.5	57	--	3,033	2,500	25
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	3.0	21.0	3.1	55.6	38.7	8.5	305	529	5,605	11,229	216
Scheduled Tribes	0.8	11.2	0.5	39.1	50.9	5.0	406	450	3,626	12,714	185
Other Backward Classes	2.0	25.7	1.7	51.5	35.0	7.1	223	779	5,546	10,673	154
Others	2.7	25.8	2.7	52.3	25.0	1.5	293	643	5,921	14,957	197
DLHS-4	2.1	20.2	2.0	49.1	36.4	5.4	1,227	613	5,162	12,645	752
DLHS-3	2.7	35.8	0.4	60.9	17.6	2.8	1,525	365	2,464	10,629	1,030

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Percentage women who got JSY assistance. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 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, 2012-13.

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 SBA Delivery[2]	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
West Tripura	84.5	15.5	4.7	89.1	7,056	229
South Tripura	69.1	28.6	5.0	74.1	6,167	305
Dhalai	70.6	29.4	4.1	74.8	5,201	341
North Tripura	62.8	37.2	4.8	67.6	5,045	352
DLHS-4	72.7	26.8	4.3	77.1	5,779	1,227
DLHS-3	46.2	53.7	1.0	47.2	-	1,525

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 01-01-2008. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendants. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons[b]										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 know ledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	13.3	3.3	0.0	36.7	14.6	0.0	7.8	8.7	15.6	0.0	31
20-24	10.9	6.3	3.7	36.5	12.7	0.8	9.4	11.6	8.2	0.0	108
25-29	9.1	7.4	7.4	39.4	10.5	0.0	9.4	6.7	10.1	0.0	122
30-34	13.3	12.2	4.3	28.9	6.3	1.9	9.8	11.8	9.8	1.8	51
35+	16.3	3.5	8.3	30.0	17.9	0.0	10.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	49
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	10.2	2.9	2.1	39.2	11.5	0.8	10.2	12.0	11.1	0.0	96
2	10.1	8.5	4.0	40.4	8.0	0.0	7.3	6.7	14.2	0.7	125
3	11.7	3.7	10.0	38.0	18.7	1.4	7.2	4.0	5.4	0.0	71
4+	15.9	12.6	7.6	19.4	12.9	0.0	14.2	10.7	6.6	0.0	69
Residence											
Rural	12.0	6.7	5.5	34.8	12.4	0.5	9.3	8.3	10.2	0.3	352
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Education											
Non literate[a]	18.7	6.2	6.5	24.3	13.7	0.0	11.1	6.5	12.9	0.0	100
Less than 5 years	8.0	5.2	11.1	32.2	15.0	0.0	12.4	7.5	8.6	0.0	69
5-9 years	9.5	8.4	2.5	42.0	11.0	1.1	6.5	8.7	9.7	0.5	164
10 or more years	6.4	3.7	3.4	46.8	3.2	0.0	13.2	15.8	7.7	0.0	28
Religion											
Hindu	12.0	6.3	5.2	35.5	12.5	0.0	9.7	7.0	11.8	0.0	243
Muslim	12.1	1.9	1.9	29.1	10.2	3.9	13.6	20.6	4.6	2.0	45
Christian	12.2	6.2	7.7	36.6	13.3	0.0	2.7	7.3	14.0	0.0	42
Others	6.2	19.6	8.2	44.7	8.0	0.0	9.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	31
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	7.3	10.3	4.5	49.1	10.4	0.0	10.9	1.7	5.8	0.0	59
Scheduled Tribes	15.6	4.1	8.1	30.3	13.0	0.0	7.2	7.7	13.9	0.0	196
Other Backward Classes	10.9	3.8	1.8	47.4	9.0	0.0	9.8	13.0	4.4	0.0	49
Others	3.3	15.0	0.0	28.1	12.4	3.1	15.0	13.8	7.8	1.5	57
DLHS-4	11.6	6.9	5.3	35.6	11.9	0.5	9.4	8.4	10.2	0.2	361
DLHS-3	23.1	5.0	6.4	18.7	47.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	1.1	3.0	839

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [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. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 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, 2012-13.

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	
Age group								
15-19	34.0	69.5	5.1	28.1	74.1	2.4	5.1	108
20-24	40.3	59.9	5.2	25.2	64.0	5.1	7.5	403
25-29	39.3	59.4	7.7	22.5	60.1	6.4	9.7	422
30-34	31.2	67.4	3.2	22.3	71.0	9.3	4.5	176
35+	31.3	69.0	2.3	18.4	63.5	2.8	6.2	118
No. of living children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	38.4	61.0	4.8	22.3	65.3	4.2	9.0	621
2	36.7	61.5	7.3	23.8	62.2	8.7	7.0	356
3	36.6	67.5	6.1	30.9	61.7	6.0	5.8	137
4+	32.1	65.1	2.7	21.4	68.3	5.1	2.3	111
Residence								
Rural	39.8	63.2	6.2	23.1	62.2	4.9	7.9	1,028
Urban	28.6	57.4	2.9	25.1	73.6	9.4	6.6	199
Number of ANC visits								
0	21.0	61.2	14.8	15.2	74.7	5.2	10.8	264
1	48.9	68.4	5.2	17.6	65.4	0.0	4.1	45
2	49.5	85.9	3.7	4.0	49.9	0.0	4.4	157
3+	39.2	56.0	4.6	30.1	65.9	7.6	8.2	761
Delivery								
Normal	39.7	63.1	5.5	24.9	64.5	4.5	7.0	1,046
Caesarean	26.0	55.5	6.7	13.7	62.3	13.7	12.1	181
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	39.5	60.5	6.0	26.1	63.6	5.2	9.2	777
Private facility	25.5	55.3	6.0	19.8	63.4	29.2	0.0	82
Home	35.7	67.9	4.5	17.3	66.0	2.0	5.1	361
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
DLHS-4	37.1	62.1	5.6	23.5	64.2	5.7	7.6	1,227
DLHS-3	72.1	40.9	12.7	31.8	76.7	5.9	6.1	1,525

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

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012 -13.

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	
Age group						
15-19	17.6	47.4	35.5	0.0	5.4	108
20-24	19.1	43.5	47.1	9.7	18.4	403
25-29	19.6	51.5	41.5	7.8	11.5	422
30-34	13.2	45.5	49.1	3.2	7.3	176
35+	17.0	29.1	52.4	23.3	0.0	118
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	20.8	46.7	41.8	6.9	12.9	621
2	14.3	45.6	54.6	13.2	12.5	356
3	18.3	43.2	45.5	0.0	8.0	137
4+	13.5	39.2	37.9	25.1	6.5	111
Residence						
Rural	16.2	40.6	47.6	9.7	15.1	1,028
Urban	24.5	57.0	38.5	6.6	4.7	199
Delivery						
Normal	16.4	43.3	43.9	9.4	14.9	1,046
Caesarean	25.7	52.7	47.2	6.8	3.1	181
By Instrument or Assisted	--	--	--	--	--	--
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	20.4	48.2	47.5	9.8	13.7	777
Private facility	17.8	41.5	39.5	5.3	9.8	82
Home	13.0	38.4	36.2	6.1	5.9	361
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	--	--	--	--	--	1
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	--	--	--	--	--	1
Dai	10.6	38.7	46.5	3.4	11.0	237
Relatives/Friends	17.5	38.0	24.2	9.3	0.0	125
None	--	--	--	--	--	4
DLHS-4	18.1	45.8	44.7	8.7	11.9	1,227
DLHS-3	28.1	39.4	56.3	22.2	28.6	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	36.0	0.0	37.4	40.5	108
20-24	38.9	0.8	43.3	46.8	403
25-29	45.0	1.5	47.5	50.6	422
30-34	46.6	0.0	48.7	51.9	176
35+	43.2	0.0	45.1	45.8	118
No. of living children					
0	--	--	--	--	2
1	50.3	0.9	54.3	56.4	621
2	40.8	1.5	42.3	46.0	356
3	23.9	0.0	25.6	31.4	137
4+	21.3	0.0	22.9	25.4	111
Residence					
Rural	34.8	0.8	37.1	40.2	1,028
Urban	67.4	0.0	72.0	74.8	199
Education					
Non literate[a]	22.9	0.0	26.4	28.6	146
Less than 5 years	22.9	0.0	26.4	31.8	727
5-9 years	39.7	1.7	42.3	46.0	180
10 or more years	63.1	0.0	65.9	67.4	135
Religion					
Hindu	45.0	0.4	47.9	50.7	992
Muslim	37.8	4.1	42.1	47.5	104
Christian	24.3	0.0	25.5	28.1	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.6	0.0	21.9	26.9	57
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	49.9	0.0	52.6	55.4	305
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	0.0	24.8	27.8	406
Other Backward Classes	46.1	1.8	50.4	52.7	223
Others	53.8	3.2	57.6	61.4	293
DLHS-4	42.3	0.8	45.2	48.2	1,227
DLHS-3	26.3	NA	28.5	NA	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 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, 2012-13.

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	37.7	60.3	34.0	17.6	74.8	108
20-24	50.7	59.6	40.3	19.1	75.1	403
25-29	56.0	64.8	39.3	19.6	72.5	422
30-34	56.2	68.3	31.2	13.2	77.8	176
35+	43.3	54.3	31.3	17.0	46.1	118
No. of living children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	52.9	66.1	38.4	20.8	77.5	621
2	52.5	68.4	36.7	14.3	80.8	356
3	52.2	48.3	36.6	18.3	55.8	137
4+	39.3	30.9	32.1	13.5	20.6	111
Residence						
Rural	51.5	57.8	39.8	16.2	63.0	1,028
Urban	51.9	78.4	28.6	24.5	96.0	199
Education						
Non literate[a]	40.5	36.9	32.0	14.4	55.4	146
Less than five years	49.1	51.3	27.3	15.6	41.1	727
5-9 years	54.6	61.9	42.6	18.7	69.7	180
10 or more years	52.9	77.1	34.2	19.7	89.7	135
Religion						
Hindu	52.0	64.7	37.5	17.6	74.6	992
Muslim	51.5	57.1	38.8	22.4	54.7	104
Christian	37.8	38.8	37.5	11.9	71.3	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.2	53.9	27.8	27.0	64.8	57
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	55.4	71.1	41.9	16.4	81.8	305
Scheduled Tribes	45.1	43.6	31.8	14.6	55.2	406
Other Backward Classes	53.3	70.3	40.8	20.0	80.5	223
Others	53.9	66.6	36.1	22.3	72.2	293
DLHS-4	51.5	62.6	37.1	18.1	71.6	1,227
DLHS-3	53.6	65.0	72.1	28.1	53.8	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 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 by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	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**
West Tripura	44.5	71.2	27.7	24.4	78.2	229
South Tripura	49.0	62.1	28.2	16.3	68.3	305
Dhalai	57.2	56.1	40.4	15.7	58.9	341
North Tripura	52.9	60.0	50.9	15.7	70.1	352
DLHS-4	51.5	62.6	37.1	18.1	71.6	1,227
DLHS-3	53.6	65.0	72.1	28.1	53.8	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	12.4	13.9	11.0	9.7	12.2	22.1	22.5	108
20-24	18.9	18.0	11.6	12.5	11.9	27.4	27.2	403
25-29	21.5	23.5	11.3	14.7	16.8	29.6	25.4	422
30-34	25.3	28.4	18.6	18.8	14.8	33.0	25.6	176
35+	18.4	24.3	12.7	19.2	11.4	30.1	20.2	118
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
1	22.1	24.0	15.7	15.8	15.9	31.7	27.1	621
2	19.2	23.4	10.1	14.9	12.7	30.5	24.9	356
3	14.7	14.5	9.0	10.8	12.0	19.3	25.4	137
4+	18.3	10.2	6.1	11.0	9.3	16.2	15.7	111
Residence								
Rural	17.6	19.3	9.7	12.0	12.8	26.2	22.8	1028
Urban	28.6	29.8	22.3	23.2	18.1	37.5	33.6	199
Education								
Non literate[a]	13.1	12.1	5.4	6.2	4.9	15.4	17.0	146
Less than 5 years	17.9	14.3	5.9	15.0	7.3	19.8	16.4	727
9-10 years	19.5	21.6	12.7	13.8	15.5	31.0	27.6	180
10 or more years	25.4	29.2	18.3	20.1	18.3	34.9	28.6	135
Religion								
Hindu	20.5	23.5	12.7	14.4	14.0	30.6	25.6	992
Muslim	23.1	16.4	16.0	18.8	18.2	19.8	23.7	104
Christian	9.4	9.1	9.9	11.3	12.4	20.1	22.0	74
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.1	13.0	6.6	15.4	7.2	21.0	26.4	57
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	25.4	25.0	14.0	17.2	16.9	32.8	24.0	305
Scheduled Tribes	14.3	12.9	7.1	9.9	9.7	23.3	20.8	406
Other Backward Classes	25.7	29.7	19.1	20.5	15.8	32.9	32.1	223
Others	17.6	22.7	12.7	13.2	14.7	28.3	25.6	293
DLHS-4	20.1	21.7	12.6	14.6	14.0	28.8	25.3	1,227
DLHS-3	49.7	24.0	22.9	25.9	24.2	55.3	44.4	1,525

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up [4]					Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Total	
Age group								
15-19	30.4	101	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
20-24	32.5	308	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
25-29	38.0	245	82.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	90
30-34	38.6	83	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
35-39	37.4	37	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
40-44	(50.7)	14	--	--	--	--	--	7
45-49	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Residence								
Rural	33.9	674	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	223
Urban	40.2	115	64.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	28.0	119	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Less than 5 years	19.0	74	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
5-9 years	32.7	388	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
10 or more years	47.5	208	75.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
Religion								
Hindu	35.0	625	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	213
Muslim	42.8	74	85.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Christian	25.9	55	(90.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.7	35	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
Others	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	00
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	37.0	185	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Scheduled Tribes	25.7	272	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Other Backward Classes	38.7	146	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Others	42.6	186	64.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
DLHS-4	35.2	789	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	270
DLHS-3	22.4	1277	90.5	6.8	2.3	6.8	100.0	283

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [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-health 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 ASHA and ANM/Nurse. [4] Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Initiation of breastfeeding: Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	Number of children**
Age group					
15-19	95.4	38.0	90.6	5.5	101
20-24	96.0	40.5	94.5	4.5	310
25-29	96.6	44.8	93.3	4.5	250
30-34	91.3	41.0	90.3	7.8	84
35-39	94.9	31.8	84.5	13.2	38
40-44	(100.0)	57.4	79.3	20.7	14
45-49	--	--	--	--	1
Residence					
Rural	95.9	45.2	94.7	3.5	683
Urban	94.5	27.3	83.5	14.1	115
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	98.5	44.3	98.6	0.8	120
Less than 5 years	97.6	45.0	97.6	2.4	74
5-9 years	95.3	47.8	94.7	3.3	391
10 or more years	94.1	28.8	84.3	12.8	213
Religion					
Hindu	94.9	40.4	91.1	6.6	634
Muslim	100.0	38.0	98.0	2.0	74
Christian	95.1	44.5	96.8	3.2	55
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	65.9	100.0	0.0	35
Others	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	95.1	39.7	88.7	8.4	190
Scheduled Tribes	96.1	44.9	96.8	1.7	274
Other Backward Classes	97.7	40.1	92.8	6.1	147
Others	93.9	40.1	90.3	7.8	187
DLHS-4	95.6	41.5	92.4	5.7	798
DLHS-3	78.1	40.8	83.3	16.7	1,277

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Tripura, 2012-13

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status[1]: Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	Number of children**
<2	54.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	42
2-3	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
4-5	34.2	4.0	5.7	1.7	5.7	52
6-8	24.0	4.3	6.2	2.7	6.2	94
9-11	9.4	7.5	9.9	9.1	15.4	54
12-17	8.3	9.5	22.8	17.5	26.7	150
18-23	6.3	11.8	19.7	20.4	25.2	140
24-35	6.0	15.7	31.6	27.5	38.8	222
6-9	20.0	5.3	5.7	3.7	6.5	118
6-35[2]	9.4	11.2	21.7	18.7	26.6	660

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	51.7	25
20-24	55.7	52
25-29	51.5	36
30-34	(25.0)	16
35-39	--	4
40-44	na	0
45-49	na	0
Residence		
Rural	53.5	118
Urban	(33.3)	15
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	(41.2)	17
Less than 5 years	(62.5)	16
5-9 years	41.5	58
10 or more years	62.8	42
Religion		
Hindu	53.0	113
Muslim	(40.0)	10
Christian	--	7
Buddhist	--	3
Others	na	0
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	67.0	27
Scheduled Tribes	49.9	43
Other Backward Classes	49.6	22
Others	41.7	41
DLHS-4	50.5	133
DLHS-3	38.3	209

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.5 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, 2012-13.

District	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
West Tripura	92.7	30.4	88.3	9.0	150
South Tripura	97.2	41.9	94.6	4.1	187
Dhalai	95.6	41.9	91.6	5.2	227
North Tripura	96.5	51.7	96.5	3.1	234
DLHS-4	95.6	41.5	92.4	5.7	798
DLHS-3	78.1	40.8	83.3	16.7	1,277

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics Tripura, 2012-13.

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	72.8	81.7	75.5	67.5	12.4	79.4	73.5	65.8	57.5	44.1	13.9	52.5	248
Urban	86.9	90.2	84.5	82.5	5.6	87.3	87.3	80.7	78.3	64.9	9.8	66.0	35
Sex of child													
Male	78.5	86.1	81.4	71.9	12.9	85.8	79.7	72.9	63.0	49.4	10.3	54.4	153
Female	71.3	79.7	71.8	68.0	9.1	74.7	71.5	63.1	59.1	45.8	16.7	55.4	130
Birth order													
1	84.0	87.8	82.5	75.7	12.6	83.4	79.5	75.3	71.8	56.2	9.4	59.8	154
2	70.2	78.6	71.7	65.1	10.4	79.0	71.5	59.7	54.4	41.9	16.3	54.1	76
3	79.1	82.2	72.5	66.5	6.9	82.2	78.8	72.8	47.4	43.9	12.4	48.0	30
4+	23.8	66.5	62.1	52.2	9.3	66.5	62.1	42.7	25.8	11.8	33.8	30.6	23
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	45.8	60.5	58.6	55.3	9.7	56.4	50.3	40.7	36.4	23.3	34.2	38.5	47
Less than 5 years	(52.6)	(68.4)	(57.9)	(52.6)	(10.5)	(68.4)	(63.2)	(52.6)	(42.1)	(36.8)	(25.0)	(31.6)	19
5-9 years	81.2	89.7	83.9	73.1	11.4	87.0	80.1	71.4	61.2	46.7	7.8	61.0	137
10 or more years	85.7	87.7	80.0	76.8	11.4	86.3	85.2	81.1	77.5	63.9	10.0	58.6	80
Religion													
Hindu	75.8	82.2	77.2	70.5	7.7	80.6	75.8	68.4	60.9	49.1	13.5	58.0	218
Muslim	70.8	86.5	75.6	63.9	22.2	79.7	73.1	63.7	66.3	38.7	11.4	45.5	34
Christian	(61.1)	(83.3)	(72.2)	(72.2)	(16.7)	(77.8)	(77.8)	(72.2)	(44.4)	(38.9)	(16.7)	(38.9)	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(92.3)	(92.3)	(84.6)	(76.9)	(38.5)	(92.3)	(84.6)	(76.9)	(69.2)	(53.6)	(7.7)	(38.5)	13
Others	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	83.2	85.6	84.4	77.9	7.0	84.9	81.8	76.1	71.4	62.6	11.5	67.8	68
Scheduled Tribes	60.4	71.5	64.9	53.9	13.5	69.0	62.3	52.9	45.5	32.2	22.4	40.0	103
Other Backward Classes	80.5	93.5	86.3	82.2	13.6	91.9	85.3	76.4	73.6	57.5	6.6	62.9	50
Others	83.6	88.8	79.3	75.3	10.2	84.4	81.8	76.0	63.1	46.7	7.8	55.9	62
DLHS-4	75.3	83.2	77.1	70.1	11.2	80.8	76.0	68.5	61.2	47.8	13.2	54.9	283
DLHS-3	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

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles. na: not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Vaccination Status								
Districts	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None	Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
West Tripura	58.7	77.9	81.2	69.0	64.3	38.3	3.7	77.9	52
South Tripura	52.9	71.1	69.3	66.3	60.7	55.9	13.5	60.6	60
Dhalai	55.8	76.1	66.2	72.3	61.6	51.2	14.2	64.4	76
North Tripura	51.0	73.4	65.3	64.0	56.1	41.9	17.9	60.6	95
DLHS-4	54.9	75.3	70.1	68.5	61.2	47.8	13.2	64.8[#]	283
DLHS-3	56.6	69.6	47.0	50.9	51.4	38.2	20.7	54.4	417

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008. [1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. [2] Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Percentage in fact sheet children aged 9-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Place of vaccination						
		Government health sector					
Background characteristics	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Private health sector[1]	Others	Number of children**
Residence							
Rural	23.4	28.5	26.2	44.5	1.9	0.0	511
Urban	12.2	9.9	8.7	73.5	11.2	1.0	103
Sex of the child							
Male	23.7	22.9	20.8	51.2	5.0	0.5	314
Female	17.5	25.4	23.4	51.5	3.1	0.0	300
Birth order							
1	21.2	23.4	20.1	52.4	5.0	0.4	343
2	21.3	28.1	19.3	54.0	3.4	0.0	169
3	21.2	15.0	39.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	61
4+	13.3	26.6	25.5	46.4	5.3	0.0	41
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	18.2	22.0	14.9	39.0	7.5	0.0	70
Less than 5 years	17.9	23.6	28.0	39.8	3.3	0.0	47
5-9 years	24.5	26.3	25.0	47.6	2.1	0.5	317
10 or more years	16.3	21.5	18.5	63.7	6.3	0.0	180
Religion							
Hindu	20.4	24.1	19.1	54.2	4.7	0.3	493
Muslim	25.8	23.2	35.9	38.5	1.6	0.0	57
Christian	22.3	34.3	22.0	40.6	0.0	0.0	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.8	12.2	52.2	36.1	3.1	0.0	28
Others	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	28.0	26.3	18.8	47.2	3.4	1.0	158
Scheduled Tribes	21.4	27.0	25.0	42.7	2.4	0.0	179
Other Backward Classes	17.9	24.0	17.9	58.6	5.2	0.0	127
Others	15.3	19.2	25.7	57.9	5.7	0.0	150
DLHS-4	20.7	24.1	22.1	51.3	4.1	0.2	614
DLHS-3	NA	20.6	25.2	59.0	2.1	2.9	961

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

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, 2012-13.

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	62.5	31.3	47.6	335
24-35 months	69.2	33.9	46.6	220
Residence				
Rural	61.4	30.0	41.2	476
Urban	79.9	39.4	70.8	79
Sex of the child				
Male	66.7	31.6	48.5	289
Female	63.5	33.4	45.7	266
Birth order				
1	72.9	37.5	52.0	294
2	61.0	20.2	47.0	149
3	57.5	34.7	39.5	63
4+	36.5	23.6	25.8	49
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	35.4	15.9	33.4	87
Less than 5 years	31.5	33.2	14.5	46
5-9 years	71.6	34.1	48.7	280
10 or more years	78.3	33.4	60.3	142
Religion				
Hindu	67.5	32.7	50.1	430
Muslim	60.5	32.1	38.7	54
Christian	48.7	20.4	31.0	44
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	58.6	42.4	39.5	27
Others	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	77.5	36.3	58.6	133
Scheduled Tribes	43.5	19.6	31.6	198
Other Backward Classes	72.3	33.7	52.2	102
Others	76.0	37.1	52.6	122
DLHS-4	65.2	32.4	47.2	555
DLHS-3	54.4	36.5	17.7	851

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

[a] Literate but not attend school are also included. [##] Children aged 9-35 months. na: not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	87.4	79.0	60.5	14.1	11.4	21.0	1.5	214
20-24	92.3	86.4	77.2	15.7	10.2	27.3	0.8	593
25-29	94.6	88.1	76.6	22.3	12.8	33.1	1.5	742
30-34	94.4	85.2	81.0	21.8	13.2	34.4	2.0	574
35-39	95.3	86.1	78.0	20.9	14.1	33.7	2.5	590
40-44	94.7	87.0	80.1	21.0	10.1	31.6	0.9	567
45-49	93.1	86.2	78.7	24.4	13.7	34.3	1.9	474
Residence								
Rural	92.1	83.0	73.7	18.0	11.9	27.6	1.9	3,015
Urban	98.2	94.4	87.5	27.5	13.2	42.5	0.7	739
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	85.6	73.9	63.9	13.7	9.4	24.3	0.5	722
Less than 5 years	90.0	77.8	72.9	12.1	6.1	21.0	3.0	398
5-9 years	95.0	87.6	78.4	21.2	13.1	31.5	2.0	1,801
10 or more years	98.7	95.7	87.5	27.8	15.4	41.9	1.1	833
Religion								
Hindu	94.1	86.7	78.0	21.5	12.9	33.1	1.4	3,109
Muslim	94.4	87.0	79.8	19.7	9.8	29.6	2.8	286
Christian	85.8	76.0	69.5	9.4	5.0	19.0	1.0	226
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.1	86.1	71.6	19.5	13.9	21.7	5.5	131
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	95.1	87.7	79.1	23.6	12.7	35.9	1.5	939
Scheduled Tribes	87.6	77.8	65.9	11.2	9.9	20.5	1.2	1,091
Other Backward Classes	96.2	89.4	83.7	24.1	13.9	35.9	1.6	708
Others	96.4	90.2	82.3	24.2	13.0	35.5	0.9	1,016
DLHS-4	93.8	86.2	77.5	20.6	12.3	31.8	1.6	3,754
DLHS-3	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 01.01.2008.

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment: Government health facility[2]	Source of treatment: Private Health facility[3]	Source of treatment: Other	Number of children**
Age group								
Less than 25	4.0	587	85.6	66.5	88.8	11.2	0.0	22
25-29	4.2	465	(80.0)	(75.0)	(82.4)	(17.6)	(0.0)	20
30-34	0.9	180	--	--	--	--	--	1
35-39	4.4	91	--	--	--	--	--	4
40-49	4.8	33	--	--	--	--	--	2
Residence								
Rural	3.7	1,158	81.4	69.0	89.1	10.9	0.0	42
Urban	3.7	198	--	--	--	--	--	7
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	2.5	218	--	--	--	--	--	5
Less than 5 years	4.7	155	--	--	--	--	--	7
5-9 years	3.7	668	80.0	64.6	89.2	10.8	0.0	26
10 or more years	3.7	315	(81.8)	(81.8)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	11
Religion								
Hindu	3.7	1,072	78.4	67.1	84.3	15.7	0.0	40
Muslim	3.5	131	--	--	--	--	--	4
Christian	0.0	86	na	na	na	na	na	0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.4	67	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.6	321	--	--	--	--	--	8
Schedule Tribes	4.2	464	(84.2)	(68.4)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	19
Other Backward Classes	3.9	244	(80.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	10
Others	3.8	327	(83.3)	(66.7)	(77.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)	12
DLHS-4	3.7	1,356	82.2	69.8	87.8	12.2	0.0	49
DLHS-3	4.8	1,752	58.8	57.3	67.3	32.6	4.1	49

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [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-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. [3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. na Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

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, 2012-13

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	52.2	214	35.2	32.0	8.2	13.7	26.3	4.9	--	--	--	--	116
20-24	55.5	593	40.3	33.3	10.3	12.1	26.6	5.2	89.3	70.7	34.5	0.0	471
25-29	60.4	742	45.0	38.4	9.1	12.3	28.8	6.0	89.8	64.4	35.6	0.0	465
30-34	61.8	574	45.6	40.4	11.8	13.0	36.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	180
35-39	66.1	590	50.3	42.2	13.5	14.6	35.1	6.4	--	--	--	--	91
40-44	59.3	567	44.0	35.6	10.3	13.9	33.8	6.4	--	--	--	--	28
45-49	67.2	474	47.0	45.0	13.4	16.1	37.8	0.0	--	--	--	--	5
Residence													
Rural	58.2	3,015	40.9	37.2	9.9	12.7	30.6	5.8	86.4	66.9	38.1	0.0	1,158
Urban	68.4	739	55.1	42.5	14.3	15.8	37.0	2.8	--	--	--	--	198
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	43.5	722	29.6	29.0	7.0	8.1	18.9	3.8	--	--	--	--	218
Less than 5 years	49.1	398	31.2	32.6	8.1	8.6	19.7	4.4	--	--	--	--	155
5-9 years	62.2	1,801	46.0	39.6	11.1	13.8	35.6	6.6	87.7	60.7	44.2	0.0	668
10 or more years	76.1	833	59.0	46.1	15.2	18.9	40.9	3.7	(100.0)	(63.6)	(45.5)	(0.0)	315
Religion													
Hindu	61.4	3,109	45.7	38.1	11.3	13.7	32.8	5.5	90.9	64.1	38.8	0.0	1,072
Muslim	58.6	286	38.0	39.3	12.7	15.7	33.6	1.8	--	--	--	--	131
Christian	51.3	226	37.6	37.4	3.5	7.6	21.9	2.1	--	--	--	--	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.4	131	48.0	53.0	13.9	15.6	33.1	11.3	--	--	--	--	67
Others	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	na	na	na	0
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	59.7	939	42.6	36.0	11.0	15.3	32.0	6.2	(95.0)	(63.2)	(52.6)	(0.0)	321
Scheduled Tribes	53.0	1,091	36.2	38.2	7.6	9.4	23.1	5.8	75.3	59.0	36.1	0.0	464
Other Backward Classes	60.3	708	46.5	34.1	14.1	15.6	37.1	4.9	(100.0)	(69.2)	(30.8)	(0.0)	244
Others	69.6	1,016	50.4	42.5	10.5	12.3	33.2	3.7	(81.8)	(55.6)	(55.6)	(0.0)	327
DLHS-4	61.0	3,754	44.8	38.6	11.1	13.6	32.4	5.2	87.9	61.1	43.3	0.0	1,356
DLHS-3	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

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [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-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.13 AWARENESS 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, 2012-13.

	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		
District	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	81.2	1.8	60.5	5.7	86.0	237
South Tripura	78.6	4.6	63.4	7.3	85.0	323
Dhalai	86.8	4.4	71.9	7.1	89.0	385
North Tripura	90.9	3.4	76.0	2.1	91.6	411
DLHS-4	86.2	3.7	69.8	5.2	87.9	1,356
DLHS-3	65.3	4.8	57.3	8.6	73.7	1,752

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Ever married women			Currently married women		
Contraceptive methods	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	98.4	98.3	98.8	99.0	98.9	99.6
Any modern method[1]	92.2	91.8	93.2	92.5	92.1	93.4
Female sterilization	80.1	78.5	84.2	80.2	78.5	84.4
Male sterilization	60.8	59.0	65.5	60.9	59.0	66.1
Intra Uterine Device	54.4	51.0	63.2	54.7	51.3	63.5
Pill	83.7	83.0	85.6	84.3	83.5	86.3
Emergency contraceptive pill	38.9	34.8	49.6	39.2	34.9	50.5
Injectables	34.6	32.8	39.2	35.1	33.1	40.2
Condom/*nirodh*	65.4	63.4	70.7	66.0	63.8	71.9
Female condom	31.2	31.6	30.2	31.7	31.7	31.5
Rhythm method	67.1	65.2	72.1	67.8	65.5	73.7
Withdrawal method	54.7	54.4	55.5	55.2	54.7	56.5
Contraceptive herbs	19.3	18.9	20.4	19.5	18.9	21.0
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.6
Others	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.5
Number of women**	**4,072**	**3,265**	**807**	**3,754**	**3,015**	**739**

[1] Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contra-ceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	97.5	92.2	58.4	76.9	49.7	84.8	34.7	30.2	66.8	31.0	65.8	51.7	14.4	13.8	2.7	807
25-29	98.8	94.3	62.7	80.2	57.5	89.1	41.4	38.2	70.3	32.8	68.1	57.0	20.4	16.0	4.2	742
30-34	99.6	95.6	62.3	82.9	56.8	87.1	39.3	34.7	70.9	31.6	66.6	57.5	20.7	20.1	3.7	574
35-39	99.6	93.5	60.5	81.6	60.9	85.0	40.6	36.3	68.2	31.6	69.7	60.2	22.4	20.6	6.1	590
40-49	99.7	89.0	61.1	80.2	51.7	78.5	40.2	36.0	58.7	31.5	68.5	52.4	20.3	17.6	2.8	1,041
No. of living children																
0	95.1	90.6	58.1	76.1	51.7	83.6	35.2	34.4	71.8	29.9	67.9	59.3	16.9	12.2	3.5	355
1	99.2	93.2	62.6	78.3	58.2	85.5	44.8	36.3	69.0	33.9	67.2	54.1	18.5	17.1	3.2	1,150
2	99.6	93.5	61.0	82.7	56.1	85.7	38.5	36.2	67.3	30.6	66.8	54.9	20.0	17.3	3.7	1,248
3	99.6	90.3	56.1	79.2	48.4	79.4	34.2	31.3	59.5	29.7	68.1	53.4	18.0	18.3	4.1	605
4+	99.8	91.7	65.6	83.1	50.9	83.7	35.1	34.0	56.8	32.7	72.4	58.5	26.0	21.7	5.4	396
Residence																
Rural	98.9	92.1	59.0	78.5	51.3	83.5	34.9	33.1	63.8	31.7	65.5	54.7	18.9	17.3	3.8	3,015
Urban	99.6	93.4	66.1	84.4	63.5	86.3	50.5	40.2	71.9	31.5	73.7	56.5	21.0	17.6	3.5	739
Education																
Non-literate[a]	98.9	88.6	54.8	76.3	40.7	75.4	31.8	28.9	47.6	30.0	55.3	49.1	21.1	19.3	5.0	722
Less than five years	99.6	92.6	56.0	78.1	51.6	84.7	32.5	31.6	64.8	27.7	69.2	56.1	18.4	15.5	3.3	1,054
5-9 years	99.1	93.2	62.2	81.5	55.0	85.9	39.1	35.1	68.0	31.5	68.6	53.9	18.0	16.1	2.9	1,145
10 or more years	98.5	94.2	69.0	83.4	67.5	88.1	51.8	43.2	78.1	37.3	74.2	60.2	21.4	19.4	4.3	833
Religion																
Hindu	99.0	92.1	60.6	79.6	54.0	83.9	39.1	34.6	66.4	31.2	66.9	54.0	18.3	16.5	3.1	3,109
Muslim	99.6	98.5	71.2	90.9	63.4	93.5	41.2	40.2	65.1	34.2	70.8	58.3	26.1	24.2	8.0	286
Christian	99.2	89.6	53.2	74.8	50.8	76.2	37.1	35.9	62.1	35.2	71.0	61.4	29.7	19.4	7.6	226
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	92.6	59.6	81.0	59.0	87.5	40.3	36.6	66.2	31.9	79.9	69.7	21.5	20.8	5.8	133
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled Castes	99.8	93.4	63.7	84.1	54.9	86.2	35.5	32.2	68.3	32.7	69.6	54.6	18.4	17.3	3.3	939
Scheduled Tribes	98.8	90.0	51.6	73.0	48.1	77.8	34.9	30.7	59.7	28.2	65.5	58.1	20.9	16.1	4.0	1,091
Other Backward Classes	98.7	94.4	65.7	82.9	56.8	88.2	40.9	38.2	69.0	32.8	66.5	56.2	16.7	18.3	3.1	708
Others	98.9	92.5	63.7	81.4	58.9	85.7	45.0	39.4	67.8	33.0	69.1	52.5	21.1	17.9	4.3	1,016
DLHS-4	99.0	92.5	60.9	80.2	54.7	84.3	39.2	35.1	66.0	31.7	67.8	55.2	19.5	17.3	3.7	3,754
DLHS-3	99.7	99.2	65.1	97.0	55.5	96.5	31.1	47.7	69.8	10.9	85.9	79.0	NA	NA	1.0	3,921

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. LAM = Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
West Tripura	98.4	85.6	53.1	68.9	39.1	73.6	35.1	26.9	48.9	24.0	57.0	41.5	16.5	17.6	3.4	828
South Tripura	98.4	88.7	47.0	73.6	38.8	72.3	22.9	20.1	48.0	21.4	52.6	34.5	6.3	7.8	0.0	934
Dhalai	99.2	94.4	66.0	82.5	60.1	90.1	40.8	37.7	76.0	36.6	72.1	66.6	23.2	17.8	2.5	1,003
North Tripura	99.9	99.4	73.5	91.7	73.6	97.7	51.8	51.4	85.0	42.9	84.4	74.1	30.2	25.5	8.9	989
DLHS-4	99.0	92.5	60.9	80.2	54.7	84.3	39.2	35.1	66.0	31.7	67.8	55.2	19.3	17.3	3.7	3,754
DLHS-3	99.7	99.2	65.1	97.0	55.5	96.5	31.1	47.7	69.8	10.9	85.9	79.0	NA	NA	1.0	3,921

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	65.2	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	37.9	6.6	0.4	10.6	0.4	28.8	18.2	0.0	214
20 - 24	81.4	61.2	0.0	2.2	1.7	49.0	5.9	0.3	13.9	1.0	31.2	21.2	0.0	593
25 - 29	89.1	67.8	0.2	6.9	1.4	53.7	6.5	0.5	15.0	0.5	34.0	24.2	0.0	742
30 - 34	91.5	69.5	0.9	15.9	2.2	46.9	4.7	1.0	12.8	0.8	34.0	25.9	0.0	574
35 - 39	92.0	63.4	0.5	21.2	1.9	37.9	4.9	0.4	10.7	0.7	40.9	26.6	0.1	590
40 - 44	85.5	60.7	0.3	30.2	1.4	28.2	4.6	1.1	6.7	1.0	39.6	21.0	0.0	567
45 – 49	84.3	57.0	0.4	35.2	0.9	20.9	6.8	0.0	4.4	0.2	35.9	17.3	0.2	474
No. of living children														
0	47.2	25.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	18.7	2.2	0.0	11.2	0.6	26.8	20.6	0.0	355
1	88.9	62.6	0.1	3.8	1.6	48.0	7.7	0.7	15.5	0.9	36.6	24.7	0.0	1,150
2	92.5	72.7	0.7	24.3	1.5	45.6	5.4	0.7	10.8	0.5	35.0	23.4	0.1	1,248
3	89.1	63.9	0.6	28.7	1.5	33.7	4.1	0.2	6.5	0.7	36.9	20.0	0.1	605
4+	90.2	61.6	0.0	30.3	1.9	29.6	5.7	0.7	3.0	0.7	39.6	19.9	0.0	396
Residence														
Rural	86.5	62.8	0.5	16.2	1.6	41.9	5.8	0.6	9.2	0.9	33.8	22.4	0.1	3,015
Urban	85.8	62.0	0.1	18.1	1.4	36.5	5.4	0.5	15.3	0.1	39.7	23.4	0.0	739
Education														
Non-literate[a]	85.1	59.3	0.6	22.6	1.5	31.4	5.3	0.3	4.3	0.9	26.8	18.7	0.2	722
Less than five years	87.8	63.4	0.1	18.8	1.4	41.0	6.4	0.7	8.1	0.6	37.2	20.3	0.0	1,054
5-9 years	88.7	67.5	0.5	17.8	1.2	46.6	4.5	0.6	11.5	0.6	35.5	23.8	0.0	1,145
10 or more years	82.7	58.2	0.3	9.1	2.2	38.8	6.4	0.5	17.9	0.7	39.9	26.7	0.0	833
Religion														
Hindu	86.4	62.6	0.4	17.1	1.4	40.2	5.4	0.5	11.3	0.7	35.2	22.6	0.0	3,109
Muslim	80.4	59.3	0.0	11.7	2.7	39.0	4.2	0.9	7.4	1.3	33.0	19.8	0.3	286
Christian	91.2	64.1	0.5	18.7	2.1	38.7	9.1	0.5	10.5	0.9	41.9	27.1	0.3	226
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.6	67.4	0.9	14.6	1.2	51.5	10.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	37.4	24.5	0.0	133
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	86.8	64.5	0.5	18.6	1.4	41.3	3.9	0.2	11.1	0.4	33.6	21.8	0.0	939
Scheduled Tribes	85.8	61.9	0.4	15.6	1.6	39.9	8.1	0.3	10.8	1.0	34.3	23.7	0.1	1,091
Other Backward Classes	84.6	60.5	0.2	17.2	1.0	40.5	2.8	0.7	9.8	0.5	34.2	25.1	0.0	708
Others	87.5	63.0	0.3	16.0	2.0	40.1	6.8	1.0	11.5	0.8	38.9	21.0	0.1	1,016
DLHS-4	86.3	62.6	0.4	16.8	1.6	40.4	5.6	0.5	10.9	0.7	35.5	22.7	0.0	3,754
DLHS-3	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

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. LAM = Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	38.8	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	2.1	9.8	6.7	0.7	214
20 - 24	55.7	35.5	0.0	2.2	1.1	28.4	3.8	11.9	8.1	0.0	593
25 - 29	65.0	42.7	0.0	6.9	1.0	30.5	4.2	12.1	10.2	0.0	742
30 - 34	71.8	49.9	0.6	15.9	0.5	28.8	3.7	8.5	13.3	0.2	574
35 - 39	63.7	39.6	0.1	21.2	0.3	15.6	2.2	12.8	11.2	0.1	590
40 - 44	60.3	42.6	0.2	30.9	0.1	9.6	1.8	10.6	7.1	0.0	567
45 – 49	54.7	43.2	0.4	35.4	0.0	6.9	0.4	7.2	3.9	0.4	474
No. of living children											
No children	20.8	8.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	5.9	2.3	5.7	6.2	0.0	355
1 child											
1 son	63.6	38.4	0.0	5.0	0.7	27.5	5.2	11.6	13.2	0.4	636
No son	61.4	36.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	28.9	3.9	13.5	11.6	0.0	514
2 children											
1 or more sons	68.7	50.9	0.3	26.4	0.4	21.3	2.2	10.2	7.6	0.1	998
No sons	68.4	42.9	0.3	17.9	0.0	21.4	3.3	12.2	12.6	0.7	250
3 children											
1 or more sons	65.8	47.8	0.5	29.2	0.3	16.5	1.2	10.6	7.5	0.0	554
No sons	63.3	47.8	0.0	23.9	3.1	17.5	3.4	13.8	1.7	0.0	51
4+ children											
1 or more sons	61.1	46.8	0.0	30.7	0.5	14.7	0.5	9.1	5.2	0.0	379
No sons	(58.8)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	17
Residence											
Rural	60.4	41.7	0.3	16.4	0.5	22.3	2.2	10.3	8.3	0.1	3,015
Urban	62.5	39.7	0.0	18.3	0.6	16.6	4.2	11.5	11.0	0.2	739
Education											
Non-literate[a]	58.0	44.8	0.6	23.0	0.1	19.4	1.4	7.0	6.2	0.0	722
Less than five years	60.1	43.4	0.1	18.9	0.6	21.6	2.1	9.6	6.8	0.3	1,054
5-9 years	65.6	43.6	0.1	17.8	0.5	22.5	2.7	12.6	9.3	0.0	1,145
10 or more years	58.4	33.1	0.1	9.3	0.6	18.3	4.6	11.9	13.1	0.2	833
Religion											
Hindu	61.5	41.3	0.2	17.3	0.4	20.5	2.9	10.7	9.3	0.1	3,109
Muslim	55.6	40.1	0.0	11.7	1.3	24.3	2.2	7.5	8.0	0.0	286
Christian	56.0	38.4	0.0	18.7	1.3	14.8	3.6	11.0	6.2	0.4	226
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.6	44.3	0.9	14.6	0.0	28.1	0.6	14.0	9.3	0.0	133

Contd …

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —*Continued*

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	65.8	45.8	0.4	18.6	0.2	23.7	2.9	11.4	8.6	0.0	939
Scheduled Tribes	55.5	38.7	0.2	15.7	0.7	19.2	2.9	10.1	6.5	0.1	1,091
Other Backward Classes	64.5	41.9	0.1	17.3	0.8	21.8	1.7	10.1	12.2	0.3	708
Others	59.4	38.8	0.1	16.1	0.5	18.7	3.2	10.8	9.6	0.2	1,016
DLHS-4	61.0	41.1	0.2	16.9	0.5	20.7	2.8	10.6	9.0	0.1	3,754
DLHS-3	67.8	40.6	0.2	15.4	1.0	21.5	2.0	21.1	5.7	0.0	3,921

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

	IUD					Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*	
Background characteristics	<6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years	Number of IUD users**	>6 months	Number of Pill users**	>6 months	Number of condom/ *nirodh* users**
Age group									
15 - 19	na	na	na	na	00	37.9	48	---	07
20 - 24	---	---	---	---	07	64.5	200	60.8	30
25 - 29	---	---	---	---	06	73.4	278	75.1	44
30 - 34	---	---	---	---	04	82.0	196	72.1	34
35 - 39	---	---	---	---	02	90.2	120	86.5	22
40 - 44	---	---	---	---	02	80.0	85	(68.8)	16
45 - 49	---	---	---	---	---	82.7	44	---	04
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	02	37.1	30	---	08
1	(0.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	10	68.4	384	67.6	78
2	---	---	---	---	04	81.1	362	76.5	55
3	---	---	---	---	03	79.5	129	(58.3)	12
4+	---	---	---	---	02	86.0	66	---	04
Residence									
Rural	(0.0)	(25.3)	(6.6)	(62.5)	16	76.0	817	65.5	109
Urban	---	---	---	---	05	70.4	154	75.4	48
Education									
Non-literate[a]	---	---	---	---	01	83.2	147	(75.0)	12
Less than five years	---	---	---	---	07	74.4	275	55.5	33
5-9 years	---	---	---	---	06	74.0	339	74.4	50
10 or more years	---	---	---	---	07	70.5	210	71.5	62
Religion									
Hindu	(7.1)	(25.8)	(10.4)	(48.5)	14	74.4	787	69.8	139
Muslim	---	---	---	---	04	76.0	80	---	07
Christian	---	---	---	---	03	69.9	50	---	08
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	na	na	na	na	00	82.1	54	---	03
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	---	---	---	---	02	75.9	264	80.8	39
Scheduled Tribes	---	---	---	---	08	70.9	268	61.6	44
Other Backward Classes	---	---	---	---	05	74.6	199	69.4	27
Others	---	---	---	---	06	77.1	240	67.4	47
DLHS-4	(7.5)	(22.9)	(11.8)	(54.3)	21	74.7	971	69.7	157
DLHS-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	59.1	846	51.3	78

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. na: Not applicable. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

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	0.0	12.2	41.7	21.9	9.7	14.5	100.0	30.89	47
2-3	0.0	11.0	37.6	20.4	17.1	14.0	100.0	31.35	46
4-5	2.3	8.8	32.4	23.0	18.9	14.6	100.0	31.51	72
6-7	1.6	23.4	21.3	22.4	21.7	9.5	100.0	30.68	56
8-9	0.0	8.0	24.5	31.0	29.8	6.7	100.0	32.22	63
10+	7.0	21.5	38.2	25.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	27.43	306
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	01
1	0.0	24.7	33.4	14.3	12.3	15.3	100.0	30.82	44
2	5.3	17.6	31.4	23.1	12.9	9.7	100.0	29.45	303
3	3.3	17.4	33.7	21.7	14.0	9.9	100.0	30.17	180
4+	1.7	6.0	31.3	29.5	17.6	14.0	100.0	32.27	121
Residence									
Rural	3.1	15.8	34.7	22.2	13.5	10.7	100.0	30.28	513
Urban	5.2	16.4	26.5	25.6	15.0	11.3	100.0	30.21	136
Education									
Non-literate[a]	5.2	13.0	34.0	19.5	15.3	13.1	100.0	30.74	177
Less than five years	3.6	19.3	26.9	24.6	13.4	12.2	100.0	30.28	199
5-9 years	4.3	18.7	37.7	26.1	8.0	5.2	100.0	28.79	198
10 or more years	0.0	8.0	27.7	20.1	26.7	17.5	100.0	32.99	75
Religion									
Hindu	3.9	16.0	32.4	23.4	13.8	10.4	100.0	30.17	550
Muslim	2.5	15.3	33.2	19.8	12.8	16.4	100.0	30.36	33
Christian	4.0	11.0	30.2	25.3	17.1	12.3	100.0	31.09	46
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(0.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	100.0	30.80	20
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.2	17.6	37.0	22.2	12.1	8.0	100.0	29.46	184
Scheduled Tribes	1.5	10.6	32.0	25.8	18.9	11.3	100.0	31.36	180
Other Backward Classes	4.4	20.6	33.8	22.2	11.1	7.9	100.0	29.26	123
Others	5.7	15.8	26.7	22.7	13.6	15.5	100.0	30.72	162
DLHS-4	3.7	16.0	32.2	23.2	14.0	10.9	100.0	30.26	649
DLHS-3	4.3	26.4	37.0	22.7	8.2	1.5	100.0	27.5	611

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method by districts, Tripura, 2012-13

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
West Tripura	58.9	41.9	0.2	17.1	0.2	21.3	3.0	9.4	7.1	0.4	828
South Tripura	59.9	42.7	0.4	17.5	0.8	20.2	3.7	11.1	6.2	0.0	934
Dhalai	58.9	39.1	0.1	18.0	0.4	18.5	1.9	8.8	10.7	0.1	1,003
North Tripura	65.3	41.7	0.1	14.4	0.5	24.5	2.0	12.7	10.9	0.1	989
DLHS-4	61.0	41.1	0.2	16.9	0.5	20.7	2.8	10.6	9.0	0.1	3,754
DLHS-3	67.8	40.6	0.2	15.4	1.0	21.5	2.0	21.1	5.7	0.0	3,921

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	15.6	47.7	36.7	100.0	56	---	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	15.3	54.0	30.7	100.0	232	(100.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	12
25 - 29	12.7	57.7	29.6	100.0	322	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	53
30 - 34	11.4	54.8	33.8	100.0	234	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	93
35 - 39	14.7	54.2	31.1	100.0	146	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	134
40 - 44	18.2	50.1	31.7	100.0	100	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	184
45 – 49	17.5	30.9	51.6	100.0	46	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	173
No. of living children										
0	22.7	40.9	36.5	100.0	38	---	---	---	---	01
1	10.2	58.4	31.4	100.0	469	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	44
2	14.6	52.3	33.1	100.0	409	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	303
3	19.0	48.8	32.2	100.0	143	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	180
4+	23.8	44.6	31.6	100.0	77	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Residence										
Rural	16.3	51.1	32.7	100.0	936	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	513
Urban	7.3	61.7	31.0	100.0	200	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	136
Education										
Non-literate[a]	17.4	50.1	32.4	100.0	170	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	177
Less than five years	19.3	46.5	34.2	100.0	311	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	199
5-9 years	12.7	55.8	31.5	100.0	389	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	198
10 or more years	8.4	60.4	31.2	100.0	266	78.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	75
Religion										
Hindu	13.9	54.6	31.5	100.0	931	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	550
Muslim	11.8	41.2	47.0	100.0	94	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Christian	10.5	63.8	25.7	100.0	56	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	46
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.4	48.5	27.1	100.0	55	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	11.0	61.1	27.9	100.0	303	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	184
Scheduled Tribes	24.5	48.4	27.1	100.0	309	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	180
Other Backward Classes	11.9	54.5	33.6	100.0	230	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	123
Others	9.4	50.5	40.1	100.0	294	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	162
DLHS-4	14.0	53.7	32.3	100.0	1,136	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	649
DLHS-3	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.

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. [2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health 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.

( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 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, 2012-13.

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total (100%)	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
West Tripura	58.3	82.5	13.8	3.8	100.0	144
South Tripura	76.6	84.4	10.9	4.7	100.0	172
Dhalai	80.3	90.6	8.1	1.3	100.0	184
North Tripura	77.1	85.3	12.1	2.6	100.0	149
DLHS-4	73.8	86.3	10.8	3.0	100.0	649
DLHS-3	83.9	93.4	5.5	1.1	100.0	611

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women aged 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, 2012-13.

	Type of method		
Health problems/side effect	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	15.7	32.8	16.3
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.1	12.0	5.0
Number of current users**	**641**	**21**	**1,004**
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	65.0	---	47.6
Body ache/ backache	26.2	---	52.8
Abdominal pain	21.1	---	11.5
Weight gain	6.3	---	9.8
Dizziness	0.0	---	0.0
Nausea/vomiting	3.0	---	0.0
Fever	15.9	---	12.1
Breast tenderness	0.0	---	4.3
Irregular periods	0.0	---	3.1
Excessive bleeding	0.0	---	8.7
Spotting	0.0	---	2.2
Amenorrhoea	0.0	---	1.9
Cramps	0.0	---	3.3
Decreased libido	0.0	---	---
Rashes/allergy	3.8	---	---
Infection	11.8	---	5.2
Others	4.3	---	1.3
Number of users with side effects**	**26**	**03**	**49**
Percentage of women received treatment	**64.2**	---	**69.0**
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	(52.0)	---	(23.1)
Private health facility	(12.0)	---	(7.7)
Other	---	---	---
Number of women with treatment taken**	**17**	**03**	**15**

[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	20.5	32.5	47.0	57
20 - 24	11.0	28.6	60.4	142
25 - 29	11.7	18.9	69.5	174
30 - 34	2.2	21.9	75.9	110
35 - 39	5.4	14.1	80.5	158
40 - 44	5.8	9.9	84.3	136
45 - 49	1.0	11.3	87.8	136
No. of living children				
0	43.9	15.9	40.2	80
1	5.1	22.6	72.3	292
2	4.0	18.3	77.6	294
3	2.3	13.4	84.3	134
4+	1.2	11.3	87.5	113
Residence				
Rural	7.3	19.0	73.7	742
Urban	6.9	15.2	77.9	171
Education				
Non-literate[a]	4.0	18.3	77.6	192
Less than five years	6.7	13.4	79.9	274
5-9 years	9.5	19.5	71.0	249
10 or more years	7.8	21.3	70.9	198
Religion				
Hindu	7.2	17.3	75.5	743
Muslim	12.8	22.5	64.6	69
Christian	5.1	20.3	74.6	72
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	20.7	79.3	29
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	7.2	19.3	73.4	191
Scheduled Tribes	5.9	17.4	76.7	308
Other Backward Classes	7.5	21.0	71.4	137
Others	8.3	16.2	75.6	277
DLHS-4	7.2	18.0	74.8	913
DLHS-3	68.8	9.1	22.1	559

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

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, 2012-13.

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	7.3	0.0	8.7	62.3	29.0	93
20 - 24	2.8	1.3	31.7	14.3	54.0	213
25 - 29	2.3	0.7	68.6	8.5	23.0	217
30 - 34	1.2	1.4	19.0	66.0	15.0	162
35 - 39	1.4	0.4	23.6	19.2	57.2	217
40 - 44	1.3	0.4	44.4	16.6	39.0	225
45 - 49	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	219
No. of living children						
0	2.0	0.5	41.9	9.7	48.5	175
1	2.0	0.8	21.8	44.0	34.2	409
2	2.4	0.8	38.7	30.9	30.4	404
3	1.1	0.4	54.9	0.0	45.1	205
4+	1.2	0.0	48.1	0.0	51.9	153
Residence						
Rural	1.9	0.7	27.1	30.4	42.5	1,084
Urban	1.9	0.3	55.6	23.7	20.7	262
Education						
Non-literate[a]	0.9	0.5	21.2	61.8	17.0	299
Less than five years	2.3	0.5	38.3	17.7	44.0	386
5-9 years	3.1	0.9	26.6	29.8	43.6	350
10 or more years	1.2	0.4	49.5	17.7	32.8	311
Religion						
Hindu	2.0	0.6	36.8	25.5	37.7	1,112
Muslim	1.5	0.0	35.7	0.0	64.3	110
Christian	1.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	86
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	1.5	0.0	34.8	41.2	24.0	285
Scheduled Tribes	1.9	0.7	26.2	41.1	32.7	435
Other Backward Classes	1.3	1.2	35.5	25.5	38.9	239
Others	2.5	0.6	40.0	10.7	49.3	387
DLHS-4	1.9	0.6	34.6	28.6	36.7	1,346
DLHS-3	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. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women aged 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, 20012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	29.8	27.2	36.9
Number of Non-users**	**1,346**	**1,084**	**262**
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	14.6	14.9	14.0
Number of traditional method users**	**721**	**559**	**162**
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	9.3	9.0	10.0
Male sterilization	1.5	1.5	1.5
IUD	3.0	2.8	3.4
Pill(Daily/weekly)	27.8	29.1	24.6
Injectables	1.0	0.7	1.7
Condom/*Nimrod*	9.1	8.2	11.4
Female condom	0.7	0.6	1.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	33.0	32.1	35.5
Withdrawal	15.8	16.6	13.9
Others	2.5	2.8	1.7

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 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, 2012-13.

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	39.7	25.0	35.3	36
20 - 24	23.7	36.3	40.1	123
25 - 29	28.1	26.4	45.5	159
30 - 34	22.7	35.9	41.4	123
35 - 39	25.0	27.1	47.9	134
40 - 44	25.1	28.1	46.8	96
45 - 49	27.6	26.3	46.1	50
No. of living children				
0	32.9	28.4	38.8	42
1	24.2	34.7	41.0	283
2	28.0	28.8	43.1	232
3	26.3	24.5	49.2	107
4+	21.4	19.5	59.1	57
Residence				
Rural	26.4	26.9	46.7	559
Urban	25.2	35.7	39.1	162
Education				
Non-literate[a]	32.2	28.2	39.6	95
Less than five years	29.5	18.5	52.0	174
5-9 years	21.8	29.4	48.8	250
10 or more years	25.0	39.1	35.9	202
Religion				
Hindu	24.9	30.7	44.4	607
Muslim	40.9	25.6	33.5	45
Christian	22.2	20.9	56.8	38
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	34.7	24.3	41.0	31
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	32.3	31.5	36.2	187
Scheduled Tribes	26.6	30.5	42.9	181
Other Backward Classes	25.3	29.2	45.5	153
Others	21.0	28.4	50.6	200
DLHS-4	26.0	29.8	44.2	721
DLHS-3	7.5	10.1	82.5	1,049

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	32.5	3.3	35.8	214
20 - 24	17.0	10.1	27.1	593
25 - 29	9.9	12.5	22.4	742
30 - 34	5.7	16.2	21.8	574
35 - 39	4.2	23.7	27.8	590
40 - 44	2.0	27.2	29.2	567
45 - 49	2.1	28.8	30.8	474
Number of living children				
0	23.2	1.5	24.6	355
1	13.8	14.2	28.0	1,150
2	4.2	20.2	24.4	1,248
3	1.6	25.4	27.0	605
4+	2.4	29.5	31.9	396
Residence				
Rural	8.6	19.5	28.2	3015
Urban	6.8	16.3	23.1	739
Education				
Non-literate[a]	6.2	25.5	31.7	722
Less than five years	6.4	21.8	28.2	1,054
5-9 years	9.4	14.3	23.7	1,145
10 or more years	9.8	15.5	25.3	833
Religion				
Hindu	7.8	18.6	26.4	3,109
Muslim	10.0	16.4	26.4	286
Christian	10.6	23.3	33.9	226
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.9	18.0	24.9	133
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	5.4	16.0	21.3	939
Scheduled Tribes	11.4	21.5	32.9	1,091
Other Backward Classes	5.1	18.1	23.2	708
Others	9.5	18.8	28.3	1,016
DLHS-4	8.1	18.6	26.7	3,754
DLHS-3	3.0	9.9	12.9	3,921

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

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or 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. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
West Tripura	7.4	18.8	26.2	828
South Tripura	9.2	22.5	31.6	934
Dhalai	8.3	20.1	28.4	1,003
North Tripura	8.0	14.5	22.5	989
DLHS-4	8.1	18.6	26.7	3,754
DLHS-3	3.0	9.9	12.9	3,921

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

[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. ** Unweighted cases.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 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, 2012-13.

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	(8.9)	221	(5.9)	(58.8)	(5.9)	(23.5)	(17.6)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(5.9)	17
20-24	6.6	620	9.2	54.0	9.0	26.2	12.0	8.8	0.0	4.4	36
25-29	9.0	775	11.9	50.0	16.5	28.8	10.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	63
30-34	7.2	608	0.0	49.7	13.5	30.3	8.4	2.3	0.0	12.4	45
35-39	10.5	660	14.4	42.1	21.9	28.7	14.0	8.9	1.0	4.2	66
40-44	8.1	642	11.3	43.4	13.3	42.0	15.3	11.7	2.2	5.6	46
45-49	8.3	562	22.9	30.3	11.2	40.5	7.6	6.4	0.0	3.8	42
Place of residence											
Rural	8.7	3,281	13.0	48.3	14.4	29.6	12.1	7.9	0.7	5.6	257
Urban	7.8	807	7.9	37.4	15.5	38.8	11.3	8.9	0.0	2.1	58
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	8.1	1,557	13.6	42.2	15.2	31.2	16.8	9.2	0.6	5.0	117
18 years & above	8.7	2,229	10.4	46.2	15.5	31.2	10.4	8.0	0.6	4.6	177
Marital duration											
0-4	6.0	738	5.9	62.0	16.8	22.8	9.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	37
5-9	8.5	710	10.9	38.9	8.5	29.3	16.6	7.9	0.0	4.1	54
10-14	11.0	655	5.4	53.0	17.6	30.6	9.1	6.2	0.0	8.7	71
15+	8.4	1,693	16.8	37.8	16.9	34.6	14.0	9.4	1.3	4.3	132
Education											
Non-literate[a]	5.3	792	22.4	43.6	13.9	37.5	22.6	5.3	0.0	6.2	42
Less than 5 yrs	9.1	402	7.6	47.7	12.0	37.7	7.3	8.2	0.0	2.3	36
5-9 years	9.4	1,819	12.2	44.6	13.8	26.3	12.7	7.2	0.7	5.0	166
10 or more years	8.7	796	7.0	47.4	18.1	38.9	6.9	11.7	0.8	4.2	71
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	5.4	695	20.2	32.5	6.8	42.9	22.7	9.9	0.0	12.7	37
Less than 5 yrs	11.0	393	12.7	53.5	10.4	27.4	13.2	6.9	0.0	2.2	41
5-9 years	8.8	1,774	11.9	47.6	19.2	28.1	10.0	7.6	0.7	5.2	153
10 or more years	8.8	947	7.6	43.3	12.1	36.4	10.5	8.9	0.7	1.8	84

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TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY 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	
Religion											
Hindu	8.2	3,169	10.8	42.6	15.3	34.1	12.1	8.7	0.2	3.7	253
Muslim	7.6	295	23.3	59.7	12.5	20.2	10.7	10.6	0.0	7.7	23
Christian	11.9	219	10.8	59.8	10.4	30.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.6	124	(15.4)	(61.5)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(30.8)	13
Other	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	8.3	975	15.3	43.3	13.5	30.7	13.4	6.9	0.0	3.4	78
Scheduled Tribes	8.2	1,076	14.1	52.1	12.0	28.4	8.4	3.1	0.0	4.0	85
Other Backward Classes	8.4	747	9.5	31.4	20.0	34.9	15.3	17.1	0.0	5.4	58
Others	8.8	1,011	8.1	51.2	14.4	34.0	11.4	7.4	1.8	5.8	94
DLHS-4	8.4	3,809	11.7	45.5	14.7	32.0	11.9	8.2	0.6	4.7	315
DLHS-3	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.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY 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, 2012-13.

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	54.3	221	0.0	37.4	6.2	51.5	45.3	24.5	66.5	28.3	4.8	0.0	120
20-24	61.7	620	1.9	39.4	15.1	46.4	40.2	22.9	62.9	30.3	6.6	0.0	373
25-29	63.6	775	3.1	42.0	18.2	51.1	41.3	23.7	59.6	30.2	5.2	0.3	485
30-34	63.8	608	2.7	44.9	25.0	57.5	39.1	22.8	62.8	25.6	4.9	0.0	384
35-39	62.9	660	2.7	39.9	17.5	53.9	40.7	19.8	64.2	25.0	6.3	0.7	410
40-44	59.6	642	2.0	43.0	19.4	47.5	41.7	18.5	62.1	25.0	9.2	0.6	378
45-49	70.1	562	2.9	37.9	15.6	52.5	42.5	23.5	63.7	31.6	7.0	0.6	390
Residence													
Rural	62.5	3,281	2.1	34.5	12.3	48.4	42.9	20.8	67.2	32.3	6.8	0.2	2,021
Urban	64.5	807	3.5	57.4	32.1	59.6	36.8	25.2	51.2	17.2	5.3	0.8	519
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	59.2	1,557	1.4	36.0	12.7	51.2	42.9	21.8	63.8	31.6	6.7	0.0	918
18 years & above	65.8	2,229	3.4	44.2	21.9	51.9	39.1	23.1	61.9	25.1	5.3	0.5	1,441
Marital duration													
0-4	64.1	738	2.7	44.2	21.0	50.3	35.8	21.3	62.5	24.8	4.7	0.6	457
5-9	62.6	710	3.1	42.0	18.1	50.7	39.7	25.6	60.9	29.9	4.2	0.3	438
10-14	62.9	655	2.9	41.1	19.8	54.3	44.3	25.8	61.9	27.2	6.0	0.2	406
15+	63.1	1,693	2.3	39.5	16.9	51.6	41.6	20.7	63.4	27.7	7.0	0.3	1,063
Education													
Non-literate[a]	50.8	840	.8	34.7	8.6	45.4	35.2	16.2	67.6	31.8	8.7	0.0	422
Less than 5 yrs	57.9	428	1.5	24.7	8.5	35.9	45.1	18.1	69.5	33.7	10.4	0.0	248
5-9 years	63.2	1,946	2.0	38.1	13.3	50.6	43.5	21.0	64.9	30.5	6.4	0.2	1,234
10 or more years	74.7	858	4.6	54.5	33.7	61.5	39.1	28.2	54.0	20.0	3.9	0.9	636
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	50.5	734	.9	38.7	10.9	46.1	40.7	17.9	64.3	30.9	7.3	0.0	369
Less than 5 years	60.7	415	1.8	30.2	11.0	37.7	40.8	18.3	64.5	26.3	8.2	0.0	252
5-9 years	63.1	1,903	1.6	36.8	13.0	51.2	43.7	19.6	67.1	32.3	7.2	0.2	1,195
10 or more years	71.4	1,020	4.7	51.5	30.2	58.5	37.7	28.6	54.9	21.0	4.3	0.9	724

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—*Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge: Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
Religion													
Hindu	62.5	3,377	2.5	42.4	18.8	52.0	41.5	22.0	61.6	27.5	6.1	0.4	2,080
Muslim	64.8	323	1.9	48.8	20.6	62.2	41.5	21.9	58.0	32.0	10.1	0.0	213
Christian	61.4	236	4.4	19.5	5.7	45.9	38.1	17.1	69.7	30.5	3.2	0.0	142
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.0	134	2.3	22.4	8.2	27.2	36.5	30.2	85.2	28.5	10.9	0.0	103
Others	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	66.6	1,043	1.6	44.5	17.6	54.3	43.5	20.5	60.1	28.8	4.6	1.0	688
Scheduled Tribes	56.0	1,152	1.9	24.9	8.1	42.4	44.0	18.6	68.6	23.8	6.1	0.0	635
Other Backward Classes	66.5	782	2.1	46.5	18.8	50.7	38.8	25.0	61.4	29.3	6.9	0.0	520
Others	63.7	1,095	4.0	46.2	25.0	56.5	38.4	24.1	61.3	29.6	7.9	0.3	697
DLHS-4	63.1	4,072	2.5	41.0	17.9	51.6	41.1	22.0	62.6	28.0	6.4	0.3	2,540
DLHS-3	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

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[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*. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homose xuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	54.3	31.3	25.1	15.3	33.7	50.2	18.1	0.0	120
20-24	61.7	26.1	27.5	20.6	24.3	48.1	20.0	0.3	373
25-29	63.6	29.5	30.0	21.3	27.6	48.9	22.7	0.2	485
30-34	63.8	35.0	32.4	24.4	28.3	50.2	23.1	0.6	384
35-39	62.9	26.6	30.6	24.8	30.4	51.9	27.9	1.3	410
40-44	59.6	30.8	30.3	25.6	27.9	46.4	25.0	0.5	378
45-49	70.1	33.8	38.0	26.3	25.2	46.1	24.4	1.2	390
Residence									
Rural	62.5	26.1	28.6	21.1	27.9	47.9	24.0	0.7	2,021
Urban	64.5	40.9	37.7	29.3	27.0	50.8	22.7	0.6	519
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	59.2	26.5	27.6	20.0	27.0	49.5	23.7	0.6	918
18 years & above	65.8	32.6	32.9	25.1	28.0	48.0	22.8	0.8	1,441
Marital duration									
0-4	64.1	30.8	27.9	22.5	23.9	49.0	20.2	0.2	457
5-9	62.6	30.4	30.7	21.9	28.1	49.6	20.0	1.0	438
10-14	62.9	33.6	32.9	25.9	29.0	50.1	23.3	0.0	406
15+	63.1	28.8	31.5	22.9	28.4	47.1	25.6	1.1	1,063
Education									
Non-literate[a]	50.8	20.0	26.0	17.3	21.5	39.7	21.4	0.5	422
Less than 5 yrs	57.9	22.7	28.8	19.1	24.5	50.0	19.4	0.4	248
5-9 years	63.2	29.1	29.2	22.2	28.8	49.2	24.3	0.8	1,234
10 or more years	74.7	40.5	38.1	30.1	30.1	52.4	25.1	0.6	636
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	50.5	17.5	24.5	18.3	21.9	40.4	21.3	0.5	369
Less than 5 years	60.7	24.2	25.1	15.8	22.4	45.0	16.4	0.8	252
5-9 years	63.1	28.9	30.4	22.7	29.9	51.3	25.0	0.7	1,195
10 or more years	71.4	39.8	37.1	28.9	28.3	49.7	24.8	0.7	724
Religion									
Hindu	62.5	31.7	31.4	23.8	27.6	48.3	23.8	0.4	2,080
Muslim	64.8	28.9	35.1	26.4	32.3	58.0	24.9	1.1	213
Christian	61.4	15.7	25.3	15.1	24.1	46.8	20.8	0.8	142
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.0	20.9	25.1	18.8	23.2	41.2	19.0	4.8	103
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	66.6	30.7	30.6	22.2	27.2	43.2	21.1	0.3	688
Scheduled Tribes	56.0	20.7	23.7	15.7	25.5	48.4	21.8	0.7	635
Other Backward Classes	66.5	32.8	30.5	24.8	28.0	44.4	24.2	0.6	520
Others	63.7	35.6	37.9	29.3	29.5	57.0	27.0	1.1	697
DLHS-4	63.1	30.3	31.2	23.4	27.6	48.7	23.6	0.7	2,540
DLHS-3	31.7	26.3	24.4	10.3	19.2	61.9	35.5	6.2	1,319

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

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY 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, 2012-13.

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	4.2	9.9	5.7	0.8	3.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	221
20-24	6.7	13.9	4.8	1.0	5.2	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.6	620
25-29	7.2	14.4	7.2	1.2	5.2	2.6	0.5	1.8	0.9	775
30-34	8.3	16.3	9.5	2.0	6.5	2.4	1.1	3.4	1.0	608
35-39	7.2	16.4	7.4	1.2	7.2	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.5	660
40-44	5.3	13.2	6.3	0.8	3.6	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	642
45-49	7.7	13.9	4.8	0.9	6.2	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	562
Residence										
Rural	7.3	15.1	6.9	1.1	5.5	1.8	0.7	2.0	0.8	3,281
Urban	5.8	12.7	6.0	1.4	5.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.8	807
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	6.5	14.0	6.4	0.9	5.5	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.4	1,557
18 years & above	7.3	14.4	6.6	1.3	5.4	1.9	0.8	2.3	1.0	2,229
Marital duration										
0-4	5.5	11.6	4.4	1.0	4.4	0.9	0.5	2.7	0.8	738
5-9	6.3	12.9	6.8	1.0	4.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	710
10-14	9.1	17.3	8.3	2.0	7.5	2.2	1.0	2.5	0.9	655
15+	7.0	14.6	6.7	1.0	5.4	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.7	1,693
Education										
Non-literate[a]	5.9	12.9	5.1	0.8	4.9	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	840
Less than 5 yrs	9.5	14.6	7.8	1.2	5.3	1.6	0.4	2.7	1.2	428
5-9 years	7.3	16.1	7.7	1.3	6.0	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.7	1,946
10 or more years	5.9	12.7	5.7	1.1	5.3	1.8	1.0	2.0	0.7	858
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	5.5	12.4	5.5	0.8	3.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	734
Less than 5 years	7.6	14.0	5.8	0.8	5.7	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	415
5-9 years	7.4	16.0	7.9	1.5	6.2	2.1	0.9	2.5	1.1	1,903
10 or more years	6.7	13.5	5.7	1.0	5.6	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	1,020

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY 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]: 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]	Total number of women**
Religion										
Hindu	6.4	14.4	6.9	1.1	5.5	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.7	3,377
Muslim	9.9	15.3	6.6	3.0	7.6	3.8	2.3	5.2	2.4	323
Christian	8.1	15.2	5.4	0.4	4.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.0	236
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.6	13.4	3.8	0.0	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	134
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	7.0	16.1	8.0	1.0	6.3	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1,043
Scheduled Tribes	6.0	14.9	5.9	0 .5	5.0	1.7	0.4	1.5	0.2	1,152
Other Backward Classes	6.5	14.2	7.9	1.1	5.0	3.2	1.0	2.1	0.8	782
Others	7.8	13.0	5.6	1.9	5.7	2.0	1.0	2.9	1.4	1,095
DLHS-4	6.9	14.5	6.7	1.2	5.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	4,072
DLHS-3	8.2	16.2	8.6	2.1	6.8	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.2	4,167

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing 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. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENTBY 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/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems[1]	Number of women having any RTI/STI**	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	83.1	40.1	23	--	--	--	09
20-24	78.1	40.8	88	52.7	47.3	0.0	35
25-29	70.3	49.8	111	49.9	47.2	2.9	54
30-34	82.4	59.2	104	53.8	43.8	2.4	59
35-39	76.2	45.8	114	41.1	54.7	4.2	50
40-44	67.6	55.6	87	51.5	46.5	2.0	44
45-49	64.4	44.9	80	69.8	27.3	2.8	35
Residence							
Rural	74.9	44.9	504	58.9	39.1	2.0	224
Urban	70.4	62.6	103	41.0	55.6	3.4	62
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	79.5	46.5	227	51.8	45.1	3.1	102
18 years & above	81.5	53.8	331	53.4	44.8	1.8	170
Marital duration							
0-4	85.1	59.3	85	63.6	36.4	0.0	49
5-9	78.8	43.8	98	48.4	49.2	2.4	39
10-14	78.9	52.0	116	44.9	52.4	2.7	59
15+	80.8	50.3	259	53.7	43.4	2.9	125
Education							
Non-literate[a]	64.5	47.9	74	72.6	27.4	0.0	53
Less than 5 yrs	76.5	42.4	211	64.7	27.3	8.0	26
5-9 years	74.6	46.9	212	53.3	43.8	2.9	145
10 or more years	78.2	59.3	110	36.9	61.8	1.3	62
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	60.1	42.5	66	73.2	20.9	5.9	40
Less than 5 years	71.4	46.6	213	68.5	27.9	3.6	28
5-9 years	76.2	49.3	187	53.7	43.6	2.7	146
10 or more years	77.8	53.9	141	39.0	61.0	0.0	72
Religion							
Hindu	74.8	49.7	497	49.2	47.9	2.9	235
Muslim	67.0	60.3	54	71.1	28.9	0.0	32
Christian	70.8	43.0	35	(93.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.4	18.8	20	--	--	--	04
Others	--	--	1	--	--	--	00
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	74.0	54.3	172	46.8	51.9	1.2	88
Scheduled Tribes	75.6	38.0	169	77.4	20.9	1.8	63
Other Backward Classes	71.5	50.7	113	40.8	56.7	2.6	54
Others	73.6	53.6	153	52.4	43.4	4.2	81
DLHS-4	73.8	49.2	607	53.3	44.2	2.5	286
DLHS-3	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.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).
-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 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, 2012-13.

District	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/ST**
West Tripura	33.4	2.4	7.8	893	50.5	66
South Tripura	36.3	4.2	10.7	990	41.5	106
Dhali	80.0	7.1	19.6	1,107	43.9	217
North Tripura	94.1	13.4	18.9	1,082	54.2	216
DLHS-4	63.1	6.9	14.5	4,072	49.9	607
DLHS-3	31.7	8.2	16.2	4,167	38.4	800

[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. [2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

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, 2012-13.

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	68.5	221	2.0	59.6	18.5	42.4	29.1	50.3	57.6	33.1	0.7	0.0	151
20-24	75.6	620	5.5	67.6	30.0	49.1	37.0	43.0	57.3	29.7	1.3	0.4	454
25-29	77.3	775	5.7	66.8	29.0	55.2	38.3	44.7	55.3	31.1	1.4	0.0	582
30-34	76.4	608	8.5	71.3	39.0	53.7	37.6	44.5	57.5	28.5	1.8	0.0	449
35-39	75.8	660	4.3	66.1	31.6	51.5	38.4	39.6	60.2	29.6	3.7	0.6	487
40-44	72.0	642	7.0	70.9	30.0	49.8	38.3	40.5	53.2	27.0	3.4	0.0	444
45-49	71.9	562	7.1	62.7	30.0	49.6	38.5	44.3	58.2	38.3	3.0	0.0	397
Residence													
Rural	70.6	3,281	6.2	61.7	25.7	49.6	40.7	41.8	58.4	34.0	2.4	0.1	2,284
Urban	85.1	807	5.6	85.7	47.9	56.8	27.2	47.8	51.9	19.7	1.9	0.3	680
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	68.5	1,557	5.4	61.5	22.7	49.3	36.5	41.7	56.7	33.3	1.4	0.3	1,044
18 years & above	79.3	2,229	6.5	72.2	37.0	53.3	37.3	46.7	57.0	28.1	2.4	0.1	1,718
Marital duration													
0-4	78.5	738	4.8	70.1	34.0	55.3	34.2	46.4	56.8	26.2	1.4	0.0	562
5-9	77.7	710	6.4	68.9	30.9	50.9	38.4	48.5	54.7	29.8	1.7	0.2	534
10-14	76.6	655	7.4	70.7	33.2	52.2	40.6	46.6	57.9	30.5	1.2	0.2	485
15+	71.8	1,693	6.0	65.7	30.0	50.3	36.2	41.4	57.4	31.9	2.9	0.3	1,188
Education													
Non-literate[a]	54.5	840	3.8	48.5	14.8	42.7	33.7	32.8	58.4	37.5	3.4	0.0	445
Less than 5 yrs	66.1	428	6.9	48.4	18.8	40.1	43.0	36.8	59.9	31.4	2.9	0.0	277
5-9 years	75.2	1,946	6.2	67.6	26.9	50.3	37.6	43.4	57.8	32.5	2.1	0.3	1,451
10 or more years	93.1	858	6.7	83.6	51.3	61.6	37.9	50.8	53.5	23.4	1.8	0.1	791
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	56.2	734	4.7	47.3	17.2	39.8	35.3	30.6	60.2	35.1	3.2	0.0	402
Less than 5 years	68.0	415	7.6	54.9	22.4	43.3	35.7	33.2	55.6	25.3	3.6	0.0	277
5-9 years	74.0	1,903	5.6	66.0	26.6	51.3	39.6	44.6	59.0	34.8	1.9	0.1	1,390
10 or more years	89.2	1,020	6.8	81.9	46.1	58.7	36.1	49.7	52.6	24.0	2.0	0.3	895

Contd…

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS—*Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	TV	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
Religion													
Hindu	75.0	3,377	6.0	68.6	31.7	51.3	37.6	43.1	56.3	30.1	2.2	0.2	2,464
Muslim	74.5	323	5.8	64.7	29.5	54.8	42.3	43.2	61.8	34.0	0.8	0.0	241
Christian	66.6	236	7.1	58.3	25.0	48.1	35.3	43.6	55.1	33.3	1.9	0.0	156
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	75.4	134	5.0	53.5	22.8	44.6	29.7	45.5	64.4	34.7	8.9	1.0	101
Other	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	79.0	1,043	5.2	63.4	26.7	51.5	36.6	41.5	57.7	30.3	1.4	0.1	809
Scheduled Tribes	61.0	1,152	6.2	60.3	23.7	45.4	37.0	38.7	54.8	30.6	3.0	0.1	692
Other Backward Classes	78.9	782	6.5	69.3	34.3	48.5	42.7	48.0	59.7	32.5	3.1	0.3	613
Others	79.5	1,095	6.4	74.9	38.1	57.6	35.3	44.9	55.9	29.9	2.0	0.1	850
DLHS-4	74.6	4,072	6.0	67.2	30.8	51.2	37.6	43.2	56.9	30.7	2.3	0.2	2,964
DLHS-3	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

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[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*. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY 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, 2012-13.

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	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	11.9	51.7	26.7	37.1	34.1	34.6	27.9	151
20-24	16.0	53.7	28.6	31.4	42.1	34.4	25.9	454
25-29	17.4	57.5	29.9	37.0	48.4	35.2	28.4	582
30-34	18.3	58.9	32.2	40.4	52.5	39.7	35.1	449
35-39	17.9	57.1	28.6	41.7	45.2	38.1	31.6	487
40-44	17.1	55.8	27.6	39.4	42.7	39.9	30.8	444
45-49	18.0	53.3	24.2	36.7	44.6	36.2	32.8	397
Residence								
Rural	15.0	53.2	26.1	36.6	42.7	36.0	29.3	2,284
Urban	21.9	61.9	33.8	40.4	51.4	39.5	33.2	680
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	14.4	51.9	22.9	34.9	40.2	34.5	25.4	1,044
18 years & above	19.1	58.8	32.0	39.0	48.4	39.1	33.7	1,718
Marital duration								
0-4	16.5	55.0	32.9	37.2	45.0	37.3	28.1	562
5-9	17.9	57.3	31.2	36.4	47.7	37.7	31.7	534
10-14	20.2	61.7	31.5	39.0	50.9	41.2	34.1	485
15+	16.4	54.0	24.6	37.5	42.1	35.8	29.9	1,188
Education								
Non-literate[a]	10.6	40.1	22.7	26.7	29.0	25.1	18.2	445
Less than 5 yrs	10.5	49.8	21.3	30.9	37.2	23.6	25.2	277
5-9 years	16.3	56.2	24.9	37.3	45.7	37.6	31.2	1,451
10 or more years	23.8	64.9	39.2	45.8	55.4	46.0	36.9	791
Husband's Education								
Non-literate[a]	10.8	36.6	23.1	26.5	28.5	24.9	14.7	402
Less than 5 years	12.1	47.7	21.0	29.4	34.9	23.1	22.7	277
5-9 years	15.9	57.7	25.0	39.2	48.1	38.0	33.7	1,390
10 or more years	22.8	63.3	37.6	42.5	51.4	44.4	34.5	895
Religion								
Hindu	18.0	55.8	29.2	38.2	45.9	37.9	30.8	2,464
Muslim	14.0	51.3	26.3	35.2	41.5	29.8	24.5	241
Christian	9.2	66.3	20.2	39.9	45.3	36.2	34.0	156
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.5	55.2	26.2	27.7	44.7	33.4	32.2	101
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	17.2	50.9	24.9	33.3	43.7	34.1	24.7	809
Scheduled Tribes	12.3	55.4	24.4	37.1	44.9	33.4	29.8	692
Other Backward Classes	17.7	54.8	31.3	37.9	45.6	40.8	30.7	613
Others	20.1	61.5	32.6	42.1	47.4	39.8	36.0	850
DLHS-4	17.2	56.0	28.5	37.8	45.5	37.1	30.5	2,964
DLHS-3	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.

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	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	37.5	20.5	2.7	45.3	2.4	151
20-24	32.0	28.8	10.8	51.5	4.9	454
25-29	35.8	29.7	8.8	53.0	6.2	582
30-34	34.7	30.7	13.5	57.0	6.4	449
35-39	36.8	31.1	12.7	55.9	7.1	487
40-44	31.9	27.8	11.4	48.8	7.2	444
45-49	40.2	33.5	7.7	55.8	7.8	397
Residence						
Rural	33.3	25.5	9.5	51.4	4.8	2,284
Urban	39.6	38.9	12.4	57.3	9.9	680
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	33.9	24.1	8.1	49.9	5.2	1,044
18 years & above	36.0	33.8	11.6	55.1	7.1	1,718
Marital duration						
0-4	34.6	29.3	9.2	54.9	6.3	562
5-9	33.6	33.7	11.7	53.9	5.9	534
10-14	39.5	32.6	11.6	56.5	7.5	485
15+	34.4	28.1	9.8	50.7	6.2	1,188
Education						
Non-literate[a]	25.8	20.5	7.1	36.6	2.4	445
Less than 5 yrs	34.0	25.9	6.0	38.0	4.1	277
5-9 years	35.0	27.7	9.9	54.6	5.5	1,451
10 or more years	40.7	38.5	14.1	63.3	10.4	791
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	28.0	18.8	7.2	37.6	2.4	402
Less than 5 years	29.5	20.6	6.8	40.4	3.3	277
5-9 years	35.9	28.3	9.5	55.2	5.3	1,390
10 or more years	39.0	38.5	13.9	60.1	10.2	895
Religion						
Hindu	34.8	30.3	10.7	53.0	6.9	2,464
Muslim	39.0	23.9	12.3	51.4	3.8	241
Christian	37.2	34.9	7.3	56.5	2.5	156
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.1	19.4	4.0	59.6	2.8	101
Other	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	33.4	25.7	9.9	47.7	6.9	809
Scheduled Tribes	32.3	29.5	6.7	52.2	4.1	692
Other Backward Classes	36.5	26.5	13.4	51.3	8.0	613
Others	38.2	35.6	11.4	60.1	6.4	850
DLHS-4	35.3	29.8	10.4	53.3	6.4	2,964
DLHS-3	23.7	NA	NA	34.5	16.1	2,678

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

[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] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY 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, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						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	7.7	8.5	11.7	11.0	11.8	20.2	151
20-24	13.8	11.0	13.4	14.7	9.6	20.5	454
25-29	13.2	12.8	14.7	15.2	13.0	24.2	582
30-34	13.2	12.4	14.0	14.3	13.8	26.5	449
35-39	14.1	12.8	11.4	13.6	12.1	24.4	487
40-44	15.6	16.9	14.9	16.7	14.2	23.7	444
45-49	9.6	8.5	9.9	10.9	9.3	23.0	397
Residence							
Rural	14.3	13.5	15.2	16.6	13.4	24.7	2,284
Urban	10.3	9.7	8.4	8.9	9.3	21.3	680
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	13.9	12.4	14.1	15.8	13.4	22.7	1,044
18 years & above	12.7	12.0	12.4	13.1	11.5	24.4	1,718
Marital duration							
0-4	12.2	10.2	12.0	12.9	10.1	22.2	562
5-9	12.5	11.5	13.3	13.6	11.9	24.0	534
10-14	12.0	12.7	13.5	14.2	13.2	25.8	485
15+	14.2	13.1	13.1	14.8	13.0	23.6	1,188
Education							
Non-literate[a]	11.5	11.3	13.2	16.3	13.1	22.5	445
Less than 5 yrs	18.0	17.6	21.2	22.8	17.0	27.1	277
5-9 years	13.7	12.9	14.1	14.9	12.6	22.8	1,451
10 or more years	11.4	10.3	9.1	9.4	9.3	24.4	791
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	10.5	12.7	13.4	17.3	10.9	18.4	402
Less than 5 years	18.3	15.2	20.4	23.0	17.9	25.7	277
5-9 years	13.9	13.1	13.9	14.5	13.3	25.1	1,390
10 or more years	11.5	10.4	9.8	10.1	9.3	23.0	895
Religion							
Hindu	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.4	11.6	23.0	2464
Muslim	16.7	18.5	15.1	20.1	16.8	25.7	241
Christian	7.3	5.7	10.8	12.3	8.3	26.7	156
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.4	15.9	24.8	22.3	20.0	30.9	101
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	11.7	12.1	13.2	14.7	12.2	19.9	809
Scheduled Tribes	13.5	12.1	17.6	18.5	13.2	26.6	692
Other Backward Classes	11.4	12.4	10.6	11.4	12.7	18.7	613
Others	15.0	12.6	11.6	12.7	10.8	28.1	850
DLHS-4	13.1	12.3	13.1	14.2	12.1	23.6	2,964
DLHS-3	16.4	21.4	28.3	29.1	27.8	37.7	2,678

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

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 2012-13.

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-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospIta	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	30.1	151	20.8	20.1	3.5	1.7	50.2	3.7	0.0	45
20-24	34.0	454	35.9	13.0	0.5	2.3	40.2	5.9	0.5	158
25-29	36.9	582	37.9	18.0	0.0	2.0	39.7	2.1	0.0	207
30-34	32.5	449	35.0	13.7	0.8	2.0	42.5	6.1	0.0	143
35-39	31.6	487	37.4	11.8	0.5	3.6	40.5	5.2	1.0	149
40-44	32.1	444	38.9	17.0	0.7	3.8	33.9	3.6	0.0	137
45-49	38.6	397	38.0	19.1	1.3	1.5	33.9	5.2	1.1	151
Residence										
Rural	31.2	2,284	36.0	17.5	0.9	1.9	38.7	4.2	0.1	723
Urban	40.3	680	37.5	12.9	0.4	3.4	39.5	5.0	0.9	267
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	30.9	1,044	36.0	15.8	0.8	3.0	39.8	3.7	0.2	319
18 years & above	36.2	1,718	36.8	16.9	0.7	2.2	37.6	4.6	0.5	607
Marital Duration										
0-4	36.2	562	38.6	15.2	1.1	2.1	39.2	2.9	0.0	202
5-9	38.2	534	36.3	15.2	0.5	3.5	37.0	6.2	0.4	199
10-14	34.0	485	33.3	16.1	0.5	1.6	43.1	5.5	0.0	160
15+	31.6	1,188	37.0	18.1	0.8	2.4	36.2	3.8	0.9	367
Education										
Non-literate[a]	24.6	445	38.1	20.2	0.0	3.2	34.1	3.8	0.0	109
Less than 5 yrs	34.3	277	32.8	21.4	0.0	2.0	40.3	2.6	0.0	96
5-9 years	31.0	1,451	33.4	19.2	0.9	2.4	39.7	3.6	0.5	444
10 or more years	43.4	791	40.6	9.4	0.8	2.4	39.2	6.0	0.4	341
Husband's Education										
Non-literate[a]	21.4	402	45.2	19.0	2.0	1.3	32.7	1.8	0.0	85
Less than 5 years	28.2	277	41.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	77
5-9 years	34.3	1,390	33.0	17.5	1.4	2.2	42.0	4.4	0.5	472
10 or more years	40.3	895	38.1	11.9	0.0	3.4	37.9	5.9	0.4	356

contd...

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE—*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: Government: Hospital/ dispensary	Government: CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	Government: VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Government: Other public/NGO hospItal	Private: Hospital/ Clinic	Private: VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Private: Other Private centre	Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
Religion										
Hindu	34.6	2,464	37.0	14.8	0.7	2.6	39.6	4.0	0.5	828
Muslim	36.7	241	29.9	15.7	0.0	1.0	41.4	12.1	0.0	92
Christian	29.6	156	46.3	34.0	1.9	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	48
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.4	101	23.4	24.1	0.0	5.5	43.1	4.0	0.0	22
Other	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	34.8	809	32.7	21.3	0.3	1.5	41.0	2.4	0.0	275
Scheduled Tribes	25.5	692	35.2	29.1	1.7	4.3	27.0	2.2	0.5	182
Other Backward Classes	35.1	613	43.0	12.9	0.7	1.0	38.6	3.1	0.0	213
Others	38.5	850	36.3	7.3	0.6	3.3	42.9	7.9	0.9	320
DLHS-4	34.1	2,964	36.6	15.8	0.7	2.5	39.0	4.5	0.4	990
DLHS-3	34.3	2,678	59.7	11.2	0.2	4.7	18.0	1.2	5.0	915

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
-- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

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, 2012-13.

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	(9.3)	151	(57.1)	(42.9)	14
20-24	9.3	454	59.6	40.4	44
25-29	7.8	582	39.7	60.3	42
30-34	5.7	449	31.8	68.2	23
35-39	(3.3)	487	(6.3)	(93.8)	16
40-44	--	444	--	--	09
45-49	--	397	--	--	06
Residence					
Rural	4.5	2,284	49.0	51.0	107
Urban	7.3	680	30.0	70.0	47
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	4.2	1,044	25.0	75.0	44
18 years & above	6.5	1,718	45.8	54.2	107
Marital duration					
0-4	12.3	562	58.1	41.9	69
5-9	7.4	534	27.5	72.5	38
10-14	5.0	485	33.9	66.1	22
15+	2.0	1,188	16.9	83.1	22
Education					
Non-literate[a]	2.0	429	--	--	08
Less than 5 yrs	1.5	262	--	--	04
5-9 years	4.1	1,441	33.9	66.1	58
10 or more years	10.2	907	47.3	52.7	93
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	2.5	387	--	--	09
Less than 5 years	0.8	269	--	--	02
5-9 years	5.0	1,383	42.9	57.1	69
10 or more years	8.2	1,001	43.0	57.0	83
Religion					
Hindu	5.4	2,588	43.2	56.8	141
Muslim	6.7	223	(11.8)	(88.2)	15
Christian	1.8	136	--	--	02
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.7	90	--	--	05
Other	--	02	--	--	00
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	6.6	834	41.3	58.7	55
Scheduled Tribes	2.4	626	(52.9)	(47.1)	15
Other Backward Classes	5.6	625	37.4	62.6	35
Others	6.2	954	40.4	59.6	59
DLHS-4	5.4	2,964	40.8	59.2	163
DLHS-3	0.9	2,678	38.0	62.5	24

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for on less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 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, 2012-13.

District	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	64.8	22.3	22.8	29.0	5.3	27.6
South Tripura	56.6	19.3	38.3	25.0	5.3	45.2
Dhali	80.8	37.2	51.0	32.5	4.8	50.0
North Tripura	88.4	49.1	56.0	41.5	5.3	45.0
DLHS-4	74.6	35.3	45.5	34.1	5.4	40.8
DLHS-3	64.4	23.7	28.5	34.3	0.9	38.0

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (aged 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Personal habits			
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco[1]	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	No. of persons**
Age group				
15-24	38.4	7.0	8.1	2877
25-29	69.4	15.9	17.6	1428
30-34	77.9	20.1	23.0	1161
35-39	78.6	22.1	19.9	1126
40-44	81.9	23.7	19.0	1143
45-49	81.7	21.9	17.9	1018
50+	83.1	23.0	16.1	2537
Sex				
Male	72.4	32.2	26.8	5391
Female	66.3	4.3	5.5	5830
Residence				
Rural	71.3	19.3	18.0	8958
Urban	64.8	14.5	11.2	2332
Education				
Non-literate[a]	82.9	20.3	19.2	1659
Less than 5 years	78.5	18.8	17.8	1978
5-9 years	66.1	17.2	14.6	4831
10 or more years	61.0	16.7	14.7	2822
Religion				
Hindu	69.0	17.9	15.9	9461
Muslim	69.7	13.4	7.9	838
Christian	71.3	25.0	26.4	574
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.8	15.8	19.6	412
Others	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	70.8	16.9	14.9	2811
Scheduled Tribes	70.5	23.8	26.9	3091
Other Backward Classes	69.5	17.1	10.7	2253
Others	66.7	13.8	10.7	3135
DLHS-4	69.2	17.8	15.8	11290*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. [1] Includes smoking. * Missing cases are excluded. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of men (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	20.2	6.2	6.5	679
20-24	47.2	22.0	23.2	654
25-29	64.9	32.6	33.4	637
30-34	78.3	34.2	39.5	555
35-39	77.5	41.1	35.3	508
40-44	79.0	43.1	31.2	536
45+	79.3	37.9	25.5	1,822
Residence				
Rural	69.6	33.4	28.7	4,290
Urban	60.2	29.5	22.7	1,101
Education				
Non-literate[a]	79.9	40.4	32.4	547
Less than 5 years	75.4	32.5	29.4	884
5-9 years	66.1	32.4	25.7	2,367
10 or more years	58.7	29.0	25.2	1,593
Religion				
Hindu	65.9	32.4	26.9	4,521
Muslim	73.4	30.1	17.3	379
Christian	72.5	36.4	36.3	281
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.3	25.7	30.3	208
Others	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	68.4	33.9	29.7	1,315
Scheduled Tribes	68.1	34.8	36.9	1,521
Other Backward Classes	67.1	34.6	20.6	1,064
Others	63.7	27.0	19.8	1,491
DLHS-4	66.6	32.2	26.8	5,391*

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of women (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	23.1	0.5	1.0	704
20-24	50.6	1.9	3.7	830
25-29	66.8	3.2	5.6	786
30-34	71.0	5.7	6.1	593
35-39	72.8	4.8	5.9	610
40-44	76.9	5.4	7.5	598
45 +	80.6	6.3	7.1	1,709
Residence				
Rural	67.5	6.0	7.9	4,606
Urban	62.0	0.5	0.5	1,224
Education				
Non-literate[a]	80.7	9.8	12.3	1,097
Less than 5 years	76.2	7.5	8.3	1,077
5-9 years	60.3	2.2	3.6	2,441
10 or more years	55.6	1.0	1.4	1,215
Religion				
Hindu	65.6	4.1	5.3	4,880
Muslim	64.2	0.6	0.7	454
Christian	65.1	13.9	16.8	290
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.4	6.0	9.0	203
Others	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	67.5	1.7	1.5	1,480
Scheduled Tribes	66.3	12.8	16.9	1,549
Other Backward Classes	65.0	1.4	1.8	1,179
Others	64.4	1.3	2.0	1,622
DLHS-4	65.8	4.3	5.5	5,830*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of all persons (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
West Tripura	53.3	14.0	11.0	2,594
South Tripura	73.1	21.6	21.2	2,568
Dhalai	68.0	19.0	22.4	2,991
North Tripura	75.8	18.8	11.5	3,137
DLHS-4	66.2	17.8	15.8	11,290

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			
Tobacco use	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	47.1	45.6	46.6	49.2	44.2	47.6	47.1
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.3
Other forms of tobacco	19.0	15.9	18.0	18.5	15.1	17.5	17.7
Non-user	31.7	37.8	33.6	29.7	39.3	32.7	33.2
Not known	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
DLHS-4	67.5	61.9	65.8	69.6	60.1	66.6	66.2

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of smoking, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Smoking						
	Women			Men			
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual smoker*	2.7	0.2	1.9	18.6	11.9	16.5	9.0
Occasional smoker	3.3	0.4	2.4	14.8	17.5	15.7	8.8
Ex-smoker	2.6	1.0	2.1	8.3	7.1	7.9	4.9
Non smoker	90.4	98.4	93.0	57.6	62.8	59.2	76.6
Not known	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
DLHS-4	6.0	0.5	4.3	33.4	29.5	32.2	17.8

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Drinking alcohol						
	Women			Men			
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual drinker*	1.0	0.1	0.7	7.1	3.2	5.9	3.2
Occasional drinker	6.8	0.5	4.8	21.6	19.5	20.9	12.6
Ex-drinker	2.1	1.3	1.8	7.8	5.3	7.1	4.3
Non drinker	89.2	97.9	92.0	62.8	71.4	65.5	79.2
Not known	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
DLHS-4	7.8	0.5	5.5	28.7	22.7	26.8	15.8

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

		Residence	
Morbidity	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury[1]			
Male	2.6	2.5	2.9
Female	2.4	2.3	2.5
Total	2.5	2.4	2.7
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness[2]			
Male	11.1	11.8	8.8
Female	12.4	13.1	10.4
Total	11.7	12.5	9.6
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness[1]			
Male	4.4	4.0	5.5
Female	4.1	3.8	5.2
Total	4.3	3.9	5.4

[1] During last one year, [2] During last fifteen days

TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of Disability	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Mental Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Visual Disability	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6
Hearing Disability	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speech Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of persons**	8,912	8,966	17,878	7,233	7,216	14,449	1,679	1,750	3,429

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	8.3	6.6	7.7	7.3	4.3	6.3	12.0	10.8	11.5
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	17.6	15.8	17.0	18.0	17.2	17.7	16.3	12.3	14.6
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	6.4	10.1	7.7	5.7	9.2	6.9	8.7	12.3	10.2
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	12.2	11.0	11.8	10.7	11.7	11.0	17.4	9.2	14.0
Other treatment*	55.5	56.6	55.9	58.4	57.7	58.1	45.7	55.4	49.7
Number of persons**	420	226	646	352	179	531	68	47	115

* Out patient /traditional healer/at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of acute illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	14.9	13.5	14.1	16.7	15.3	16.0	8.0	6.9	7.4
Acute respiratory tract infection	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.7
Jaundice with fever	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.0
Malaria	7.4	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.2	7.7	4.0	6.5	5.4
Fever of short duration with rashes	24.7	21.0	22.8	23.2	21.7	22.4	30.7	18.8	24.1
Reproductive tract infection	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.4	1.8
Other type of fever	32.1	35.0	33.6	30.4	33.0	31.8	38.7	41.6	40.3
Other	16.0	18.0	17.1	16.3	17.3	16.8	15.1	20.8	18.2
Number of persons**	1015	1129	2144	865	949	1814	150	180	330

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Place of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Government health facility									
Sub-Health Centre	6.0	4.6	5.3	7.5	5.8	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.2
Primary health centre	17.0	17.2	17.1	21.0	21.2	21.1	1.5	2.9	2.3
Community Health centre	6.4	7.5	7.0	7.1	8.2	7.7	3.5	5.0	4.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.9
Dispensary/ clinic	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Hospital	25.3	26.4	25.9	23.7	25.1	24.4	31.8	31.5	31.7
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	29.5	27.3	28.3	24.1	22.8	23.4	50.5	44.1	47.0
Hospital	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	4.5	3.8	4.1
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.9
NGO/ trust hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other*	5.5	6.6	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.6	4.0	3.8	3.9
Number of persons**	1,006	1,120	2,126	857	944	1801	149	176	325

* DOT centre and at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Place of treatment	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	25.6	17.9	21.9	21.8	15.0	18.5	33.9	24.4	29.1
Disease of cardiovascular system	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.8	2.8	3.3	0.0	2.4	1.2
Disease of central nervous system	3.6	6.5	5.0	2.7	4.5	3.5	4.8	9.8	7.3
Disease of musculoskeletal system	2.3	4.1	3.2	3.4	4.9	4.1	0.0	3.3	1.6
Disease of gastrointestinal system	5.7	7.1	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.4	6.5	4.5
Disease of genitourinary system	1.6	3.5	2.5	1.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	4.9	3.6
Skin disease	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.1	7.5	7.3	5.7	6.5
Goitre	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.4
Elephantiasis	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
Eye problem	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2
ENT problem	3.9	3.3	3.6	5.3	3.3	4.3	0.8	4.1	2.4
Mouth and dental problem	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.0	1.2
Other	40.2	40.2	40.2	38.9	42.3	40.6	41.9	35.0	38.5
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	59.0	57.4	58.2	49.8	51.3	50.5	77.2	68.9	73.1
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	24.7	25.9	25.3	28.2	28.7	28.4	17.9	20.5	19.2
Not at all	16.3	16.8	16.5	22.0	20.0	21.1	4.9	10.7	7.8
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	50.6	50.0	50.3	58.3	61.2	59.7	39.0	34.0	36.5
At private health facility	47.1	48.8	47.9	38.5	36.7	37.6	60.0	66.0	62.9
At home	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.5
Other	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Diagnosed chronic illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diabeties	11.9	10.7	11.3	7.2	8.5	7.8	21.8	15.0	18.4
Hypertension	7.0	8.4	7.7	4.8	7.2	6.0	11.8	10.8	11.3
Disease related to heart*	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.7	7.5	7.1
Epilepsy	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	10.2	4.8	7.6	10.4	5.5	8.0	10.1	4.2	7.1
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.1	3.9	2.5	1.6	3.8	2.7	0.0	4.2	2.1
Tuberculosis	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.8
Leprosy	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.4

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Diagnosed chronic illness	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Diabeties	17.6	22.2	19.9	11.6	15.5	13.6	31.3	37.9	34.4
Hypertension	12.7	14.1	13.4	8.7	15.5	12.1	21.9	13.8	18.0
Disease related to heart*	11.8	10.1	10.9	11.6	12.7	12.1	12.5	3.4	8.2
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	12.7	2.0	7.5	11.6	1.4	6.4	12.5	3.4	8.2
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	1.6
Leprosy	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cataract	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stroke	5.9	3.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	11.8	3.2	7.7

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age group				
15-19	01	00	01	1,635
20-34	01	01	02	4,775
35-44	03	00	03	2,586
45-59	04	00	04	2,696
60 +	01	01	02	1,372
Education				
Non-literate[a]	03	00	03	4,172
Less than 5 years	04	01	05	3,527
5-9 years	03	00	03	6,851
10 or more years	00	01	01	3,350
Religion				
Hindu	09	02	11	14,732
Muslim	01	00	01	1,504
Christian	00	00	00	991
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	00	00	00	640
Others	00	00	00	07
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	04	01	05	4,365
Scheduled Tribes	01	00	01	5,160
Other Backward Classes	01	00	01	3,480
Others	04	01	05	4,895
DLHS-4	10	02	12	17,900

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics,Tripura, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	14.3	21.4	78.6	24.1	16.7	29.2	70.8	9.8	13.7	23.5	76.5	11.2	181
7-12	11.7	28.6	71.4	10.4	11.7	25.0	75.0	6.6	7.8	23.4	76.6	9.3	145
13-18	20.0	38.0	62.0	5.5	3.5	14.1	85.9	1.9	5.7	24.1	75.9	4.0	168
19-24	39.1	60.9	39.1	11.1	4.8	12.7	87.3	6.5	13.8	35.4	64.6	4.6	102
25-35	17.6	38.8	61.2	7.8	7.9	14.4	85.6	3.3	5.5	22.8	77.2	2.4	227
36+	13.5	38.7	61.3	5.5	5.0	16.8	83.3	2.3	7.1	30.5	69.5	2.4	576
Sex of child													
Male	16.5	36.8	63.2	8.5	6.8	16.3	83.8	3.8	8.0	26.6	73.4	4.5	701
Female	17.1	39.4	60.6	7.3	6.4	17.7	82.3	3.5	7.9	29.0	71.0	3.3	721
Place of residence													
Rural	17.3	39.5	60.5	8.2	6.8	17.4	82.6	3.6	8.5	29.2	70.8	4.0	1,219
Urban	14.3	29.9	70.1	6.3	5.3	15.0	85.0	4.1	5.1	20.4	79.6	3.2	204
Religion													
Hindu	17.2	37.7	62.3	7.6	7.3	17.8	82.2	3.7	8.8	27.5	72.5	3.9	1,131
Muslim	12.6	37.9	62.1	10.9	3.5	14.1	85.9	4.2	4.4	27.5	72.5	3.8	143
Christian	18.8	41.7	58.3	7.6	0.0	9.5	90.5	1.9	2.3	18.2	81.8	4.0	81
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.4	41.3	58.7	5.7	7.5	17.5	82.5	4.2	7.1	42.9	57.1	3.8	68
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	14.2	36.0	64.0	7.7	5.6	14.8	85.2	3.8	7.2	26.0	74.0	3.6	343
Scheduled Tribes	21.0	41.4	58.6	7.2	5.1	14.5	85.5	3.6	7.3	28.6	71.4	3.4	478
Other Backward Classes	16.9	39.3	60.7	10.2	8.7	18.1	81.9	3.8	11.7	30.5	69.5	3.5	262
Others	13.5	34.5	65.5	7.3	8.0	21.9	78.1	3.4	6.6	26.4	73.6	5.1	340
Tripura	16.8	38.1	61.9	7.9	6.6	17.0	83.0	3.6	7.9	27.8	72.2	3.9	1,423

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by districts, Tripura 2012-13.

Districts	Height for Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
West Tripura	8.2	20.6	79.4	16.7	11.5	22.3	77.7	5.2	5.0	23.3	76.7	5.4	268
South Tripura	13.2	32.6	67.4	8.4	3.1	15.3	84.7	4.8	4.8	19.3	80.7	5.1	334
Dhalai	22.9	47.4	52.6	4.5	6.7	14.3	85.7	2.3	11.0	30.7	69.3	2.5	397
North Tripura	20.0	45.9	54.1	4.5	6.4	17.7	82.3	3.0	9.5	34.9	65.1	3.1	424
Tripura	16.8	38.1	61.9	7.9	6.6	17.0	83.0	3.6	7.9	27.8	72.2	3.9	1,423

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

			Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m2						
				Thin			Overweight/Obese		
Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Age group										
15-19	153.2	19.74	59.9	34.8	19.4	14.4	5.3	4.0	1.3	600
20-29	154.5	21.39	67.7	21.1	12.5	8.1	11.2	9.5	1.7	1,356
30–39	154.9	22.25	67.6	15.1	8.3	6.4	17.3	13.9	3.1	1,056
40-49	155.1	22.98	65.9	15.8	8.6	7.0	18.2	15.1	3.2	979
Place of residence										
Rural	144.2	21.53	68.0	21.6	12.5	8.4	10.4	8.8	1.5	3,194
Urban	148.6	22.67	61.1	16.6	8.6	8.0	22.4	17.7	4.7	797
Education										
Non-literate[a]	124.0	21.10	71.5	20.1	8.9	10.2	8.4	6.8	1.6	493
Less than 5 years	142.8	22.90	66.6	21.8	13.2	8.2	11.6	9.9	1.4	681
5-9 years	152.0	21.40	65.1	21.8	12.7	8.5	13.1	11.0	2.1	1,874
10 or more years	156.9	22.01	65.1	16.5	9.2	7.1	18.4	14.6	3.8	943
Religion										
Hindu	145.5	21.82	65.1	20.4	11.5	8.5	14.5	11.9	2.6	3,272
Muslim	142.0	21.35	63.3	26.7	14.9	11.0	10.0	8.5	1.5	360
Christian	144.0	21.67	78.2	13.0	7.8	4.6	8.8	6.9	1.9	211
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	142.7	21.46	82.4	9.3	6.6	2.7	8.3	8.3	0.0	147
Others	142.4	27.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	144.8	21.01	65.5	22.1	12.2	9.4	12.4	10.6	1.7	1,023
Scheduled Tribes	143.7	22.26	74.0	16.2	10.1	5.7	9.8	7.9	1.8	1,088
Other Backward Classes	145.0	21.80	64.9	22.1	12.8	8.7	13.0	10.9	1.9	792
Others	146.6	21.93	60.9	20.5	10.9	9.2	18.6	14.9	3.7	1,088
Tripura	145.0	21.8	66.1	20.2	11.4	8.3	13.7	11.3	2.4	3,991

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

			Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m2						
			Thin			Overweight/Obese			
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
West Tripura	150.79	23.50	56.2	23.5	11.7	11.4	20.3	15.7	4.5	858
South Tripura	150.40	21.17	65.9	22.0	13.5	8.1	12.1	10.4	1.7	882
Dhalai	150.17	21.21	70.3	19.5	10.9	8.0	10.2	8.7	1.5	1,108
North Tripura	149.35	21.44	71.8	18.3	11.2	6.6	9.9	8.6	1.2	1,143
Tripura	145.0	21.76	66.1	20.2	11.4	8.3	13.7	11.3	2.4	3,991

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
Background characteristics	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Total number of children <5 years**
Sex of Child					
Male	21.2	28.3	3.8	53.2	608
Female	21.4	25.8	2.0	49.1	589
Place of residence					
Rural	20.6	27.1	3.0	50.7	1,018
Urban	23.8	26.8	2.3	53.0	187
Religion					
Hindu	21.9	26.6	2.7	51.2	951
Muslim	14.5	40.1	5.6	60.1	118
Christian	25.3	22.7	3.1	51.2	70
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	12.5	0.0	31.5	66
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	25.6	21.7	1.2	48.6	297
Scheduled Tribes	18.8	27.6	1.0	47.5	390
Other Backward Classes	21.9	28.2	4.0	54.1	239
Others	19.1	31.0	5.9	56.1	279
Tripura	21.3	27.0	2.9	51.2	1,205

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

Percentage of school going population (aged 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age group					
6 - 10	21.7	21.9	2.5	46.1	1,314
11 - 14	21.6	21.3	1.4	44.4	1,052
15- 16	21.2	22.7	1.9	45.8	543
17- 19	19.7	20.1	2.0	41.8	785
Sex					
Male	21.3	20.3	1.7	43.2	1,842
Female	21.1	22.6	2.3	46.1	1,852
Residence					
Rural	22.1	22.3	2.2	46.5	3,121
Urban	18.1	18.7	1.1	37.8	573
Education					
Non-literate[a]	18.9	22.4	3.7	45.0	352
Less than 5 years	22.7	21.2	1.7	45.5	1,094
5-9 years	20.9	22.1	1.9	44.9	1,844
10 or more years	20.7	18.7	1.5	40.9	404
Religion					
Hindu	21.7	20.2	2.0	44.0	2,922
Muslim	19.9	31.9	2.1	53.9	394
Christian	16.8	20.5	1.6	38.8	221
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.9	23.1	1.4	42.4	154
Others	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	20.0	19.3	1.6	40.9	885
Scheduled Tribes	21.6	20.6	2.1	44.3	1,210
Other Backward Classes	20.8	25.0	2.2	48.0	726
Others	22.1	21.9	2.1	46.1	873
Tripura	21.2	21.5	2.0	44.6	3,694

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20 - 29	20.0	19.7	1.1	40.9	19.4	24.7	1.2	45.3	19.7	22.5	1.1	43.3
30 - 39	17.6	21.3	1.0	39.9	22.5	23.2	1.2	46.9	20.3	22.3	1.1	43.6
40 - 49	22.1	20.2	1.3	43.6	20.0	22.4	2.1	44.6	21.0	21.3	1.8	44.1
50 +	18.2	24.3	1.6	44.1	21.7	22.8	2.0	46.5	19.9	23.6	1.8	45.2
Residence												
Rural	21.1	22.5	1.3	44.9	21.1	24.2	1.8	47.1	21.1	23.4	1.6	46.1
Urban	15.1	18.8	1.2	35.1	20.2	21.4	1.0	42.6	17.8	20.2	1.1	39.1
Education												
Non-literate[a]	20.9	25.1	0.9	46.9	20.7	25.1	2.0	47.8	20.7	25.1	1.7	47.5
Less than 5 years	21.1	24.5	1.8	47.4	22.0	24.0	1.5	47.5	21.6	24.2	1.6	47.5
5-9 years	20.8	20.7	1.1	42.6	20.1	23.2	1.5	44.8	20.5	22.0	1.3	43.7
10 or more years	16.2	19.7	1.4	37.3	21.1	21.8	1.4	44.3	18.4	20.6	1.4	40.4
Religion												
Hindu	19.0	21.2	1.4	41.6	20.9	23.0	1.7	45.6	20.0	22.1	1.6	43.7
Muslim	22.1	23.1	1.0	46.2	18.1	31.2	1.4	50.8	20.0	27.5	1.2	48.7
Christian	23.9	22.5	0.0	46.3	22.5	19.7	0.4	42.7	23.2	21.1	0.2	44.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	24.1	0.0	43.1	22.7	20.6	0.0	43.3	20.9	22.3	0.0	43.2
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	19.6	19.5	1.1	40.2	20.1	20.7	2.0	42.7	19.8	20.1	1.6	41.5
Scheduled Tribes	22.3	22.5	0.9	45.7	22.7	23.0	0.8	46.5	22.5	22.8	0.9	46.1
Other Backward Classes	18.9	23.3	1.2	43.5	20.0	26.5	2.3	48.8	19.5	25.0	1.8	46.3
Others	17.3	21.0	1.7	40.0	20.6	23.8	1.4	45.8	19.0	22.5	1.6	43.0
Tripura	19.4	21.5	1.3	42.2	20.8	23.4	1.6	45.8	20.2	22.5	1.4	44.1

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

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESECENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
District	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
West Tripura	70.0	14.2	60.1	10.1	56.3	6.0
South Tripura	41.1	0.8	39.0	0.4	36.4	0.2
Dhalai	50.7	0.0	41.7	0.4	43.4	0.1
North Tripura	47.3	0.0	44.9	0.3	42.9	0.2
Tripura	51.2	2.9	44.6	2.0	44.1	1.4

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant men (aged 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of pregnant women**
Background characteristics	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	15.3	17.9	0.0	33.2	57
20-29	22.1	16.3	0.6	39.0	295
30–39	12.9	19.1	0.0	32.0	67
40-49	--	--	--	--	08
Residence					
Rural	19.7	15.4	0.0	35.1	368
Urban	21.5	21.9	2.3	45.7	59
Woman's Education					
Non-literate[a]	22.1	17.5	0.0	39.6	43
Less than 5 years	15.1	11.1	2.6	28.8	79
5-9 years	17.6	16.6	0.0	34.2	197
10 or more years	26.8	19.9	0.0	46.8	108
Religion					
Hindu	19.1	17.2	0.5	36.9	354
Muslim	17.7	8.6	0.0	26.3	41
Christian	35.5	15.3	0.0	50.8	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(30.7)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(57.6)	13
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	19.1	16.5	1.7	37.2	109
Scheduled Tribes	22.0	13.1	0.0	35.2	137
Other Backward Classes	12.2	25.3	0.0	37.5	81
Others	24.7	14.6	0.0	39.2	100
Tripura	20.1	16.6	0.4	37.1	427

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) base on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	98.7	0.9	0.4	1,527
30 - 39	95.1	2.9	1.9	1,050
40 - 49	93.2	2.8	4.0	1,017
50 - 59	88.9	6.5	4.6	697
60 +	89.3	5.1	5.6	613
Residence				
Rural	94.8	2.8	2.3	3,883
Urban	92.4	3.7	3.9	1,021
Education				
Non-literate[a]	92.8	5.2	1.9	532
Less than 5 years	94.2	3.4	2.4	860
5-9 years	95.1	2.4	2.5	2,045
10 or more years	93.3	3.1	3.6	1,467
Religion				
Hindu	93.9	3.1	3.0	4,134
Muslim	94.5	4.3	1.1	334
Christian	97.7	0.8	1.5	253
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.0	2.2	1.8	181
Others	--	--	--	2
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	95.6	2.4	2.0	1,211
Scheduled Tribes	95.8	2.5	1.7	1,360
Other Backward Classes	93.2	4.1	2.7	973
Others	92.2	3.5	4.3	1,360
Tripura	94.1	3.1	2.8	4,904

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
West Tripura	93.7	3.3	3.0	1,084
South Tripura	93.0	4.2	2.8	1,132
Dhalai	94.8	2.8	2.4	1,306
North Tripura	95.4	2.0	2.5	1,382
Tripura	94.1	3.1	2.8	4,904

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	98.3	1.3	0.4	1,878
30 - 39	96.4	2.5	1.1	1,193
40 - 49	93.0	3.6	3.3	1,105
50 - 59	90.6	3.9	5.5	618
60 +	87.2	6.7	6.0	566
Residence				
Rural	95.0	3.1	1.9	4,214
Urban	93.9	2.6	3.5	1,146
Education				
Non-literate[a]	91.6	4.4	4.0	1,074
Less than 5 years	95.1	2.7	2.1	1,046
5-9 years	95.5	3.0	1.5	2,135
10 or more years	95.5	1.8	2.7	1,105
Religion				
Hindu	94.6	2.9	2.4	4,501
Muslim	94.4	2.6	3.0	406
Christian	94.9	3.9	1.2	263
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.1	1.3	0.6	187
Others	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	95.4	2.9	1.7	1,347
Scheduled Tribes	95.7	3.0	1.3	1,432
Other Backward Classes	94.9	2.3	2.8	1,082
Others	93.2	3.3	3.5	1,499
Tripura	94.7	2.9	2.4	5,360

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

Table 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
West Tripura	92.9	3.7	3.4	1,253
South Tripura	93.8	4.1	2.1	1,235
Dhalai	95.5	2.6	1.9	1,416
North Tripura	96.5	1.6	1.8	1,456
Tripura	94.7	2.9	2.4	5,360

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	77.4	12.0	8.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	1,544	1,549
30 - 39	68.5	12.5	14.8	2.6	0.5	1.1	1,057	1,063
40 - 49	62.7	13.7	16.9	3.8	2.0	0.8	1,026	1,030
50 - 59	56.2	14.8	19.8	5.7	2.0	1.5	699	703
60 +	52.2	11.7	24.7	6.4	4.0	1.0	621	625
Residence								
Rural	69.3	12.5	13.8	2.7	1.2	0.5	3,916	3,936
Urban	58.1	13.9	19.6	5.0	2.0	1.5	1,031	1,034
Education								
Non-literate[a]	65.8	13.0	15.0	4.1	2.0	0.2	539	540
Less than 5 years	67.7	12.9	15.1	2.9	1.1	0.4	867	869
5-9 years	69.3	12.0	13.7	2.8	1.0	1.2	2,058	2,069
10 or more years	61.7	13.9	17.8	4.0	2.0	0.7	1,483	1,492
Religion								
Hindu	65.5	13.1	15.7	3.5	1.5	0.8	4,170	4,192
Muslim	72.5	11.4	12.7	2.2	0.5	0.7	338	338
Christian	68.9	13.0	12.0	2.7	2.8	0.5	255	256
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	70.3	9.2	16.9	2.8	0.0	0.7	182	182
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	02
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	68.9	14.1	13.3	2.1	1.2	0.5	1,215	1,221
Scheduled Tribes	67.7	12.8	14.2	3.3	1.6	0.3	1,373	1,379
Other Backward Classes	66.4	11.8	17.2	2.8	1.4	0.3	984	988
Others	62.7	12.5	16.8	4.7	1.5	1.8	1,375	1,382
Tripura	66.2	12.8	15.4	3.3	1.4	0.8	4,947	4,970

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
West Tripura	55.2	13.4	22.4	5.3	2.2	1.5	1,105	1,125
South Tripura	68.9	12.7	14.5	2.5	1.2	0.3	1,138	1,139
Dhalai	70.4	13.7	11.5	2.9	1.3	0.2	1,309	1,311
North Tripura	71.3	11.4	13.0	2.4	1.0	0.9	1,395	1,395
Tripura	66.2	12.8	15.4	3.3	1.4	0.8	4,947	4,970

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	**Average Diastolic**					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure 1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
Age group								
18- 29	82.5	9.2	7.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	1,905	1,911
30 - 39	76.7	10.1	10.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	1,199	1,203
40 - 49	68.4	11.4	14.4	3.2	1.3	1.2	1,112	1,116
50 - 59	57.8	10.9	19.3	6.1	3.0	2.8	621	622
60 +	52.1	10.8	20.3	9.5	4.4	2.9	568	569
Residence								
Rural	74.7	9.9	10.9	2.6	1.0	0.8	4,246	4,261
Urban	66.2	11.0	15.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	1,159	1,160
Education								
Non-literate[a]	68.2	10.3	14.3	3.6	2.2	1.4	1,080	1,083
Less than 5 years	73.1	9.2	12.4	3.2	1.3	0.9	1,056	1,059
5-9 years	73.3	10.0	11.3	3.1	1.1	1.1	2,148	2,154
10 or more years	73.4	11.4	11.4	2.3	0.7	0.9	1,121	1,125
Religion								
Hindu	71.7	10.4	12.4	3.2	1.3	1.1	4,541	4,557
Muslim	75.2	9.4	9.2	3.0	0.9	2.2	406	406
Christian	77.1	7.9	11.2	2.2	1.4	0.3	265	265
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.8	11.1	10.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	190	190
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	03	03
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	72.9	10.9	10.9	3.2	1.6	0.5	1,360	1,369
Scheduled Tribes	76.2	9.7	10.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	1,442	1,443
Other Backward Classes	71.4	9.8	13.1	3.0	1.0	1.7	1,089	1,089
Others	69.4	10.4	13.3	3.9	1.6	1.5	1,514	1,520
Tripura	72.3	10.2	12.1	3.0	1.3	1.1	5,405	5,421

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure 1	2	3	4	5	6	Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
West Tripura	63.8	10.9	17.4	4.7	1.5	1.7	1,265	1,278
South Tripura	75.4	9.5	11.0	2.3	1.2	0.6	1,238	1,239
Dhalai	74.5	10.4	10.6	2.6	1.1	0.8	1,432	1,433
North Tripura	76.9	9.9	8.9	2.4	1.0	0.9	1,470	1,471
Tripura	72.3	10.2	12.1	3.0	1.3	1.1	5,405	5,421

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	**Average Diastolic**					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested*	
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	0.8	19.3	71.0	9.0	460
30 - 44	0.7	13.2	77.9	8.2	1553
45 - 59	1.3	11.9	78.1	8.6	1,505
60 +	0.3	15.6	73.4	10.7	709
Residence					
Rural	0.5	16.4	73.7	9.4	3,350
Urban	1.8	6.8	82.3	9.1	877
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate[a]	0.5	19.1	67.0	13.3	1,678
Less than 5 years	0.5	14.8	76.0	8.7	911
5-9 years	0.9	14.7	76.9	7.5	3,350
10 or more years	1.3	7.4	81.1	10.2	877
Religion					
Hindu	1.0	12.8	77.1	9.1	3,547
Muslim	0.6	14.6	74.6	10.2	315
Christian	0.0	20.3	76.7	2.9	219
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	29.8	67.2	3.0	144
Others	--	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	1.1	11.1	80.3	7.4	1,034
Scheduled Tribes	0.4	22.8	69.8	7.0	1,188
Other Backward Classes	0.6	8.9	80.9	9.6	833
Others	1.2	11.4	74.8	12.6	1,172
Tripura	0.9	13.7	76.1	9.3	4,227

Note; PPM: parts per million. * includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Tripura, 2012-13.

District	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
West Tripura	2.2	5.9	68.5	23.4	1,044
South Tripura	0.5	21.7	70.4	7.3	1,020
Dhalai	0.3	16.3	80.0	3.5	1,085
North Tripura	0.1	14.0	82.6	3.3	1,078
Tripura	0.9	13.7	76.1	9.3	4,227

Note; PPM: parts per million. *includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
West Tripura	4,604	40,816	58,719
South Tripura	3,713	27,685	35,623
Dhalai	5,573	25,352	54,352
North Tripura	4,589	27,451	33,307
Tripura	4,684	29,121	47,613

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. * CHC is not there.

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]		
West Tripura	60.0	93.3	60.0	33.3	40.0	15	20
South Tripura	47.1	64.7	64.7	0.0	nc	17	26
Dhalai	58.1	67.7	54.8	3.2	0.0	31	33
North Tripura	27.8	61.1	33.3	16.7	0.0	18	26
Tripura	49.4	70.4	53.1	11.1	22.2	81	105

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. [1] Percentage calculated from number of labour room available. nc: Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
West Tripura	40.0	75.0	90.0	20
South Tripura	38.5	96.2	76.9	26
Dhalai	42.4	93.9	78.8	33
North Tripura	50.0	92.3	84.6	26
Tripura	42.9	91.1	81.9	105

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

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
West Tripura	65.0	75.0	10.0	20
South Tripura	65.4	73.1	7.7	26
Dhalai	48.5	57.6	12.1	33
North Tripura	61.5	61.5	3.9	26
Tripura	59.1	65.7	8.6	105

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker.

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
West Tripura	85.7	100.0	83.3	85.7	07
South Tripura	100.0	53.9	92.3	76.9	13
Dhalai	100.0	27.3	54.6	72.7	11
North Tripura	100.0	38.5	84.6	61.5	13
Tripura	97.7	48.8	79.1	72.7	44

** Out of total medical officer

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
West Tripura	57.1	85.7	85.7	85.7	42.9	07
South Tripura	84.6	84.6	91.7	92.3	30.8	13
Dhalai	45.5	72.7	100.0	81.8	90.9	11
North Tripura	69.2	76.9	100.0	92.3	61.5	13
Tripura	65.9	79.6	95.2	88.6	56.8	44

MO= Medical Officer.

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
West Tripura	100.0	100.0	14.3	07
South Tripura	90.0	80.0	38.5	13
Dhalai	100.0	75.0	45.5	11
North Tripura	75.0	80.0	53.9	13
Tripura	90.0	82.4	40.9	44

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
West Tripura	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	07
South Tripura	58.3	91.7	75.0	100.0	13
Dhalai	63.6	81.8	81.8	100.0	11
North Tripura	76.9	92.3	92.3	100.0	13
Tripura	72.1	88.4	86.1	100.0	44

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
West Tripura	01	NA	NA	NA	05
South Tripura	00	NA	NA	NA	04
Dhalai	00	NA	NA	NA	01
North Tripura	00	NA	NA	NA	01
Tripura	01	NA	NA	NA	11

NA: not available

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	Blood storage facility	
West Tripura	NA	03	05	NA	05
South Tripura	NA	01	03	NA	04
Dhalai	NA	01	00	NA	01
North Tripura	NA	00	00	NA	01
Tripura	NA	05	08	NA	11

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. [1] Based on last one month services. NA: not available.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having: Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	Total number of CHCs
West Tripura	04	04	04	03	05
South Tripura	02	03	03	04	04
Dhalai	01	01	01	01	01
North Tripura	01	01	01	01	01
Tripura	08	09	09	09	11

* RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization. --: No facility available

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of SDHs having: Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of SDHs
West Tripura	01	NA	NA	03	03	00	03	03
South Tripura	01	NA	NA	01	03	01	02	03
Dhalai	00	NA	NA	01	01	01	00	02
North Tripura	02	NA	NA	02	03	01	01	03
Tripura	04	NA	NA	07	10	03	06	11

NA: No facility available

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, TRIPURA, 2012-13.

District	Number of DHs having: Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of DHs
West Tripura	02	02	01	02	02	02	02	02
South Tripura	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Dhalai	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01
North Tripura	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01
Tripura	03	02	01	03	04	02	05	05

APPENDIX - A

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN TRIPURA

Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, (SPYM) Centre.	111/ 9, Opp. Sector B-4, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi – 110 070

APPENDIX - C

INDEPENDENT MONITORING AGENCY

Population Research Centre (PRC), Guwahati	Department of Statistics, Gopinath Bardoloi Nagar, Guwahati-781014, Assam, India

APPENDIX - D

AGENCY DEVELOPED CAPI SOFTWARE

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APPENDIX - E

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

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Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Shailesh,	Consultant EPW, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - F

MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Shri K. Chandramouli,	Former Secretary (H&FW), Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Shri Naved Masood,	SS & FA, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri P. K. Pradhan,	S & MD, (NRHM), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri R. C. Sethi,	Addl. RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Shiv Lal,	Former Spl. DG & Advisor (PH), DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Ambrish Kumar,	Advisor (Health), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
Prof. Deoki Nandan,	Director, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Pravin Srivastava,	DDG, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri V. Parameswaran,	DDG, CSO, MoS&PI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Pavitra Mohan,	Health Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
Shri Shantanu Gupta,	M & E Officer, UNICEF, New Delhi
Shri K. D. Maiti,	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Prof. K. Kalaivani,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Aditya Prakash,	Statistical Advisor MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. A. K. Harit,	CMO, DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Kmkum Marwah,	Joint Technical Advisor, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Paul Fancis,	WHO, New Delhi
Smt. Anagha Khot,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Dr. Subodh S. Gupta,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Shri Ramesh Babu,	Sr. Proframme Manager, USAID, New Delhi
Shri Sathyanaraynan,	Sr. NPO, UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - G

MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) OF DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
Dr. Himanshu Bhushan,	Asst Commissioner (MH), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Mr. Dhananjay Gupta,	UNICEF, New Delhi
Dr. Sanjay Kumar,	National Programme Officer (M&E) UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. Jyoti Shankar,	Health Advisor, DFID, New Delhi
Ms. Sheena Chhabra,	Chief Health Systems Division, USAID, New Delhi
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. A. K. Sood,	Head D/O Ed. & Trg., NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, New Delhi
Ms. Pratima Gupta,	Deputy Director, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - H

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF TAC OF DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Prof. A. K. Sood,	Head D/O Ed. & Trg., NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Ms. P. A. Mini,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri C. K. Jha,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Nitish Kumar,	SRO, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	Asst. Director, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - I

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SAMPLING OF DLHS-4

Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG, CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee,	DDG, SDRD, NSSO, Kolkata
Prof. L. Ladu Singh,	Professor & DLHS-4 Coordinator, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats), MoHFW, Govt of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - J

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

National Institute for Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), Baba Gang Nath Marg, Murnika, New Delhi

APPENDIX-K

LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

Name of the Partner Institute	States
Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

APPENDIX - L

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

HLL Life Care Limited, B-14, A, Sector-62, Noida

APPENDIX - M

STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

Coordinators

Prof. F. Ram
Prof. L. Ladu Singh
Prof. B. Paswan
Prof. S. K. Singh
Prof. H. Lhungdim
Prof. T. V. Sekher
Prof. P. K. Murthy
Prof. Chander Shekhar
Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

Project Coordinator

Dr. Gopal Singh Kshetrimayum
Dr. Akash N. Wankhede
Dr. G. P. Kumar

Health Coordinator

Dr. Mithilesh Verma

IT & Data Manager

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale
Mr. Prabhu Ponnusamy
Ms. Rojalin Behura

Project Officer (Office)

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay
Mr. Imran Ahmad
Mr. Mohd Usman
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan
Ms. Ragini Mishra
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad
Mr: Shrikant D. Kuntla
Ms. Arpita Paul
Mr. P. R. A. Nair
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan
Ms. Renu Sisodia
Ms. Kakoli Brokotoky
Mr. Ankit Anand
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan
Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise
Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
Ms. Shalini Meshram
Mr. Manish Singh
Mr. AnupamVerma
Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

Project Officer (Field)

Mr. N. Poutantong

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Project Coordinator (Adm. & Finance)

C. A. Gurrudutt Belhekar

ACCOUNTANT CUM OFF. ASSISTANT

Ms. Pratidnya Kasare
Mr. Jay Kavashik Davda
Ms. Sumita Bohra
Mr. Roshan D'souza

OFFICE ASSISTANT

Ms. Namarta Thorat
Ms. Ranjita Nimbalkar
Mrs. Remya Pradeep

OFFICE ATTENDANTS

Mr. Prakash Kandera
Mr. Vishal P. Patil
Mr. Ravindra P. Gawade
Mr. Nitin M. Dekhane
Mr. Asif D. Kokane

DLHS-4

TRIPURA

(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future
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