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Tripura

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21

India

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

TRIPURA

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey.Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first

stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have a smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution. The decline in the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits may be due to many factors, including compositional changes of the population in the newly formed districts.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tripura was conducted in all 8 districts of the state from 04 July, 2019 to 10 November, 2019 by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was collected from 7,209 households, 7,314 women age 15-49 (including 1,137 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 990 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Tripura, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Tripura, less than one-third (30%) of the households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.7 members. Seventeen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-six percent of households in Tripura have household heads who are Hindu. Seven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 5 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Twenty-eight percent of households in Tripura have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 24 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 18 percent belong to an other backward class. Thirty percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (68%) are nuclear, and 43 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of Tripura's population is under age 15; whereas 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1011 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at (972 females per 1,000 males). Ninety-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 85 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (94%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 90 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Eighty percent of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities (62 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 84 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 79 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, 82 percent among Muslims. Eighty-nine percent of deaths were registered among who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class, 81 percent among scheduled castes, 72 percent among other backward classes and 68 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Tripura, death registration is 9 percent higher in urban (86%) vs rural areas (77%) and among males (85%) than females (73%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just 1 percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor and speech disability, (0.3%, each). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.2% vs 0.8%). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2.3 percent of the household members age 70 and over are reported to have any disability.

Housing characteristics

About three-fifths of households in Tripura live in a Semi-pucca house and almost all households (98%) have electricity.

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About one-quarter (24%) of households in Tripura have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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Eighty-seven percent of households in Tripura have basic drinking water service, and 89 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 24 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (32%) are more likely than rural households (21%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Over three-quarters (77%) of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using ceramic, stand, or other water filter). More than two fifth(45%) households in Tripura use a clean fuel for cooking.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Negligible (1%) of all households (1.4% in rural areas and 0.2%in urban area) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Tripura, almost all 99 percent of households have access to toilet facility, and in urban and rural areas, both achieved universal accessibility. Access to a toilet facility for households ranges from 98 percent among scheduled tribes to 100 percent among those households not belonging to a scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, or an other backward classes. Access to toilet facility is universal, across all the districts. In Tripura all the households (100%) in urban areas having access to a toilet facility in all 8 districts, whereas in rural areas five districts 99 percent of households have access to toilet facility and in remaining three districts namely Dhalai, Gomati and South Tripura 98 percent of households have access to toilet facility.

Selected household possessions

In Tripura, 48 percent of households own a house (43% of rural households and 61% of urban households). Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (89%) in Tripura have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Twenty-seven percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 43 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by only 15 percent of rural households and 4 percent of urban households. Nearly, one-fifth (18%) of all households in Tripura own agricultural land, and more than half (54%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-eight percent of women and 23 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 33 and 31 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Seventy-one percent of both women and men age 15-49 are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 78 percent of women age 15-49 and 84 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Eleven percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Over one-tenth (12%) of women age 15-49 in Tripura have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with one-sixth (16%) of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Tripura. More than half (52%) of women and 48 percent of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (14%) are more likely than women (6%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-six percent of men and women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (80% versus 70%) or widowed (3% versus 0.7%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (29% versus 15%). A majority of female respondents are Hindus (84%), while 9 percent are Muslims, and 5 percent are Christians.

Twenty-eight percent of female respondents belong to scheduled tribe, while 23 percent belong to a scheduled caste and 21 percent belong to an other backward class. Similarly one-quarter of the men belong to a scheduled tribe and an other backward classes, and over one-fifth of men belong to a scheduled caste from the surveyed population. Twenty-eight percent of women and men age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

More than two-thirds (69%) of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 32 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 16 percent of women and 36 percent of men were employed in non-agricultural occupations.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by it providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

In Tripura, 52 percent of boys and 50 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is similar among children in nuclear households (52%) and non-nuclear households (50%). Preschool attendance is highest among households headed by Hindus (54%) than Muslims (47%) and Christians (35%). Preschool attendance is highest among other backward class households (59%) and lowest among scheduled tribe households (43%). Preschool attendance is lower in households with 6 or more members (45%), compared with households with 3-5 members (53%). Overall, there is no differential in preschool attendance among children of rural and urban households (51%, each). Preschool attendance is highest in Sepahijala district (64%) and lowest in Unakoti district (35%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-one percent of children age 6-17 years in Tripura attend school (95% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years among male and female, but drops sharply to 72 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 71 percent of girls compared with 74 percent of boys are attending school. Overall, among children of the age 6-17 years 85 percent from urban areas compared with 67 percent from rural area are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male   ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	98	98
11-14 years	95	96
15-17 years	74	71
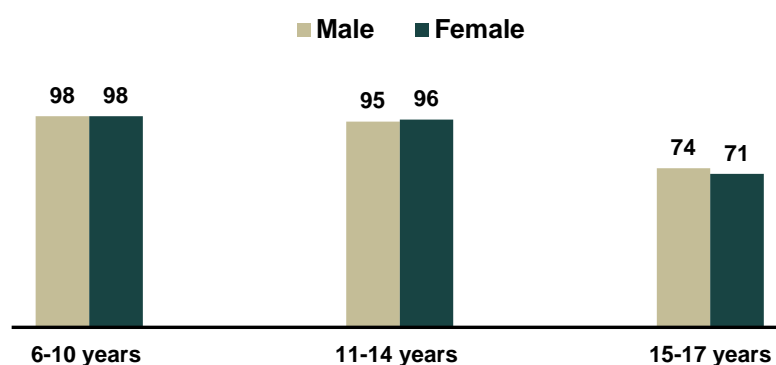
FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Tripura, the median age at first marriage is 19.0 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.9 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 6 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 19 percent of men age 20-49 years. Forty percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, it was 33 percent in NFHS-4. Twenty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 78 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Tripura.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Tripura is 1.7 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has remain unchanged between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.8 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 4 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 5 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7
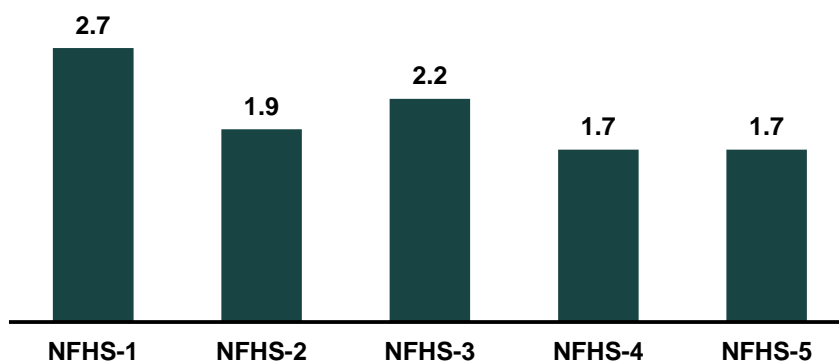
The utmost differentials in fertility are by schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.1 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.5 children more than Christian women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.6).

How does fertility vary with schooling?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
2.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5
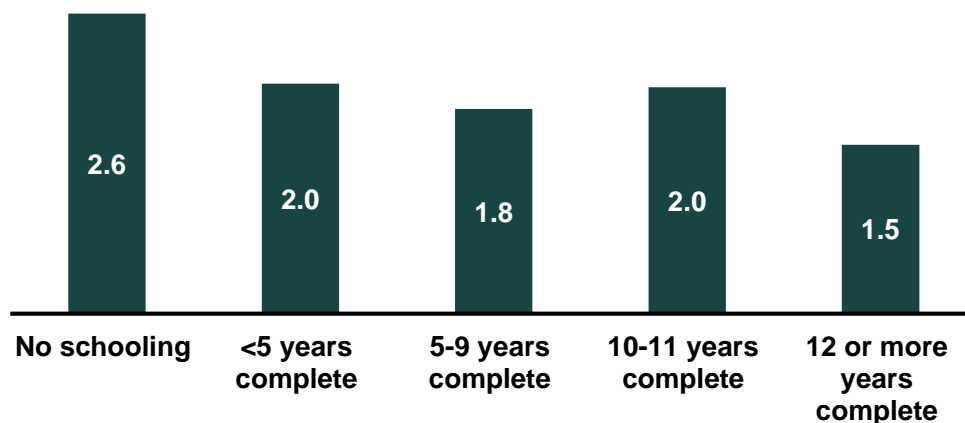
Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-seven percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 13 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 8 percent of all pregnancies, and miscarriage accounted for 4 percent. Surprisingly, majority (45%) of abortions were performed at home and (40%) in the public health sector. Only 14 percent abortion were performed in the private health sector. Thirteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most induced abortions in Tripura (51%) are performed by a doctor.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (68%) and last child too young (16%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (73%), other surgical methods (16%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (8%).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Tripura, 22 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which was 19 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 18 percent at age 17 years to 28 percent among women age 18 years and to 49 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is higher among young women who had of 5-9 years of schooling (27%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (10%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Tripura is 57.2 months. Five percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 13 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is slightly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (14%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (47%). One-quarter of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

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

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Fertility preferences

Seventy-one percent of currently married women and 69 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 52 percent of women and 48 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-two percent of women and 89 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Tripura, there is a strong preference for sons. Twelve percent of women and 14 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 7 percent of women and 3 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, about three-quarters of women (79%) and men (74%) would like to have at least one son and similarly 77 percent of women and 68 percent of men want at least one daughter.

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

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

■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

2 boys and no girls	1 boy and 1 girl	2 girls and no boys
94 91 92	94 92 93	84 84 88

Current sex composition of families with two living children
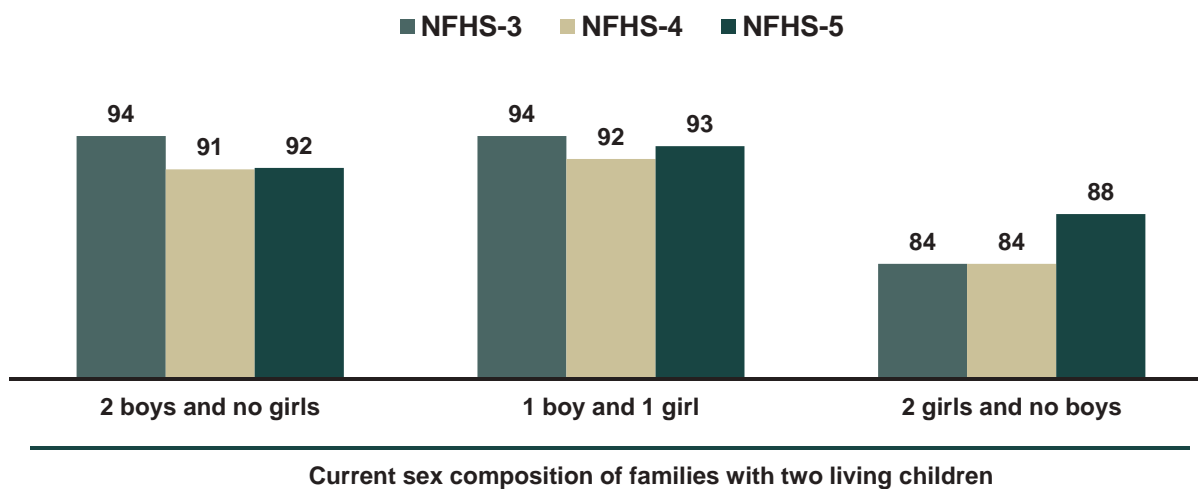
Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 and 92 percent with 1-2 sons respectively, want no more children, compared with 88 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children has almost remained unchanged (from 91 % to 92 %) in the 4 years, since NFHS-4.

In Tripura, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Tripura. However, some methods are still less well known. More than three-quarters (79%) of currently married women know about injectables and 73 percent of currently married women know the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Whereas, only 21 percent women knows about female condoms. Among all women, only 46 percent women knows all three methods such as Pills, IUD/ PPIUD and Condom. Just, 6 and 5 percent currently married women have knowledge about diaphargm and foam or jelly as contraceptive method.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 71 percent, increase from NFHS-4 (64%). The use of modern family planning methods (49%) has also increased by 6 percentage points from its level in NFHS-4 (43%). The use of female sterilization has declined slightly, from 14 percent in NFHS-4 to 11 percent in NFHS-5; overall contraceptive use of any

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women
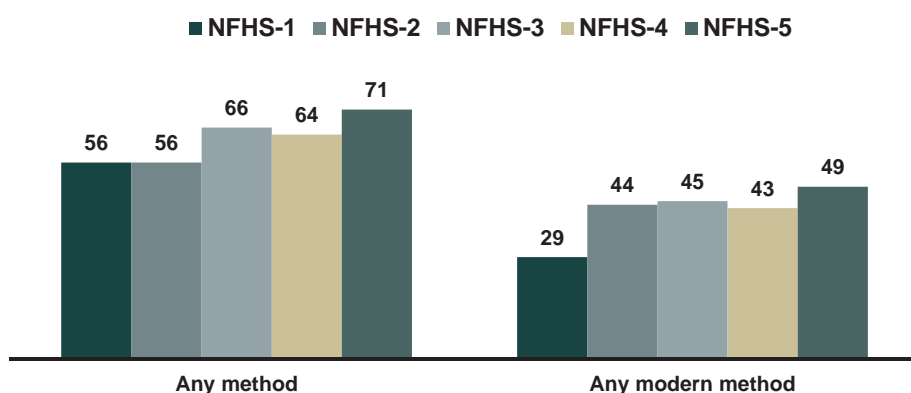
modern method has fluctuated between 29 and 49 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 42 percent for women age 15-19 to 62 percent for women age 40-49. Slightly more than one-quarter (27%) of women with 12 or more year of schooling use a traditional method compared with one fifth (22%) of women with no schooling.

In Tripura, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (77%) than in rural areas (69%). Contraceptive prevalence increases with increasing schooling of women except for 12 or more years of schooling. Fifteen percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 7 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (60%) are less likely to use contraception compared with Christian (73%) or Hindu (72%).

Women in Tripura are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 79 percent compared with at least one son use a method of family planning compared with 78 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women

- Male sterilization <0.1%
- Female sterilization 11%
- Not using any method 29%
- Pill 33%
- Withdrawal 10.2%
- Rhythm 12%
- Other modern method 0.6%
- LAM 1.0%
- Emergency contraception 0.2%
- Condom/*Nirodh* 3.3%
- Injectables 0.3%
- IUD or PPIUD 0.4%
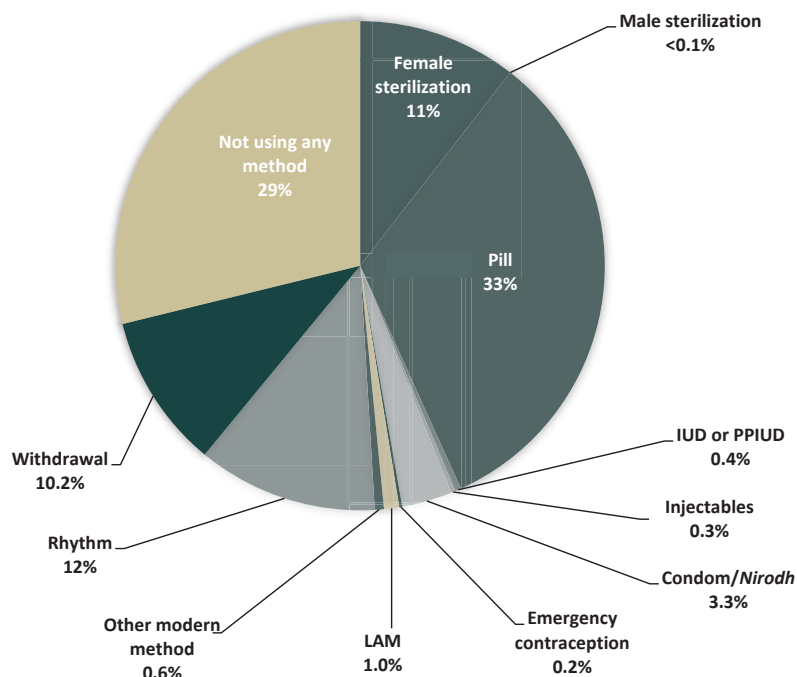
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Tripura are Pills (33%), followed by the condom (3%) and negligible proportion of currently married women use IUD or PPIUD (0.4%). In general, urban women are more likely to use spacing methods compared to rural women.

Ninety percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 65 percent of pill users get their supply from the private health sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, mainly from pharmacy/drugstore. Nonetheless, 24 percent of pill users and 18 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 44 percent for all contraceptive methods. Over two-fifths (44%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is wanted more effective method followed by the desire to become pregnant.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Dhalai	81
West Tripura	80
Khowai	80
North Tripura	78
TRIPURA	71
Unakoti	67
Gomati	66
Sepahijala	59
South Tripura	51

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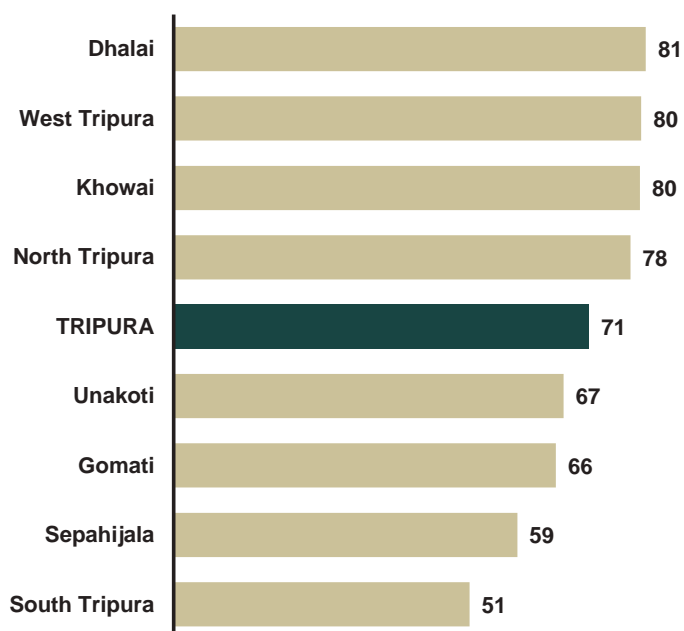
Forty-four percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

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Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 54 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 44 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (37%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost three-fifths of men age 15-49 in Tripura (59%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 18 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Sixty-seven percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, it was 11 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 90 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 62 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Tripura in NFHS-5 is estimated at 38 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, more from the NFHS-4 estimate of 27, but down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 52, the NFHS-2 estimate of 44, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 76.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
76	44	52	27	38
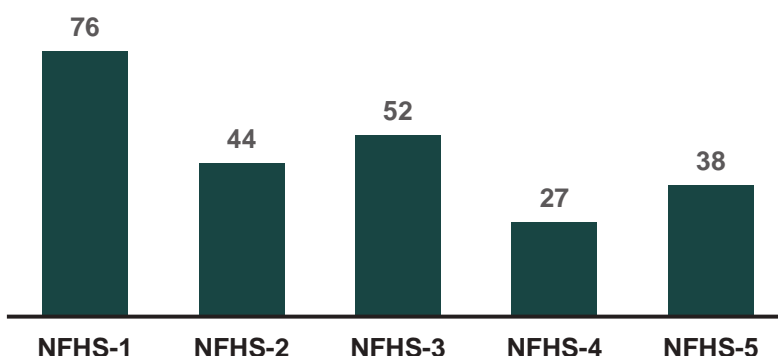
High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH
- <20: (44)
- 20-29: 37
- 30-39: (32)

BIRTH ORDER
- 1: 37
- 2-3: 35

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
- 2-3 years: (45)
- 4 years or more: 27
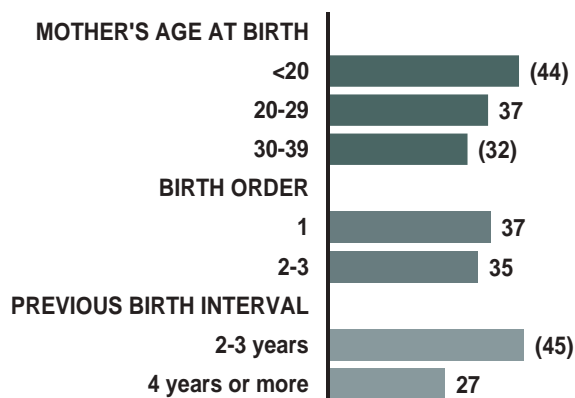
Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" and "birth order 4 or more" are not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

As expected, boys have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life) and postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months). In Tripura, child mortality is higher among girl (9%) child than the boy child (3%).

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years).

Infant mortality rate is highest among scheduled tribes compared to other social groups. The infant mortality rate is higher in both, rural and urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have below 10 years of schooling.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health are an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male invovemnet in maternal health care.

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 8 in 10 women received antenatal care for their last birth, from a health professional (82% from a doctor and 2% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Fourteen percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 9 out of 10 womem (93%) have registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

District	Percentage
North Tripura	67
West Tripura	61
South Tripura	58
Sepahijala	53
TRIPURA	53
Dhalai	52
Khowai	42
Gomati	41
Unakoti	25
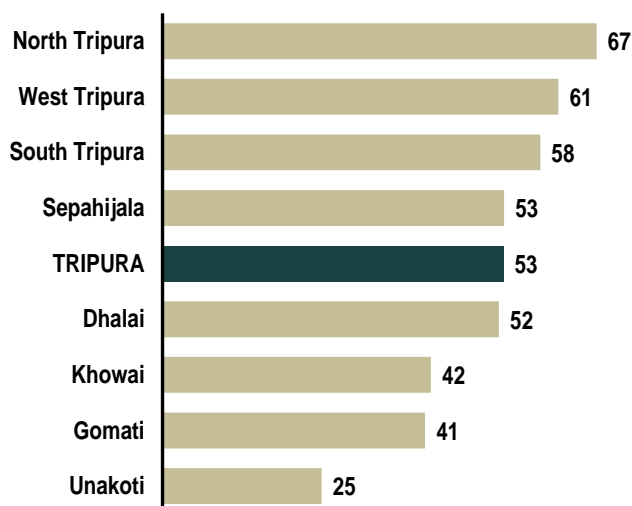
Just over three-fifths (63%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Slightly more than half (53%) of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women (64%) were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women (49%). Since NFHS-4, there has been decline of 3 percentage points in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 66% to 63%) and a 11 percentage points drop in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 64% to 53%). Ninety-one percent of mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements for their last births, but only just over one-quarter (27%) mother consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 9 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus

through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Fourteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy for their most recent live birth.

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

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 7 out of 10 received advice on each of five different areas (85% received advice on breastfeeding, 78% on family planning, 77% on keeping the baby warm, 76% on the importance of institutional delivery and 73% on cord care).

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

Four or more ANC visits
33, 38, 54, 58, 65

ANC visit during first trimester
44, 49, 63, 74, 73

- ■ No schooling
- ■ <5 years complete
- ■ 5-9 years complete
- ■ 10-11 years complete
- ■ 12 or more years complete
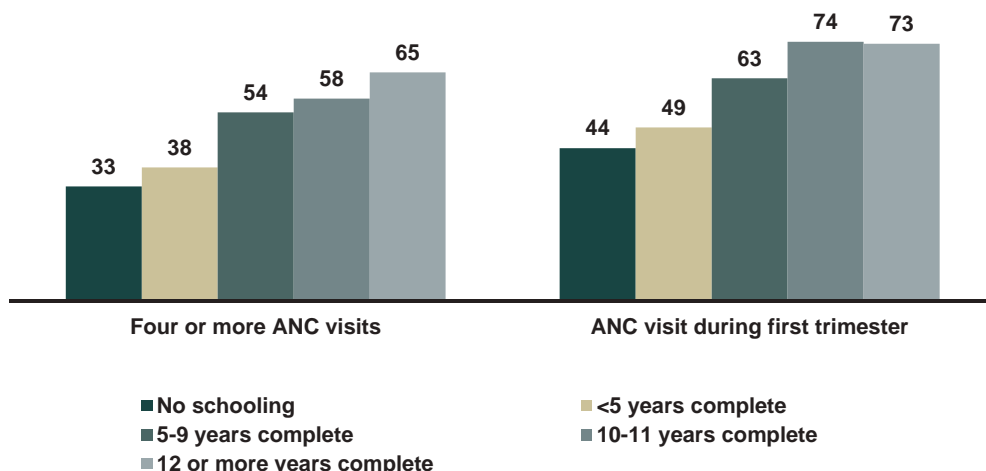
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Tripura, more than 9 in 10 women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their blood pressure measured, having a blood sample taken and their weight measured (98%, each), having a urine sample taken (95%), and having their abdomen examined (94%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 67 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-four percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 38 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least having one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (44%) were more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (37%).

Delivery care

Eighty-nine percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 11 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, from 80 percent in NFHS-4 to 89 percent in NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10-11 years of schooling and 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 78 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 42 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-nine percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 7 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant (TBA).

One-quarter of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Twenty-nine percent of caesarean sections (7 percent of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, nearly one-fifth (18%) women received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Urban women (21%) were more likely than rural women (17%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women were more likely to receive financial assistance under JSY than any other caste/tribe group of women.

Are babies being delivered safely?
Percentage of births in the past five years
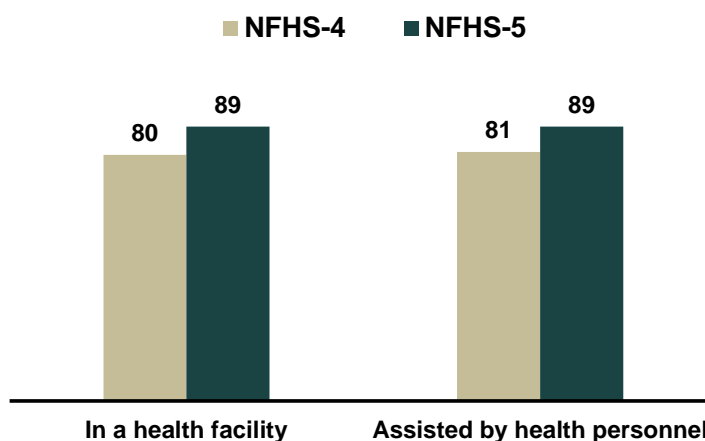
Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Khowai	96
West Tripura	95
Gomati	93
South Tripura	90
TRIPURA	89
Sepahijala	88
Dhalai	87
North Tripura	85
Unakoti	72

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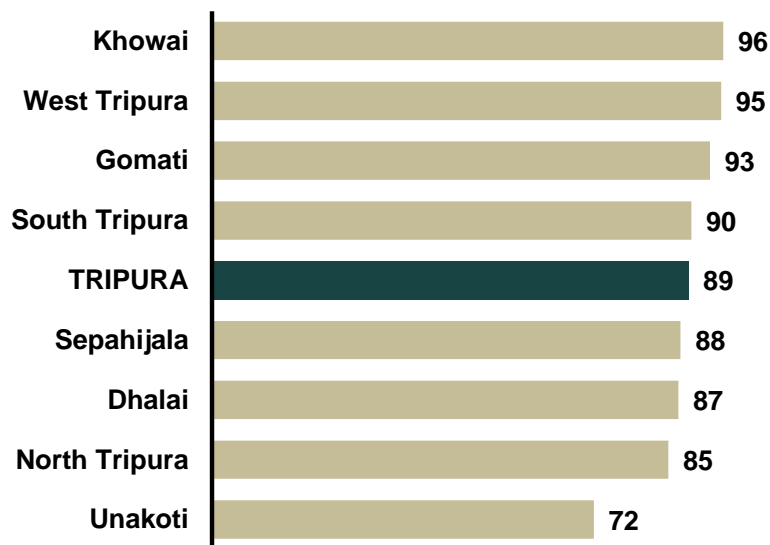
Eighty-nine percent of children in Tripura who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

- -

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Tripura, 75 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 73 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 79 and 91 percent of births in public health facilities and private health facilities, respectively. Postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth received only 18 percent of home births.

Seventy-four percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twelve percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-nine percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (80 % in rural areas). Majority of men (91%) were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Regarding other signs of specific pregnancy complications such as vaginal bleeding, convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain told by health provider ranges from 62 percent to 76 percent respectively.

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Ninety-two percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 90 percent of men about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Three-quarters (75%) of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 98 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (67%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

■NFHS-1 ■NFHS-2 ■NFHS-3 ■NFHS-4 ■NFHS-5
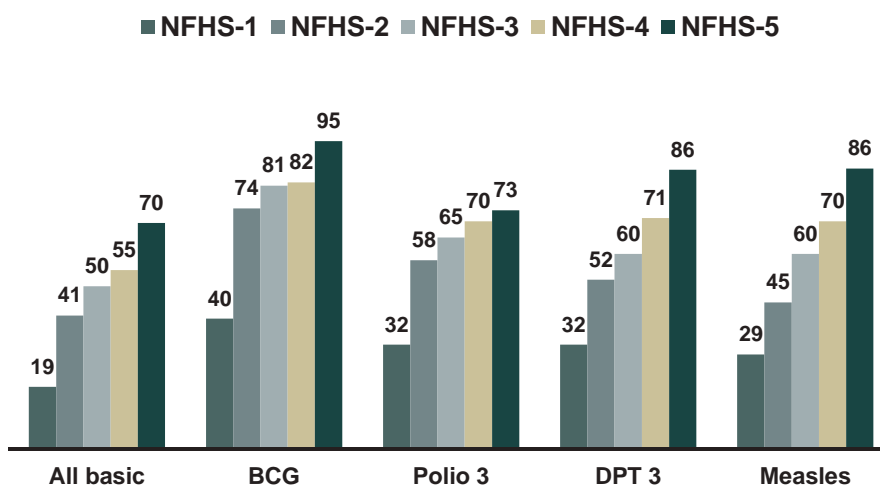
Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, nearly three-quarters (73%) of children have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 86 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine as well as have been vaccinated against measles. There is 9 percentage points dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 95% to 86%) and 15 percent difference in polio vaccine (from 88% to 73%).

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 71% to 86%), measles (from 70% to 86%), and BCG (from 82% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also marginaly increased, from 70% to 73%. Overall, there was a encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 55% to 70%). In addition, 93 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 83 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District
Percentage of children 12-23 months

District	Percentage
West Tripura	(88)
Dhalai	74
Sepahijala	(70)
North Tripura	70
TRIPURA	70
Gomati	(67)
Khowai	(61)
Unakoti	58
South Tripura	(48)
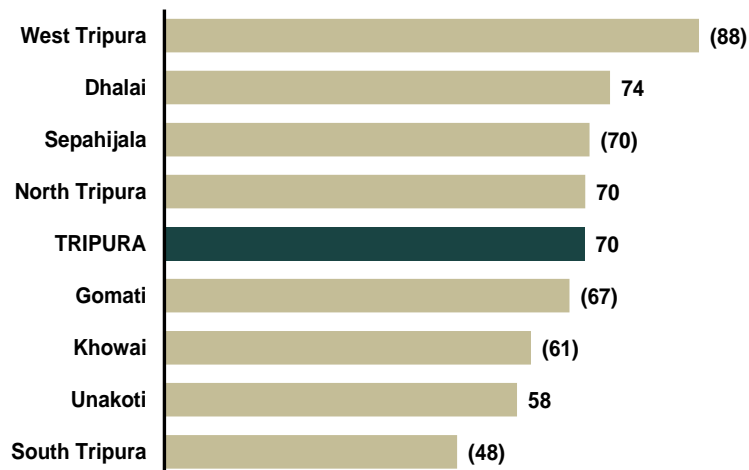
There is no gender differencial in coverage with all basic vaccinations and it is 70 percent each for boys and girls, and it is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (82% versus 66%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from other backward classes (82%) than children from other castes/tribes.

Childhood illnesses

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

Seventeen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 66 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. In Tripura, almost all mothers (98%) of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 67 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and slight more than three-quarters (77%) were given either ORS or gruel. One-sixth of the children (17%) were given zinc supplements during diarrhoea. Sixteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Tripura only 4 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. One-quarter of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 71 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Over one-quarter (27%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Over two-thirds (72%) of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (70%), early childhood care or preschool (63%), growth monitoring (59%), health check-ups (53%), and the service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (43%).

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

Any service	Supplementary food	Early childhood care or preschool	Growth monitoring	Health check-ups	Immunizations
72	70	63	59	53	43
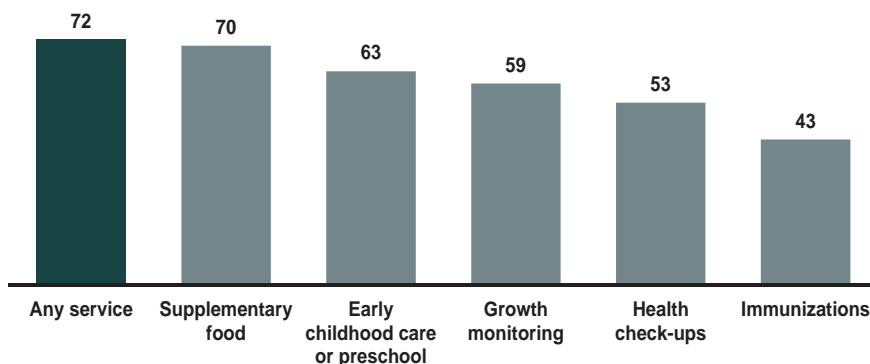
Less than two-thirds (64%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre receive counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 77 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 71 percent of mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is universal in Tripura, only 62 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Nine in 10 newborn babies (90%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 34 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of exclusive breastfeeding indicators show 9 percentage points decline since NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 (71% versus 62%), many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, only 6 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than 93 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding among last born children in the past 3 years preciding the survey is 3.9 months and 5.1 months for exclusive and predominant breastfeeding, respectively.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 53 percent of children in Tripura receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Thirty-seven percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (25%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 13 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major component of childhood undernutrition and a significant contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for growth, immunity, and vision. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Tripura, more than two-thirds (70%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the last six months, while more than half (51%) percent of children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Twienty-six percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, only 15 percent of children age 6-23 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-two percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eighteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-six percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, over one-third (31%) of children are stunted and 21 and 22 percent children are wasted and underweight, respectively.

Children's nutritional status in Tripura has changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased marginally from 24 percent to 32 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (26%) or wasted (18%) has not much changed since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Tripura.

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribes than among children belongs to other categories. Stunting and underweight is somewhat higher for male children than female children, where as there is minimal increase of wasting among female children than male children.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years
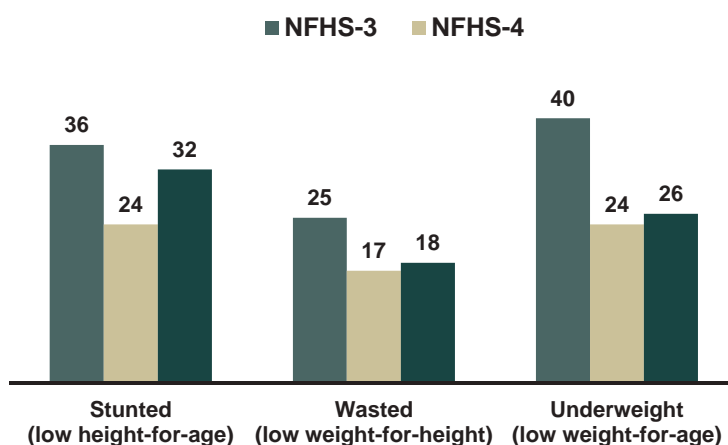
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Adults' nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

More than one-third (38%) of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 22 percent, which was 16 percent in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (23%) than thin (12%), which was 16 percent for overweight or obese and 15 percent for thin in NFHS-4. Sixteen percent of women in Tripura are too thin. More than 6 in 10 of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas, among less educated & Muslim women, and among women who don't know their caste/tribe followed by scheduled caste. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men. The population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same age groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across the all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, caste, age, residence or marital status.

For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

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

■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		Urban	Rural	Total
Overweight/obese	15	19	21	23	29		29	18	22
Normal weight	68	64	62	58	61		56	65	62
Thin	17	17	17	19	10		15	17	16

Schooling   Residence
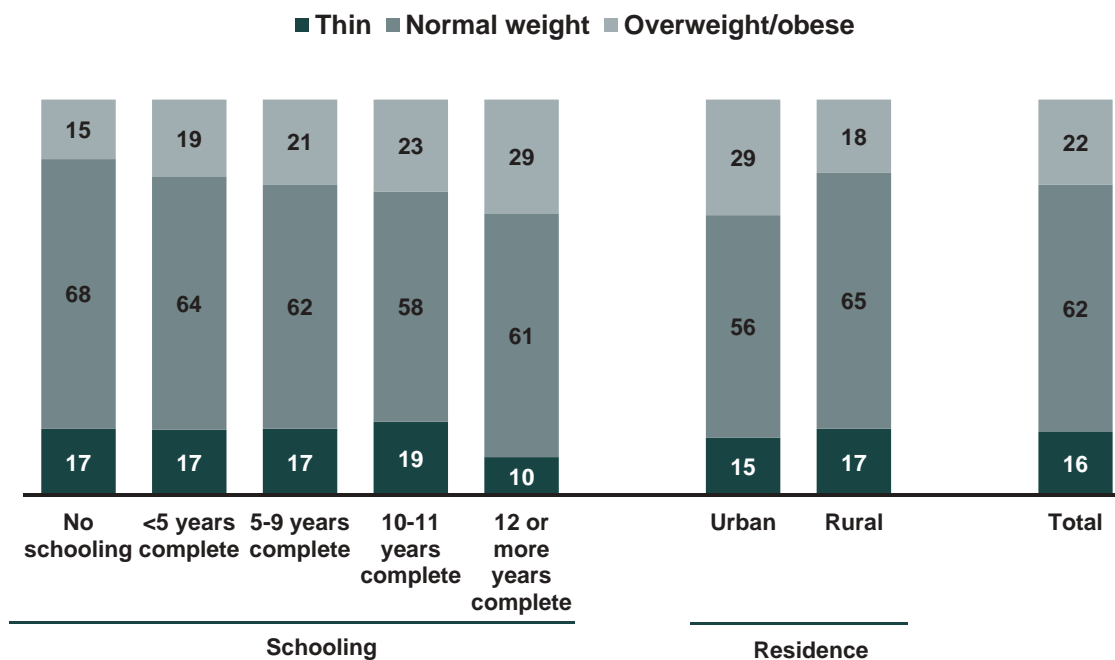
Sixty-three percent of women and 42 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 51 percent for women age 15-19 to 68 percent for women age 40-49, and from 27 percent for men age 15-19 to 49 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women and men, both having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in urban areas (68% for women and 46% for men) than in rural areas (60% for women and 40% for men).

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 99 percent of Tripura's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature

delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Tripura, especially among women and children.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 34 percent who are mildly anaemic, 30 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 48 percent in NFHS-4 to 64 percent in NFHS-5. There is 4 percentage points difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (66%) and boys (62%) in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Sixty percent of children in Tripura are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

	Women (67% anaemic)	Men (37% anaemic)	Children 6-59 months (64% anaemic)
Severe anaemia	2.1%	1.1%	0.5%
Moderate anaemia	34%	17%	30%
Mild anaemia	31%	18%	34%
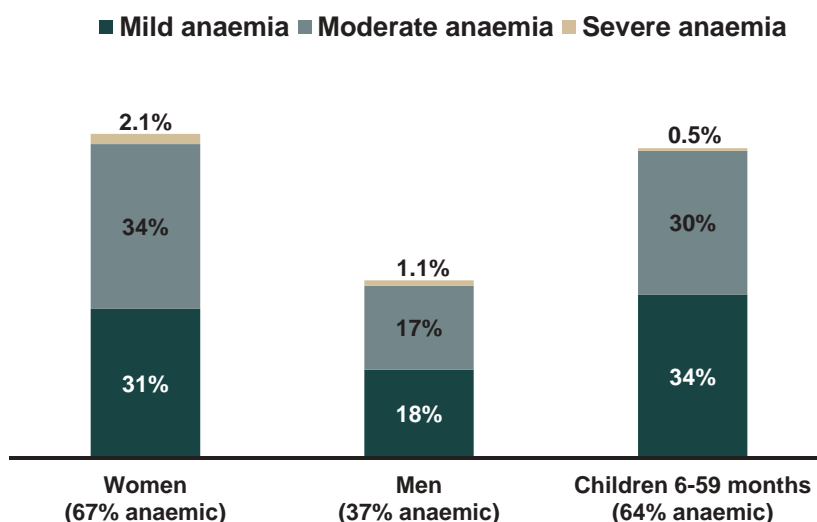
Over two-thirds (67%) of women in Tripura have anaemia, including 31 percent with mild anaemia, 34 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is slightly high among rural women, women age 40-49, women belonging to other backward classes and scheduled caste, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 13 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-third (37%) of men in Tripura are anaemic. Men in the age groups 20-29 and 40-49 and men in urban areas are particularly more likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis
Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcoholhave higher chances of falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Tripura, 346 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (312 per 100,000) than among women (379 per 100,000) and is higher in urban areas (414 per 100,000) than in rural areas (319 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (98% of women and 96% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 61 percent of women and 56 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Seventy percent of women and 59 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 85 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 14 percent of women and 10 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer
According to self-reports, 2,250 women age 15-49 and 2,391 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,704 women and 1,611 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women in older age groups is higher but surprisingly among men it is higher in younger age group 15-19. In case of urban areas the prevalence of asthma is high among both womem and men. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (3,643 per 100,000 women and 409 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (1,807 per 100,000) than among men (1,350 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 109 women per 100,000, however not even single men reported having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)
Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Tripura have hypertension, including eight percent with Stage 1 hypertension and two and one percent with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension, respectively. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-five percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than women. Seventeen percent of men in Tripura have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, two percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and one percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-eight percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, prevalence hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complication. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (3% of men versus 1% of women). Thirteen percent of women and 20 percent of men have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

In Tripura, seven and 6 percent of women age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels respectively. In comparison, it is 9 percent of men age 15-49 having high as well as very high blood glucose levels, respectively. Women and men in older age groups have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether respondents had ever undergone screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Tripura, less than one percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix (0.5%), breast cancer (0.3%), and oral cavity (0.5%), wheras only 0.2 percent of men ever undergone a sceening test for oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only one-third (33%) of households in Tripura have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. There is 12 percentage points difference in Health insurance coverage in rural and urban areas (25% in urban and 37% in rural areas). There is a substantial decline in the coverage of health insurance or health scheme in Tripura because of bifurcation of 4 districts to 8 districts with smaller sample. In Tripura, two types

of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and other types of health insurances/financing schemes.

More than one-quarter of women (28%) and men (29%) age 15-49 in Tripura are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher (37%) among women age 15-49 with less than 5 years of schooling where as in men it is higher (36%) among men age 15-49 who have completed 5-7 years of schooling .

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifty-six percent of men and 39 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mainly used by men are cigarettes (24%), *paan* with tobacco (19%), and *khaini* (17%) respectively. Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas (40% for women and 59% for men) than in urban areas (37% for women and 50% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Tripura, among adults age 15-49, four percent of women and 36 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is slightly higher in the rural areas. The percentage of women consuming alcohol is higher in rural areas (6%) than urban areas (1%). Among men, consumption is higher in rural areas (39%) than urban areas (28%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (53%) or less than once a week (40%), and seven percent men drink almost every day. In case of women, preference is mostly less than once a week (61%).

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-two percent of women in Tripura have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, almost all women (99%) know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 89 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (93%) than older women age 40-49 (92%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (83%), women with no regular exposure to media (87%), and women from scheduled tribes (87%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-six percent of men in Tripura have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 99.9 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 60 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 85 percent of men, and 63 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 73 percent of men.

Only 15 percent of women and 30 percent of men in Tripura have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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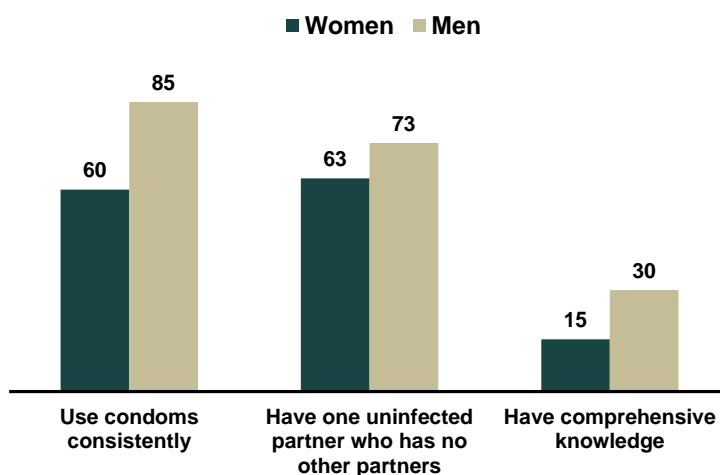
HIV-related stigma

Nearly half of women (48%) and men (50%) in Tripura would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (58%) and men (68%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over half (53%) of women and 59 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of women and 68 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

Fifty-five percent of women and 66 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. About half of women (49%) and 61 percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Above three-fifths (62%) women and men (63%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 16 percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twenty-two percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Rural women who have been tested for HIV during ANC is about one-quarter (22%).

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

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In Tripura, 5 percent of women and 3 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Men are more likely than women to have received an injection in the past 12 months (32% of women, compared with 25% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 88 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.1 percent of women and one percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is lower (0.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (0.5%). Even fewer male respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (1%) and none of the women reported about having multiple sex partner in the past 12 months.

Mean number of sexual partner in lifetime who had higher–risk sex in the past 12 months is 2 percent and it is 1 percent among women, it is slightly higher in rural (2%) than the urban (1%) areas. Less than one percent (0.6%) of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Tripura, 56 percent uses cloth, 53 percent use sanitary napkins, 13 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 4 percent use tampons. Overall, 69 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 44 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 64 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 83 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 31 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 81 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 75 percent earned cash, including 9 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Nearly one-quarter (24%) were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (98%), including 4 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Two percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (92%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 60 percent of employed men.

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Only 31 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 92 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over two-fifths (44 %) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-six percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and half of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%) than decisions about their own health care and about major household purchases (85% each). Overall, 80 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 9 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 72 percent among women age 20-24 to 87 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about major household purchases (96%) than about their own health care (94%). Two percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 92 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over two-fifths (44%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-six percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and half of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Tripura, 55 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among rural (57%) than urban (50%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (63%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (78%) than any other group of women.

More than three-quarters (77%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Seventy-seven percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (82%) and Hindu women (77%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fifty-nine percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, and only one-fifth (21%) of women have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 7 percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more (9%) likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (6%). This percentage increases with education with one-fifth of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having 5-7 years of schooling (5%) or having 10-11 years of schooling (11%). Only five percent of employed women who earn in cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 16 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are more likely (9%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (6%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste and a scheduled tribe (6% each), or an other backward class (7%), and 9 percent of the women belonging to any other caste are using a mobile phone for financial transactions.

Ownership of assets

Sixteen percent of women and 53 percent of men age 15-49 in Tripura own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 11 percent of women and 35 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among women and men, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

Sixteen percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 11 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Tripura, 53 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 69 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-six percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 48 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 25

percent among women with no schooling to 84 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 46 percent of women belonging to a scheduled tribe have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 48-59 percent of women in other castes/tribes. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (65%) than women in other groups (67-74%).

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Fifty-three percent of women in Tripura have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

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Gender-role attitudes

Thirty percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a she argues with him (19%), shows disrespect for her in-laws (18%), he suspects her of being unfaithful and if she neglects the house or children (17% each). Men are less likely to agree: 21 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially he suspects her of being unfaithful (10%), if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (8%) or if she neglects the house or children, if she argues with him and refuse to have sexual intercourse (7% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 25 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-six percent of women and 73 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Over four-fifths (83%) of men agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Tripura, 27 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 21 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 6 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 18, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Twenty-nine percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Tripura have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 5 years of schooling (4%), women with 3-4 children (2%), and women in rural areas (3%) are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Tripura, 19 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 11 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband, and 7 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband. Seventeen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Ten percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Six percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, punched with a fist or something that could hurt her and as well as being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 19 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical and (7%) sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (2%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

| Husband does not drink | Husband gets drunk sometimes | Husband gets drunk often |
| 13 | 28 | (63) |
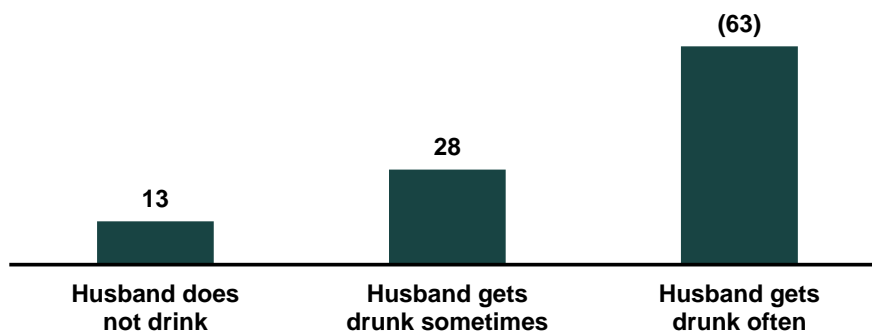
Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases; figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 3 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced sexual or physical, spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (27%) than in urban areas (15%); and among women who are employed for cash (40%) than women who are not employed (18%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (48%), gets drunk sometimes (30%), and if the husband never attended school (34%). Over three-fifths of women (64%) say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

One-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (19%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (2%) and severe burns (1%).

Help seeking

Only 16 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 8 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (76%) of women never sought help and never told anyne. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family. None of them have received help from the police.

<u>Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews</u>

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,430	5,962	7,392
Households occupied	1,418	5,919	7,337
Households interviewed	1,382	5,827	7,209
Household response rate[1]	97.5	98.4	98.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,386	6,135	7,521
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,347	5,967	7,314
Women response rate[2]	97.2	97.3	97.2
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	193	869	1,062
Number of eligible men interviewed	179	811	990
Men response rate[2]	92.7	93.3	93.2

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Dhalai	87	833	920	99.8	95	884	979	99.2	11	119	130	92.9
Gomati	171	718	889	96.8	160	691	851	96.7	17	92	109	94.8
Khowai	106	802	908	98.5	103	769	872	99.2	13	124	137	96.5
North Tripura	213	696	909	99.0	229	810	1,039	97.1	25	100	125	95.4
Sepahijala	82	806	888	97.5	75	817	892	95.9	8	113	121	86.4
South Tripura	82	806	888	98.0	84	782	866	95.4	4	92	96	85.7
Unakoti	65	839	904	98.3	53	897	950	97.1	8	113	121	94.5
West Tripura	576	327	903	98.2	548	317	865	97.3	93	58	151	98.1
Tripura	1,382	5,827	7,209	98.3	1,347	5,967	7,314	97.2	179	811	990	93.2

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	5.5	6.0	5.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.3
5-9	7.8	5.8	6.8	9.2	8.1	8.6	8.8	7.4	8.1
10-14	7.6	6.4	7.0	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.0	8.3
15-19	8.1	6.9	7.5	7.5	8.6	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.9
20-24	6.6	7.7	7.1	6.4	7.9	7.2	6.5	7.8	7.2
25-29	8.1	9.3	8.7	8.1	9.6	8.8	8.1	9.5	8.8
30-34	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1
35-39	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.6
40-44	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.2
45-49	7.9	9.0	8.5	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
50-54	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.1
55-59	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
60-64	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.1
65-69	4.4	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.8
70-74	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
75-79	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
80 and over	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	94.4	94.9	94.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.9	92.9	92.9
Number	3,819	3,651	7,470	9,217	9,522	18,739	13,036	13,173	26,208
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	956	na	na	1,033	na	na	1,011
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	979	na	na	970	na	na	972
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	5.2	10.8	7.9	10.9	21.0	16.0	9.2	18.2	13.7
<5 years complete	15.6	14.9	15.3	24.4	21.7	23.1	21.8	19.8	20.8
5-9 years complete	42.6	46.9	44.7	45.9	45.3	45.6	44.9	45.8	45.3
10-11 years complete	12.5	11.2	11.8	8.2	6.5	7.3	9.4	7.8	8.6
12 or more years complete	24.1	16.1	20.2	10.5	5.3	7.9	14.5	8.4	11.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,554	3,385	6,938	8,340	8,656	16,996	11,893	12,041	23,934
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.1	7.4	7.8	6.0	4.9	5.4	7.0	5.7	6.3

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.
na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	84.0	83.3	83.5	86.6
Female	16.0	16.7	16.5	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.5	3.7	3.7	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	69.8	66.9	67.8	57.1
Non-nuclear	30.2	33.1	32.2	42.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	94.5	82.1	85.7	84.4
Muslim	4.7	8.6	7.4	8.5
Christian	0.6	6.1	4.5	4.6
Other	0.2	3.2	2.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	26.8	22.5	23.8	23.4
Scheduled tribe	5.8	36.7	27.5	27.6
Other backward class	24.8	15.5	18.3	18.7
Other	42.4	24.2	29.6	29.4
Don't know	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	97.3	97.9	98.2
No	0.6	2.7	2.1	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.2	84.4	88.5	88.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	31.9	20.9	24.2	23.6
Piped to neighbour	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	14.3	17.1	16.2	16.6
Tube well or borehole	49.7	39.4	42.5	42.0
Other improved[2]	1.3	4.9	3.8	4.0
Unimproved source	1.3	14.0	10.2	10.7
Unprotected dug well	1.2	11.6	8.5	8.8
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Surface water	0.1	1.7	1.2	1.4
Other source	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	93.1	69.2	76.3	75.8
Less than 30 minutes	5.9	25.7	19.8	20.0
Thirty minutes or longer	1.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	97.4	82.2	86.7	86.1
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.9
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Strain through cloth	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	90.7	68.3	75.0	74.5
Use electronic purifier	4.6	0.5	1.7	1.8
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
No treatment	7.1	29.5	22.8	23.2
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	92.7	69.8	76.6	76.2
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	75.9	69.6	71.5	73.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	48.3	30.3	35.7	36.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	25.5	37.3	33.8	34.9
Other[7]	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Shared facility[8]	18.2	16.5	17.0	15.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.2	7.0	7.9	6.9
Pit latrine with slab	7.3	9.4	8.7	7.9
Other[7]	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3
Unimproved	5.7	12.4	10.4	10.3
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3.4	7.9	6.6	6.6
Dry toilet	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.1
Other	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.4
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	75.9	69.6	71.5	73.6
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	18.2	16.5	17.0	15.1

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	4.4	7.2	6.4	6.5
Semi-*pucca*	37.1	68.7	59.3	59.0
Pucca	57.0	22.8	33.0	33.0
Missing	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	76.9	64.6	68.3	64.4
3-4	21.2	29.5	27.0	28.8
5-6	1.7	5.5	4.4	6.2
7 and over	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
LPG/natural gas	75.0	32.2	45.0	43.5
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
Coal/lignite	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8
Charcoal	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Wood	22.7	63.3	51.2	52.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	75.4	32.6	45.3	43.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	23.2	65.6	53.0	54.7
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	28.6	27.8	28.0	28.2
In the house, no separate room	26.1	19.8	21.7	20.1
In a separate building	42.7	47.7	46.2	47.7
Outdoors	2.2	4.5	3.8	3.7
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,150	5,059	7,209	26,370
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chullah	97.6	96.2	96.4	96.5
Open fire	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	498	3,321	3,820	14,434

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	35.2	40.4	38.8	40.7
Weekly	18.5	19.3	19.0	19.1
Monthly	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.7
Less than monthly	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.0
Never	29.9	23.3	25.3	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,150	5,059	7,209	26,370

na = Not applicable.

[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

[2] Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water.

[3] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

[4] Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

[5] Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment.

[6] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

[7] Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet.

[8] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

[9] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

[10] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas .

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	99.8	98.7	99.1
Muslim	99.3	99.8	99.7
Christian	*	97.8	97.9
Other	*	98.2	98.2
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	99.7	99.3	99.4
Scheduled tribe	100.0	97.6	97.7
Other backward class	99.8	99.4	99.6
Other	99.7	99.7	99.7
Don't know	*	97.6	97.7
Total	99.8	98.8	99.1

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Dhalai	100.0	98.4	98.6
Gomati	100.0	98.0	98.4
Khowai	100.0	99.6	99.6
North Tripura	99.7	99.0	99.2
Sepahijala	100.0	99.2	99.3
South Tripura	98.8	97.9	98.0
Unakoti	100.0	99.0	99.1
West Tripura	99.7	99.2	99.5
Tripura	99.8	98.8	99.1

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/ financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Tripura, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	94.5	78.2	83.1	83.7
Pressure cooker	66.5	34.0	43.7	44.6
Chair	96.9	90.3	92.3	93.0
Cot or bed	98.0	93.4	94.8	95.3
Table	92.9	82.5	85.6	87.1
Electric fan	98.3	92.3	94.1	94.7
Radio or transistor	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Television (black and white)	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
Television (colour)	83.6	62.6	68.9	71.7
Any television	84.1	63.1	69.4	72.2
Sewing machine	11.3	5.7	7.4	7.9
Mobile telephone	96.4	89.4	91.5	93.6
Landline telephone	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Internet	61.8	40.5	46.8	49.7
Computer	11.8	3.0	5.6	5.8
Refrigerator	41.7	24.6	29.7	31.3
Air conditioner/cooler	3.1	0.6	1.3	1.5
Washing machine	4.0	0.4	1.5	1.6
Watch or clock	89.8	79.5	82.6	84.0
Water pump	19.1	14.4	15.8	16.8
Thresher	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
Tractor	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.8
None of the above	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Means of transport				
Bicycle	50.2	51.3	50.9	54.9
Motorcycle or scooter	37.2	23.2	27.4	29.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Car	6.7	3.7	4.6	5.1
None of the above	27.8	36.7	34.0	29.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	93.5	76.8	81.8	80.3
Irrigated land only	3.7	12.8	10.1	10.8
Non-irrigated land only	2.0	7.8	6.1	6.6
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.4
Irrigation not determined	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	60.7	43.1	48.4	48.7
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	24.1	66.6	53.9	58.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	96.8	96.4	96.6	97.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	24.9	36.5	33.0	33.4
Percentage having a BPL card	34.9	46.9	43.3	44.3
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	87.3	89.0	88.5	88.8
Number	2,150	5,059	7,209	26,370

BPL = Below poverty line
[1] Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks
[2] Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account
[3] Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	51.9	53.8	52.8	54.5	53.0	53.8	53.8	53.2	53.5
Muslim	*	*	*	47.0	53.0	50.1	44.9	49.3	47.2
Christian	*	*	*	(51.3)	(21.0)	35.4	(51.3)	(20.7)	35.1
Other	*	*	*	(47.6)	(28.1)	38.6	(45.3)	(28.1)	37.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(54.4)	*	53.1	63.0	56.8	60.3	60.3	55.2	58.2
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	45.2	39.7	42.4	45.2	41.8	43.4
Other backward class	*	*	(54.5)	67.1	57.1	61.7	60.9	56.8	58.9
Other	(44.5)	(45.1)	44.8	49.8	56.3	53.1	48.1	52.6	50.5
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	53.7	(57.0)	55.1	54.2	47.7	51.0	54.1	49.7	52.0
Non-nuclear	(45.1)	(46.5)	45.8	51.4	51.3	51.3	49.9	50.1	50.0
Family size									
3-5 members	54.7	55.3	54.9	55.4	48.9	52.1	55.2	50.4	52.8
6 or more members	*	*	(36.1)	44.7	50.8	47.7	41.7	48.6	45.2
Total	50.0	51.6	50.8	52.9	49.4	51.2	52.2	49.9	51.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes children in households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dhalai	*	*	*	49.3	48.8	49.0	49.3	48.1	48.6
Gomati	*	*	(59.6)	48.5	36.5	42.4	52.2	39.6	45.8
Khowai	*	*	*	47.7	(55.3)	50.9	48.2	(51.8)	49.7
North Tripura	*	*	(54.9)	54.9	53.1	54.1	55.0	53.4	54.2
Sepahijala	*	*	*	66.9	63.7	65.4	66.0	62.0	64.2
South Tripura	*	*	*	56.4	44.2	49.6	58.2	43.7	50.4
Unakoti	*	*	*	37.9	36.6	37.2	36.6	33.9	35.2
West Tripura	(45.4)	(57.0)	50.7	*	*	(58.8)	48.7	58.1	53.3
Tripura	50.0	51.6	50.8	52.9	49.4	51.2	52.2	49.9	51.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.3	97.7	97.6	99.0	97.3	97.6	98.0	97.5	97.6
6-13 (Elementary)	97.9	97.4	97.6	98.9	96.6	97.0	98.3	97.0	97.3
11-13 (Upper Primary)	98.9	97.1	97.6	98.7	95.3	96.1	98.8	96.2	96.8
14-15 (Secondary)	91.4	83.0	85.3	98.8	90.4	92.5	94.7	86.6	88.7
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	85.7	62.2	69.5	77.6	57.6	62.5	82.1	59.8	66.0
11-14 years	98.0	94.2	95.2	99.0	95.3	96.1	98.4	94.7	95.7
15-17 years	86.0	68.4	73.6	84.7	66.3	71.0	85.4	67.4	72.3
6-14 years	97.6	96.1	96.5	99.0	96.4	96.9	98.2	96.3	96.7
6-17 years	94.6	89.9	91.1	94.9	89.2	90.5	94.7	89.5	90.8
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.4	90.5	91.7	95.6	90.2	91.5	94.9	90.4	91.6
Muslim	*	85.8	87.1	(87.1)	85.6	85.9	90.5	85.7	86.5
Christian	*	90.5	90.7	*	80.5	81.1	*	86.4	86.8
Other	*	87.8	88.0	*	91.0	91.3	*	89.4	89.7
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	90.8	89.6	90.0	94.5	91.6	92.3	92.5	90.6	91.1
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	90.4	90.8	(88.2)	86.3	86.3	95.1	88.4	88.7
Other backward class	94.7	90.8	92.5	97.2	94.4	95.3	95.7	92.5	93.7
Other	96.2	84.8	89.7	93.6	89.6	91.1	95.0	87.3	90.4

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	87.7	11.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	1.3	1,903
5-9 years	87.6	9.8	1.4	1.2	100.0	2.9	2,135
10-14 years	85.0	9.9	2.4	2.7	100.0	6.9	2,197
15-17 years	78.4	10.6	3.1	7.9	100.0	9.7	1,262
Residence							
Urban	88.7	8.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	3.0	1,814
Rural	84.2	11.0	1.6	3.1	100.0	5.4	5,683
Sex							
Male	85.5	10.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	5.3	3,870
Female	85.1	9.7	1.4	3.9	100.0	4.3	3,627
Total age <15 years	86.7	10.3	1.5	1.6	100.0	3.8	6,235
Total age <18 years	85.3	10.3	1.7	2.6	100.0	4.8	7,497

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
Background characteristic	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	81.9	7.8	89.7	748
2-4	94.4	2.0	96.4	1,155
Sex				
Male	92.2	3.7	95.9	935
Female	86.9	4.9	91.8	968
Residence				
Urban	92.6	3.0	95.6	430
Rural	88.6	4.7	93.2	1,473
Total	89.5	4.3	93.8	1,903

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

| District | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Dhalai	85.5	8.7	94.2	235
Gomati	88.2	4.7	92.9	218
Khowai	91.8	3.0	94.8	151
North Tripura	89.4	4.0	93.5	259
Sepahijala	90.6	4.7	95.3	240
South Tripura	87.7	4.0	91.7	245
Unakoti	85.4	6.3	91.7	148
West Tripura	93.5	1.4	94.9	408
Tripura	89.5	4.3	93.8	1,903

<u>Table 14 Death registration</u>

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	*	*	*	59.1	(56.6)	58.1	61.5	(63.7)	62.4
35 and over	93.1	(84.6)	89.6	90.2	72.6	82.1	91.0	75.7	84.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	88.1	(86.5)	87.4	83.3	67.6	76.1	84.8	72.5	79.4
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	(86.4)	(86.5)	(76.6)	81.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	86.3	65.5	76.9	88.6	70.5	80.7
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	75.0	56.3	66.7	76.8	56.9	68.2
Other backward class	*	*	(51.3)	84.7	(74.6)	79.9	75.9	68.2	72.4
Other	(92.4)	(93.5)	92.9	91.5	78.4	85.7	91.9	84.9	88.8
Total	86.6	(85.0)	86.0	84.3	68.5	77.1	84.9	72.6	79.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14 or 15-24 or 25-34, persons belonging to other religions, and persons who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dhalai	*	*	*	(81.4)	(79.9)	80.6	(80.7)	(81.2)	81.0
Gomati	*	*	*	(76.9)	(59.2)	67.6	(79.9)	(62.3)	70.8
Khowai	*	*	*	(90.4)	*	84.9	(89.4)	(72.0)	83.9
North Tripura	*	*	(91.4)	(84.2)	*	82.7	88.3	(82.5)	85.9
Sepahijala	*	*	*	83.3	(45.2)	68.3	82.0	(43.6)	67.4
South Tripura	*	*	*	(78.3)	(70.2)	74.0	(80.8)	(69.9)	75.2
Unakoti	*	*	*	(85.5)	(62.7)	74.8	(78.7)	(61.8)	71.1
West Tripura	*	*	(89.2)	*	*	(86.6)	(89.4)	(86.5)	88.1
Tripura	86.6	(85.0)	86.0	84.3	68.5	77.1	84.9	72.6	79.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3,651
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	9,575
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	970
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2,044
15-24	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,104
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	2,451
35-49	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	2,883
50-69	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,197
70 and over	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	576
Total	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	13,226
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	3,834
Rural	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	9,310
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	936
5-14	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	2,290
15-24	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,892
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2,278
35-49	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	2,889
50-69	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	2,328
70 and over	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	530
Total	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	13,144
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	7,484
Rural	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	18,885
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,906
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	4,334
15-24	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	3,996
25-34	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	4,729
35-49	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	5,773
50-69	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	4,525
70 and over	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	1,107
Total	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	26,370

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.3	11.8	1,045	1,081	108	111
20-24	13.6	11.0	998	1,028	101	104
25-29	17.1	13.6	1,251	1,240	124	111
30-34	15.9	17.1	1,165	1,176	155	162
35-39	15.9	16.9	1,159	1,124	154	161
40-44	10.5	14.0	766	757	128	123
45-49	12.7	15.6	929	908	142	134
Residence						
Urban	28.6	29.4	2,090	1,347	268	159
Rural	71.4	70.6	5,224	5,967	643	747
Schooling						
No schooling	11.4	5.6	831	909	51	56
<5 years complete	10.4	11.8	759	825	108	116
5-9 years complete	55.0	53.2	4,025	4,025	485	476
10-11 years complete	11.3	13.1	825	784	120	115
12 or more years complete	12.0	16.3	874	771	148	143
Literacy						
Literate[1]	78.3	83.6	5,727	5,603	761	746
Not literate	21.6	16.1	1,582	1,706	146	157
Not measured	0.1	0.3	5	5	3	3
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	5.9	14.2	431	340	130	137
Watches television at least once a week	52.3	48.3	3,825	3,529	440	424
Listens to the radio at least once a week	0.8	3.2	56	53	29	27
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.2	3.8	306	233	35	32
Not regularly exposed to any media	45.6	46.2	3,338	3,653	421	436
Marital status						
Never married	15.1	28.9	1,102	1,140	263	269
Currently married	79.7	70.0	5,833	5,787	638	629
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.1	0.0	8	9	0	0
Widowed	3.3	0.7	241	246	7	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.3	131	132	3	3
Religion						
Hindu	83.9	86.4	6,134	5,973	787	763
Muslim	8.7	7.1	636	700	64	73
Christian	4.8	3.5	353	378	32	28
Other	2.6	3.0	192	263	27	42

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.5	21.1	1,646	1,628	192	183
Scheduled tribe	27.7	25.3	2,027	2,241	231	253
Other backward class	20.8	25.1	1,520	1,448	228	222
Other	28.1	28.4	2,057	1,926	259	247
Don't know	0.9	0.1	64	71	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,314	7,314	911	906
Age 50-54	na	8.0	na	na	79	84
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	990	990
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	30.9	80.5	348	327	733	756
In agricultural occupation	2.5	31.9	28	27	290	292
In non-agricultural occupation	16.4	35.9	185	200	327	326
Don't know	12.0	12.7	135	100	116	138
Not employed	69.1	19.5	779	810	178	150
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,127	1,137	911	906
Age 50-54	na	8.0	na	na	79	84
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	990	990

na = Not applicable
[1] Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.058	0.102	0.091	0.059	0.091	0.082	0.081	0.114	0.109
20-24	0.106	0.122	0.118	0.086	0.132	0.118	(0.104)	0.157	0.147
25-29	0.068	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.083	0.083	(0.078)	0.109	0.103
30-34	0.035	0.043	0.041	0.035	0.036	0.036	(0.064)	0.077	0.075
35-39	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.017	0.014	0.015	(0.006)	0.008	0.007
40-44	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.000)	0.002	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.002	*	0.000	0.000
TFR(15-49)	1.39	1.81	1.70	1.40	1.80	1.69	1.66	2.34	2.22
CBR	11.0	15.8	14.5	12.7	16.4	15.3	17.8	22.8	21.9

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure and has been suppressed.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

<u>Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics</u>

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.39	3.3	1.9	1.29
Rural	1.81	3.6	2.6	1.56
Schooling				
No schooling	2.61	1.8	3.0	2.12
<5 years complete	2.00	2.0	2.7	1.77
5-9 years complete	1.78	4.0	2.2	1.57
10-11 years complete	1.97	2.6	1.7	1.92
12 or more years complete	1.47	5.0	1.4	1.32
Religion				
Hindu	1.65	3.3	2.3	1.47
Muslim	2.13	5.8	3.4	1.68
Christian	1.59	2.8	2.7	1.39
Other	1.77	3.2	(2.4)	1.58
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.79	3.2	2.3	1.60
Scheduled tribe	1.79	3.3	2.7	1.58
Other backward class	1.54	3.5	2.2	1.37
Other	1.62	3.8	2.3	1.37
Don't know	(2.35)	10.6	*	(1.92)
Total	1.70	3.5	2.4	1.49

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases for mean number of children ever born and has been suppressed.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	16.5	13.0	29.5	608
15	0.6	0.5	1.2	200
16	6.3	4.6	10.8	196
17	9.6	7.9	17.5	213
18	23.7	4.1	27.8	218
19	38.0	11.1	49.1	220
Residence				
Urban	10.4	4.0	14.4	252
Rural	18.0	6.3	24.3	793
Schooling				
<5 years complete	(51.4)	(2.9)	(54.3)	23
5-9 years complete	19.7	7.3	27.0	674
10-11 years complete	5.7	1.4	7.2	241
12 or more years complete	3.9	6.2	10.2	95
Marital status				
Never married	0.2	0.0	0.2	723
Currently married	52.7	18.9	71.7	316
Religion				
Hindu	14.7	5.6	20.3	842
Muslim	23.2	8.0	31.2	113
Christian	15.5	5.3	20.8	48
Other	28.0	3.4	31.4	41
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	22.2	7.7	29.9	203
Scheduled tribe	17.1	3.7	20.7	326
Other backward class	10.0	6.0	16.0	196
Other	14.0	6.7	20.6	310
Total	16.2	5.7	21.9	1,045

Note: Total includes women with no schooling, widowed/ divorced/separated/deserted women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

<u>Table 21 Birth order</u>

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

	Birth order					Number
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	88.1	11.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	172
20-29	54.3	36.7	6.8	2.3	100.0	726
30-39	21.4	49.5	15.4	13.6	100.0	241
Residence						
Urban	58.8	35.3	4.5	1.5	100.0	248
Rural	50.4	35.5	8.9	5.2	100.0	900
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	23.0	31.9	21.3	23.8	100.0	85
<5 years complete	35.4	35.7	17.5	11.3	100.0	84
5-9 years complete	52.0	37.4	7.9	2.7	100.0	689
10-11 years complete	55.9	42.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	148
12 or more years complete	77.2	21.1	0.6	1.2	100.0	142
Religion						
Hindu	53.3	36.3	6.7	3.7	100.0	905
Muslim	46.0	29.2	15.6	9.1	100.0	148
Christian	54.4	31.6	11.0	2.9	100.0	57
Other	(47.0)	(44.8)	(3.8)	(4.4)	100.0	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	51.0	36.9	8.9	3.2	100.0	268
Scheduled tribe	53.9	32.2	8.2	5.7	100.0	361
Other backward class	51.1	44.7	3.4	0.9	100.0	201
Other	51.8	33.0	9.3	5.9	100.0	300
Total	52.2	35.4	8.0	4.4	100.0	1,147
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.6	31.5	6.3	4.6	100.0	767

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first order births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	6.4	7.8	16.8	18.0	15.5	35.5	100.0	508	49.0
30-39	1.6	4.4	8.0	13.6	11.0	61.4	100.0	382	68.8
40-49	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(7.1)	(82.3)	100.0	30	(102.7)
Residence									
Urban	1.2	3.8	5.8	10.6	13.3	65.3	100.0	190	69.8
Rural	5.4	8.0	14.6	16.9	13.0	42.1	100.0	752	53.2
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	3.6	10.5	15.6	18.0	15.6	36.6	100.0	124	49.2
<5 years complete	4.7	5.0	19.3	15.4	19.4	36.3	100.0	112	51.7
5-9 years complete	5.4	8.3	12.7	15.4	11.7	46.6	100.0	556	57.0
10-11 years complete	3.4	2.9	8.5	11.6	10.5	63.2	100.0	94	68.2
12 or more years complete	0.0	0.0	2.7	20.1	12.8	64.4	100.0	55	68.6
Religion									
Hindu	3.8	7.2	12.2	14.4	13.3	49.2	100.0	728	59.4
Muslim	8.0	6.0	12.7	16.0	16.6	40.7	100.0	132	55.4
Christian	5.5	7.6	19.5	29.7	4.4	33.3	100.0	45	41.4
Other	6.2	10.1	18.5	21.3	6.6	37.4	100.0	36	45.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.0	3.2	10.5	13.6	15.0	53.7	100.0	218	62.5
Scheduled tribe	4.3	11.7	17.6	20.2	10.5	35.7	100.0	309	45.5
Other backward class	2.8	4.7	9.1	8.8	10.9	63.6	100.0	165	73.4
Other	6.8	6.8	11.5	16.9	14.6	43.4	100.0	236	55.7
Birth order									
2-3	4.4	6.3	12.1	14.9	13.4	49.0	100.0	845	59.3
4-6	6.5	12.8	19.6	23.0	10.5	27.6	100.0	88	41.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.2	7.7	10.4	14.5	12.3	51.9	100.0	471	61.9
Female	5.8	6.6	15.3	16.8	13.9	41.6	100.0	470	53.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.7	5.8	12.8	15.5	13.7	49.5	100.0	863	59.7
Dead	24.5	22.0	13.4	17.3	6.2	16.7	100.0	79	29.2
Total	4.5	7.2	12.8	15.7	13.1	46.8	100.0	941	57.2

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a livebirth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Tripura, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon[2]	61.3	9.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	7.3	na
Want another later[3]	13.5	20.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	8.9	na
Want another, undecided when	4.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	na
Undecided	5.4	16.8	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.8	(0.0)	8.3	na
Want no more	5.9	48.0	73.8	73.6	79.5	82.2	(81.7)	60.5	na
Sterilized[4]	0.3	1.2	17.9	19.6	14.0	13.0	(14.6)	10.5	na
Declared infecund	8.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	(0.0)	2.1	na
Missing	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	(3.7)	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	322	2,227	2,345	653	185	68	31	5,833	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	24.0	17.5	2.6	1.8	*	*	*	10.8	9.6
Want another later[3]	11.9	22.1	3.4	0.0	*	*	*	11.2	10.1
Want another, undecided when	3.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	1.1	1.1
Undecided	5.5	12.1	2.7	10.5	*	*	*	7.6	6.9
Want no more	50.8	46.4	89.3	86.5	*	*	*	67.9	70.9
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	*	*	*	0.6	0.5
Declared infecund	4.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	*	*	*	0.8	0.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	79	238	241	48	19	9	3	638	714

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

na = Not applicable

[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

[2] Want next birth within 2 years

[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	1.9	27.3	80.6	*	*	32.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	3.4	45.0	92.4	92.6	89.7	69.4	(31.6)	25.6	74.6	*	*	43.2
35-49	24.8	80.2	92.9	93.5	95.2	88.6	(72.0)	69.1	96.0	(90.2)	(80.4)	84.3
Residence												
Urban	9.7	56.3	93.1	94.3	*	71.9	*	45.4	(94.3)	*	*	65.8
Rural	5.0	45.3	91.1	93.0	93.5	70.7	52.8	47.2	89.0	86.6	(81.4)	69.6
Schooling												
No schooling	*	66.2	89.5	91.7	92.7	85.2	*	*	*	*	*	80.8
<5 years complete	*	70.0	93.1	95.3	98.2	87.4	*	*	93.2	*	*	82.6
5-9 years complete	6.0	47.2	91.4	93.5	94.5	69.8	(50.4)	46.7	93.7	(86.6)	*	69.4
10-11 years complete	(0.0)	46.8	94.2	*	*	60.9	*	(31.2)	*	*	*	53.2
12 or more years complete	4.0	46.1	92.4	*	*	51.9	*	(41.2)	*	*	*	47.5
Religion												
Hindu	7.0	51.8	93.0	94.3	94.2	72.2	54.1	48.5	92.1	(83.8)	(77.7)	69.3
Muslim	(0.0)	23.9	79.6	87.4	93.6	60.6	*	*	*	*	*	64.1
Christian	*	38.7	90.1	(92.5)	(97.9)	67.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	48.2	83.7	(91.7)	*	73.9	*	*	*	*	*	(75.3)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.5	51.4	92.5	94.4	93.4	73.5	*	(32.7)	(98.2)	*	*	63.0
Scheduled tribe	7.0	43.5	90.1	94.9	93.7	70.3	(43.0)	(44.9)	78.2	(80.1)	*	66.2
Other backward class	3.2	52.4	95.2	91.3	(100.0)	72.6	*	68.3	94.9	*	*	78.5
Other	4.9	49.8	90.0	90.3	93.0	68.9	(55.5)	36.3	93.7	*	*	66.0
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	58.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	6.2	43.7	87.9	87.9	*	51.0	50.8	42.2	84.3	*	*	53.5
1	na	54.0	93.2	94.5	98.8	77.0	na	51.3	93.5	(94.0)	*	76.9
2	na	na	91.5	94.8	91.7	92.4	na	na	89.4	*	*	84.2
3	na	na	na	90.9	93.3	91.9	na	na	na	*	*	*
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	6.2	49.2	91.7	93.2	94.2	71.0	50.8	46.4	90.7	87.7	(81.4)	68.5
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.6	46.9	90.1	92.3	92.8	69.6	(8.1)	46.1	88.7	87.7	(94.6)	66.7

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Tripura, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

	Number of living children[1]								NFHS-4
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	(2015-16)
WOMEN									
0	13.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	(9.1)	5.4	0.7
1	33.9	30.0	3.7	1.9	0.0	1.4	(0.0)	17.9	23.0
2	49.0	65.1	89.8	64.0	38.0	20.2	(13.1)	68.7	66.0
3	1.4	1.0	2.7	24.7	27.4	38.1	(28.5)	5.2	7.4
4	0.2	0.0	0.5	5.2	27.1	23.6	(25.6)	1.8	2.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	9.7	(1.8)	0.2	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	(16.7)	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.1	(5.3)	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,468	2,349	2,475	716	198	75	33	7,314	4804
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.1	(3.4)	1.8	1.9
Number of all respondents	1,437	2,341	2,472	710	197	73	31	7,262	4795
Currently married respondents	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.1	(3.3)	1.9	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	321	2,220	2,344	648	184	67	30	5,813	3644
MEN									
0	4.6	3.5	6.7	9.1	(0.0)	*	*	4.9	0.9
1	22.3	29.5	2.4	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	17.0	25.1
2	64.8	64.9	83.4	42.9	(23.6)	*	*	67.1	63.5
3	5.3	1.5	4.0	24.7	(28.0)	*	*	5.7	6.6
4	0.2	0.2	1.4	23.3	(41.8)	*	*	3.1	2.8
5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.6	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(4.0)	*	*	0.3	0.1
Non-numeric responses	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	(2.6)	*	*	1.3	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	345	244	241	49	20	9	3	911	819
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	*	*	*	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	339	243	237	49	19	9	3	899	813
Currently married repondents	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.5	*	*	*	1.9	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	81	243	237	49	19	9	3	641	5.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	10.1	13.2	60.2	64.0	1,003	9.4	4.6	64.5	61.9	101
20-29	9.7	6.6	79.2	77.7	2,224	12.7	1.9	74.3	68.9	215
30-39	12.4	4.8	82.7	77.9	2,303	12.5	3.0	75.1	69.4	297
40-49	14.5	5.7	85.7	82.3	1,688	18.3	1.8	76.9	67.3	261
Residence										
Urban	8.9	6.8	77.2	76.2	2,073	5.8	2.1	69.1	66.1	252
Rural	12.9	6.7	80.0	77.2	5,144	17.2	2.7	76.3	68.5	622
Schooling										
No schooling	20.9	6.8	88.6	84.8	824	27.3	0.0	88.3	81.8	47
<5 years complete	15.8	6.3	83.0	78.8	749	18.0	3.3	80.2	71.4	106
5-9 years complete	9.5	5.5	80.2	77.8	3,978	12.2	2.0	74.4	68.9	469
10-11 years complete	11.0	9.7	72.6	72.0	809	13.9	4.6	69.3	61.8	110
12 or more years complete	10.7	9.7	68.4	68.3	858	12.2	3.0	68.1	61.6	142
Marital status										
Never married	9.5	14.6	54.9	60.4	1,065	12.4	4.1	67.4	63.0	250
Currently married	11.9	5.4	83.2	79.7	5,787	14.5	2.0	77.4	70.3	614
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	15.7	5.3	86.7	80.8	366	*	*	*	*	10
Religion										
Hindu	11.5	6.5	78.8	76.3	6,050	13.7	2.5	74.1	67.0	755
Muslim	12.4	7.2	82.1	81.5	629	15.1	3.6	79.2	80.3	62
Christian	14.6	8.8	79.6	78.4	350	(18.4)	(0.0)	(59.2)	(56.7)	31
Other	13.2	8.5	81.2	78.2	188	(12.4)	(5.4)	(83.4)	(75.2)	25
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.1	6.1	81.3	78.0	1,627	14.4	3.3	71.8	62.2	186
Scheduled tribe	13.0	7.4	81.7	80.5	1,993	16.9	1.3	75.7	71.4	221
Other backward class	9.7	5.2	75.3	71.8	1,500	14.6	1.4	80.5	69.9	224
Other	11.9	7.7	78.1	76.5	2,034	10.4	4.2	68.8	66.6	242
Don't know	6.2	6.7	70.3	72.7	63	*	*	*	*	1
Total	11.7	6.7	79.2	76.9	7,217	13.9	2.6	74.2	67.8	874
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.2	3.9	51.0	46.6	4795	15.9	4.4	59.6	51.8	813

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.7	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	96.5	99.2	82.9	95.4	98.4	88.0
Male sterilization	58.2	63.4	32.8	71.8	74.0	67.0
Pill	97.6	99.7	86.6	96.8	99.1	91.3
IUD or PPIUD	54.5	60.1	25.7	38.8	40.4	34.8
Injectables	78.0	85.1	44.8	74.5	79.7	62.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	95.4	96.3	92.5	99.3	100.0	97.6
Female condom	25.0	26.2	20.5	26.0	24.1	31.0
Emergency contraception	55.0	58.7	38.2	47.3	48.3	41.5
Diaphragm	6.1	6.1	6.9	14.2	14.6	11.5
Foam or jelly	4.5	4.3	5.9	8.0	7.1	10.8
Standard days method	36.0	40.5	16.2	37.8	40.1	30.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	76.3	84.6	34.5	35.3	38.2	24.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	53.1	58.6	25.0	38.2	40.4	32.5
Any traditional method	91.3	98.8	52.2	86.0	94.8	63.6
Rhythm	81.8	89.7	39.8	54.1	63.5	32.2
Withdrawal	89.2	96.9	48.7	84.4	93.0	62.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.6	9.1	5.8	7.9	8.2	6.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,090	1,661	332	268	186	77

Continued…

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Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive methodby specific method and residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	99.2	99.8	96.0	99.0	99.1	98.5
Any modern method	98.9	99.4	95.7	98.9	99.0	98.5
Female sterilization	91.8	94.4	76.1	87.4	92.6	74.6
Male sterilization	56.5	60.7	31.8	74.1	78.2	63.5
Pill	96.5	98.5	85.5	87.8	92.6	76.6
IUD or PPIUD	45.2	49.4	21.9	31.8	35.7	21.9
Injectables	70.0	75.8	40.8	56.4	61.6	43.1
Condom/*Nirodh*	91.2	92.1	88.0	95.3	95.3	95.3
Female condom	18.8	19.4	17.2	28.1	28.2	28.4
Emergency contraception	49.5	52.7	35.0	38.9	43.2	28.5
Diaphragm	6.1	6.4	5.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
Foam or jelly	4.3	4.6	3.7	7.8	8.4	6.3
Standard days method	35.6	39.2	17.0	49.1	58.7	25.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	62.3	68.3	29.3	25.0	30.4	11.8
Other modern method	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.9	3.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	43.4	47.6	20.8	30.8	34.3	21.7
Any traditional method	86.5	92.9	49.8	77.5	87.2	54.0
Rhythm	70.5	77.0	34.8	56.8	64.8	37.0
Withdrawal	84.3	90.9	46.3	75.2	85.0	51.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.9	8.4	5.3	7.3	7.9	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,224	4,172	778	643	452	186

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.4	99.8	96.6	99.3	99.4	98.9
Any modern method	99.1	99.6	96.4	99.2	99.3	98.9
Female sterilization	93.1	95.7	78.1	89.8	94.3	78.5
Male sterilization	57.0	61.4	32.1	73.4	77.0	64.6
Pill	96.8	98.8	85.8	90.5	94.5	80.9
IUD or PPIUD	47.8	52.5	23.1	33.9	37.1	25.7
Injectables	72.3	78.5	42.0	61.7	66.9	48.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	92.4	93.3	89.4	96.5	96.7	96.0
Female condom	20.6	21.3	18.2	27.5	27.0	29.1
Emergency contraception	51.1	54.4	36.0	41.4	44.7	32.3
Diaphragm	6.1	6.3	6.1	10.3	10.5	9.5
Foam or jelly	4.4	4.5	4.3	7.8	8.1	7.6
Standard days method	35.7	39.6	16.7	45.7	53.3	26.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	66.3	73.0	30.9	28.1	32.7	15.4
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	2.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	46.2	50.7	22.1	32.9	36.1	24.8
Any traditional method	87.9	94.6	50.5	80.0	89.4	56.8
Rhythm	73.7	80.6	36.3	56.0	64.4	35.6
Withdrawal	85.7	92.6	47.0	77.9	87.3	54.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.1	8.6	5.5	7.4	8.0	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,314	5,833	1,109	911	638	263

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] All three methods.

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method										Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male Sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Age																	
15-19	42.1	27.4	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	14.7	6.6	8.0	57.9	100.0	316
20-24	66.5	46.9	0.3	0.0	36.1	0.3	0.5	7.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	19.5	9.5	10.0	33.5	100.0	765
25-29	73.9	52.5	5.7	0.0	40.1	0.5	0.3	4.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	21.4	9.2	12.2	26.1	100.0	1,114
30-39	82.2	58.7	11.7	0.1	41.6	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	23.5	13.4	10.1	17.8	100.0	2,162
40-49	61.6	38.4	19.9	0.0	15.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	23.2	13.9	9.3	38.4	100.0	1,475
Residence																	
Urban	76.9	53.4	14.2	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	23.5	13.0	10.6	23.1	100.0	1,661
Rural	68.9	47.4	9.1	0.0	32.6	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	21.4	11.4	10.0	31.1	100.0	4,172
Schooling																	
No schooling	66.1	44.5	14.8	0.0	26.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.3	21.7	12.2	9.4	33.9	100.0	708
<5 years complete	74.4	52.3	16.7	0.0	32.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	22.1	11.5	10.6	25.6	100.0	670
5-9 years complete	71.2	50.3	9.6	0.0	35.1	0.4	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.1	0.7	20.8	11.8	9.0	28.8	100.0	3,306
10-11 years complete	76.1	51.6	6.5	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	24.4	10.3	14.2	23.9	100.0	559
12 or more years complete	68.9	42.1	7.0	0.0	24.1	0.4	0.5	8.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	26.8	13.5	13.4	31.1	100.0	590
Religion																	
Hindu	72.1	49.3	11.2	0.0	32.5	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	22.8	12.2	10.5	27.9	100.0	4,916
Muslim	59.8	46.2	8.3	0.0	31.3	0.6	1.1	3.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	13.5	9.0	4.5	40.2	100.0	505
Christian	73.2	44.8	3.3	0.0	33.6	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.2	2.2	1.6	28.4	12.3	16.1	26.8	100.0	269
Other	76.2	60.6	6.8	0.0	44.5	1.9	0.0	3.6	0.3	2.5	1.0	15.5	8.1	7.4	23.8	100.0	143
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	73.0	54.4	14.1	0.0	35.8	0.6	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	18.6	10.9	7.7	27.0	100.0	1,361
Scheduled tribe	71.0	46.1	5.4	0.0	34.1	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.1	1.6	0.9	24.9	11.1	13.8	29.0	100.0	1,583
Other backward class	74.4	51.0	13.7	0.0	31.2	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	23.3	13.5	9.8	25.6	100.0	1,207
Other	68.1	46.9	10.2	0.1	30.4	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	21.2	12.2	9.0	31.9	100.0	1,621
Don't know	50.9	32.1	6.8	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	18.8	8.0	10.9	49.1	100.0	60

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children																	
No children	25.6	11.9	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	4.6	9.1	74.4	100.0	460
1 child	73.3	47.0	1.2	0.0	37.9	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.3	1.5	0.5	26.3	13.9	12.3	26.7	100.0	2,189
1 son	73.3	47.0	1.4	0.0	38.3	0.4	0.5	4.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	26.3	14.1	12.1	26.7	100.0	1,228
No sons	73.3	47.0	0.9	0.0	37.5	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.2	2.2	0.5	26.3	13.7	12.6	26.7	100.0	961
2 children	78.4	58.1	18.5	0.0	34.7	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	20.3	11.2	9.1	21.6	100.0	2,258
1 or more sons	78.6	58.8	19.0	0.0	35.5	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	19.7	10.6	9.1	21.4	100.0	1,826
No sons	77.5	54.9	16.8	0.2	31.7	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.3	1.9	1.5	22.5	13.3	9.3	22.5	100.0	433
3 children	74.1	53.6	19.6	0.1	29.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	20.5	11.8	8.6	25.9	100.0	647
1 or more sons	73.6	54.2	20.7	0.2	30.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	19.4	11.1	8.2	26.4	100.0	550
No sons	76.7	50.1	13.5	0.0	28.5	1.8	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	26.7	15.9	10.8	23.3	100.0	98
4 or more children	64.8	44.2	14.1	0.0	27.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	20.6	13.1	7.5	35.2	100.0	278
1 or more sons	66.6	46.0	14.7	0.0	28.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	20.5	12.4	8.1	33.4	100.0	257
Total	71.2	49.1	10.5	0.0	32.7	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	22.0	11.9	10.2	28.8	100.0	5,833
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	64.1	42.8	13.9	0.0	26.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	na	na	na	21.3	7.7	13.6	35.9	100.0	3645

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who have 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Dhalai	80.9	53.3	8.6	0.0	44.7	27.6	603
Gomati	65.5	48.7	8.6	0.1	39.9	16.8	637
Khowai	79.9	49.9	9.5	0.0	40.3	30.0	525
North Tripura	78.3	54.4	10.9	0.1	43.4	23.9	627
Sepahijala	58.9	44.2	10.9	0.0	33.3	14.8	754
South Tripura	50.7	40.3	4.6	0.0	35.7	10.4	711
Unakoti	66.8	40.2	6.2	0.1	33.9	26.6	383
West Tripura	80.1	53.9	15.6	0.0	38.2	26.2	1,593
Tripura	71.2	49.1	10.5	0.0	38.6	22.0	5,833

[1] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	46.6	32.1	2.6	0.3	25.8	0.1	1.9	0.9	14.5	5.1	9.3	0.1	53.4	100.0	638
Wife	47.6	33.4	2.9	0.3	26.7	0.1	2.1	0.7	14.2	5.4	8.7	0.1	52.4	100.0	580
Other[1]	35.8	19.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.9	1.4	15.5	0.0	64.2	100.0	58
Age															
25-29	50.3	35.1	0.9	0.0	29.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	15.2	5.6	9.6	0.0	49.7	100.0	76
30-34	40.3	26.9	0.7	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	13.5	4.1	8.8	0.6	59.7	100.0	134
35-39	49.0	33.8	0.9	0.4	28.2	0.6	2.2	1.5	15.2	7.0	8.2	0.0	51.0	100.0	146
40-44	42.6	30.3	3.0	0.5	24.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	12.3	3.6	8.7	0.0	57.4	100.0	124
45-49	53.0	35.6	7.6	0.4	24.6	0.0	1.4	1.5	17.4	5.8	11.6	0.0	47.0	100.0	135
Residence															
Urban	28.7	22.2	2.7	0.3	16.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.5	5.3	1.2	0.0	71.3	100.0	186
Rural	53.9	36.2	2.6	0.3	29.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	17.7	5.0	12.6	0.2	46.1	100.0	452
Schooling															
No schooling	40.9	26.2	5.7	0.0	16.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	14.7	5.4	7.6	1.7	59.1	100.0	44
<5 years complete	49.9	36.7	2.1	0.6	32.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	13.2	0.4	12.9	0.0	50.1	100.0	103
5-9 years complete	46.4	30.5	2.7	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	15.9	6.9	8.9	0.0	53.6	100.0	361
10-11 years complete	44.9	36.0	1.2	0.8	25.3	0.4	6.6	1.7	8.9	3.6	5.3	0.0	55.1	100.0	68
12 or more years complete	47.9	33.7	2.5	1.0	19.6	0.0	6.4	1.9	14.2	3.4	10.8	0.0	52.1	100.0	62
Religion															
Hindu	46.4	32.5	2.8	0.3	25.9	0.2	1.7	1.0	13.9	5.8	8.0	0.1	53.6	100.0	544
Muslim	45.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	24.8	0.0	54.1	100.0	50
Other[2]	(68.3)	(55.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(44.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(3.6)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(31.7)	100.0	22

Continued...

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	53.1	40.8	7.3	0.0	29.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	12.2	5.2	6.4	0.6	46.9	100.0	136
Scheduled tribe	56.4	41.3	1.2	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.1	8.1	6.9	0.0	43.6	100.0	165
Other backward class	40.2	23.4	1.9	0.0	18.8	0.5	1.4	0.7	16.8	4.9	12.0	0.0	59.8	100.0	154
Other	38.5	24.8	1.2	1.0	17.6	0.0	2.7	2.4	13.7	2.4	11.3	0.0	61.5	100.0	182
Total age 15-49	46.6	32.1	2.6	0.3	25.8	0.1	1.9	0.9	14.5	5.1	9.3	0.1	53.4	100.0	638
Age 50-54	42.0	22.3	5.1	0.0	15.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	19.7	12.2	7.5	0.0	58.0	100.0	76
Total age 15-54	46.1	31.0	2.9	0.2	24.7	0.2	1.8	0.8	15.0	5.8	9.1	0.1	53.9	100.0	714

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men age 20-24, Christian men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend
[2] Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ _Nirodh_	All modern methods[1]
			URBAN		
Public health sector	87.0	15.3	*	12.7	34.5
Government/municipal hospital	79.4	8.7	*	1.0	27.1
Vaidya/_hakim_/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.5	0.3	*	0.7	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.7	0.3	*	0.0	1.6
PHC/Additional PHC	0.4	2.0	*	0.0	1.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	2.3	*	3.8	1.8
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	1.7	*	7.2	1.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	12.1	75.7		73.7	57.8
Private hospital	11.6	0.0	*	0.0	3.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Private mobile clinic	0.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Vaidya/_hakim_/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	75.6	*	73.7	54.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.9	8.9	*	13.6	7.4
Shop	0.0	1.9	*	1.5	1.3
Husband	0.0	6.5	*	12.1	5.6
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	0.5	*	0.0	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	243	551	1	88	892

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL			
Public health sector	92.5	26.7	(87.9)	21.5	40.5
Government/municipal hospital	67.9	6.5	(54.0)	2.8	19.5
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	5.0	1.1	(0.0)	2.1	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.3	0.0	(3.6)	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	10.6	1.5	(18.4)	2.7	3.7
PHC/Additional PHC	8.6	3.2	(11.9)	6.0	4.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	6.5	(0.0)	2.3	4.8
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
ASHA	0.0	7.4	(0.0)	5.6	5.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	6.9	60.1	(8.8)	63.6	47.6
Private hospital	6.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	1.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	0.9	(8.8)	0.0	0.9
Private mobile clinic	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	58.5	(0.0)	63.6	45.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.6	13.1	(3.2)	15.0	10.2
Shop	0.0	4.5	(0.0)	4.6	3.5
Husband	0.0	7.9	(3.2)	9.9	6.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.6	(0.0)	0.5	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	402	1,370	24	112	1,962

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
TOTAL					
Public health sector	90.4	23.5	(88.3)	17.6	38.6
Government/municipal hospital	72.2	7.1	(52.4)	2.0	21.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.7	0.9	(0.0)	1.5	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.0	(3.5)	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.3	1.2	(20.8)	1.5	3.0
PHC/Additional PHC	5.6	2.9	(11.5)	3.4	3.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	5.3	(0.0)	2.9	3.9
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	5.8	(0.0)	6.3	4.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	8.8	64.6	(8.6)	68.0	50.8
Private hospital	8.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	2.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.6	(8.6)	0.0	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	63.4	(0.0)	68.0	47.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.7	11.9	(3.1)	14.4	9.4
Shop	0.0	3.8	(0.0)	3.2	2.8
Husband	0.0	7.5	(3.1)	10.8	6.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.6	(0.0)	0.3	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	645	1,921	25	200	2,854

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
		URBAN			
Female sterilization[1]	(38.3)	(38.3)	(45.5)	(34.0)	57
Pill	41.5	35.0	53.7	33.8	253
Total	41.1	35.8	52.3	34.0	312
		RURAL			
Female sterilization[1]	47.5	45.5	55.9	36.2	81
Pill	43.9	36.6	53.7	33.8	647
Total	44.6	37.7	54.2	34.3	743
		TOTAL			
Female sterilization[1]	43.7	42.5	51.6	35.3	138
Pill	43.2	36.2	53.7	33.8	901
Total	43.6	37.2	53.6	34.2	1,054

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes users of IUD or PPIUD, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Tripura, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]		
Pill	0.7	4.4	3.2	10.8	2.0	2.7	5.0	28.9	4.7	1,570
Condom/*Nirodh*	1.6	9.9	3.2	4.9	15.6	10.7	15.5	61.4	32.3	368
Rhythm	3.8	10.2	6.1	1.0	8.2	4.8	10.4	44.5	13.9	674
Withdrawal	7.4	13.0	8.5	1.2	11.3	4.1	9.0	54.6	14.3	731
Other[6]	0.5	1.4	0.4	17.7	28.0	0.4	44.0	92.2	73.8	347
All modern spacing methods[7]	0.8	4.9	2.7	11.1	8.2	3.6	12.5	43.8	19.8	2,325
All spacing methods[8]	2.6	7.4	4.5	7.3	8.8	3.9	11.4	46.0	17.7	3,730
All methods	2.5	7.1	4.3	7.1	8.4	3.8	11.0	44.2	16.9	3,882

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization, IUD or PPIUD, and injectables, which are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column
[4] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[5] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[6] Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately
[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately
[8] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	54.6	17.4	62.5	17.1	3.3	17.2	100.0	108
20-24	57.9	12.8	62.8	25.7	1.8	9.8	100.0	101
25-29	64.6	15.0	72.1	17.4	7.6	2.9	100.0	124
30-34	53.7	17.6	62.3	25.2	8.6	3.9	100.0	155
35-39	56.8	18.4	66.7	17.1	8.0	8.3	100.0	154
40-44	61.3	21.6	75.7	10.9	8.0	5.4	100.0	128
45-49	61.4	20.4	64.0	23.1	5.9	6.9	100.0	142
Residence								
Urban	54.2	10.4	77.3	16.7	4.1	1.9	100.0	268
Rural	60.3	20.9	62.1	20.7	7.5	9.7	100.0	643
Schooling								
No schooling	56.7	24.1	52.2	16.4	9.5	21.9	100.0	51
<5 years complete	60.2	22.7	59.6	20.5	9.3	10.6	100.0	108
5-9 years complete	57.6	17.1	64.7	21.6	5.8	7.9	100.0	485
10-11 years complete	59.9	18.6	79.3	14.4	5.4	0.9	100.0	120
12 or more years complete	60.0	13.6	72.5	17.1	6.6	3.7	100.0	148
Religion								
Hindu	59.1	18.0	67.1	19.3	6.7	6.9	100.0	787
Muslim	49.0	13.4	64.0	25.2	4.4	6.3	100.0	64
Christian	(73.6)	(23.9)	(67.0)	(10.5)	(5.9)	(16.6)	100.0	32
Other	(48.1)	(14.5)	(56.0)	(23.1)	(5.8)	(15.0)	100.0	27
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	59.5	16.4	65.2	22.5	6.4	5.9	100.0	192
Scheduled tribe	52.7	20.0	61.3	20.6	3.9	14.1	100.0	231
Other backward class	63.9	20.2	70.3	17.1	9.7	2.9	100.0	228
Other	58.0	14.9	69.4	18.6	6.0	6.0	100.0	259
Total age 15-49	58.5	17.8	66.6	19.5	6.5	7.4	100.0	911
Age 50-54	53.0	24.6	66.4	11.6	11.2	10.9	100.0	79
Total age 15-54	58.1	18.4	66.6	18.9	6.9	7.7	100.0	990

Note: Figure in the parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms .

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	11.3	3.5	14.8	32.3	9.8	42.1	43.6	13.2	56.8	316	74.0	48.2
20-24	6.7	5.4	12.1	40.0	26.5	66.5	46.7	31.9	78.5	765	84.6	59.8
25-29	2.9	6.6	9.5	28.9	45.1	73.9	31.7	51.7	83.4	1,114	88.6	62.9
30-34	1.7	4.8	6.5	13.1	69.4	82.4	14.8	74.1	89.0	1,092	92.7	67.9
35-39	0.6	5.7	6.3	6.7	75.3	81.9	7.2	81.0	88.2	1,070	92.9	64.5
40-44	0.0	6.5	6.5	1.1	70.2	71.3	1.1	76.7	77.9	689	91.6	59.0
45-49	0.1	5.9	6.1	0.5	52.6	53.0	0.6	58.5	59.1	786	89.7	53.8
Residence												
Urban	1.1	3.6	4.7	18.4	58.5	76.9	19.5	62.1	81.6	1,661	94.3	65.4
Rural	3.0	6.5	9.6	15.6	53.3	68.9	18.6	59.8	78.4	4,172	87.8	60.5
Schooling												
No schooling	0.5	5.5	6.0	5.7	60.4	66.1	6.2	65.9	72.1	708	91.7	61.6
<5 years complete	0.5	5.8	6.3	5.5	68.9	74.4	6.1	74.6	80.7	670	92.2	64.8
5-9 years complete	2.8	6.0	8.8	16.9	54.3	71.2	19.7	60.3	80.0	3,306	88.9	62.9
10-11 years complete	2.8	3.9	6.7	26.1	50.0	76.1	28.9	53.9	82.8	559	91.9	62.4
12 or more years complete	4.9	5.5	10.4	29.6	39.3	68.9	34.5	44.8	79.3	590	86.9	53.0
Religion												
Hindu	2.0	5.5	7.5	16.2	55.8	72.1	18.3	61.3	79.6	4,916	90.5	62.0
Muslim	5.6	7.9	13.4	16.1	43.7	59.8	21.6	51.6	73.2	505	81.6	63.2
Christian	5.1	5.5	10.7	21.1	52.1	73.2	26.3	57.6	83.9	269	87.3	53.4
Other	2.4	4.4	6.7	13.3	62.9	76.2	15.7	67.2	82.9	143	91.9	73.1

Continued...

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.1	5.3	7.4	15.9	57.1	73.0	18.0	62.4	80.4	1,361	90.8	67.7
Scheduled tribe	3.4	5.8	9.2	17.7	53.3	71.0	21.1	59.1	80.2	1,583	88.6	57.5
Other backward class	1.6	4.6	6.3	15.8	58.5	74.4	17.5	63.2	80.6	1,207	92.2	63.3
Other	2.3	6.5	8.8	15.8	52.3	68.1	18.1	58.8	76.9	1,621	88.5	60.9
Don't know	10.7	8.0	18.7	17.4	33.6	50.9	28.1	41.6	69.7	60	73.1	46.1
Total	2.5	5.7	8.2	16.4	54.8	71.2	18.9	60.5	79.3	5,833	89.7	61.9

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Tripura, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Dhalai	4.0	1.8	2.1	603
Gomati	12.1	3.7	8.4	637
Khowai	4.1	2.2	1.9	525
North Tripura	6.1	2.5	3.5	627
Sepahijala	15.3	3.9	11.4	754
South Tripura	17.3	3.7	13.5	711
Unakoti	9.7	3.6	6.1	383
West Tripura	2.5	0.9	1.6	1,593
Tripura	8.2	2.5	5.7	5,833
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.7	4.1	6.6	3,645

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy				Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	
Age									
15-29	0.1	3,294	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
30-39	1.0	2,325	*	22	*	*	*	100.0	22
40-49	5.8	1,695	37.7	98	68.2	30.9	0.9	100.0	99
Residence									
Urban	2.0	2,090	(40.1)	42	(44.1)	(55.9)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Rural	1.6	5,224	33.5	81	71.7	26.0	2.3	100.0	81
Schooling									
No schooling	3.4	831	(29.5)	28	(87.1)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	28
<5 years complete	1.8	759	*	14	*	*	*	100.0	14
5-9 years complete	1.5	4,025	33.7	60	56.7	41.8	1.5	100.0	60
10-11 years complete	1.1	825	*	9	*	*	*	100.0	9
12 or more years complete	1.3	874	*	11	*	*	*	100.0	11
Religion									
Hindu	1.8	6,134	36.5	108	62.8	35.5	1.7	100.0	108
Muslim	1.4	636	*	9	*	*	*	100.0	9
Christian	1.0	353	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
Other	1.1	192	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.8	1,646	(34.5)	29	(69.5)	(30.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Scheduled tribe	1.0	2,027	*	20	*	*	*	100.0	20
Other backward class	1.3	1,520	*	20	*	*	*	100.0	20
Other	2.6	2,057	(38.3)	53	(59.0)	(41.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Don't know	0.0	64	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	1.7	7,314	36.1	122	62.3	36.2	1.5	100.0	123

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
nc = No cases
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth	Total	Number of pregnancies
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.4	6.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	180
20-29	88.6	6.8	3.7	0.8	100.0	1,178
30-39	83.8	9.2	6.2	0.8	100.0	537
40-49	(78.1)	(13.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Residence						
Urban	82.8	10.8	4.9	1.5	100.0	488
Rural	88.8	6.5	4.1	0.6	100.0	1,451
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	86.9	7.3	5.4	0.4	100.0	153
<5 years complete	84.9	8.7	4.8	1.6	100.0	163
5-9 years complete	86.6	8.0	4.4	1.0	100.0	1,150
10-11 years complete	90.5	5.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	229
12 or more years complete	89.5	6.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	244
Religion						
Hindu	86.8	8.2	4.1	0.9	100.0	1,549
Muslim	87.8	5.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	237
Christian	93.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	100.0	93
Other	86.7	9.1	3.2	1.0	100.0	60
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	85.2	9.1	4.8	0.9	100.0	466
Scheduled tribe	88.8	7.3	3.3	0.7	100.0	574
Other backward class	86.8	7.5	4.3	1.4	100.0	364
Other	88.0	6.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	505
Don't know	(85.1)	(1.6)	(7.9)	(5.5)	100.0	29
Total	87.3	7.6	4.3	0.8	100.0	1,939

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(71.2)	66.1	67.9
Contraceptive failure	(8.1)	3.2	5.0
Complications in pregnancy	(2.8)	1.4	1.9
Health did not permit	(5.4)	0.9	2.5
Female foetus	(2.2)	0.0	0.8
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(0.0)	3.1	2.0
Last child too young	(10.4)	19.0	15.9
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(0.0)	2.2	1.4
Other	(0.0)	4.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(75.6)	71.9	73.3
MVA	(12.4)	5.5	8.0
Other surgical	(6.7)	21.6	16.3
Other	(3.0)	0.9	1.7
Don't know	(2.2)	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(39.5)	40.9	40.4
Private health sector[1]	(21.6)	9.9	14.1
At home	(39.0)	48.7	45.2
Other	(0.0)	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(57.4)	46.8	50.6
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	2.3	1.5
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	2.5	1.6
Self	(42.6)	47.6	45.8
Other	(0.0)	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(9.3)	14.6	12.7
Number of women with abortions	53	95	147

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic .

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Tripura, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	5.5	na	na	na	na	69.2	1,045	a	a	a
20-24	11.6	40.1	62.8	na	na	21.7	998	18.8	18.8	19.0
25-29	11.5	38.2	59.5	66.3	86.7	8.0	1,251	19.0	19.0	19.1
30-34	11.2	39.7	56.2	63.7	85.8	2.4	1,165	19.2	19.1	19.1
35-39	12.4	42.8	61.2	68.0	85.9	1.4	1,159	18.7	18.7	18.8
40-44	14.6	37.6	54.3	62.6	82.5	2.1	766	19.4	19.4	19.4
45-49	15.6	44.8	60.0	67.4	82.5	1.1	929	18.6	18.6	18.7
20-49	12.6	40.5	59.2	na	na	6.2	6,269	18.9	18.9	19.0
25-49	12.8	40.6	58.5	65.8	85.0	3.2	5,271	19.0	18.9	19.0
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	108	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.9	7.2	na	na	77.7	101	a	a	a
25-29	1.1	6.1	16.7	20.4	41.9	38.5	124	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	3.9	14.4	20.3	48.4	14.1	155	25.4	25.5	25.9
35-39	0.0	6.3	20.6	27.3	55.7	4.0	154	23.9	23.8	24.8
40-44	0.0	4.5	12.0	18.9	46.3	0.9	128	25.4	25.4	25.8
45-49	0.0	2.6	7.4	13.1	31.3	0.6	142	27.3	27.0	28.1
50-54	0.0	1.3	5.3	11.5	37.3	0.0	79	28.3	28.3	28.4
20-49	0.2	4.2	13.4	na	na	19.4	803	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	4.7	14.3	20.2	45.0	11.0	703	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
			URBAN		
0-4	(13.9)	(9.3)	(23.2)	(1.2)	(24.4)
5-9	(16.5)	(13.6)	(30.0)	(13.2)	(42.8)
10-14	(23.5)	(13.7)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(37.2)
NFHS-4 (0-4)	(2.3)	(9.3)	(11.6)	(9.8)	(21.3)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	14.9	15.0	29.9	8.0	37.7
			RURAL		
0-4	25.5	16.3	41.8	7.5	49.0
5-9	33.3	15.5	48.9	5.9	54.5
10-14	26.0	17.0	43.1	7.8	50.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	16.8	14.7	31.5	5.0	36.4
NFHS-3 (0-4)	36.3	(18.9)	(55.2)	(8.2)	(63.0)
			TOTAL		
0-4	22.9	14.7	37.6	5.9	43.3
5-9	29.5	15.1	44.5	7.6	51.7
10-14	25.4	16.3	41.7	5.8	47.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	13.2	13.4	26.7	6.1	32.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.1	18.3	51.5	8.2	59.2

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality $(_1q_0)$	Child mortality $(_4q_1)$	Under-five mortality $(_5q_0)$
Schooling					
<10 years complete	28.7	15.1	43.8	5.2	48.8
10 or more years complete	(13.3)	(9.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(22.3)
Religion					
Hindu	23.4	14.6	38.0	7.0	44.7
Muslim	(25.1)	(15.6)	(40.7)	(0.0)	(40.7)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(12.3)	(6.3)	(18.6)	(5.9)	(24.4)
Scheduled tribe	26.0	24.8	50.8	11.7	61.9
Other backward class	(36.9)	(10.0)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(46.9)
Other	19.6	13.8	33.4	3.6	36.9
Child's sex					
Male	26.0	19.1	45.1	3.1	48.0
Female	19.8	10.2	30.0	9.0	38.7
Mother's age at birth					
<20	31.2	(12.6)	(43.8)	3.2	(46.9)
20-29	20.2	16.5	36.7	8.2	44.5
30-39	(20.6)	(11.4)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)
Birth order					
1	24.2	13.1	37.3	5.3	42.4
2-3	16.1	18.4	34.5	6.3	40.6
Previous birth interval[2]					
2-3 years	(30.9)	(13.6)	(44.6)	(13.8)	(57.7)
4 years or more	15.2	11.8	26.9	1.6	28.5
Total	22.9	14.7	37.6	5.9	43.3

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children of mothers with no schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children with mother's age at birth 40-49, children of birth order 4 or more, children with previous birth interval less than 2 years, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Tripura, 2019-21

	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.5	1.0	43.5 [a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	42.2	1.1	6.1
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	9.9	1.9	0.6
Mother's age >34	3.0	2.0	26.8
Birth interval <24 months	4.0	2.2	6.6
Birth order >3	3.4	2.5	3.6
Subtotal	20.3	2.1	37.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.5	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.5	*	11.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	*	0.7
Subtotal	2.0	(1.5)	12.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	22.4	2.0	50.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	1,980	na	5,833

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	80.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.5	15.3	100.0	408	82.0
20-34	82.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	13.4	100.0	1,314	84.1
35-49	81.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	13.9	100.0	71	83.9
Birth order											
1	85.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	10.8	100.0	910	86.7
2-3	80.5	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.3	15.1	100.0	799	82.7
4 or more	57.9	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	34.1	100.0	84	59.3
Residence											
Urban	91.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	100.0	429	93.5
Rural	79.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	16.2	100.0	1,364	80.5
Schooling											
No schooling	56.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	36.9	100.0	142	57.5
<5 years complete	69.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	24.3	100.0	144	70.6
5-9 years complete	83.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	13.1	100.0	1,057	84.8
10-11 years complete	90.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	5.7	100.0	219	92.3
12 or more years complete	92.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	4.1	100.0	231	94.4
Religion											
Hindu	83.5	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.1	12.6	100.0	1,426	85.2
Muslim	82.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	13.4	100.0	220	82.4
Christian	67.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	27.5	100.0	89	69.6
Other	68.9	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	24.6	100.0	58	72.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	84.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	12.2	100.0	421	85.7
Scheduled tribe	73.4	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.2	20.6	100.0	540	75.5
Other backward class	86.9	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.8	100.0	338	88.8
Other	86.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	10.1	100.0	467	87.6
Don't know	(78.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(16.5)	100.0	27	(79.7)
Total	82.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	13.8	100.0	1,793	83.6

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Tripura, 2019-21

	Residence		Source of ANC				
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.6	97.8	98.6	99.5	100.0	97.6	98.3
Blood pressure measured	98.8	97.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	95.6	97.5
Urine sample taken	98.6	93.9	96.7	98.2	97.3	91.3	95.1
Blood sample taken	99.2	97.0	98.5	99.8	100.0	95.3	97.6
Abdomen examined	95.6	92.8	94.1	97.3	94.3	91.1	93.5
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	57.7	53.1	54.9	50.7	51.1	53.8	54.3
Convulsions	55.7	51.7	52.5	39.5	34.7	54.9	52.8
Prolonged labour	66.3	57.5	60.8	52.5	51.6	59.1	59.8
Severe abdominal pain	67.5	58.5	61.7	54.4	55.4	60.5	60.8
High blood pressure	61.6	54.3	54.5	46.8	44.0	60.9	56.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	74.0	72.2	73.8	65.9	68.9	71.9	72.6
Number of women	402	1,143	932	205	80	478	1,545

[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

<u>Table 46 Antenatal care indicators</u>

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	51.4	61.1	92.7	94.3	89.6	24.8	8.9	14.7	408
20-34	53.3	64.3	93.0	95.2	91.1	27.1	8.5	13.8	1,314
35-49	49.3	54.8	90.2	91.9	85.3	29.4	14.9	17.5	71
Birth order									
1	55.4	66.7	94.5	95.3	93.0	30.1	10.1	14.5	910
2-3	51.5	61.1	92.4	95.8	90.2	24.1	8.1	14.2	799
4 or more	35.0	45.6	79.0	81.3	68.0	14.3	2.5	10.8	84
Residence									
Urban	64.2	71.8	97.0	97.7	94.0	28.7	8.2	12.7	429
Rural	49.1	60.5	91.5	94.0	89.5	26.0	9.1	14.6	1,364
Schooling									
No schooling	32.6	43.5	82.6	84.9	74.4	21.3	5.3	14.2	142
<5 years complete	38.0	49.4	90.7	92.8	83.9	22.0	7.0	17.5	144
5-9 years complete	53.7	63.4	92.5	95.0	91.2	24.7	8.5	12.5	1,057
10-11 years complete	57.6	73.8	96.2	97.8	95.7	32.1	10.1	19.0	219
12 or more years complete	65.1	73.2	98.9	98.9	96.9	36.5	12.9	15.2	231
Religion									
Hindu	54.5	64.6	93.4	95.3	91.6	27.5	9.6	14.1	1,426
Muslim	49.2	63.4	91.4	93.9	89.1	25.9	5.5	11.0	220
Christian	42.7	47.5	90.5	92.4	86.4	21.0	6.6	14.2	89
Other	38.1	53.2	88.0	91.9	75.7	17.9	6.9	28.2	58
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.0	60.7	93.7	95.8	91.8	23.6	8.0	11.2	421
Scheduled tribe	42.7	55.3	89.4	92.0	85.2	23.4	7.3	18.4	540
Other backward class	58.2	73.3	95.9	97.6	94.3	31.3	11.7	14.2	338
Other	54.1	67.9	94.0	95.6	93.2	29.9	9.2	12.4	467
Don't know	(33.5)	(53.9)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(84.6)	(23.8)	(10.4)	(5.4)	27
Total	52.7	63.2	92.8	94.9	90.6	26.6	8.9	14.2	1,793

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth.

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Dhalai	52.0	58.1	97.0	97.8	84.6	26.0	8.8	18.1	218
Gomati	40.6	54.0	91.2	91.7	92.8	22.0	6.6	14.1	202
Khowai	41.5	57.2	95.4	96.7	92.6	38.0	16.6	24.4	147
North Tripura	67.1	75.5	90.8	95.0	82.4	17.3	3.8	13.9	239
Sepahijala	52.8	61.9	88.8	90.2	92.2	18.8	6.8	8.2	224
South Tripura	58.4	54.2	87.4	89.4	90.8	29.5	13.3	21.4	219
Unakoti	24.6	41.0	89.6	95.6	85.2	31.6	14.3	6.8	138
West Tripura	61.2	78.7	97.9	99.3	97.5	31.8	7.1	10.4	406
Tripura	52.7	63.2	92.8	94.9	90.6	26.6	8.9	14.2	1,793

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received advice on: | | | | | Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1] |
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	76.0	73.2	85.2	79.0	74.6	239
20-34	75.1	72.3	83.8	76.2	78.3	786
35-49	(81.8)	(88.5)	(97.0)	(89.3)	(88.7)	27
Birth order						
1	76.2	74.2	84.7	79.3	77.8	539
2-3	76.5	73.5	85.0	76.6	78.9	475
4 or more	(53.5)	(48.2)	(74.4)	(54.4)	(63.8)	39
Residence						
Urban	68.2	66.3	79.8	75.1	80.4	239
Rural	77.6	74.8	85.8	77.8	77.0	814
Schooling						
No schooling	74.9	71.6	86.6	75.7	78.3	70
<5 years complete	71.2	73.9	91.3	80.5	77.7	82
5-9 years complete	75.1	72.3	84.0	76.2	77.1	642
10-11 years complete	76.8	77.3	83.6	76.3	76.6	135
12 or more years complete	79.5	71.2	82.0	81.7	82.0	124
Religion						
Hindu	75.4	72.2	83.7	77.0	78.6	856
Muslim	74.9	75.8	88.4	76.3	73.3	126
Christian	(79.7)	(74.9)	(85.2)	(80.9)	(76.5)	43
Other	(73.6)	(76.2)	(87.4)	(80.9)	(72.8)	28
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	78.1	75.2	87.2	79.1	81.7	268
Scheduled tribe	77.6	74.3	85.4	80.2	78.5	296
Other backward class	74.0	71.3	82.2	75.6	80.0	212
Other	71.7	72.1	83.9	74.6	73.2	258
Total	75.5	72.9	84.5	77.2	77.8	1,053

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a*nganwadi* worker, and other community health workers .

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	68.8	717	43.4	48.0	3.3	5.3	100.0	494
20-34	65.9	1,717	46.1	41.0	4.5	8.4	100.0	1,132
35-49	63.3	88	35.6	45.9	16.5	2.0	100.0	56
Residence								
Urban	78.4	607	43.4	42.4	6.2	7.9	100.0	475
Rural	63.0	1,916	45.6	43.5	3.9	7.0	100.0	1,206
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	43.9	296	40.3	48.7	3.6	7.4	100.0	130
1-3	71.5	638	44.3	43.3	3.4	9.0	100.0	456
4 or more	72.6	1,233	47.3	40.9	5.4	6.4	100.0	895
Don't know	65.5	135	38.7	51.7	4.8	4.8	100.0	89
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	38.1	205	38.9	52.0	2.9	6.3	100.0	78
<5 years complete	48.3	204	44.2	47.5	3.1	5.2	100.0	98
5-9 years complete	66.1	1,520	45.0	42.5	5.7	6.8	100.0	1,005
10-11 years complete	83.8	278	48.8	42.8	3.0	5.4	100.0	233
12 or more years complete	84.4	316	43.8	42.1	2.6	11.5	100.0	267
Religion								
Hindu	68.9	2,000	44.4	43.6	4.6	7.3	100.0	1,378
Muslim	65.1	321	46.4	41.1	5.1	7.4	100.0	209
Christian	54.2	119	52.5	40.7	1.7	5.1	100.0	65
Other	36.7	83	(44.6)	(43.5)	(2.9)	(9.1)	100.0	30
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	74.0	589	43.1	44.7	6.6	5.6	100.0	436
Scheduled tribe	50.5	765	45.2	44.7	3.0	7.2	100.0	386
Other backward class	78.8	466	46.6	40.4	5.2	7.8	100.0	367
Other	70.1	664	45.2	43.4	3.1	8.3	100.0	465
Don't know	(70.8)	40	(46.2)	(34.2)	(9.3)	(10.4)	100.0	28

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Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	76.7	1,286	47.0	42.7	3.0	7.3	100.0	986
1 child	62.8	922	42.4	43.9	6.0	7.7	100.0	580
0 sons	61.1	438	44.6	43.1	7.2	5.2	100.0	267
1 son	64.5	484	40.6	44.6	4.9	9.9	100.0	312
2 children	39.6	216	37.0	47.6	11.0	4.4	100.0	85
0 sons	44.1	81	(40.0)	(49.7)	(7.0)	(3.3)	100.0	36
1 or more sons	36.8	135	34.9	46.0	14.0	5.1	100.0	50
3 children	35.6	66	(53.1)	(34.9)	(6.8)	(5.2)	100.0	23
1 or more sons	31.0	50	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
4 or more children	(23.2)	33	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
1 or more sons	(26.0)	30	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Total	66.7	2,523	45.0	43.2	4.5	7.3	100.0	1,682

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women with 3 children and no sons and women with 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given a MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	95.1	408	89.8	9.9	0.3	92.3	388
20-34	93.1	1,314	89.6	10.0	0.4	93.3	1,224
35-49	84.8	71	85.9	14.1	0.0	90.6	60
Birth order							
1	94.3	910	90.6	9.1	0.3	93.8	859
2-3	93.7	799	88.7	11.0	0.3	92.5	748
4 or more	77.8	84	84.3	14.4	1.3	88.2	65
Residence							
Urban	95.9	429	91.0	9.0	0.0	96.1	411
Rural	92.4	1,364	89.0	10.5	0.4	92.0	1,261
Schooling							
No schooling	79.9	142	85.7	14.3	0.0	91.7	113
<5 years complete	92.0	144	89.4	9.8	0.8	92.6	133
5-9 years complete	94.7	1,057	88.8	10.9	0.3	92.5	1,001
10-11 years complete	94.5	219	90.6	8.6	0.8	94.0	207
12 or more years complete	94.4	231	93.9	6.1	0.0	95.2	219
Religion							
Hindu	93.5	1,426	89.6	9.9	0.4	93.8	1,332
Muslim	94.7	220	88.6	11.4	0.0	90.2	209
Christian	86.5	89	91.1	8.9	0.0	93.3	77
Other	93.2	58	87.4	12.6	0.0	82.7	54
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.9	421	88.6	11.2	0.2	94.6	399
Scheduled tribe	89.8	540	89.4	10.2	0.4	90.5	485
Other backward class	93.3	338	92.0	7.4	0.6	94.4	316
Other	95.8	467	88.5	11.4	0.2	93.8	448
Don't know	(91.9)	27	(94.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(81.6)	24
Total	93.3	1,793	89.5	10.2	0.3	93.0	1,672

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	94.8	87.5	89.2
Public sector	78.2	78.9	78.7
Private sector	16.6	8.6	10.4
At home	4.8	12.2	10.6
Own home	4.4	11.0	9.5
Parent's home	0.4	1.2	1.0
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other[1]	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	88.0	80.2	81.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.8	6.6	7.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	3.0	8.5	7.3
Friends/relatives	0.3	2.3	1.8
Other	0.0	2.1	1.6
No one	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	96.8	87.0	89.2
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	1.6	1.1	1.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	47.5	18.6	25.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	12.6	5.9	7.4
Number of births	444	1,536	1,980
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	36.5	41.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	77.0	77.6
Either of the above	*	77.7	78.2
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	85.7	85.3
Number of births delivered at home	19	149	168
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	76.8	58.3	62.8
4-23 hours	4.6	6.3	5.9
1-2 days	2.9	5.0	4.5
3-41 days	0.5	2.8	2.2
No postnatal check	15.3	27.5	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	71.0	58.8	61.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.7	10.7	11.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.3	2.1	1.7
Other	0.7	0.8	0.8
No postnatal check	15.3	27.5	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	429	1,364	1,793

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes missing
[2] If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table
[3] Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel
[4] A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour
[5] Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey
[6] Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	85.2	7.8	93.0	92.1	489	76.1	74.2	408	95.2	100
20-34	76.8	11.2	87.9	88.3	1,420	75.4	73.0	1,314	92.0	307
35-49	73.5	13.5	87.0	85.6	72	71.0	69.5	71	*	14
Residence										
Urban	78.2	16.6	94.8	96.8	444	84.7	84.3	429	97.5	78
Rural	78.9	8.6	87.5	87.0	1,536	72.5	69.7	1,364	91.1	342
Birth order										
1	82.0	13.1	95.2	94.2	1,039	79.5	78.0	910	96.1	211
2-3	78.6	7.9	86.5	86.8	845	73.4	70.9	799	91.6	189
4 or more	43.8	3.7	47.4	55.6	96	50.2	42.7	84	(60.8)	21
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	65.1	6.0	71.0	67.8	248	50.6	46.3	248	68.3	61
1-3	82.1	9.7	91.9	92.0	493	80.0	78.0	493	96.2	108
4 or more	81.4	13.2	94.6	95.3	945	82.3	80.6	945	96.7	225
Don't know	83.2	8.1	91.3	91.6	107	51.1	47.5	107	(93.7)	25
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	61.6	0.3	61.9	61.7	166	62.0	55.3	142	(58.6)	34
<5 years complete	73.6	5.0	78.6	77.6	164	66.3	61.8	144	(86.4)	28
5-9 years complete	83.5	7.6	91.1	91.3	1,178	75.1	73.2	1,057	94.3	248
10-11 years complete	82.5	15.9	98.4	97.3	234	79.1	78.3	219	(100.0)	48
12 or more years complete	66.9	30.0	96.9	97.6	239	87.3	86.2	231	99.1	63
Religion										
Hindu	80.8	11.0	91.7	92.3	1,560	76.2	74.6	1,426	94.3	333
Muslim	65.5	11.1	76.7	75.9	251	74.7	69.8	220	85.9	55
Christian	74.6	6.7	81.2	81.2	102	70.3	67.7	89	*	18
Other	87.0	1.3	88.2	77.9	68	65.8	57.7	58	*	15

Continued…

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Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	81.4	10.5	91.9	91.4	453	76.2	74.6	421	89.4	99
Scheduled tribe	83.1	2.8	85.9	84.5	624	69.5	66.6	540	90.3	145
Other backward class	80.1	16.5	96.6	97.3	358	80.5	79.9	338	98.1	72
Other	70.1	15.9	86.0	87.4	518	78.8	75.6	467	93.4	99
Don't know	(78.2)	(0.0)	(78.2)	(85.6)	28	(58.4)	(54.3)	27	*	6
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,559	78.7	77.6	1,425	98.2	337
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	206	89.8	89.4	196	100.0	51
Home	na	na	na	11.5	209	31.2	18.1	168	(15.7)	30
Total	78.7	10.4	89.2	89.2	1,980	75.4	73.2	1,793	92.3	421

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
[5] Includes missing .

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2]	Number of women
Dhalai	84.5	2.8	87.3	87.7	10.1	249	73.8	218
Gomati	90.0	3.2	93.2	94.1	23.6	221	66.5	202
Khowai	90.7	5.0	95.7	95.2	27.8	152	62.0	147
North Tripura	65.2	20.2	85.4	86.7	18.2	280	78.4	239
Sepahijala	81.7	6.0	87.7	87.2	21.8	245	73.2	224
South Tripura	80.9	8.8	89.7	88.6	20.4	248	68.8	219
Unakoti	55.4	16.1	71.5	66.0	11.2	157	46.9	138
West Tripura	79.7	15.5	95.3	96.9	47.7	428	88.5	406
Tripura	78.7	10.4	89.2	89.2	25.1	1,980	73.2	1,793

[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] 2 Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of birth.

<u>Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance</u>

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	6,027	25,845	8,264	16.4	425
20-34	6,884	26,884	9,954	19.2	1,135
35-49	6,194	23,223	8,951	16.4	61
Birth order					
1	7,064	27,343	10,486	18.7	987
2-3	6,191	24,652	8,279	17.9	601
4 or more	(4,084)	nc	(4,084)	(17.2)	33
Residence					
Urban	6,223	30,504	11,217	21.2	408
Rural	6,774	24,137	8,885	17.4	1,213
Schooling					
No schooling	4,083	14,000	4,159	19.1	92
<5 years complete	4,876	16,655	6,132	17.8	117
5-9 years complete	6,159	25,099	8,091	20.3	970
10-11 years complete	8,385	27,755	11,909	19.5	216
12 or more years complete	9,465	28,982	16,026	9.3	226
Religion					
Hindu	6,521	27,773	9,650	19.6	1,323
Muslim	8,459	17,565	10,102	9.1	171
Christian	6,212	32,538	8,452	18.6	76
Other	4,854	5,000	4,855	17.0	51
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	6,647	26,242	9,377	19.0	388
Scheduled tribe	5,377	27,171	6,292	23.4	474
Other backward class	6,733	27,008	10,434	13.6	329
Other	8,493	26,263	12,840	16.4	409
Total	6,640	26,535	9,499	18.4	1,621

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost .

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of birth	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Dhalai	14.6	141	78.3	28.1	218	29.8	192
Gomati	6.6	130	78.1	21.2	202	10.1	191
Khowai	6.1	90	74.8	12.9	147	19.7	141
North Tripura	18.9	174	88.1	11.0	239	14.9	205
Sepahijala	16.4	144	81.7	4.3	224	14.0	201
South Tripura	14.2	144	77.2	11.5	219	13.6	201
Unakoti	21.3	81	64.5	8.9	138	10.9	101
West Tripura	5.2	243	94.0	42.7	406	24.8	390
Tripura	12.3	1,147	82.1	20.6	1,793	18.4	1,621

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor ; JSY = Janani Surkhsha Yojana

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	13.8	51.7	4.5	4.0	1.4	0.0	20.1	100.0	74.0	450
20-34	11.6	53.0	6.1	3.2	0.9	0.0	22.2	100.0	73.8	1,274
35-49	13.7	53.5	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	27.8	100.0	70.0	69
Birth order										
1	14.2	56.1	4.9	3.7	0.8	0.0	16.4	100.0	78.9	910
2-3	10.5	51.3	6.6	2.6	1.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	71.0	799
4-5	7.9	32.2	1.9	6.3	3.2	0.0	45.8	100.0	48.3	71
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	13.0	57.3	5.7	2.9	0.8	0.0	16.3	100.0	78.9	1,425
Private health facility[2]	16.5	61.9	7.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	90.5	196
Home	0.8	4.0	1.8	5.4	4.2	0.0	82.0	100.0	12.0	168
Residence										
Urban	11.5	64.2	5.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	15.9	100.0	83.0	429
Rural	12.5	49.1	5.6	3.6	1.2	0.0	23.8	100.0	70.8	1,364
Religion										
Hindu	12.3	54.0	6.2	3.0	0.8	0.0	20.4	100.0	75.5	1,426
Muslim	13.1	46.7	3.1	5.2	2.5	0.0	25.8	100.0	68.0	220
Christian	9.2	50.8	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	28.1	100.0	68.2	89
Other	12.6	45.2	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	33.3	100.0	60.7	58
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.5	51.2	6.7	2.9	1.6	0.0	22.0	100.0	74.2	421
Scheduled tribe	12.1	49.3	4.6	2.7	0.6	0.0	26.3	100.0	68.6	540
Other backward class	12.1	60.9	4.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	16.6	100.0	80.1	338
Other	11.3	53.4	6.3	4.8	1.5	0.0	20.1	100.0	75.8	467
Don't know	(13.5)	(28.4)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(27.0)	100.0	(50.8)	27
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	8.5	42.0	2.5	3.2	0.9	0.0	40.8	100.0	56.3	142
<5 years complete	9.9	47.8	3.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	29.4	100.0	65.7	144
5-9 years complete	12.6	51.8	6.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	22.2	100.0	72.9	1,057
10-11 years complete	12.9	61.9	1.7	3.7	1.7	0.0	14.6	100.0	80.2	219
12 or more years complete	13.7	57.7	9.8	5.7	0.4	0.0	11.1	100.0	86.9	231
Total	12.2	52.7	5.5	3.3	1.0	0.0	21.9	100.0	73.7	1,793

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes information on births of birth order 6 or more and births delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Tripura

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	91.4	98.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	64.5	77.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	72.2	77.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	94.7	92.6
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	96.7	93.6
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	76.7	92.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	49.1	59.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	60.7	62.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	87.5	75.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	87.0	76.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	80.2	93.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	52.8	64.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	63.4	66.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	89.2	79.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	89.2	80.9

[1] Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, and percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	*	95.0	96.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check	*	79.6	78.9
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	*	59.9	62.0
Convulsions	*	63.6	64.9
Prolonged labour	*	70.6	74.8
Severe abdominal pain	*	70.8	76.2
High blood pressure	*	62.7	67.7
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	*	87.6	91.1
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	*	90.5	91.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	*	89.8	90.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	*	90.6	91.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	*	76.0	75.1
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	41	105	146

Note:. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

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Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	94.8	60.4	92.7	87.2	80.2	94.4	90.3	83.6	69.4	87.6	83.4	73.9	84.8	69.5	44.9	1.8	89.6	176
Female	94.5	61.9	93.4	88.9	84.5	94.7	91.6	88.0	70.3	88.9	81.5	72.9	87.7	69.6	47.8	2.1	84.7	195
Birth order																		
1	96.4	64.5	95.8	91.6	85.7	95.4	92.7	88.1	74.4	89.9	84.2	76.0	88.7	72.0	49.8	1.5	87.3	192
2-3	92.3	59.6	91.6	85.9	81.6	95.1	90.6	86.2	66.3	88.1	83.0	73.4	85.4	69.6	45.0	2.6	87.3	167
Residence																		
Urban	97.9	61.8	95.0	91.3	88.1	95.0	92.7	90.1	72.8	93.2	88.2	85.3	91.4	82.4	53.5	0.7	91.4	88
Rural	93.6	61.0	92.5	87.1	80.7	94.4	90.4	84.6	69.0	86.7	80.6	69.7	84.7	65.5	44.2	2.3	85.7	283
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(88.1)	(59.4)	(92.9)	(86.1)	(76.0)	(92.9)	(90.1)	(80.1)	(59.2)	(81.0)	(72.5)	(56.2)	(79.1)	(55.2)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(83.7)	32
<5 years complete	(92.2)	(66.8)	(93.8)	(80.2)	(75.4)	(93.8)	(87.1)	(85.1)	(70.8)	(88.0)	(80.0)	(75.1)	(82.5)	(73.3)	(52.1)	(4.1)	(82.9)	31
5-7 years complete	95.2	61.7	92.8	86.9	80.3	94.9	90.6	84.8	75.7	88.9	83.6	74.2	85.1	68.0	44.8	1.4	82.3	57
8-9 years complete	95.0	59.1	91.8	88.7	83.0	94.1	90.8	86.0	66.4	89.7	85.8	78.6	86.9	73.9	46.5	2.1	88.9	166
10-11 years complete	(96.1)	(50.7)	(94.5)	(93.3)	(90.4)	(96.0)	(94.8)	(90.4)	(67.9)	(83.4)	(69.8)	(53.2)	(90.1)	(50.9)	(36.5)	(1.6)	(85.2)	41
12 or more years complete	(97.9)	(75.9)	(96.4)	(89.2)	(85.7)	(96.4)	(91.9)	(87.4)	(84.4)	(91.9)	(88.3)	(82.7)	(90.1)	(80.0)	(63.0)	(2.1)	(93.5)	44
Religion																		
Hindu	94.8	62.7	93.5	88.6	83.6	94.7	91.6	87.0	71.7	89.2	84.2	75.2	87.6	71.3	48.5	2.1	87.7	300
Muslim	92.9	51.3	89.4	85.1	73.6	93.5	89.3	79.0	53.8	87.2	80.7	69.6	77.7	63.4	37.8	2.0	81.9	44

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Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	97.9	58.5	97.7	91.2	88.7	98.0	94.2	91.9	72.9	93.8	90.0	78.7	92.1	75.5	46.6	0.6	93.3	85
Scheduled tribe	92.6	63.8	91.0	83.6	74.4	91.4	86.5	77.7	69.5	79.7	69.5	58.7	82.2	57.9	39.7	3.2	81.4	110
Other backward class	96.1	67.2	96.4	93.3	91.6	96.4	94.8	93.1	73.4	96.9	95.3	86.0	90.0	81.5	59.9	1.5	92.6	62
Other	93.0	57.1	89.0	86.9	81.5	93.6	90.1	84.4	67.3	89.4	83.5	77.8	83.4	70.7	46.5	2.2	85.8	106
Total	94.7	61.2	93.1	88.1	82.5	94.6	91.0	85.9	69.9	88.3	82.4	73.4	86.3	69.5	46.4	2.0	87.0	371
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	82.4	32.3	65.2	60.1	54.4	80.4	78.0	71.1	49.3	85.8	78.8	70.1	69.7	54.5	na	13.0	66.5	245

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 4 or more, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

[5] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

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Table 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci- nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[5]	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Dhalai	97.6	66.5	93.0	91.7	86.2	93.0	91.7	89.0	76.0	83.6	77.7	73.7	90.2	73.7	51.7	1.5	92.8	53
Gomati	(96.1)	(74.1)	(91.2)	(89.9)	(80.6)	(91.5)	(89.2)	(83.9)	(86.2)	(94.4)	(83.2)	(75.6)	(89.9)	(67.0)	(50.1)	(3.5)	(78.8)	43
Khowai	(96.1)	(55.7)	(94.2)	(90.3)	(85.6)	(94.2)	(92.3)	(87.6)	(69.0)	(84.1)	(78.4)	(60.6)	(85.7)	(60.6)	(39.3)	(2.0)	(92.1)	36
North Tripura	93.1	65.7	93.7	82.9	74.6	95.1	85.1	77.5	67.5	93.0	85.9	74.1	74.6	69.6	50.2	3.2	94.4	56
Sepahijala	(97.6)	(68.2)	(92.1)	(86.8)	(86.8)	(94.5)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(66.3)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(78.1)	(84.7)	(70.3)	(50.6)	(0.0)	(81.0)	39
South Tripura	(89.0)	(50.3)	(92.5)	(80.5)	(72.7)	(97.1)	(94.8)	(81.1)	(63.3)	(76.9)	(71.5)	(57.3)	(83.7)	(48.4)	(28.9)	(2.9)	(69.4)	44
Unakoti	(85.1)	(30.1)	(85.7)	(83.9)	(74.8)	(91.9)	(90.1)	(78.0)	(37.1)	(82.8)	(78.6)	(62.9)	(83.6)	(58.3)	(18.5)	(4.3)	(84.6)	27
West Tripura	100.0	63.2	96.7	94.1	91.7	96.7	94.1	94.1	75.8	94.3	88.4	88.4	94.1	88.4	59.2	0.0	94.4	74
Tripura	94.7	61.2	93.1	88.1	82.5	94.6	91.0	85.9	69.9	88.3	82.4	73.4	86.3	69.5	46.4	2.0	87.0	371

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

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Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	1.3	13.3	174	*	*	2	*	23
6-11	1.8	19.2	204	*	*	4	(67.0)	39
12-23	0.8	18.8	371	*	*	3	71.6	70
24-35	1.5	17.9	358	*	*	5	66.8	64
36-47	1.6	16.0	407	*	*	7	69.6	65
48-59	1.0	15.6	393	*	*	4	54.1	61
Sex								
Male	1.5	16.4	940	*	*	14	66.1	154
Female	1.1	17.4	966	*	*	11	65.0	168
Residence								
Urban	0.8	12.6	433	*	*	3	(67.8)	55
Rural	1.5	18.2	1,474	(44.4)	(13.8)	21	65.1	268
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.4	14.7	165	*	*	2	(65.0)	24
<5 years complete	1.7	16.5	159	*	*	3	(66.1)	26
5-7 years complete	1.3	21.5	330	*	*	4	62.9	71
8-9 years complete	1.4	18.1	783	*	*	11	65.0	142
10-11 years complete	1.4	12.9	222	*	*	3	(68.3)	29
12 or more years complete	0.5	12.2	248	*	*	1	(71.5)	30
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	15.3	1,501	(47.1)	(10.8)	19	67.4	230
Muslim	1.9	26.1	241	*	*	5	63.0	63
Christian	1.0	17.1	98	*	*	1	*	17
Other	0.6	19.5	66	nc	nc	0	*	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.4	14.1	442	*	*	6	59.0	62
Scheduled tribe	1.5	15.1	595	*	*	9	62.7	90
Other backward class	1.0	16.5	341	*	*	4	74.8	56
Other	1.2	21.1	501	*	*	6	66.6	106
Don't know	(0.0)	(29.5)	28	nc	nc	0	*	8
Total	1.3	16.9	1,907	(43.5)	(12.0)	25	65.5	322

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
nc = No cases
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:									Percentage who were given other treatments:						Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	7.4	174	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
6-11	14.4	204	(79.9)	(54.9)	(17.0)	(68.5)	(0.0)	(68.5)	(13.2)	(3.5)	(54.9)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(24.5)	29
12-23	4.8	371	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
24-35	4.0	358	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
36-47	5.3	407	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
48-59	5.6	393	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Sex																			
Male	5.8	940	65.7	72.2	20.6	81.8	6.1	81.8	12.6	4.9	72.2	57.1	6.7	1.3	7.5	0.0	10.0	8.5	54
Female	6.6	966	60.9	62.9	26.5	72.2	2.0	72.2	20.1	15.4	64.9	55.5	2.5	1.5	6.0	0.0	10.4	22.0	64
Residence																			
Urban	3.9	433	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Rural	6.9	1,474	61.2	63.3	23.9	73.2	4.6	73.2	15.2	9.3	64.6	50.2	3.9	1.6	4.2	0.0	9.5	18.4	101
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	6.3	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
<5 years complete	5.0	159	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
5-7 years complete	10.3	330	(59.9)	(75.1)	(28.4)	(88.8)	(8.0)	(88.8)	(19.2)	(9.5)	(75.1)	(72.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(8.6)	34
8-9 years complete	6.7	783	67.2	66.9	22.4	74.7	0.0	74.7	16.7	14.0	66.9	53.2	7.6	1.8	7.1	0.0	9.9	21.3	53
10-11 years complete	2.7	222	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
12 or more years complete	2.8	248	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Religion																			
Hindu	5.8	1,501	64.6	65.8	20.9	77.1	3.8	77.1	15.2	8.0	67.2	56.0	3.0	0.8	7.6	0.0	9.2	15.8	87
Muslim	6.8	241	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Christian	6.0	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	13.7	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given: A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Percentage who were given other treatments: Antibiotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	5.2	442	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Scheduled tribe	8.7	595	61.3	72.7	16.1	74.9	5.2	74.9	16.4	9.4	72.7	54.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	5.7	16.3	52
Other backward class	5.3	341	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Other	4.7	501	(61.0)	(70.2)	(39.7)	(78.1)	(0.0)	(78.1)	(18.8)	(12.7)	(70.2)	(68.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(20.2)	24
Don't know	(4.9)	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	6.2	1,614	62.8	67.8	22.8	77.3	4.6	77.3	13.6	8.7	69.1	57.1	4.6	1.7	6.0	0.0	9.6	15.8	100
Unimproved	6.1	267	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Other	(8.6)	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	6.4	1,314	63.0	66.3	23.6	76.4	2.4	76.4	19.5	12.1	66.3	53.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	12.7	16.4	84
Shared[5]	5.5	330	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Unimproved	6.6	237	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total	6.2	1,907	63.1	67.2	23.8	76.6	3.9	76.6	16.7	10.6	68.3	56.2	4.5	1.4	6.7	0.0	10.2	15.8	118

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes children in households with no toilet facility or practice open defecation, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative
[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup
[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Sex																
Male	6.1	29.9	37.5	18.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	2.4	35.1	32.5	21.3	1.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	54
Female	2.0	20.6	56.3	20.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.0	57.0	20.1	3.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	64
Mother's schooling																
5-7 years complete	(8.0)	(22.3)	(55.2)	(12.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	(28.4)	(51.6)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	34
8-9 years complete	0.0	24.9	46.1	22.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	24.0	48.7	19.8	4.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	53
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled tribe	5.2	29.4	42.1	20.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.5	32.5	35.7	21.9	2.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	52
Other[1]	(0.0)	(28.4)	(52.9)	(16.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.4)	(53.1)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Total	3.9	24.9	47.7	19.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	25.9	45.7	20.7	2.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	118

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of mothers with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling or 10 or more years of schooling, children belonging to scheduled caste or other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	97.8	169
20-24	97.2	545
25-34	97.9	911
35-49	98.8	168
Residence		
Urban	99.9	429
Rural	97.1	1,364
Schooling		
No schooling	94.7	142
<5 years complete	98.9	144
5-9 years complete	97.5	1,057
10-11 years complete	98.3	219
12 or more years complete	99.7	231
Religion		
Hindu	98.3	1,426
Muslim	95.8	220
Christian	94.3	89
Other	96.6	58
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	99.3	421
Scheduled tribe	96.5	540
Other backward class	97.8	338
Other	97.9	467
Don't know	(95.9)	27
Total	97.8	1,793

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supple-mentary food[1]	Any immuni-zations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	70.5	68.3	34.5	46.0	378	na	na	44.1	378	59.5	167
12-23	81.4	80.3	47.0	61.8	371	na	na	69.2	371	65.3	257
24-35	78.7	77.8	45.6	58.5	358	na	na	63.6	358	64.0	227
36-47	74.2	73.4	50.1	57.7	407	68.3	407	63.0	407	68.1	256
48-59	62.2	60.4	38.9	47.5	393	58.5	393	55.6	393	62.4	219
60-71	64.3	61.3	39.3	49.4	374	60.6	374	na	na	na	na
0-35	76.8	75.4	42.3	55.4	1,107	na	na	58.8	1,107	63.3	651
36-71	67.0	65.2	42.9	51.6	1,174	62.6	1,174	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	71.7	70.3	42.1	55.1	1,148	63.3	607	60.3	940	61.9	567
Female	71.9	70.0	43.1	51.8	1,133	61.8	567	57.8	966	66.6	558
Residence											
Urban	72.2	70.6	41.5	56.6	537	60.5	293	62.4	433	72.6	270
Rural	71.6	70.0	42.9	52.5	1,744	63.3	882	58.1	1,474	61.6	855
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	65.3	63.8	40.3	50.5	197	61.2	101	55.0	165	62.5	91
<5 years complete	69.3	66.7	43.2	49.1	195	60.4	107	52.9	159	65.3	84
5-7 years complete	71.7	70.4	41.1	49.8	387	60.6	209	57.5	330	60.1	189
8-9 years complete	73.3	71.2	45.5	54.3	951	62.9	485	59.9	783	66.8	469
10-11 years complete	70.7	70.1	37.8	54.7	260	60.0	130	61.0	222	62.5	135
12 or more years complete	73.9	72.9	40.5	59.3	291	69.3	144	63.5	248	63.5	158

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC | | | | | Children age 36-71 months | | Children age 0-59 months | | Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC | |
	Any services	Supplementary food¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	72.8	71.3	43.0	55.6	1,807	63.0	933	61.1	1,501	67.4	917
Muslim	72.0	68.7	42.9	46.8	277	62.1	136	54.1	241	44.8	130
Christian	64.3	64.3	40.5	46.0	118	58.7	62	51.4	98	60.9	51
Other	58.3	57.7	36.1	39.5	79	60.1	43	42.7	66	(57.0)	28
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	75.5	73.5	44.9	56.7	530	65.6	267	61.2	442	62.5	271
Scheduled tribe	66.6	65.5	40.5	48.5	714	60.1	370	55.0	595	66.4	327
Other backward class	75.3	73.7	43.2	56.9	407	66.2	214	65.3	341	68.6	223
Other	71.7	69.7	43.3	54.6	598	60.1	308	57.8	501	61.0	289
Don't know	(80.6)	(79.6)	(32.2)	(42.4)	32	*	15	(55.7)	28	*	15
Total	71.8	70.1	42.6	53.4	2,281	62.6	1,174	59.0	1,907	64.2	1,126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *Anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding[2]				
	Any benefits	Supple-mentary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supple-mentary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	73.0	72.7	57.1	57.1	537	70.1	69.6	56.4	55.8	537
Rural	77.8	77.5	52.2	54.3	1,744	71.0	70.8	48.8	49.7	1,744
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	73.9	73.9	46.6	49.7	197	65.9	65.9	44.4	45.3	197
<5 years complete	67.1	67.1	50.0	54.0	195	64.3	64.3	49.4	51.1	195
5-7 years complete	75.8	75.8	47.8	50.5	387	71.2	71.0	46.9	49.3	387
8-9 years complete	78.7	78.1	54.6	56.3	951	71.8	71.4	50.3	51.3	951
10-11 years complete	78.1	78.1	58.9	56.3	260	73.5	73.2	57.4	54.1	260
12 or more years complete	78.1	77.8	58.4	59.9	291	72.3	72.1	55.4	54.5	291
Religion										
Hindu	78.0	77.8	55.9	57.8	1,807	72.2	71.9	53.5	54.2	1,807
Muslim	73.1	72.7	41.1	43.9	277	68.3	68.1	36.7	36.8	277
Christian	66.2	65.5	45.2	46.1	118	65.0	65.0	47.2	46.2	118
Other	73.4	73.4	50.3	42.7	79	56.9	56.9	38.2	40.5	79
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	79.1	78.8	56.3	58.6	530	72.3	72.2	51.9	54.7	530
Scheduled tribe	76.5	76.4	52.5	53.7	714	69.0	68.8	49.8	50.2	714
Other backward class	74.8	74.3	55.0	55.7	407	72.2	71.3	54.2	52.3	407
Other	75.7	75.3	51.5	53.4	598	70.8	70.8	49.3	49.3	598
Don't know	(81.3)	(81.3)	(38.8)	(44.3)	32	(66.4)	(66.4)	(23.6)	(32.3)	32
Total	76.7	76.4	53.4	55.0	2,281	70.8	70.5	50.6	51.2	2,281

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	19.1	30.7	-0.8	161	11.7	20.9	20.5	-0.2	146	11.9	22.1	2.5	-1.0	170
6-8	17.4	29.8	-0.8	87	3.3	5.9	25.2	0.6	84	5.5	14.7	6.5	-0.6	91
9-11	21.1	31.4	-1.4	101	4.9	17.2	10.8	-0.2	101	8.0	29.6	1.6	-1.1	104
12-17	25.5	41.6	-1.4	173	7.1	19.3	8.5	-0.4	171	7.8	17.9	1.7	-1.0	179
18-23	21.2	37.3	-1.4	167	7.6	15.1	9.9	-0.4	160	9.2	26.8	2.2	-1.2	172
24-35	14.2	31.2	-1.0	350	11.5	23.5	3.9	-0.9	331	11.5	27.8	0.6	-1.3	351
36-47	12.6	31.9	-1.3	390	6.7	17.7	4.1	-0.7	378	7.8	27.2	0.8	-1.3	391
48-59	10.0	28.6	-1.4	374	4.0	16.8	5.7	-0.7	366	6.7	28.1	0.6	-1.3	376
Sex														
Male	17.9	34.6	-1.3	878	7.3	17.1	8.8	-0.4	840	9.4	26.2	1.2	-1.2	896
Female	13.7	30.1	-1.1	924	7.4	19.2	7.5	-0.6	896	8.0	25.0	1.6	-1.2	937
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	14.3	31.5	-1.2	942	7.6	18.3	8.1	-0.5	898	9.4	24.9	1.6	-1.2	961
<24	27.2	40.4	-1.7	89	10.6	22.2	7.6	-0.7	84	16.5	43.4	0.0	-1.7	89
24-35	16.2	32.4	-1.2	95	7.6	16.7	6.8	-0.6	90	13.3	29.2	0.0	-1.4	96
36 or more	16.2	32.6	-1.2	671	6.6	17.3	8.6	-0.5	659	6.1	23.9	1.6	-1.2	683
Birth order[3]														
1	14.2	31.4	-1.2	940	7.6	18.3	8.1	-0.5	895	9.3	24.8	1.6	-1.2	958
2-3	17.0	33.2	-1.3	775	6.3	16.9	8.2	-0.5	758	7.0	24.7	1.4	-1.2	786
4-5	19.0	33.7	-0.8	68	15.5	25.5	8.6	-1.1	63	13.5	42.5	0.0	-1.7	70
Residence														
Urban	13.9	27.1	-1.0	420	5.2	17.1	9.3	-0.4	403	7.4	16.4	1.9	-0.9	421
Rural	16.3	33.9	-1.3	1,383	8.0	18.5	7.8	-0.6	1,333	9.1	28.3	1.3	-1.3	1,412

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	12.0	39.8	-1.4	75	10.7	33.9	1.2	-1.3	73	15.3	49.3	0.0	-1.8	77
Small	18.7	35.4	-1.6	267	5.3	17.2	8.1	-0.4	261	7.1	24.3	1.7	-1.2	267
Average or larger	15.1	30.9	-1.1	1,417	7.7	17.3	8.5	-0.5	1,358	8.4	24.1	1.5	-1.2	1,444
Don't know	(26.2)	(51.2)	(-1.8)	39	(3.4)	(19.9)	(9.2)	(-0.5)	38	(19.4)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	41
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	28.3	41.7	-1.5	147	7.9	21.4	8.8	-0.7	141	19.2	43.7	0.9	-1.7	151
<5 years complete	17.0	36.3	-1.4	147	10.3	24.8	4.9	-0.9	146	8.6	31.1	1.3	-1.5	150
5-7 years complete	17.8	39.7	-1.5	319	8.7	20.3	8.9	-0.6	310	6.9	29.1	1.7	-1.4	322
8-9 years complete	15.6	33.1	-1.3	756	6.7	16.2	9.1	-0.4	723	9.2	25.1	0.9	-1.2	767
10-11 years complete	9.5	23.3	-0.8	219	5.6	18.5	6.5	-0.5	216	4.8	16.9	0.8	-0.9	222
12 or more years complete	9.9	18.4	-0.5	215	6.8	14.6	7.3	-0.4	199	6.6	14.8	3.9	-0.6	222
Religion														
Hindu	15.6	31.5	-1.2	1,423	7.1	18.3	8.6	-0.5	1,366	8.5	24.2	1.7	-1.1	1,442
Muslim	15.7	37.9	-1.3	217	7.1	17.9	6.7	-0.7	210	7.6	31.5	0.0	-1.4	221
Christian	15.1	29.5	-1.2	91	12.5	20.0	4.6	-0.8	85	18.8	34.2	1.4	-1.6	94
Other	18.0	34.0	-1.5	72	6.2	15.8	7.9	-0.7	74	4.2	23.4	0.0	-1.4	77
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	16.0	35.4	-1.3	430	6.3	16.3	8.8	-0.4	414	7.3	24.3	1.1	-1.1	429
Scheduled tribe	19.4	34.2	-1.3	549	9.3	20.1	9.4	-0.6	523	12.7	30.5	1.5	-1.4	568
Other backward class	9.2	22.5	-0.9	322	7.9	19.7	7.2	-0.6	313	6.4	21.6	2.4	-1.0	327
Other	15.8	33.8	-1.2	469	5.9	16.3	7.1	-0.6	453	6.8	22.4	1.0	-1.1	474
Don't know	(14.4)	(40.5)	(-1.7)	21	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	21

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 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, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	18.2	39.0	-1.4	308	9.9	25.8	6.7	-0.9	302	11.3	34.8	0.3	-1.5	314
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	16.0	31.8	-1.2	1,194	7.1	17.6	8.5	-0.5	1,142	9.1	25.0	1.3	-1.2	1,219
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	11.4	27.5	-1.0	286	4.8	11.7	8.0	-0.2	280	3.8	17.6	3.2	-0.8	287
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	15.6	32.4	-1.2	1,574	7.4	17.8	8.2	-0.5	1,517	8.8	25.2	1.5	-1.2	1,602
Living with one or neither parent	16.4	31.8	-1.2	226	7.2	21.3	8.2	-0.6	216	7.9	28.0	0.7	-1.2	227
Total	15.7	32.3	-1.2	1,802	7.3	18.2	8.2	-0.5	1,736	8.7	25.6	1.4	-1.2	1,833
NFHS- 4 (2015-16)	8.1	24.3	-1.0	1,152	6.3	16.8	3.0	-0.8	1,152	5.3	24.1	1.1	-1.2	1,152

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

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

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the age 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | |
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	96.4	39.1	89.7	163	5.1	157
Rural	97.3	33.0	89.8	601	6.7	584
Sex						
Male	96.6	39.6	89.6	368	5.4	355
Female	97.6	29.4	90.1	395	7.3	386
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.8	24.9	85.6	60	6.1	57
<5 years complete	100.0	34.3	95.0	63	4.4	63
5-7 years complete	96.7	36.5	84.3	127	9.5	123
8-9 years complete	98.6	30.6	91.1	326	8.0	322
10-11 years complete	94.6	48.1	90.4	93	2.4	88
12 or more years complete	94.2	36.7	91.5	94	1.6	89
Religion						
Hindu	96.7	33.8	90.6	611	6.4	591
Muslim	99.1	40.5	89.1	96	5.6	95
Christian	(96.7)	(37.4)	(87.5)	31	(7.7)	30
Other	(100.0)	(19.1)	(76.8)	25	(7.2)	25
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.9	30.1	92.2	181	7.4	177
Scheduled tribe	96.4	32.2	88.2	240	8.2	231
Other backward class	97.5	42.9	91.8	131	4.2	128
Other	96.8	35.8	89.7	198	3.4	192
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	97.0	34.7	90.0	701	6.8	680
Dai (TBA)	(98.4)	(46.1)	(89.9)	38	(1.3)	37
Other/no one	(96.5)	(2.9)	(83.6)	24	(3.8)	23
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.2	34.7	90.1	700	6.8	680
At home	96.1	30.8	87.6	61	2.3	58
Total	97.1	34.3	89.8	763	6.4	741

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Tripura, 2019-21

| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 years |
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	5.1	81.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	94.9	65	3.5	65
2-3	3.1	71.0	7.4	0.0	15.7	2.8	100.0	96.9	52	13.6	53
4-5	0.8	31.0	17.6	1.1	21.5	28.0	100.0	99.2	56	28.0	56
6-8	4.9	15.8	9.8	1.6	14.7	53.1	100.0	95.1	100	38.1	100
9-11	4.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	10.7	71.3	100.0	96.0	104	35.1	104
12-17	8.3	2.5	2.7	0.7	7.6	78.3	100.0	91.7	185	30.8	189
18-23	6.6	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.4	84.2	100.0	93.4	180	29.3	182
0-3	4.2	76.9	6.1	0.0	7.0	5.8	100.0	95.8	117	8.1	118
0-5	3.1	62.1	9.8	0.3	11.6	13.0	100.0	96.9	173	14.4	174
6-9	5.9	12.6	7.9	1.1	15.7	56.7	100.0	94.1	147	36.4	147
12-15	11.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	7.0	79.5	100.0	89.0	114	35.9	115
12-23	7.4	3.1	2.2	1.0	5.0	81.2	100.0	92.6	365	30.1	371
20-23	7.5	4.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	82.3	100.0	92.5	118	28.8	119

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

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1] | | | |
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	a	3.0	4.6	548
Female	a	4.5	5.4	553
Mother's schooling				
5-7 years complete	a	(3.3)	(5.7)	175
8-9 years complete	a	3.9	5.0	460
10-11 years complete	a	(4.5)	(5.0)	131
Religion				
Hindu	a	3.6	4.8	872
Muslim	*	(5.0)	(5.5)	139
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(34.6)	(3.5)	(4.5)	263
Scheduled tribe	a	4.1	6.1	338
Other backward class	a	(3.9)	(5.1)	195
Other	a	(4.0)	(4.4)	287
Total	a	3.9	5.1	1,101

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes children of mothers with no schooling or with less than 5 years of schooling or with 12 or more years of schooling, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	23.8	40.6	10.8	195	*	*	*	*	9	99.5	13.9	41.9	11.4	204
6-8	18.1	43.8	6.5	95	*	*	*	*	5	99.0	7.6	43.8	6.2	100
9-11	29.2	37.5	14.8	100	*	*	*	*	4	100.0	19.9	40.0	16.4	104
12-17	50.0	30.7	14.2	170	*	*	*	*	15	96.3	27.0	32.7	14.4	185
18-23	50.7	32.5	14.0	168	*	*	*	*	12	97.3	36.4	34.2	13.6	180
Sex														
Male	41.1	33.5	12.3	259	*	*	*	*	18	97.7	26.2	34.9	12.6	276
Female	40.1	36.2	13.4	274	*	*	*	*	18	97.8	24.4	38.0	13.5	292
Residence														
Urban	45.4	43.4	13.4	114	*	*	*	*	19	96.8	28.6	47.5	14.7	133
Rural	39.3	32.6	12.7	418	*	*	*	*	18	98.1	24.2	33.1	12.6	436
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	44.4	31.7	8.2	43	*	*	*	*	5	91.5	25.1	30.8	7.3	48
<5 years complete	43.3	29.0	8.5	44	*	*	*	*	6	100.0	25.4	36.9	11.5	50
5-7 years complete	44.8	32.2	17.1	86	*	*	*	*	5	96.4	26.9	31.6	16.1	92
8-9 years complete	37.1	37.8	13.3	233	*	*	*	*	11	99.2	24.7	39.5	13.8	244
10-11 years complete	46.5	38.4	19.5	60	*	*	*	*	6	94.9	30.7	39.0	19.8	66
12 or more years complete	38.0	30.8	5.6	66	*	*	*	*	3	100.0	20.1	33.6	5.4	69
Religion														
Hindu	39.4	35.0	13.0	439	*	*	*	*	29	98.1	25.3	36.7	13.5	468
Muslim	45.3	36.1	11.0	58	*	*	*	*	4	100.0	25.5	39.9	10.3	62
Christian	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	4	(81.9)	(14.6)	(26.1)	(5.4)	22

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	36.2	33.2	10.3	132	*	*	*	*	6	99.3	26.3	34.8	11.4	138
Scheduled tribe	39.6	35.9	16.3	167	*	*	*	*	10	96.0	23.8	35.6	15.3	178
Other backward class	42.7	41.6	15.4	81	*	*	*	*	11	98.0	33.0	46.4	17.7	91
Other	44.1	29.8	8.8	143	*	*	*	*	8	98.1	20.5	31.1	8.3	151
Total	40.6	34.9	12.9	533	(64.8)	(16.3)	(59.8)	(16.3)	36	97.8	25.3	36.5	13.1	569

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: Children received foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Dhalai	45.6	105	(61.1)	23	45.7	235	15.8	235	27.6	243
Gomati	24.7	89	(46.6)	24	22.7	199	27.6	190	29.0	203
Khowai	23.3	65	*	7	47.0	143	16.6	142	24.7	144
North Tripura	59.1	108	(58.1)	27	26.2	247	30.0	225	32.2	257
Sepahijala	40.0	91	*	25	34.5	215	14.9	208	21.0	219
South Tripura	9.0	94	*	24	25.5	212	15.3	207	21.6	214
Unakoti	24.4	56	*	12	31.8	144	19.3	142	32.0	144
West Tripura	35.1	156	*	33	30.3	408	11.7	388	21.2	410
Tripura	34.3	763	62.1	173	32.3	1,802	18.2	1,736	25.6	1,833

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
[1] Based on the youngest child living with the mother
[2] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children
[3] Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any Anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	29.8	38.8	2.0	70.6	84
9-11	20.8	55.1	2.7	78.6	99
12-17	32.1	43.6	0.0	75.7	175
18-23	33.2	34.7	0.5	68.4	173
24-35	34.8	30.0	0.2	65.0	341
36-47	36.0	21.6	0.5	58.1	377
48-59	36.7	20.1	0.3	57.0	363
Sex					
Male	33.6	32.0	0.7	66.3	805
Female	34.3	27.5	0.4	62.2	805
Birth order[1]					
1	34.4	27.7	0.3	62.5	859
2-3	34.0	31.0	0.8	65.7	684
4-5	32.0	36.1	0.0	68.1	54
Residence					
Urban	32.2	24.8	0.3	57.3	390
Rural	34.5	31.4	0.6	66.5	1,221
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	36.5	40.6	0.8	77.9	135
<5 years complete	33.2	33.2	1.8	68.2	134
5-7 years complete	37.3	27.2	1.0	65.5	279
8-9 years complete	33.0	30.4	0.3	63.6	665
10-11 years complete	29.0	28.2	0.0	57.2	195
12 or more years complete	35.8	23.6	0.3	59.7	203
Religion					
Hindu	33.4	29.5	0.5	63.5	1,283
Muslim	31.8	30.7	0.0	62.5	188
Christian	36.7	34.5	1.5	72.7	77
Other	46.9	27.4	0.7	75.1	63
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	34.8	28.0	0.4	63.2	386
Scheduled tribe	35.6	37.8	1.0	74.3	482
Other backward class	34.3	21.6	0.4	56.3	289
Other	31.4	27.2	0.2	58.8	422

Continued…

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	33.4	30.3	0.4	64.1	1,420
Living with one or neither parent	37.6	26.2	1.8	65.6	191
Mother's anaemia status[3]					
Not anaemic	32.1	24.9	0.2	57.3	549
Mildly anaemic	34.5	25.5	0.4	60.4	462
Moderately/severely anaemic	35.3	37.9	1.0	74.2	592
Total	33.9	29.8	0.5	64.2	1,611
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.5	17.6	0.2	48.3	1,029

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United Tripuras. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[2] For mothers who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[3] Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among youngest children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	25.3	7.4	100	7.6	8.6	9.8	100	na	na	100.0	94
9-11	40.3	15.3	104	5.6	12.0	17.0	104	67.5	104	99.2	105
12-17	60.5	32.6	185	4.4	12.1	29.2	189	76.3	189	99.3	184
18-23	60.9	35.8	180	4.1	21.9	56.1	182	71.7	182	99.6	179
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.6	358	99.6	353
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.0	393
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.5	382
Sex											
Male	52.7	27.3	276	7.0	14.5	32.0	278	68.2	412	99.2	842
Female	49.0	24.8	292	3.2	14.6	32.3	297	72.6	421	99.6	847
Birth order											
1	47.8	25.5	297	6.8	11.7	30.7	301	72.2	440	99.2	893
2-3	54.8	26.5	249	3.4	16.7	33.6	252	70.0	361	99.5	717
4-5	*	*	17	*	*	*	17	(55.2)	27	100.0	62
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	50.9	26.6	533	5.1	14.5	32.3	533	70.1	701	99.6	1,061
Not breastfeeding	(49.0)	(18.0)	36	(5.1)	(15.3)	(30.4)	43	72.4	132	99.1	627
Residence											
Urban	52.7	27.8	133	6.5	13.3	24.0	133	78.6	191	99.4	398
Rural	50.2	25.5	436	4.6	14.9	34.6	442	68.0	642	99.4	1,291

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	52.7	37.2	48	1.1	10.2	27.2	49	60.7	77	99.3	142
<5 years complete	65.8	25.2	50	1.9	17.4	32.2	50	68.4	66	98.8	142
5-7 years complete	55.0	27.7	92	4.7	13.5	39.7	93	74.2	126	99.5	303
8-9 years complete	48.2	25.7	244	6.9	13.6	28.6	248	68.7	352	99.5	694
10-11 years complete	49.7	19.5	66	3.5	17.4	40.4	66	70.8	94	99.2	204
12 or more years complete	43.0	24.1	69	5.8	17.8	30.2	69	78.6	119	99.4	204
Religion											
Hindu	50.5	25.6	468	4.9	15.1	33.1	470	72.3	665	99.3	1,339
Muslim	54.9	24.1	62	8.4	10.2	30.5	65	63.1	99	99.6	194
Christian	(42.9)	(30.4)	22	(0.0)	(17.9)	(17.8)	22	(61.0)	43	100.0	86
Other	*	*	17	(3.9)	(13.5)	(29.7)	18	(66.3)	26	100.0	70

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	46.2	26.4	138	6.3	9.7	38.4	138	77.8	202	99.5	396
Scheduled tribe	51.5	27.3	178	2.8	18.3	31.3	180	60.1	249	99.3	521
Other backward class	55.3	27.3	91	3.5	12.4	25.2	92	80.5	142	99.5	299
Other	49.6	22.8	151	6.6	16.9	29.9	154	69.5	225	99.3	438
Total	50.8	26.0	569	5.1	14.6	32.1	575	70.4	833	99.4	1,689

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs

[3] Based on mother's recall

[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,150	99.6	2,149
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,059	99.4	5,054
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,992	99.5	5,987
Muslim	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	534	99.3	534
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	335	99.6	335
Other	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	348	99.5	347
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,630	99.6	1,627
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,942	99.5	1,942
Other backward class	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,413	99.5	1,411
Other	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,981	99.3	1,980
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57	100.0	57
No caste/tribe or missing	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	186	99.5	185
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,209	99.5	7,203
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,506	99.1	4,465

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Dhalai	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	722	98.7	720
Gomati	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	802	99.0	802
Khowai	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	679	100.0	678
North Tripura	99.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	747	99.2	746
Sepahijala	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	889	99.7	889
South Tripura	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	860	99.3	858
Unakoti	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	472	99.3	472
West Tripura	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,037	99.8	2,037
Tripura	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,209	99.5	7,203

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Tripura, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
			WOMEN			
Milk or curd	15.1	25.7	41.9	17.3	100.0	7,314
Pulses or beans	41.6	44.5	12.1	1.7	100.0	7,314
Dark green leafy vegetables	53.2	40.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	7,314
Fruits	6.7	45.7	46.2	1.3	100.0	7,314
Eggs	5.6	69.3	21.7	3.4	100.0	7,314
Fish	12.8	74.6	11.7	0.9	100.0	7,314
Chicken or meat	2.5	67.8	25.8	3.9	100.0	7,314
Fish or chicken/meat	13.3	76.7	9.3	0.7	100.0	7,314
Fried foods	23.1	48.5	27.1	1.2	100.0	7,314
Aerated drinks	0.9	23.3	62.0	13.8	100.0	7,314
			MEN			
Milk or curd	20.9	33.6	33.3	12.2	100.0	911
Pulses or beans	43.3	39.7	15.7	1.3	100.0	911
Dark green leafy vegetables	67.5	23.1	9.4	0.0	100.0	911
Fruits	5.2	39.0	53.2	2.6	100.0	911
Eggs	4.6	55.7	37.7	2.0	100.0	911
Fish	10.2	63.4	25.9	0.4	100.0	911
Chicken or meat	1.1	63.6	34.5	0.8	100.0	911
Fish or chicken/meat	10.5	65.7	23.7	0.2	100.0	911
Fried foods	22.5	34.8	35.9	6.8	100.0	911
Aerated drinks	3.2	14.1	56.9	25.7	100.0	911

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<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)	Number of women	<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)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	33.8	19.9	13.8	8.0	6.1	1.9	930	43.0	31.2	11.8	15.7	13.7	1.9	106
20-29	17.7	11.8	5.9	14.9	12.6	2.3	2,034	7.4	5.8	1.5	15.8	13.1	2.8	216
30-39	11.1	6.9	4.2	28.7	23.8	4.9	2,251	10.6	8.8	1.9	32.7	30.3	2.4	303
40-49	11.5	7.3	4.2	27.4	21.8	5.6	1,661	6.3	3.1	3.2	22.2	17.9	4.2	265
Marital status														
Never married	31.7	19.8	11.9	9.3	7.2	2.0	1,073	22.1	16.4	5.7	19.0	17.0	2.0	253
Currently married	13.3	8.5	4.8	24.1	19.7	4.4	5,435	8.7	6.2	2.5	25.1	21.7	3.4	628
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	14.5	7.9	6.5	19.3	17.2	2.0	368	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Residence														
Urban	14.6	9.1	5.5	29.2	21.8	7.4	1,986	13.2	9.6	3.6	28.3	24.3	4.0	264
Rural	16.9	10.7	6.2	18.4	15.9	2.5	4,890	12.1	8.8	3.3	21.4	18.9	2.5	626
Schooling														
No schooling	16.8	10.8	6.0	15.0	13.5	1.5	797	17.4	11.9	5.6	18.5	14.4	4.1	49
<5 years complete	16.6	10.6	6.0	19.4	16.6	2.9	727	9.6	5.3	4.3	23.1	21.9	1.2	105
5-9 years complete	16.9	10.5	6.4	21.4	17.3	4.1	3,771	14.1	10.8	3.3	22.8	20.7	2.2	475
10-11 years complete	18.6	11.9	6.7	23.2	16.8	6.5	776	12.7	9.4	3.3	26.8	21.5	5.3	117
12 or more years complete	9.7	6.4	3.3	28.9	25.1	3.8	805	7.1	4.8	2.3	24.6	20.1	4.6	144
Religion														
Hindu	16.3	10.3	5.9	22.0	18.1	3.9	5,783	12.2	9.0	3.3	22.5	19.4	3.1	769
Muslim	20.2	11.8	8.4	20.4	15.6	4.7	577	7.9	4.1	3.8	34.9	33.0	1.9	62
Christian	12.3	7.6	4.7	17.0	14.3	2.7	340	(20.1)	(17.4)	(2.6)	(26.0)	(26.0)	(0.0)	32
Other	9.6	7.2	2.4	18.5	15.5	3.0	176	(19.3)	(13.1)	(6.1)	(20.3)	(14.0)	(6.3)	27

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Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<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)	Number of women	<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)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	18.5	12.3	6.2	22.1	17.5	4.6	1,563	18.1	13.1	5.0	20.0	16.1	4.0	188
Scheduled tribe	12.4	8.9	3.5	16.5	14.5	2.0	1,906	10.7	8.1	2.6	22.8	20.8	2.0	227
Other backward class	16.7	9.7	6.9	23.6	20.4	3.2	1,431	13.3	9.1	4.2	20.3	18.9	1.4	222
Other	17.3	9.8	7.5	24.7	19.0	5.8	1,923	9.1	6.9	2.2	29.4	24.9	4.5	253
Don't know	33.6	26.1	7.5	15.0	9.4	5.6	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	16.2	10.2	6.0	21.5	17.6	3.9	6,876	12.4	9.1	3.4	23.4	20.5	3.0	890
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	6.4	4.0	18.5	17.0	1.5	78
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	8.8	3.4	23.0	20.2	2.8	969
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	19.0	12.2	6.8	16.0	13.7	2.4	4,537	15.7	10.0	5.8	15.9	14.2	1.7	794

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women		Number of women	Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		Number of men
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)		Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	
Age												
15-19	88.1	11.9	3.1	48.7	51.3	930	97.2	2.8	2.0	72.7	27.3	106
20-29	71.5	28.5	9.3	41.4	58.6	2,032	97.7	2.3	0.7	62.9	37.1	218
30-39	56.8	43.2	18.1	33.2	66.8	2,251	90.3	9.7	0.7	55.0	45.0	305
40-49	58.1	41.9	19.0	32.3	67.7	1,661	93.4	6.6	1.9	51.5	48.5	266
Marital status												
Never married	85.4	14.6	4.1	49.3	50.7	1,073	96.6	3.4	1.4	65.2	34.8	254
Currently married	62.0	38.0	15.4	35.3	64.7	5,433	92.7	7.3	1.1	55.1	44.9	631
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	61.9	38.1	15.9	35.8	64.2	368	*	*	*	*	*	10
Residence												
Urban	58.9	41.1	19.1	32.2	67.8	1,986	92.2	7.8	1.1	53.7	46.3	264
Rural	68.5	31.5	11.5	39.7	60.3	4,888	94.6	5.4	1.3	59.8	40.2	631
Schooling												
No schooling	73.0	27.0	10.2	36.0	64.0	797	97.3	2.7	0.0	64.5	35.5	49
<5 years complete	65.1	34.9	11.1	39.5	60.5	727	92.8	7.2	0.0	53.8	46.2	105
5-9 years complete	65.7	34.3	13.6	37.5	62.5	3,769	94.3	5.7	1.5	59.8	40.2	480
10-11 years complete	64.1	35.9	17.3	40.1	59.9	776	96.8	3.2	0.0	60.0	40.0	117
12 or more years complete	60.6	39.4	16.5	34.7	65.3	805	89.6	10.4	2.5	51.1	48.9	144
Religion												
Hindu	65.6	34.4	13.9	37.2	62.8	5,783	94.5	5.5	1.1	59.1	40.9	774
Muslim	62.3	37.7	15.8	37.0	63.0	575	84.6	15.4	1.5	44.0	56.0	62
Christian	68.3	31.7	9.7	38.8	61.2	340	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(54.4)	32
Other	75.5	24.5	6.8	47.3	52.7	176	(94.1)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(72.1)	(27.9)	27

Continued...

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Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women		Number of women	Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		Number of men
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)		Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	63.3	36.7	15.4	36.4	63.6	1,562	95.7	4.3	0.6	64.0	36.0	190
Scheduled tribe	73.5	26.5	7.6	40.2	59.8	1,906	96.3	3.7	1.5	63.7	36.3	227
Other backward class	61.2	38.8	16.2	36.8	63.2	1,431	93.9	6.1	0.6	55.9	44.1	222
Other	63.1	36.9	16.7	36.4	63.6	1,923	90.2	9.8	1.9	50.6	49.4	256
Don't know	71.6	28.4	3.9	34.8	65.2	52	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total	65.7	34.3	13.7	37.5	62.5	6,874	93.9	6.1	1.2	58.0	42.0	895

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	32.7	32.9	2.2	67.9	1,016	12.1	14.2	0.9	27.2	105
20-29	30.8	32.2	1.7	64.7	2,210	22.1	16.4	1.3	39.9	217
30-39	30.9	34.9	2.1	68.0	2,269	17.8	16.1	1.1	35.0	302
40-49	29.8	36.6	2.5	68.9	1,629	18.0	21.2	1.0	40.2	258
Marital status										
Never married	32.7	31.4	2.1	66.3	1,066	17.9	11.7	1.2	30.9	252
Currently married	30.3	34.5	2.0	66.9	5,696	18.2	19.8	1.1	39.0	620
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	33.9	36.6	3.3	73.8	362	*	*	*	*	10
Maternity status										
Pregnant	28.7	31.1	1.7	61.5	250	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	27.7	37.6	2.6	68.0	1,216	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	31.6	33.6	2.0	67.2	5,658	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	30.8	33.7	1.6	66.0	2,035	15.6	25.8	0.0	41.4	258
Rural	30.9	34.4	2.3	67.6	5,089	19.4	13.9	1.6	34.9	625
Schooling										
No schooling	29.8	31.1	2.9	63.8	795	14.3	17.2	0.0	31.5	49
<5 years complete	27.9	39.3	3.6	70.7	745	26.9	8.8	1.1	36.7	105
5-9 years complete	31.3	34.9	1.9	68.2	3,945	17.2	20.8	1.2	39.2	473
10-11 years complete	32.1	30.3	1.4	63.8	793	17.2	11.1	0.7	29.0	114
12 or more years complete	31.4	32.8	1.4	65.6	845	17.8	17.7	1.6	37.1	141
Religion										
Hindu	30.9	34.4	2.1	67.5	5,971	18.6	17.9	1.1	37.6	762
Muslim	28.8	28.7	1.9	59.4	621	21.1	6.3	0.0	27.4	62
Christian	32.4	38.6	2.4	73.4	346	(14.1)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(39.2)	32
Other	33.1	35.5	2.5	71.0	186	(8.3)	(19.8)	(4.6)	(32.6)	26

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.5	34.9	1.9	68.3	1,619	14.7	12.4	2.0	29.1	189
Scheduled tribe	30.6	33.9	2.3	66.8	1,978	18.5	14.8	1.8	35.2	226
Other backward class	31.8	35.1	2.8	69.7	1,479	19.6	24.1	0.6	44.3	217
Other	30.0	33.2	1.5	64.7	1,988	19.6	17.3	0.2	37.2	250
Don't know	27.8	35.7	2.3	65.8	61	*	*	*	*	1
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	27.0	25.2	0.0	52.2	71	16.3	17.9	0.8	35.0	341
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	30.9	34.3	2.1	67.3	7,053	19.5	17.1	1.3	37.9	542
Total age 15-49	30.9	34.2	2.1	67.2	7,124	18.3	17.4	1.1	36.8	882
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.0	29.7	2.2	49.9	77
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	18.3	18.4	1.2	37.8	959
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.8	26.0	1.7	54.5	4,634	14.1	10.1	0.5	24.7	776

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United Tripuras. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47* (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Tripura, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Dhalai	81.2	209	70.0	762	15.9	19.1	719
Gomati	70.7	166	62.2	749	14.1	19.6	719
Khowai	73.4	134	63.7	644	18.7	15.4	620
North Tripura	52.5	221	69.2	830	18.6	16.8	818
Sepahijala	72.1	187	69.4	881	13.9	24.2	844
South Tripura	59.6	188	66.5	845	16.8	22.8	816
Unakoti	62.8	131	67.9	494	26.0	16.6	467
West Tripura	54.5	376	67.3	1,919	13.7	26.8	1,873
Tripura	64.2	1,611	67.2	7,124	16.2	21.5	6,876

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United Tripuras. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl
[2] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	89.5	95.5	56.4	88.2	55.1	75.8	11.6	31.9	76.4	70.0	309	208
15-19	89.1	93.4	54.3	81.1	50.0	72.4	10.0	28.8	76.4	65.4	169	108
20-24	89.8	97.7	58.9	95.8	61.2	79.3	13.5	35.3	76.3	74.8	140	101
25-29	92.7	97.3	60.7	78.8	63.8	66.9	19.5	26.1	85.0	73.0	199	124
30-39	92.6	94.2	59.5	83.5	66.3	73.5	17.1	26.2	78.6	70.9	382	309
40-49	92.4	96.3	62.6	88.3	66.2	73.7	14.1	34.2	79.3	72.3	238	270
Residence												
Urban	98.6	99.9	62.8	89.5	64.2	75.3	19.7	40.3	91.0	49.9	313	268
Rural	89.0	93.7	58.3	83.6	62.2	72.3	13.7	25.6	74.7	80.3	814	643
Schooling												
No schooling	82.8	76.4	44.0	61.3	57.2	56.7	12.9	18.5	66.9	50.0	123	51
<5 years complete	83.4	92.8	44.7	80.9	48.6	69.7	7.3	26.1	65.6	74.9	111	108
5-7 years complete	91.1	94.0	56.2	85.5	59.3	68.4	11.9	29.1	79.9	72.5	219	139
8-9 years complete	92.2	96.5	63.6	84.9	63.7	73.7	16.8	27.3	79.6	70.6	421	346
10-11 years complete	98.7	100.0	66.1	89.6	66.6	77.4	19.1	26.2	89.3	73.8	126	120
12 or more years complete	100.0	99.7	73.2	94.1	79.7	81.4	22.4	46.4	91.0	74.9	127	148
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	95.3	97.9	63.0	88.1	66.3	74.4	19.2	31.8	83.7	72.3	624	490
No	87.2	92.8	55.2	82.2	58.4	71.8	10.6	27.7	73.8	70.3	503	421

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Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Marital status												
Never married	93.8	96.1	52.4	85.6	52.2	73.3	15.2	31.0	79.4	70.1	177	263
Currently married	92.2	95.3	61.3	85.2	65.2	73.2	15.6	29.8	80.3	71.9	911	638
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(71.6)	*	(49.5)	*	(54.1)	*	(11.8)	*	(55.1)	*	40	10
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	(81.3)	98.6	(45.3)	84.7	(49.3)	84.9	(23.1)	17.3	(65.3)	78.8	23	56
Not been away	91.9	95.3	59.8	85.4	63.1	72.4	15.2	30.7	79.5	70.9	1,104	855
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	89.8	(97.7)	59.7	(82.3)	70.2	(82.0)	16.2	(14.3)	74.1	(73.5)	45	35
Not been away	91.8	95.5	59.5	85.4	62.5	72.8	15.3	30.5	79.5	71.3	1,083	876
Religion												
Hindu	92.5	95.8	60.0	84.8	63.7	73.3	15.6	30.3	79.4	71.4	944	787
Muslim	91.2	98.5	65.5	90.2	70.6	79.4	14.7	22.2	82.3	81.5	96	64
Christian	(87.9)	(93.0)	(40.5)	(93.0)	(38.2)	(57.8)	(13.8)	(23.8)	(74.5)	(47.8)	45	32
Other	78.6	(83.1)	56.2	(80.2)	49.4	(74.8)	13.3	(44.7)	73.5	(75.6)	42	27

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.1	96.8	59.2	82.2	64.1	72.8	16.2	24.1	85.4	76.2	234	192
Scheduled tribe	86.6	88.1	54.1	83.9	55.5	69.3	16.4	26.4	68.4	70.0	288	231
Other backward class	94.1	99.1	62.1	87.9	65.2	76.4	13.1	34.4	81.7	66.5	303	228
Other	94.9	98.1	63.4	87.1	67.0	74.4	16.5	33.5	83.4	73.2	296	259
Total	91.7	95.5	59.5	85.3	62.8	73.2	15.4	29.9	79.2	71.4	1,127	911

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Partner who has no other partners
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
[3] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month
[4] For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Tripura, 2019-21

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	45.4	46.3	55.4	58.3	53.9	49.2	57.7	9.8	277
15-19	42.5	43.8	52.4	61.7	50.4	51.0	57.9	9.1	151
20-24	48.8	49.3	59.0	54.2	58.0	47.2	57.4	10.8	126
25-29	49.9	60.4	61.7	62.6	58.6	48.4	64.8	15.3	184
30-39	48.3	55.2	54.6	57.3	55.8	48.7	63.2	11.8	354
40-49	48.2	52.2	61.9	57.9	52.6	50.4	63.4	9.7	220
Residence									
Urban	44.4	70.6	65.0	64.8	69.6	62.8	72.0	16.8	309
Rural	49.2	45.6	54.5	56.0	48.9	43.3	57.8	9.2	725
Schooling									
No schooling	40.6	42.4	56.6	41.9	44.2	40.5	51.6	5.2	102
<5 years complete	41.4	45.5	48.6	60.7	46.1	46.4	60.5	7.4	93
5-7 years complete	43.7	52.0	55.4	59.1	50.9	43.8	64.9	12.2	200
8-9 years complete	50.5	49.0	52.9	62.8	51.7	47.7	58.2	12.3	388
10-11 years complete	42.1	65.3	68.5	54.5	67.5	59.5	70.1	10.3	125
12 or more years complete	62.0	69.6	72.2	61.2	75.3	60.7	71.2	16.9	127
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	50.6	57.1	59.8	62.1	59.0	54.4	64.5	13.8	595
No	43.9	47.6	54.7	53.9	49.8	42.0	58.8	8.3	439

Continued...

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Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—*Continued*

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Marital status									
Never married	40.3	44.6	52.9	63.5	53.5	47.7	55.8	9.4	166
Currently married	49.2	55.1	58.6	58.1	55.6	49.4	63.4	12.2	840
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(49.0)	(42.4)	(56.2)	(45.9)	(49.8)	(51.2)	(57.7)	(1.0)	28
Religion									
Hindu	47.3	53.8	56.5	59.5	54.4	48.9	61.5	11.0	874
Muslim	57.5	59.0	65.5	53.2	64.5	57.7	68.1	16.3	87
Christian	(36.2)	(43.1)	(65.3)	(54.2)	(62.0)	(44.9)	(64.8)	(13.3)	39
Other	(49.4)	(31.1)	(58.5)	(54.7)	(41.7)	(39.6)	(56.7)	(8.1)	33
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.9	50.9	61.1	60.1	54.9	53.3	68.4	16.5	216
Scheduled tribe	45.8	39.5	54.6	54.7	45.1	43.1	55.2	8.5	250
Other backward class	45.0	58.7	55.9	59.8	57.9	49.0	61.9	7.9	285
Other	51.4	61.1	59.4	59.9	61.6	51.4	63.4	14.0	281
Total	47.8	53.1	57.6	58.6	55.1	49.2	62.1	11.5	1,034

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	46.0	58.1	71.3	68.5	67.3	59.8	65.6	24.7	199
15-19	49.1	54.7	72.1	72.1	67.1	58.9	66.3	27.8	100
20-24	42.8	61.5	70.6	64.8	67.6	60.7	65.0	21.4	98
25-29	47.6	60.0	68.3	68.8	67.3	62.8	64.9	19.2	121
30-39	52.4	55.7	64.4	64.7	62.7	60.1	59.2	19.7	291
40-49	50.6	64.2	69.3	70.0	68.3	63.5	63.2	24.1	260
Residence									
Urban	59.7	76.1	84.6	62.5	83.9	80.9	83.1	32.3	268
Rural	45.3	51.9	60.6	70.0	58.2	52.8	53.6	17.5	603
Schooling									
No schooling	(51.9)	(49.7)	(62.9)	(53.5)	(61.0)	(54.0)	(53.3)	(17.0)	39
<5 years complete	47.7	49.4	60.6	67.3	56.3	53.8	51.0	11.1	100
5-7 years complete	43.0	58.2	67.1	68.3	68.2	60.7	59.1	19.6	131
8-9 years complete	43.9	57.6	64.4	64.3	62.0	59.6	61.2	18.3	334
10-11 years complete	56.9	62.6	74.0	80.8	69.0	63.2	67.9	37.0	120
12 or more years complete	64.0	71.0	78.4	68.2	79.1	71.9	75.3	29.6	148
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	58.5	63.8	70.5	65.6	68.8	66.6	66.5	26.3	480
No	39.0	54.0	65.0	70.2	62.7	55.1	57.9	16.9	391

Continued....

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—*Continued*

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Marital status									
Never married	48.9	60.8	71.3	70.6	68.2	60.3	65.9	23.3	253
Currently married	49.7	58.7	66.7	67.0	65.2	61.8	61.3	21.3	608
Religion									
Hindu	49.8	59.9	68.0	67.1	65.9	62.3	62.9	22.6	754
Muslim	49.8	49.2	63.3	71.8	60.8	47.9	56.1	18.7	63
Christian	(45.2)	(54.5)	(74.7)	(70.2)	(79.1)	(73.0)	(72.9)	(17.7)	30
Other	(52.1)	(76.4)	(70.4)	(72.7)	(68.6)	(55.5)	(60.7)	(20.2)	23
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	49.1	53.0	63.9	72.4	56.6	58.2	55.1	27.6	186
Scheduled tribe	52.0	61.6	68.6	61.2	66.2	62.2	62.8	18.3	203
Other backward class	52.1	63.7	72.4	61.1	72.0	63.8	67.9	22.9	226
Other	46.0	58.1	66.4	75.7	67.5	60.9	63.2	20.4	254
Total	49.7	59.4	68.0	67.7	66.1	61.4	62.7	22.1	870

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	182	236	417	401	619	1,020	583	855	1,437
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	189	251	440	463	693	1,156	652	944	1,596
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	na	na	0.8	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	268	na	na	643	na	na	911	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	(21.7)	na	na	22.4	na	na	22.2	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	48	na	na	172	na	na	221	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	7.1	18.8	13.4	4.5	14.4	10.0	5.3	15.6	11.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	0.7	1.6	1.1	3.9	5.8	5.0	3.0	4.6	3.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.1	26.7	27.8	32.9	24.9	28.4	31.8	25.4	28.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	2.3	2.9	4.7	3.0	3.8	4.4	2.8	3.6
Number of respondents	268	313	581	643	814	1,457	911	1,127	2,038
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	(91.6)	95.0	93.4	77.3	94.5	85.7	81.2	94.6	87.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	78	84	162	211	203	414	289	286	576

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	(53.1)	16.6	30.2	24.7	9.5	15.8	31.9	11.6	19.8
Percentage who know a condom source	(86.7)	36.3	55.1	80.4	49.3	62.2	82.0	45.6	60.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	(5.5)	37.4	25.5	17.4	55.5	39.8	14.4	50.3	35.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	(0.0)	8.5	5.3	0.0	10.2	6.0	0.0	9.7	5.8
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	(0.0)	11.2	7.0	0.0	11.5	6.7	0.0	11.4	6.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	(19.3)	28.2	24.9	30.1	28.6	29.2	27.3	28.5	28.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	(1.8)	1.4	1.5	5.0	2.4	3.5	4.4	2.1	3.0
Number age 15-24	53	90	143	155	220	374	208	309	517
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	*	75.3	89.8	83.6	79.8	92.7	87.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	10	25	36	47	63	109	57	88	145
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(7.7)	16.8	15.1	(7.0)	17.9	16.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	3	34	36	27	122	150	30	156	186
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.9	*	0.5	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3	34	36	17	110	127	20	143	164
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0	96.6	95.7	100.0	97.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Number never married	50	56	107	135	97	232	186	153	339

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS
[2] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	473	473	3,651
Male	357	357	3,834
Age			
<15	753	753	1,470
15-59	330	330	5,102
60 or over	335	335	913
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	402	402	1,798
Other fuel	418	418	5,686
Total	414	414	7,484
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	351	342	9,575
Male	304	294	9,310
Age			
<15	319	302	4,765
15-59	260	260	12,096
60 or over	754	708	2,024
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	392	385	12,636
Other fuel	198	185	6,250
Total	328	319	18,885
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	385	379	13,226
Male	320	312	13,144
Age			
<15	421	409	6,235
15-59	281	281	17,198
60 or over	624	592	2,937
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	393	387	14,434
Other fuel	302	296	11,936
Total	352	346	26,370

[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	95.7	1,045	57.2	64.9	80.2	15.1	1,000	97.1	108	61.6	54.0	85.4	7.7	104
20-34	97.8	3,414	60.5	69.3	85.1	13.2	3,338	93.8	380	58.5	61.8	94.3	9.2	356
35-49	98.0	2,855	62.3	71.4	86.5	13.6	2,797	97.3	423	51.8	57.5	94.1	10.6	412
Residence														
Urban	99.3	2,090	71.0	77.0	91.1	11.9	2,075	96.0	268	66.3	38.7	99.4	10.5	257
Rural	96.9	5,224	56.5	66.4	82.4	14.3	5,060	95.7	643	51.2	67.3	90.6	9.3	616
Schooling														
No schooling	94.1	831	45.8	58.2	74.2	12.9	782	91.5	51	24.1	46.3	76.6	12.6	46
<5 years complete	96.7	759	50.9	60.2	79.2	12.2	734	95.3	108	39.9	56.9	94.2	12.5	103
5-7 years complete	97.2	1,323	55.9	67.7	82.9	13.4	1,286	93.0	139	50.8	60.0	92.9	9.1	129
8-9 years complete	97.9	2,702	61.6	69.8	85.6	13.5	2,646	97.2	346	54.2	58.5	92.5	11.0	336
10-11 years complete	98.9	825	70.8	75.4	91.6	16.3	816	95.3	120	69.1	61.0	94.9	7.2	114
12 or more years complete	99.6	874	77.5	83.8	94.1	13.5	871	97.6	148	74.2	62.3	98.1	6.3	144
Religion														
Hindu	97.8	6,134	62.3	70.9	86.0	13.5	5,997	96.6	787	56.2	58.7	94.2	9.9	760
Muslim	97.7	636	52.5	60.9	80.8	13.8	621	87.4	64	44.3	68.1	82.6	12.1	56
Christian	95.0	353	54.4	63.0	80.2	15.9	336	(97.3)	32	(55.8)	(44.8)	(94.0)	(8.1)	31
Other	94.1	192	48.8	65.8	72.2	13.7	180	(92.4)	27	(64.4)	(61.2)	(83.0)	(0.0)	25

Continued...

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	99.1	1,646	60.9	73.0	87.2	13.2	1,630	98.5	192	49.4	70.4	97.5	13.8	189
Scheduled tribe	95.0	2,027	55.3	63.4	77.2	14.5	1,926	93.7	231	58.3	55.1	84.6	10.6	216
Other backward class	98.4	1,520	67.4	72.3	89.2	14.5	1,496	98.2	228	67.1	52.6	98.1	9.1	224
Other	98.4	2,057	61.9	71.3	88.1	12.7	2,024	93.6	259	48.0	59.3	93.3	5.8	242
Don't know	90.3	64	27.2	36.7	62.2	6.7	58	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Total	97.5	7,314	60.8	69.5	85.0	13.6	7,134	95.8	911	55.7	58.8	93.2	9.7	873

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	22.3	1,045	29.8	108
20-24	23.0	998	33.5	101
25-34	25.4	2,416	21.3	279
35-49	34.5	2,855	32.0	423
Residence				
Urban	21.4	2,090	19.8	268
Rural	30.9	5,224	32.3	643
Schooling				
No schooling	36.6	831	27.9	51
<5 years complete	37.1	759	32.1	108
5-7 years complete	31.6	1,323	36.2	139
8-9 years complete	27.5	2,702	29.1	346
10-11 years complete	21.0	825	24.4	120
12 or more years complete	16.4	874	21.4	148
Religion				
Hindu	28.6	6,134	28.7	787
Muslim	24.1	636	25.2	64
Christian	25.8	353	(24.8)	32
Other	31.9	192	(38.4)	27
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	33.9	1,646	33.2	192
Scheduled tribe	30.2	2,027	27.9	231
Other backward class	25.2	1,520	34.5	228
Other	24.0	2,057	20.3	259
Don't know	23.7	64	*	1
Total age 15-49	28.2	7,314	28.6	911
Age 50-54	na	na	36.8	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	29.3	990

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance or a financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Tripura, 2019-21

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	87.2	95.0	92.7
Government/municipal hospital	66.0	47.9	53.3
Government dispensary	4.1	5.5	5.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	1.0	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	7.1	17.9	14.7
PHC/additional PHC	7.9	21.6	17.5
Sub-centre	1.3	1.0	1.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.4	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	11.0	4.4	6.4
Private hospital	4.1	1.2	2.1
Private doctor/clinic	6.8	3.1	4.2
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	1.6	0.3	0.7
Home treatment	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.4	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	24.9	36.5	33.0
Number of households	2,150	5,059	7,209
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	0.5	0.3	0.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tripura health insurance scheme	1.3	0.6	0.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	42.8	54.0	51.5
Other health insurance through employer	0.5	0.0	0.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.2	0.0	0.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	53.7	46.0	47.7
Number of households	534	1,846	2,380

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	159	1,250	399	686	0	1,045	544	2,928	0	873	0	108
20-34	1,145	2,404	3,279	1,229	103	3,414	0	1,407	591	1,466	0	380
35-49	4,339	3,594	5,265	2,910	155	2,855	5,005	1,460	351	1,368	0	423
Residence												
Urban	2,648	2,781	7,202	1,183	156	2,090	5,676	1,874	0	666	0	268
Rural	2,091	2,673	2,219	2,057	90	5,224	1,022	1,502	580	1,636	0	643
Schooling												
No schooling	2,168	2,908	2,224	1,537	232	831	0	3,734	0	1,562	0	51
<5 years complete	2,217	3,611	3,456	1,943	0	759	1,908	736	0	0	0	108
5-7 years complete	2,959	3,507	2,897	2,812	108	1,323	560	2,839	0	2,635	0	139
8-9 years complete	1,625	2,132	3,831	1,782	70	2,702	2,523	914	827	1,889	0	346
10-11 years complete	3,585	2,424	3,567	1,602	266	825	4,119	1,547	0	785	0	120
12 or more years complete	1,961	2,537	5,770	695	56	874	3,572	2,050	586	254	0	148
Marital status												
Never married	464	2,187	1,384	430	0	1,109	222	1,813	340	1,263	0	263
Currently married	2,450	2,605	3,974	2,011	103	5,833	2,823	1,273	444	1,407	0	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4,456	5,798	5,177	2,721	527	372	*	*	*	*	*	10
Religion												
Hindu	2,156	2,667	3,853	1,777	98	6,134	2,568	1,763	213	1,455	0	787
Muslim	3,602	4,426	3,702	2,810	304	636	0	1,233	1,849	0	0	64
Christian	1,715	1,078	1,042	1,509	0	353	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2,646)	(0)	32
Other	1,766	1,157	1,496	0	0	192	(5,690)	(0)	(3,173)	(0)	(0)	27

Continued...

Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,097	2,901	3,942	2,487	163	1,646	2,431	1,086	405	1,872	0	192
Scheduled tribe	1,386	1,722	1,393	1,150	41	2,027	694	413	376	1,674	0	231
Other backward class	2,758	2,782	4,764	1,690	70	1,520	4,813	2,718	0	2,122	0	228
Other	2,870	3,489	4,905	2,004	164	2,057	1,749	2,103	806	0	0	259
Don't know	1,631	1,631	0	1,597	0	64	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	2,250	2,704	3,643	1,807	109	7,314	2,391	1,611	409	1,350	0	911
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,199	1,097	983	3,444	890	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,175	1,570	455	1,518	71	990

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.2	1,021	0.0	106
20-24	0.2	0.1	0.5	987	0.0	100
25-29	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,242	0.5	120
30-34	0.6	0.5	0.6	1,155	0.0	153
35-39	1.0	0.5	0.7	1,150	0.0	153
40-44	0.8	0.1	0.5	755	0.0	126
45-49	0.1	0.1	0.3	916	0.7	142
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.5	0.5	2,068	0.0	264
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.4	5,159	0.3	635
Schooling						
No schooling	0.5	0.0	0.5	822	0.0	51
<5 years complete	0.9	0.4	0.2	751	0.0	105
5-7 years complete	0.5	0.2	0.5	1,315	0.0	137
8-9 years complete	0.4	0.5	0.6	2,670	0.2	343
10-11 years complete	0.5	0.2	0.6	809	0.8	118
12 or more years complete	0.1	0.1	0.1	860	0.0	145
Religion						
Hindu	0.5	0.3	0.4	6,058	0.2	778
Muslim	0.7	0.5	0.7	627	0.0	62
Christian	0.1	0.1	0.4	352	(0.0)	32
Other	0.0	0.0	1.3	188	(0.0)	27
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.7	0.4	0.5	1,632	0.0	190
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.1	0.5	1,999	0.3	229
Other backward class	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,502	0.4	223
Other	0.5	0.3	0.7	2,032	0.0	257
Don't know	1.8	1.6	2.1	61	*	1
Total	0.5	0.3	0.5	7,226	0.2	899

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.7	74.7	22.5	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.5	1,019
20-24	4.6	69.9	27.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1.2	984
25-29	8.0	60.1	33.7	5.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	0.8	1,239
30-34	10.9	52.9	38.0	7.4	1.0	0.7	100.0	0.9	1,151
35-39	17.7	45.7	39.3	11.7	1.8	1.5	100.0	1.7	1,146
40-44	21.9	41.3	41.3	13.1	2.6	1.7	100.0	1.0	752
45-49	30.2	32.8	44.1	14.1	6.7	2.3	100.0	2.0	921
Residence									
Urban	16.6	51.4	35.6	9.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	1.3	2,065
Rural	11.9	55.9	34.6	7.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	1.1	5,147
Schooling									
No schooling	16.9	43.2	42.3	9.1	3.0	2.4	100.0	1.0	817
<5 years complete	16.1	51.9	35.0	9.7	2.6	0.8	100.0	1.6	754
5-7 years complete	14.4	51.6	36.7	8.3	2.4	0.9	100.0	1.2	1,316
8-9 years complete	12.2	57.0	33.6	7.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	1.2	2,664
10-11 years complete	9.9	60.1	32.5	5.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	0.4	804
12 or more years complete	11.7	59.8	31.4	7.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	1.3	857
Religion									
Hindu	13.7	54.0	35.2	8.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	1.2	6,047
Muslim	11.0	62.3	29.1	6.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	1.4	626
Christian	11.2	50.0	40.1	7.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	0.6	351
Other	8.5	57.9	34.4	5.7	1.2	0.8	100.0	0.4	187

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.5	55.3	35.1	7.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,631
Scheduled tribe	11.0	51.9	38.7	7.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	0.8	1,999
Other backward class	14.9	55.4	34.0	8.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	1.6	1,494
Other	15.9	55.9	31.8	8.7	2.2	1.4	100.0	1.4	2,026
Don't know	3.2	64.2	32.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	61
Total	13.2	54.6	34.9	7.8	1.7	1.0	100.0	1.1	7,211

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15–49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	3.5	66.6	30.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	106
20-24	6.2	44.8	49.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	100
25-29	14.2	31.2	55.4	12.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.7	118
30-34	14.0	34.4	53.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	152
35-39	20.1	30.8	52.6	12.9	1.7	2.0	100.0	0.0	153
40-44	30.1	41.2	30.8	18.0	8.2	1.9	100.0	0.0	126
45-49	26.9	28.4	50.6	15.3	4.0	1.7	100.0	0.2	142
Residence									
Urban	20.7	42.1	39.3	13.9	3.2	1.5	100.0	0.0	264
Rural	15.8	36.8	50.0	10.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.4	632
Schooling									
No schooling	20.6	34.7	44.7	15.2	3.8	1.6	100.0	0.0	49
<5 years complete	17.9	39.5	44.9	14.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.3	105
5-7 years complete	21.3	38.7	40.7	15.8	4.1	0.8	100.0	0.0	138
8-9 years complete	16.0	38.2	49.2	9.9	1.4	1.2	100.0	0.5	343
10-11 years complete	14.7	34.5	52.0	7.3	5.3	1.0	100.0	0.0	117
12 or more years complete	17.0	41.7	44.9	12.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	144
Religion									
Hindu	17.5	38.9	45.9	11.9	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.3	775
Muslim	10.0	40.7	52.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	62
Christian	(20.0)	(26.3)	(53.7)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	32
Other	(25.0)	(30.3)	(51.7)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	(2.6)	27

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.0	39.3	44.9	12.8	2.4	0.4	100.0	1.0	190
Scheduled tribe	18.5	30.9	51.5	15.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	0.3	228
Other backward class	17.4	48.0	37.8	10.3	2.0	1.9	100.0	0.0	222
Other	14.9	36.0	51.6	8.8	3.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	256
Total age 15-49	17.3	38.3	46.8	11.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	0.3	896
Age 50-54	38.9	26.0	41.5	23.2	7.4	1.9	100.0	1.0	78
Total age 15-54	19.0	37.3	46.4	12.7	2.6	1.0	100.0	0.3	975

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with ≥140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	94.7	3.4	1.9	100.0	0.5	5.8	1,016
20-24	93.9	4.0	2.1	100.0	0.1	6.2	981
25-29	91.1	5.8	3.1	100.0	0.3	9.2	1,229
30-34	87.3	8.0	4.8	100.0	0.2	12.9	1,140
35-39	83.9	9.0	7.1	100.0	0.7	16.8	1,130
40-44	81.4	7.7	10.9	100.0	1.5	20.1	738
45-49	77.0	12.2	10.8	100.0	1.0	24.0	899
Residence							
Urban	85.5	7.4	7.1	100.0	0.7	15.2	2,038
Rural	88.2	6.9	4.8	100.0	0.5	12.3	5,095
Schooling							
No schooling	84.2	8.2	7.6	100.0	0.7	16.5	797
<5 years complete	85.3	9.1	5.6	100.0	0.7	15.4	748
5-7 years complete	87.9	6.8	5.3	100.0	0.6	12.7	1,303
8-9 years complete	88.4	7.0	4.6	100.0	0.4	12.0	2,647
10-11 years complete	88.8	5.4	5.8	100.0	0.7	12.0	793
12 or more years complete	87.6	6.5	5.9	100.0	0.6	13.0	845
Religion							
Hindu	87.2	7.3	5.5	100.0	0.6	13.4	5,980
Muslim	88.7	5.8	5.4	100.0	0.4	11.7	622
Christian	89.9	5.1	5.0	100.0	0.4	10.5	346
Other	87.5	6.7	5.9	100.0	0.8	13.3	186
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.7	6.2	5.1	100.0	0.8	12.2	1,621
Scheduled tribe	88.1	7.8	4.1	100.0	0.3	12.2	1,980
Other backward class	84.8	8.3	6.9	100.0	0.5	15.7	1,480
Other	87.5	6.2	6.3	100.0	0.6	13.1	1,992
Don't know	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.5	61
Total	87.5	7.1	5.5	100.0	0.6	13.1	7,134

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | | Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Percentage with ≥140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Number of men |
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total			
Age							
15-19	95.5	3.0	1.5	100.0	0.9	5.4	106
20-24	85.7	11.4	2.9	100.0	0.7	15.0	100
25-29	94.7	4.6	0.8	100.0	0.8	6.1	118
30-34	81.5	8.7	9.8	100.0	1.2	19.7	152
35-39	83.6	8.8	7.6	100.0	3.2	19.6	150
40-44	63.3	16.5	20.2	100.0	3.0	39.7	121
45-49	77.1	9.3	13.6	100.0	6.6	29.5	139
Residence							
Urban	75.6	7.0	17.4	100.0	2.9	27.3	259
Rural	85.5	9.8	4.8	100.0	2.3	16.8	626
Schooling							
No schooling	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	19.2	49
<5 years complete	81.5	11.8	6.7	100.0	2.8	21.3	105
5-7 years complete	86.3	7.6	6.2	100.0	1.4	15.2	136
8-9 years complete	80.2	8.3	11.6	100.0	3.0	22.9	338
10-11 years complete	81.7	8.0	10.3	100.0	0.3	18.6	114
12 or more years complete	84.1	9.9	6.0	100.0	1.7	17.6	143
Religion							
Hindu	81.4	9.3	9.3	100.0	2.4	21.0	765
Muslim	87.2	9.0	3.8	100.0	1.5	14.4	62
Christian	(90.7)	(4.0)	(5.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(9.3)	32
Other	(95.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.8)	(14.0)	26
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	82.5	12.5	5.0	100.0	4.8	22.3	189
Scheduled tribe	86.5	8.9	4.7	100.0	1.2	14.7	227
Other backward class	79.3	6.2	14.5	100.0	3.5	24.1	217
Other	81.9	8.8	9.3	100.0	1.1	19.2	251
Total age 15-49	82.6	8.9	8.5	100.0	2.5	19.9	885
Age 50-54	75.5	7.7	16.8	100.0	9.2	33.6	77
Total age 15-54	82.0	8.8	9.1	100.0	3.0	21.0	962

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.2	0.2	22.8	23.8	23.5
Smokes *bidis*	0.2	0.9	0.7	20.8	14.8	16.5
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Smokes *hookah*	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.6
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	7.9	6.4	6.8	7.9	8.4	8.3
Uses *khaini*	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.7	20.7	17.2
Chews *paan* with tobacco	31.6	33.1	32.7	13.7	21.7	19.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	36.7	40.4	39.4	50.4	58.9	56.4
Drinks alcohol	0.9	5.7	4.3	27.9	39.3	35.9
Number of respondents	2,090	5,224	7,314	268	643	911
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	(72.3)	88.3	83.7
5-9	nc	*	*	(16.5)	4.7	8.0
10-14	nc	*	*	(3.1)	2.4	2.6
15-24	nc	*	*	(4.6)	1.9	2.7
25 or more	nc	*	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	nc	*	*	(3.4)	2.7	2.9
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	0	13	13	61	153	214
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	46.4	48.1	(18.0)	25.5	22.7
5-9	*	37.9	37.1	(15.4)	32.7	26.3
10-14	*	7.8	7.3	(34.6)	20.8	25.9
15-24	*	7.9	7.4	(28.4)	17.2	21.3
25 or more	*	0.0	0.0	(2.9)	3.8	3.5
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	3	48	51	56	95	151

Continued…

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	7.8	7.4	(5.2)	7.4	6.9
About once a week	*	31.6	31.9	(39.1)	57.6	53.3
Less than once a week	*	60.6	60.7	(55.8)	35.0	39.8
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	18	296	315	75	253	327

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
nc = No cases

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]							Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	55.8	14.3	55.4	4.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	73.5	1,045
20-24	56.4	12.3	49.8	3.1	1.2	0.3	2.8	64.4	998
Residence									
Urban	46.5	7.9	67.2	9.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	83.4	522
Rural	59.4	15.2	47.7	2.1	1.3	0.2	2.3	64.2	1,522
Schooling									
No schooling	78.6	8.2	12.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.2	19.0	45
<5 years complete	68.8	7.4	36.7	1.2	0.0	2.3	2.7	45.3	80
5-7 years complete	71.0	9.6	35.1	2.8	0.9	0.0	7.4	46.8	211
8-9 years complete	60.4	13.7	49.2	4.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	66.6	1,038
10-11 years complete	43.9	14.1	66.4	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	84.8	366
12 or more years complete	39.1	16.0	70.4	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	87.8	304
Religion									
Hindu	57.3	12.4	54.1	4.3	1.2	0.1	1.7	70.3	1,646
Muslim	50.8	20.2	45.8	2.3	0.4	0.9	2.7	67.9	223
Christian	51.4	11.2	47.2	1.9	1.3	0.0	4.6	56.5	106
Other	52.2	15.4	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	64.2	69
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	60.2	14.5	47.1	6.0	2.5	0.2	1.3	67.3	425
Scheduled tribe	53.1	15.2	48.4	1.1	1.7	0.2	4.4	63.5	628
Other backward class	55.9	11.9	59.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	78.1	403
Other	56.1	11.6	58.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	71.9	566
Don't know	(65.2)	(7.2)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(9.6)	(25.6)	21
Total	56.1	13.3	52.7	3.8	1.0	0.2	2.1	69.1	2,043

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Tripura, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	12.6	169	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	21
20-24	18.3	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	26
25-29	26.8	199	(50.5)	(11.3)	(0.9)	(37.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	53
30-34	40.1	188	70.2	10.9	0.0	18.8	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	75
35-39	43.6	194	77.6	9.5	2.3	10.7	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	85
40-44	35.8	110	(73.7)	(15.9)	(1.2)	(9.1)	100.0	(12.6)	(87.4)	100.0	39
45-49	38.0	128	(76.9)	(3.3)	(1.3)	(18.4)	100.0	(12.3)	(87.7)	100.0	49
Total	30.9	1,127	65.6	9.3	1.0	24.2	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	348
MEN											
15-19	24.8	108	(86.5)	(3.2)	(5.8)	(4.5)	100.0	(23.3)	(76.7)	100.0	27
20-24	58.3	101	90.7	8.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	59
25-29	80.4	124	96.2	0.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0	100
30-34	95.9	155	95.1	3.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	149
35-39	97.4	154	94.8	3.3	0.3	1.6	100.0	42.4	57.6	100.0	150
40-44	92.1	128	91.2	5.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0	118
45-49	92.6	142	91.9	7.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	132
Total	80.5	911	93.3	4.4	0.3	2.0	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	733
Age 50-54	95.3	79	82.9	3.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	75
Total age 15-54	81.6	990	92.3	4.3	0.3	3.1	100.0	39.5	60.5	100.0	808

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	1	*	19	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	(91.7)	36	80.0	222	(33.7)	25	*	3	60.1	86	*	3
30-39	90.1	122	76.5	275	44.8	93	(88.9)	36	55.0	268	(41.9)	35
40-49	93.9	61	75.6	106	(51.1)	33	(81.7)	42	57.3	234	(54.1)	40
Residence												
Urban	(94.3)	42	86.6	161	*	31	*	20	59.0	160	*	19
Rural	90.8	179	72.8	461	43.9	120	89.3	62	55.8	427	56.1	59
Schooling												
No schooling	(86.5)	34	61.4	69	(46.3)	24	*	9	(48.6)	44	*	9
<5 years complete	(98.2)	29	76.2	63	*	17	*	20	49.3	101	*	18
5-7 years complete	89.8	56	79.3	153	(46.9)	45	*	18	49.7	121	*	18
8-9 years complete	95.5	63	76.3	220	(34.5)	37	(75.6)	23	63.0	209	*	23
10-11 years complete	*	17	78.6	60	*	13	*	3	61.5	57	*	2
12 or more years complete	*	22	85.2	57	*	16	*	9	62.4	55	*	8

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Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Religion												
Hindu	91.7	190	77.7	527	44.0	131	84.6	74	58.6	499	47.4	70
Muslim	*	11	61.6	49	*	5	*	1	41.2	49	*	1
Christian	*	9	*	22	*	6	*	1	*	18	*	1
Other	*	11	(82.9)	24	*	9	*	5	(39.6)	22	*	5
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(93.8)	47	77.9	145	(57.0)	35	*	17	51.9	128	*	15
Scheduled tribe	91.2	71	73.0	169	48.3	53	(92.3)	27	58.3	155	(52.1)	27
Other backward class	94.7	65	80.0	147	(27.0)	34	*	24	52.5	130	*	24
Other	(84.4)	38	74.9	157	(41.5)	29	*	14	62.1	173	*	12
Total	91.5	221	76.4	622	44.3	151	85.6	82	56.6	587	49.7	78

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Tripura, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	2.7	88.7	7.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.2	61.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	1.1	91.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.1	71.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	2.1	89.9	7.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	6.3	76.8	16.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	36.0	56.5	5.7	1.4	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	5.6	77.0	17.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	64.5	2.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.6	79.9	14.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	5.4	80.0	14.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	36.1	58.0	4.7	1.0	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	4.4	80.8	14.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	29.6	66.5	2.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.7	82.5	12.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	(69.3)	(72.0)	(75.7)	(64.2)	(16.5)	48	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
20-24	80.8	80.8	79.2	72.4	12.7	105	*	*	*	*	22
25-29	86.6	87.4	88.6	82.4	9.4	180	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	76
30-39	85.4	83.7	87.0	77.9	8.7	362	93.9	96.9	92.2	1.4	280
40-49	89.9	90.8	92.8	86.9	5.9	216	93.4	96.3	91.3	1.5	259
Residence											
Urban	91.5	92.3	91.9	87.6	5.1	244	97.7	98.4	96.4	0.3	186
Rural	83.1	82.5	85.5	76.6	10.5	668	92.6	95.0	90.0	2.4	452
Schooling											
No schooling	82.0	80.8	81.4	75.8	13.0	108	96.7	98.1	96.7	1.9	44
<5 years complete	80.0	79.9	85.5	75.4	12.6	97	87.3	96.4	86.5	2.7	103
5-7 years complete	85.4	86.1	88.5	79.2	8.6	200	96.9	94.8	93.3	1.5	124
8-9 years complete	85.6	85.9	87.6	81.2	9.4	330	95.0	97.2	94.1	1.9	238
10-11 years complete	88.0	88.5	90.6	82.4	4.8	85	95.5	93.4	89.8	0.9	68
12 or more years complete	91.5	87.9	88.3	80.6	4.4	92	92.6	94.5	88.4	1.2	62
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	93.9	92.4	94.2	90.3	4.8	296	94.2	96.2	92.1	1.6	600
Employed, for cash	92.4	90.8	92.7	88.0	5.9	221	94.2	96.3	92.2	1.7	587
Employed, not for cash	(98.4)	(97.1)	(98.4)	(97.1)	(1.6)	76	*	*	*	*	12
Not employed	81.2	81.7	83.8	74.3	11.1	615	*	*	*	*	38

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Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	77.0	75.9	79.7	68.0	14.8	59	93.7	92.4	90.2	4.2	102
1-2	86.6	86.4	87.9	81.3	8.4	710	93.7	96.4	91.7	1.6	458
3-4	83.0	81.7	86.5	74.9	9.5	124	96.1	98.1	94.3	0.0	66
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	85.9	86.5	88.0	82.0	9.5	556	95.1	97.0	93.3	1.3	403
Non-nuclear	84.5	83.1	86.0	75.6	8.3	355	92.4	94.4	89.4	2.6	235
Religion											
Hindu	85.9	87.0	88.6	81.4	8.5	758	94.7	96.2	92.5	1.5	544
Muslim	80.0	66.9	74.8	59.2	13.2	81	88.3	93.9	85.9	3.7	50
Christian	(81.5)	(83.7)	(83.7)	(81.5)	(16.3)	39	*	*	*	*	22
Other	91.3	88.7	90.1	84.7	3.3	33	(100.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(0.0)	22
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	81.6	84.4	87.0	78.0	10.4	195	95.4	96.6	94.3	2.3	136
Scheduled tribe	83.6	83.9	84.6	81.0	13.2	228	96.7	97.7	95.8	1.4	165
Other backward class	88.3	90.2	90.7	82.8	5.4	241	93.5	95.6	90.8	1.7	154
Other	86.9	81.8	86.5	76.1	7.7	242	91.1	94.4	87.4	1.9	182
Total	85.3	85.2	87.2	79.5	9.1	911	94.1	96.0	91.9	1.8	638

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women/men with 5 or more living children and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Age								
15-19	24.6	65.6	40.2	1.0	18.5	169	6.8	82
20-24	49.0	66.5	57.2	19.8	44.3	140	7.9	94
25-29	58.4	74.7	63.3	23.4	53.6	199	11.3	119
30-39	64.1	82.9	60.6	26.4	64.8	382	6.5	195
40-49	63.6	83.4	68.1	26.8	65.6	238	2.1	109
Residence								
Urban	50.3	74.9	50.6	19.7	60.3	313	9.2	208
Rural	57.1	77.7	62.5	21.9	50.9	814	5.7	391
Schooling								
No schooling	57.4	65.8	59.2	24.5	59.6	123	(2.0)	30
<5 years complete	55.4	75.9	57.6	23.9	57.0	111	(0.0)	38
5-7 years complete	55.6	74.8	60.6	26.0	55.1	219	4.6	96
8-9 years complete	51.1	77.6	58.9	22.7	49.6	421	2.2	233
10-11 years complete	58.0	84.6	55.2	10.5	50.5	126	10.8	95
12 or more years complete	63.0	81.9	62.7	13.9	57.4	127	19.6	106
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	72.6	89.1	68.6	33.9	62.5	348	8.1	205
Employed, for cash	77.9	91.6	73.1	40.5	67.6	261	5.2	150
Employed, not for cash	56.8	81.6	55.4	14.6	47.4	88	(16.2)	55
Not employed	47.5	71.4	55.0	15.7	49.5	779	6.3	393

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Number of living children								
0	37.2	66.5	45.3	2.8	29.3	241	13.6	133
1-2	59.1	80.8	62.6	25.3	61.7	738	5.4	421
3-4	64.9	75.8	68.0	34.2	52.9	127	(1.2)	41
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	52.7	76.6	55.2	21.1	53.1	699	5.8	363
Non-nuclear	59.2	77.5	65.6	21.7	54.1	428	8.6	235
Religion								
Hindu	54.1	77.2	57.9	21.4	54.7	944	6.3	514
Muslim	69.2	75.8	77.7	21.3	44.4	96	8.6	45
Christian	(61.2)	(73.5)	(55.9)	(26.8)	(52.1)	45	*	26
Other	40.9	77.4	49.8	13.5	49.2	42	*	14
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	49.1	78.3	65.9	25.0	51.1	234	5.8	113
Scheduled tribe	55.5	77.3	49.6	19.4	51.0	288	6.1	134
Other backward class	50.1	73.6	61.8	24.9	61.2	303	6.5	175
Other	64.5	79.3	60.7	16.6	50.0	296	8.7	175
Total	55.2	76.9	59.2	21.3	53.5	1,127	6.9	598

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women with 5 or more children and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	6.2	4.6	48.8	169	93.3	82	30.6	21.3	108
20-24	10.8	7.8	66.9	140	79.2	94	30.2	20.5	101
25-29	13.8	11.0	59.8	199	80.7	119	45.6	37.3	124
30-34	16.4	9.9	58.6	188	62.4	110	42.4	28.6	155
35-39	19.5	14.6	43.5	194	53.8	84	66.9	44.2	154
40-44	22.8	13.9	48.2	110	47.1	53	76.4	39.6	128
45-49	24.6	14.3	43.9	128	43.0	56	70.4	44.9	142
Residence									
Urban	16.1	10.6	66.2	313	78.1	208	46.9	32.3	268
Rural	15.7	10.8	48.0	814	63.4	391	56.0	35.8	643
Religion									
Hindu	16.1	11.3	54.4	944	69.7	514	52.4	34.8	787
Muslim	11.3	5.8	46.6	96	56.8	45	53.2	25.8	64
Christian	(11.2)	(3.5)	(57.1)	45	*	26	(53.3)	(33.1)	32
Other	23.7	17.3	33.6	42	*	14	(82.5)	(56.7)	27
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.3	6.1	48.3	234	66.6	113	52.5	36.4	192
Scheduled tribe	19.3	15.5	46.4	288	64.5	134	61.9	35.2	231
Other backward class	15.5	11.1	57.8	303	68.2	175	45.8	30.9	228
Other	16.4	9.3	59.3	296	73.7	175	53.3	36.7	259

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Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages | | Men | | |
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	19.9	10.7	24.6	123	(28.2)	30	60.3	33.4	51
<5 years complete	17.9	10.6	34.0	111	(17.5)	38	64.0	39.0	108
5-7 years complete	17.0	11.7	43.6	219	32.4	96	58.5	36.0	139
8-9 years complete	13.6	10.5	55.4	421	77.0	233	53.9	36.0	346
10-11 years complete	18.8	10.8	75.4	126	88.2	95	48.4	36.4	120
12 or more years complete	12.3	9.8	84.0	127	`94.5	106	41.2	26.7	148
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	16.1	9.8	51.9	699	63.8	363	59.3	37.6	577
Non-nuclear	15.3	12.3	55.0	428	75.7	235	43.1	29.8	333
Total age 15-49	15.8	10.7	53.1	1,127	68.5	598	53.4	34.8	911
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.9	52.5	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.0	36.2	990

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

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<u>Table 102 Gender role attitudes</u>

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Tripura, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	10.5	6.1	10.9	6.6	10.6	6.2
She neglects the house or children	17.6	7.5	14.4	5.3	17.1	6.8
She argues with him	18.8	7.2	17.4	5.9	18.6	6.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.6	7.4	12.3	5.8	10.0	6.9
She doesn't cook properly	6.1	4.0	8.7	3.4	6.5	3.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.4	11.0	16.9	6.4	17.4	9.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	17.4	7.7	18.7	9.8	17.6	8.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	29.6	21.8	28.6	20.0	29.5	21.3
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	85.9	88.4	77.8	90.8	84.7	89.1
Knows her husband has sex with other women	88.0	83.0	81.6	78.9	87.0	81.8
Is tired or not in the mood	86.6	82.3	75.7	79.5	84.9	81.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	77.7	74.2	68.8	71.2	76.3	73.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.3	4.9	13.9	5.0	7.5	5.0
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	11.1	na	13.3	na	11.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.7	na	7.2	na	7.6
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	6.4	na	5.2	na	6.1
Have sex with another woman	na	6.5	na	6.1	na	6.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.6	na	3.1	na	3.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	84.9	na	82.1	na	84.1
Number of respondents	951	648	177	263	1,127	911

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	25.4	20.1	72.3	63.5	75.7	169	108
20-24	29.7	21.0	72.6	78.3	80.8	140	101
25-29	27.3	21.3	83.0	73.2	82.9	199	124
30-39	31.9	25.3	74.0	74.8	85.7	382	309
40-49	30.0	17.3	79.5	73.7	83.6	238	270
Residence							
Urban	12.7	5.4	77.6	94.1	92.5	313	268
Rural	35.9	27.9	75.9	64.6	79.0	814	643
Schooling							
No schooling	35.2	29.2	66.5	55.4	86.4	123	51
<5 years complete	35.8	27.6	75.7	70.1	81.0	111	108
5-7 years complete	31.8	23.8	75.3	78.0	85.0	219	139
8-9 years complete	28.5	21.7	79.2	73.5	81.1	421	346
10-11 years complete	22.0	20.2	78.9	73.6	87.3	126	120
12 or more years complete	25.2	11.8	76.3	76.6	82.2	127	148
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	30.7	23.5	74.9	73.4	83.0	348	733
Employed, for cash	36.5	23.2	68.7	73.1	82.9	261	716
Employed, not for cash	13.4	*	93.2	*	*	88	17
Not employed	28.9	12.4	77.0	72.8	82.9	779	178
Marital status							
Never married	28.6	20.0	68.8	71.2	78.9	177	263
Currently married	29.8	22.2	77.7	73.9	84.7	911	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(25.9)	*	(78.3)	*	*	40	10

Continued…

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Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	31.1	22.5	71.9	65.3	82.3	241	368
1-2	27.6	17.5	77.9	80.7	83.6	738	464
3-4	36.5	39.7	76.0	65.7	81.8	127	67
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	29.5	20.5	74.0	73.7	84.5	699	577
Non-nuclear	29.5	22.7	80.1	72.6	80.2	428	333
Religion							
Hindu	29.4	20.0	76.5	74.7	83.2	944	787
Muslim	36.8	39.7	76.0	64.4	75.2	96	64
Christian	(11.4)	(8.5)	(78.8)	(67.0)	(80.5)	45	32
Other	35.0	(29.3)	70.5	(61.0)	(96.1)	42	27
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	32.5	18.1	78.0	71.9	82.6	234	192
Scheduled tribe	27.1	26.2	74.8	68.9	83.4	288	231
Other backward class	33.3	17.8	73.6	84.7	85.2	303	228
Other	24.7	22.1	80.1	68.1	81.3	296	259
Total	29.5	21.3	76.3	73.3	83.0	1,127	911

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women/men with 5 or more living children and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.
[2] Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.
[3] Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.
[4] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Tripura, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	22.2	8.1	21.1
Sexual violence only	1.0	2.4	1.1
Physical and sexual violence	6.0	2.3	5.7
Physical or sexual violence	29.2	12.8	27.9
Number of women	798	68	866
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	68.5	na	66.4
Former husband	2.0	na	2.0
Father/step-father	9.1	*	9.1
Mother/step-mother	29.0	*	30.7
Sister/brother	9.6	*	9.5
Other relative	0.8	*	1.0
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	7.1	*	7.6
Other	1.7	*	1.8
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	225	7	232
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	87.7	na	83.0
Former husband	7.4	na	7.0
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	2.2
Other relative	4.1	*	7.1
Other	0.7	*	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	56	3	59

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	2.7	81
25-29	1.5	127
30-39	2.7	328
40-49	1.0	210
Residence		
Urban	0.1	232
Rural	2.9	530
Marital status		
Currently married	1.7	736
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(13.6)	24
Number of living children		
1-2	1.8	607
3-4	2.3	122
Schooling		
No schooling	2.9	110
<5 years complete	3.5	84
5-7 years complete	1.8	184
8-9 years complete	2.2	256
10-11 years complete	0.0	66
12 or more years complete	1.0	61
Religion		
Hindu	1.8	634
Muslim	3.7	69
Christian	(1.9)	28
Other	(3.3)	30
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	0.3	149
Scheduled tribe	3.7	180
Other backward class	1.0	211
Other	2.0	216
Total	2.1	761

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed. Total includes women age 18-19, never married women, women with no living children or with 5 or more living children, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tripura, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	19.4	0.7	9.1	9.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.3	0.5	4.6	5.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.1	0.3	2.5	2.8
Slapped her	17.3	0.4	7.3	7.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.8	0.1	3.1	3.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.1	0.1	2.6	2.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.6	0.2	2.4	2.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.8	0.2	1.7	1.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.3	0.8	6.3	7.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.0	0.4	4.2	4.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.2	0.6	3.0	3.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.0	0.7	2.2	2.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	20.6	0.9	10.0	10.8
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.3	0.0	1.5	1.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	23.2	1.6	12.2	13.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	4.1	0.0	1.3	1.3
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.2
Number of ever-married women	798	798	798	798

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

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	6.8	12.9	5.4	16.4	18.0	85
25-29	5.8	19.9	3.7	19.9	20.4	136
30-39	16.7	23.2	9.5	24.2	28.3	342
40-49	6.8	16.3	4.2	17.9	18.9	213
Residence						
Urban	3.4	13.3	3.5	14.0	14.8	232
Rural	14.6	21.9	7.8	23.4	26.6	566
Schooling						
No schooling	19.0	28.8	9.9	29.4	32.4	111
<5 years complete	24.1	28.2	18.4	30.8	35.5	94
5-7 years complete	8.4	25.3	3.9	25.8	28.9	187
8-9 years complete	10.8	15.5	5.0	16.4	19.0	270
10-11 years complete	3.1	8.8	4.0	12.3	12.3	70
12 or more years complete	0.0	2.3	1.0	3.3	3.3	67
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.0	14.0	4.6	15.4	18.1	511
Employed for cash	21.2	36.0	12.1	37.1	40.1	222
Employed not for cash	(3.4)	(5.4)	(3.3)	(5.4)	(5.4)	65
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	10.9	18.8	6.0	20.0	22.6	791
0-4 years	8.3	7.1	4.3	9.2	11.6	97
5-9 years	5.2	13.3	3.7	14.8	15.8	127
10 or more years	12.6	22.0	6.8	23.0	25.9	566
Number of living children						
0	(33.8)	(32.3)	(28.0)	(32.7)	(35.7)	51
1-2	8.6	16.4	4.8	17.6	20.0	606
3-4	14.5	27.8	7.2	29.7	32.9	122
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	12.0	21.0	5.5	22.1	24.8	491
Non-nuclear	10.3	17.0	8.3	18.4	20.6	307
Religion						
Hindu	11.3	18.4	6.7	19.8	22.3	664
Muslim	11.2	27.2	8.4	27.6	29.3	71
Christian	(8.4)	(12.9)	(1.6)	(12.9)	(17.5)	33
Other	(14.4)	(31.1)	(4.6)	(31.1)	(34.6)	30

Continued…

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.4	23.6	12.6	25.9	28.7	163
Scheduled tribe	14.0	25.1	6.5	25.3	29.1	191
Other backward class	10.8	17.4	4.5	18.9	21.3	219
Other	4.9	13.2	4.1	14.1	15.2	220
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	25.0	44.4	13.8	45.6	48.7	84
No	9.5	15.6	5.8	16.8	19.3	687
Don't know	(14.3)	(38.1)	(3.1)	(41.2)	(42.0)	27
Total	11.3	19.4	6.6	20.6	23.2	798

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women married more than once, women with 5 or more living children, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently married women only
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	22.8	31.8	13.1	32.5	34.3	97
<5 years complete	16.0	26.4	12.3	29.2	33.0	133
5-7 years complete	10.3	24.9	4.5	25.2	29.0	147
8-9 years complete	9.0	14.6	4.6	15.3	17.6	281
10-11 years complete	8.4	14.1	2.8	15.9	17.1	69
12 or more years complete	1.2	2.1	2.5	4.6	5.3	70
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.7	11.8	2.5	12.6	15.3	461
Gets drunk sometimes	14.3	26.1	6.9	27.6	30.2	263
Gets drunk often	(44.7)	(59.3)	(44.1)	(63.4)	(65.2)	49
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife is same age	(12.2)	(17.6)	(9.8)	(17.6)	(17.6)	29
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.3	17.4	6.0	19.1	24.4	208
Wife 5-9 years younger	7.5	21.5	3.1	22.0	23.5	283
Wife 10 or more years younger	9.3	13.9	6.0	16.1	17.9	230
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	14.2	18.2	6.2	19.5	23.2	293
Wife has more schooling	12.1	19.6	7.7	21.1	23.5	297
Both have equal schooling	5.1	20.1	6.4	21.2	21.9	158
Neither attended school	10.2	23.4	2.2	23.4	25.3	50
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	5.3	12.3	3.9	13.6	15.3	587
1-2	23.5	38.3	12.5	39.3	42.8	155
3-4	37.6	41.1	17.2	42.8	48.4	42
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	11.4	18.6	1.8	18.6	24.7	65
1-2	12.1	29.8	5.9	30.6	31.2	82
3	9.4	16.5	5.3	18.0	20.5	615
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	5.8	12.8	3.0	13.6	15.0	564
1-2	21.3	36.5	13.8	38.0	41.5	92
3-4	18.2	22.5	5.5	25.1	33.7	69
5-6	38.4	50.0	29.2	51.3	51.6	53
7	(26.9)	(35.9)	(17.8)	(44.2)	(57.6)	20

Continued…

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tripura, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	13.8	26.4	2.0	26.9	34.6	45
1-2	14.0	26.8	7.4	28.0	32.8	135
3	10.6	17.3	6.7	18.6	20.3	618
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	37.5	58.4	27.9	60.6	64.0	69
Sometimes	10.4	18.5	3.9	19.1	21.5	524
Never	4.7	8.6	6.3	11.2	13.8	205
Total	11.3	19.4	6.6	20.6	23.2	798

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, women who are older than their husband, and women whose husband displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tripura, 2019-21

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	20.6	0.6	1.7	1.6	21.1	155
In the past 12 months	13.9	0.4	3.2	0.9	14.7	78
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	31.5	0.5	2.2	1.6	32.8	52
In the past 12 months	(15.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(15.4)	21
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	19.4	0.6	1.6	1.5	19.8	165
In the past 12 months	13.1	0.3	2.9	0.8	13.9	87

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been supressed.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced, Tripura, 2019-21

| | Type of violence experienced | | |
| | | Both physical | |
Help seeking/source of help	Physical only	and sexual	Total
Help seeking			
Never sought help and never told anyone	83.5	(47.3)	76.0
Never sought help but told someone	5.7	(16.9)	7.7
Sought help	10.8	(35.7)	16.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	182	49	242
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]			
Own family	*	*	(66.9)
Husband's family	*	*	(19.1)
Current/former husband	*	*	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	*	*	(0.0)
Friend	*	*	(13.2)
Neighbour	*	*	(9.5)
Religious leader	*	*	(1.9)
Doctor/medical personnel	*	*	(0.0)
Police	*	*	(0.0)
Lawyer	*	*	(0.0)
Social service organization	*	*	(1.9)
Other	*	*	(3.3)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	20	18	39

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-5 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-5 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-5 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,

m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Tripura, there were 336 clusters. Hence, 336 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 336 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 335 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Tripura as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	*De facto* household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	*De jure* children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tripura, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.885	0.009	7,209	7,209	2.381	0.010	0.867	0.903
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.715	0.008	7,209	7,209	1.558	0.012	0.698	0.731
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	7,200	7,203	1.089	0.001	0.993	0.996
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,010.514	11.038	13,075	13,036	1.304	0.011	988.439	1,032.590
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.182	0.006	12,235	12,041	1.675	0.032	0.170	0.193
Urban residence	0.286	0.010	7,314	7,314	1.846	0.034	0.266	0.305
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.114	0.007	7,314	7,314	1.764	0.058	0.100	0.127
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.232	0.009	7,314	7,314	1.856	0.039	0.214	0.251
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.152	0.005	7,314	7,314	1.206	0.033	0.142	0.162
Currently married	0.797	0.005	7,314	7,314	1.111	0.007	0.787	0.808
Married before age 18	0.405	0.009	6,233	6,269	1.435	0.022	0.387	0.423
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.712	0.009	5,787	5,833	1.501	0.013	0.694	0.730
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.491	0.010	5,787	5,833	1.488	0.020	0.472	0.511
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.220	0.009	5,787	5,833	1.572	0.039	0.203	0.237
Currently using pill	0.327	0.009	5,787	5,833	1.485	0.028	0.309	0.346
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.004	0.001	5,787	5,833	0.986	0.199	0.003	0.006
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.033	0.003	5,787	5,833	1.307	0.093	0.027	0.039
Currently using female sterilization	0.105	0.006	5,787	5,833	1.581	0.061	0.092	0.118
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.387	0.014	2,723	2,854	1.497	0.036	0.359	0.415
Unmet need for family planning	0.082	0.005	5,787	5,833	1.257	0.055	0.073	0.091
Want no more children	0.710	0.008	5,787	5,833	1.348	0.011	0.694	0.726
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.005	5,787	5,833	1.248	0.053	0.080	0.098
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.527	0.021	1,860	1,793	1.814	0.041	0.484	0.570
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.266	0.014	1,860	1,793	1.382	0.054	0.237	0.295
Birth registration	0.938	0.008	2,018	1,903	1.249	0.008	0.923	0.953
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.892	0.009	2,074	1,980	1.212	0.010	0.873	0.910
Institutional delivery	0.892	0.010	2,074	1,980	1.309	0.011	0.871	0.912
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.732	0.013	1,860	1,793	1.284	0.018	0.705	0.759
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.737	0.013	1,860	1,793	1.242	0.018	0.711	0.763
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.625	0.038	180	172	1.028	0.061	0.549	0.701
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.062	0.006	1,992	1,907	1.153	0.104	0.049	0.075
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.672	0.043	128	118	0.978	0.064	0.586	0.758
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.631	0.045	128	118	0.989	0.072	0.540	0.721
Child received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.011	391	371	0.973	0.012	0.924	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.019	391	371	1.030	0.022	0.822	0.896
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.734	0.026	391	371	1.134	0.036	0.682	0.786
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.863	0.019	391	371	1.046	0.022	0.826	0.901
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.022	391	371	1.085	0.026	0.782	0.868
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.695	0.027	391	371	1.130	0.039	0.641	0.750
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.323	0.014	1,905	1,802	1.242	0.043	0.295	0.351
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.182	0.011	1,837	1,736	1.136	0.058	0.161	0.203
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.256	0.011	1,942	1,833	1.079	0.044	0.233	0.278
Children with any anaemia	0.642	0.016	1,697	1,611	1.272	0.024	0.611	0.673
Women with any anaemia	0.672	0.009	7,128	7,124	1.617	0.013	0.654	0.690
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.162	0.007	6,861	6,876	1.613	0.044	0.148	0.177
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.215	0.008	6,861	6,876	1.686	0.039	0.199	0.232
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.625	0.012	6,859	6,874	2.078	0.019	0.600	0.649
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.917	0.009	1,137	1,127	1.144	0.010	0.898	0.936
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.154	0.021	1,137	1,127	1.962	0.137	0.112	0.196
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.279	0.024	866	866	1.551	0.085	0.232	0.326
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.702	0.052	20,978	21,038	1.085	0.030	1.598	1.805
Neonatal mortality	22.865	3.928	2,086	1,991	1.165	0.172	15.009	30.722
Postneonatal mortality	14.696	2.767	2,083	1,983	0.972	0.188	9.162	20.230
Infant mortality	37.562	5.074	2,090	1,994	1.109	0.135	27.413	47.711
Child mortality	5.941	1.740	2,101	2,004	1.088	0.293	2.461	9.420
Under-five mortality	43.279	5.523	2,095	2,000	1.155	0.128	32.233	54.326
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.092	0.004	11,852	11,893	1.538	0.044	0.083	0.100
Urban residence	0.294	0.033	906	911	2.173	0.112	0.228	0.360
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.056	0.009	906	911	1.233	0.169	0.037	0.074
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.294	0.017	906	911	1.149	0.059	0.259	0.329
Never married, including married *Gauna* not performed	0.289	0.016	906	911	1.083	0.056	0.256	0.322
Currently married	0.700	0.016	906	911	1.080	0.023	0.668	0.733
Married before age 21	0.202	0.017	691	703	1.128	0.086	0.167	0.236
Want no more children	0.682	0.027	629	638	1.460	0.040	0.628	0.737
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.018	629	638	1.411	0.159	0.076	0.147
Men with any anaemia	0.368	0.024	873	882	1.428	0.064	0.321	0.415
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.124	0.012	884	890	1.086	0.099	0.100	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.234	0.019	884	890	1.268	0.080	0.197	0.272
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.420	0.021	887	895	1.289	0.051	0.377	0.463
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.955	0.012	906	911	1.724	0.012	0.932	0.979
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.299	0.023	906	911	1.535	0.078	0.252	0.346

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tripura, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.006	1,382	2,150	1.571	0.006	0.971	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.759	0.018	1,382	2,150	1.570	0.024	0.723	0.795
Using iodized salt	0.996	0.002	1,381	2,149	0.887	0.002	0.992	0.999
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	955.976	26.305	2,397	3,819	1.409	0.028	903.365	1,008.587
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.108	0.009	2,206	3,385	1.337	0.084	0.090	0.126
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.049	0.009	1,347	2,090	1.535	0.184	0.031	0.067
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.366	0.026	1,347	2,090	2.008	0.072	0.313	0.418
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.159	0.009	1,347	2,090	0.879	0.055	0.141	0.176
Currently married	0.795	0.011	1,347	2,090	1.019	0.014	0.772	0.817
Married before age 18	0.357	0.019	1,173	1,838	1.379	0.054	0.319	0.396
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.769	0.017	1,046	1,661	1.311	0.022	0.735	0.803
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.534	0.019	1,046	1,661	1.205	0.035	0.497	0.571
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.235	0.018	1,046	1,661	1.356	0.076	0.200	0.271
Currently using pill	0.330	0.021	1,046	1,661	1.464	0.064	0.288	0.373
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.000	0.000	1,046	1,661	0.673	1.003	0.000	0.001
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.050	0.008	1,046	1,661	1.173	0.158	0.034	0.066
Currently using female sterilization	0.142	0.014	1,046	1,661	1.311	0.100	0.113	0.170
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.346	0.025	549	892	1.244	0.073	0.296	0.397
Unmet need for family planning	0.047	0.008	1,046	1,661	1.201	0.168	0.031	0.062
Want no more children	0.719	0.017	1,046	1,661	1.247	0.024	0.685	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.088	0.010	1,046	1,661	1.175	0.117	0.068	0.109
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.642	0.054	271	429	1.845	0.084	0.535	0.750
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.287	0.045	271	429	1.648	0.158	0.197	0.378
Birth registration	0.956	0.015	279	430	1.190	0.015	0.927	0.986
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.968	0.013	281	444	1.199	0.013	0.942	0.993
Institutional delivery	0.948	0.019	281	444	1.320	0.020	0.910	0.987
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.843	0.028	271	429	1.252	0.033	0.788	0.898
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.830	0.027	271	429	1.167	0.032	0.777	0.883
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.479	0.137	17	27	1.136	0.287	0.204	0.754
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.039	0.012	274	433	1.026	0.304	0.015	0.063
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.900	0.075	14	17	0.825	0.084	0.749	1.051
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.745	0.106	14	17	0.799	0.142	0.533	0.957
Child received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.015	53	88	0.778	0.015	0.950	1.009
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.039	53	88	0.986	0.044	0.822	0.980
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.052	53	88	1.093	0.061	0.749	0.956
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.914	0.037	53	88	0.983	0.040	0.841	0.988
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.045	53	88	1.027	0.051	0.792	0.970
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.824	0.060	53	88	1.168	0.072	0.705	0.943
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.271	0.036	269	420	1.312	0.133	0.199	0.343
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.171	0.027	260	403	1.135	0.160	0.116	0.226
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.164	0.025	270	421	1.059	0.151	0.115	0.213
Children with any anaemia	0.573	0.040	251	390	1.254	0.069	0.494	0.652
Women with any anaemia	0.660	0.023	1,310	2,035	1.752	0.035	0.615	0.706
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.146	0.015	1,279	1,986	1.552	0.105	0.115	0.177
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.292	0.020	1,279	1,986	1.607	0.070	0.251	0.332
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.678	0.026	1,279	1,986	1.990	0.038	0.626	0.730
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.986	0.009	204	313	1.081	0.009	0.969	1.004
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.197	0.070	204	313	2.472	0.355	0.057	0.336
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.235	0.057	152	254	1.631	0.241	0.122	0.348
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.389	0.096	3,873	6,045	0.987	0.069	1.197	1.582
Neonatal mortality	13.937	8.194	285	451	1.185	0.588	0.000	30.325
Postneonatal mortality	9.266	5.330	288	454	0.963	0.575	0.000	19.927
Infant mortality	23.203	9.376	285	451	1.072	0.404	4.451	41.955
Child mortality	1.203	1.208	301	480	0.000	1.004	0.000	3.619
Under-five mortality	24.379	9.373	285	451	1.072	0.384	5.633	43.125
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.052	0.006	2,232	3,554	1.233	0.110	0.040	0.063
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.038	0.013	159	268	0.838	0.336	0.012	0.063
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.397	0.041	159	268	1.047	0.103	0.316	0.479
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.287	0.037	159	268	1.024	0.128	0.213	0.361
Currently married	0.694	0.038	159	268	1.036	0.055	0.618	0.770
Married before age 21	0.147	0.037	125	214	1.158	0.251	0.073	0.220
Want no more children	0.655	0.047	107	186	1.010	0.071	0.562	0.748
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.117	0.039	107	186	1.233	0.329	0.040	0.194
Men with any anaemia	0.414	0.064	151	258	1.625	0.155	0.286	0.543
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.132	0.029	157	264	1.101	0.219	0.074	0.190
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.283	0.038	157	264	1.042	0.135	0.206	0.359
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.463	0.042	157	264	1.055	0.091	0.379	0.547
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.999	0.000	159	268	0.064	0.000	0.998	0.999
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.403	0.065	159	268	1.645	0.160	0.274	0.532

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tripura, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.844	0.012	5,827	5,059	2.621	0.015	0.819	0.869
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.696	0.009	5,827	5,059	1.488	0.013	0.678	0.714
Using iodized salt	0.994	0.001	5,819	5,054	1.162	0.001	0.992	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,033.113	10.693	10,678	9,217	1.122	0.010	1,011.727	1,054.498
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.210	0.007	10,029	8,656	1.807	0.034	0.196	0.225
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.139	0.008	5,967	5,224	1.850	0.060	0.123	0.156
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.179	0.008	5,967	5,224	1.519	0.042	0.164	0.194
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.149	0.006	5,967	5,224	1.331	0.041	0.137	0.161
Currently married	0.799	0.006	5,967	5,224	1.111	0.007	0.787	0.810
Married before age 18	0.425	0.010	5,060	4,431	1.393	0.023	0.406	0.445
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.689	0.010	4,741	4,172	1.520	0.015	0.668	0.709
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.474	0.011	4,741	4,172	1.583	0.024	0.451	0.497
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.214	0.010	4,741	4,172	1.609	0.045	0.195	0.234
Currently using pill	0.326	0.010	4,741	4,172	1.409	0.029	0.307	0.346
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.006	0.001	4,741	4,172	1.059	0.202	0.003	0.008
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.026	0.003	4,741	4,172	1.261	0.111	0.021	0.032
Currently using female sterilization	0.091	0.007	4,741	4,172	1.661	0.076	0.077	0.104
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.406	0.016	2,174	1,962	1.561	0.041	0.373	0.439
Unmet need for family planning	0.096	0.005	4,741	4,172	1.274	0.057	0.085	0.106
Want no more children	0.707	0.009	4,741	4,172	1.345	0.013	0.689	0.724
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.005	4,741	4,172	1.226	0.057	0.079	0.099
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.491	0.022	1,589	1,364	1.749	0.045	0.447	0.536
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.260	0.013	1,589	1,364	1.127	0.048	0.235	0.285
Birth registration	0.932	0.009	1,739	1,473	1.291	0.009	0.915	0.950
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.870	0.011	1,793	1,536	1.287	0.013	0.847	0.892
Institutional delivery	0.875	0.012	1,793	1,536	1.364	0.014	0.851	0.899
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.697	0.016	1,589	1,364	1.335	0.022	0.666	0.728
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.708	0.015	1,589	1,364	1.293	0.021	0.678	0.738
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.652	0.036	163	145	0.971	0.055	0.580	0.724
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.069	0.008	1,718	1,474	1.213	0.110	0.053	0.084
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.633	0.047	114	101	1.024	0.074	0.540	0.727
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.612	0.049	114	101	1.043	0.080	0.514	0.709
Child received BCG vaccination	0.936	0.014	338	283	1.037	0.015	0.908	0.965
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.846	0.021	338	283	1.044	0.025	0.804	0.888
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.697	0.029	338	283	1.128	0.041	0.639	0.755
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.847	0.022	338	283	1.072	0.025	0.804	0.890
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.807	0.024	338	283	1.100	0.030	0.759	0.856
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.655	0.029	338	283	1.088	0.044	0.598	0.713
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.339	0.014	1,636	1,383	1.190	0.042	0.310	0.367
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.185	0.011	1,577	1,333	1.114	0.060	0.163	0.208
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.283	0.013	1,672	1,412	1.107	0.045	0.258	0.309
Children with any anaemia	0.665	0.016	1,446	1,221	1.277	0.025	0.632	0.698
Women with any anaemia	0.676	0.009	5,818	5,089	1.402	0.013	0.659	0.693
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.169	0.008	5,582	4,890	1.589	0.047	0.153	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.184	0.008	5,582	4,890	1.557	0.044	0.168	0.201
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.603	0.013	5,580	4,888	2.025	0.022	0.577	0.630
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.890	0.012	933	814	1.178	0.014	0.866	0.915
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.137	0.014	933	814	1.215	0.100	0.110	0.165
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.297	0.022	714	612	1.304	0.075	0.253	0.342
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.811	0.060	17,105	14,993	1.131	0.033	1.690	1.931
Neonatal mortality	25.499	4.492	1,801	1,540	1.188	0.176	16.515	34.484
Postneonatal mortality	16.308	3.206	1,795	1,529	0.997	0.197	9.895	22.721
Infant mortality	41.808	5.947	1,805	1,543	1.150	0.142	29.913	53.703
Child mortality	7.495	2.259	1,800	1,524	1.155	0.301	2.978	12.012
Under-five mortality	48.989	6.564	1,810	1,549	1.209	0.134	35.860	62.118
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.109	0.005	9,620	8,340	1.628	0.048	0.098	0.119
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.063	0.012	747	643	1.396	0.197	0.038	0.088
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.251	0.019	747	643	1.227	0.078	0.212	0.290
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.290	0.017	747	643	1.037	0.059	0.255	0.324
Currently married	0.703	0.017	747	643	1.031	0.025	0.668	0.737
Married before age 21	0.226	0.021	566	488	1.215	0.095	0.183	0.268
Want no more children	0.693	0.032	522	452	1.582	0.046	0.629	0.757
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.110	0.019	522	452	1.409	0.176	0.071	0.148
Men with any anaemia	0.349	0.017	722	625	0.952	0.049	0.315	0.383
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.121	0.013	727	626	1.020	0.106	0.095	0.147
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.214	0.020	727	626	1.287	0.094	0.174	0.254
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.402	0.024	730	631	1.320	0.060	0.354	0.450
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.937	0.017	747	643	1.874	0.018	0.904	0.971
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.256	0.022	747	643	1.349	0.084	0.212	0.299