Teen Age Girls Report *2018*

What does it mean to be a teenage girl in India today?

Photo: Claude Avezard

Contents

Preface

Buoyed by the success of our earlier surveys on child malnutrition in India and inspired by the kind of traction they received at the policy level, amongst practitioners as well as researchers, we decided to do another survey. Again on an issue that Naandi holds close to heart – India's teenage girls, their dreams and aspirations.

Implementing Project Nanhi Kali for over a decade now in 14 states gave us the rich experience of working with thousands of girls in different parts of the country. This experience infused in us a hope that these girls truly had the potential of becoming key vectors of the demographic dividend. Millions of them are going to be first time voters in 2019. It was important to listen to them, to learn about their dreams and challenges. We decided to visit teenage girls in their homes in every state of India. What they told us has been captured in this TAG Report, the Teen Age Girls Report.

Acknowledgements

Our heartfelt thanks to:

- Teenage girls, their parents and communities, the almost one million people we ended up talking to during the survey.
- Victor Aguayo, for giving us the confidence to embark upon this ambitious journey and for being the steady hand that steered us through the enormous body of data we collected towards publishing of this report.
- The Mahindra CSR Council for their trust and patience as we took time to perfect our survey questionnaire and methodology.
- The Mahindra IT team who made it possible for this survey to take place on a digital tablet – undeterred by the fact that the software application would go live in over 600 districts in 14 different languages, with varying degrees of internet connectivity.
- Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd and K.C. Mahindra Education Trust for their generous funding support.
- Jacqueline Bhabha, for engaging with us at length on conceptualising the survey tool.

Executive Summary

Project Nanhi Kali has been at the centre of Naandi's large scale work with girls since 2005. Working jointly with KC Mahindra Education Trust, we have succeeded in taking more than 300,000 girls through ten years of formal schooling and past the first big education milestone in India – the Class 10 Board Examinations. While we were doing this, we also ensured that they did not get sent off to work, they were not kept home for chores or sibling care, they were not married off early, or worse – trafficked.

That girls are discriminated against – overtly and subtly - not just in Indian society but the world over, is a known fact. While easily identifiable manifestations of discrimination such as low school enrolment may be showing a decline, the myriads of ways in which girls are made to feel weak, less than equal and dependent for everything in life right from the time they are born, are probably not changing that much.

The latest round of the National Family Health Survey[1] (NFHS-4) carried out by the Government of India in 2015-16 shows over 40 percent girls in the 15-24 years age group using unhygienic materials during menstruation, only 41percent women having freedom of mobility and every second woman in reproductive age as being anaemic. A recent World Bank Report[2] ranks India 121 out of 131 countries in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP). Not only that, it also says that FLFP in India dropped from 34.8 percent to 27 percent between 1993 and 2013 - two decades that saw relatively stable economic growth in the country. The Economic Survey 2018[3] of Government of India notes reduced labour participation by women too. It also sees the 'meta-preference' for sons and low use of reversible contraceptives as indicators not responding in positive correlation to economic growth. The Government of India (NITI Aayog) Health Index[4] published in January 2018 shows Child Sex Ratio at Birth at less than 950 for 17 of the larger states of India.

The 80 million teenage girls[5] in India are future adult citizens of the country, the future workforce. We are poised at a time in history when the role of girls and young women needs to be underscored with a sense of urgency. There is evidence now that investing in education, health and livelihood opportunities for young women creates powerful ripple effects which benefits the whole society and economy.

What does it mean to be a teenage girl in India? What are their aspirations, how dignified and safe are their lives, how much of their potential is being realised? Do they have access to sanitation and menstrual hygiene?

Are they able to pursue higher studies or master new age skills like computer literacy and proficiency in English? Are they healthy? Did these answers vary state to state or from rural to urban India?

We could not find answers to these questions in any existing database. So we decided to collect primary data ourselves by talking directly to teenage girls. We met 74,000 teenage girls in their homes in all 30 states of India. The survey findings have been analysed, data vetted and compiled into a comprehensive report named the Teen Age Girls Report. TAG Report, for short.

Listening to the voice of teenage girls across India left us with a sense of immense hope. The intense engagement, brimming optimism and raring-to-go attitude of the girls, whichever part of India they were from, made us feel that there is no time better than the present, to enable the 'take-off' of this entire generation and see a transformation in our lifetime.

The nation's 'report card' on how our teenage girls (13-19 year old) are doing is a mixed bag of heartening news and also some red flags that need imminent action.

- 80.6 percent girls are currently studying
- 95.8 percent girls are unmarried
- 70 percent wish to pursue higher studies
- 74.3 percent wish to work after their studies and have a specific career in mind
- In rural as well as urban India, 73.3 percent girls want to marry only after they are 21 years old, by which time they would be earning a living

The sky-high aspirations of our teenage girls will come to nought if we do not address some critical aspects of their lives that are linked to dignity and basic health.

- 39.8 percent teenage girls are still having to defecate in the open
- 45.6 percent use unhygienic materials during menstruation
- Every second teenage girl is anaemic
- Every second teenage girl has low Body Mass Index

Across different chapters of this report, data has been organized in a manner that gives an all-India picture, a rural-urban picture as well as an age-wise picture. There are Fact Sheets for each state of India, presenting key indicators for that particular state.

The survey findings have also been used to prepare an Index to indicate the status of teenage girls in the country – the Teen Age Girls Index or the TAG Index. The first of its kind in India, or perhaps the world, we hope that this index becomes a number that is as keenly watched as perhaps the Sensex is, in India.

The TAG Index, a valuable harvest of this survey, will allow us, at a quick glance, to understand how each state is performing on status of teenage girls. It will also allow us to compare between states, as well as changes in one state from one point in time to another. It perhaps also provides a roadmap for policy makers, researchers, activists and the ordinary citizen of India.

We welcome you to take a peek into life and status of teenage girls in India today, and join us in spreading the word.

1. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16
2. Reassessing Patterns of Female Labor Force Participation in India, World Bank, 2017. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/559511491319990632/pdf/WPS8024.pdf
3. Economic Survey, India, 2017-18. http://mofapp.nic.in:8080/economicsurvey/
4. Healthy States, Progressive India: Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories, India. 2018. http://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/Healthy-States-Progressive-India-Report_0.pdf
5. Census of India, 2011

Why

The TAG Survey

Nanhi Kali,a project jointly managed by Naandi Foundation and KC Mahindra Education Trust, took us to girls in remote far-flung areas - from rural hamlets in Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu to the chawls of Borivali in suburban Mumbai, from tribal settlements perched on the Araku hills on the Andhra-Odisha border to tiny bylanes near the red-light areas in Delhi. Designed as an education programme to ensure ten years of formal schooling to girls from underprivileged families by supporting them with regular academic and material support, Project Nanhi Kali connected us to thousands of young girls and to their hopes and hardships. Year after year, they were clearing their Class 10 Board examinations and 'graduating' out of the programme. Some time in 2017, we reached our 300,000 milestone.

But our job was far from done. Our interactions with Nanhi Kali 'alumni' told us that we were missing something. Successfully completing Class 10 was not enough. They continued to be vulnerable. To reduce the family's financial burden the girls were either nodding a silent 'yes' to early marriage or they were joining the low-paying and exploitative informal labour force. Pursuing further studies did not seem to be a viable option for them.

It was evident that we had to take Project Nanhi Kali to a new level – a Nanhi Kali Version 2.0 that would go beyond schooling and extend support to all girls till they turned 21 and equip them with basic skills such as digital and financial literacy, spoken English, awareness about health, nutrition and safety, effective communication and negotiation skills etc so they can break free from the limited choices that poverty offers them and grow up to be informed, confident and self reliant young women.

However, as we began designing the new version of Project Nanhi Kali and detailing out its various components, we realized that there was no large scale database in our country on various aspects of lives of teenage girls that we could refer to. The Government of India releases Census data every 10 years on a host of indicators but very few that focus only on teenage girls. The little information that we had, came from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), the Annual Health Surveys (AHS), the District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) and the Indian Human Development Surveys (IHDS). AHS and DLHS covered specific set of states and thus were of limited help in designing a programme of national character. We were left largely with NFHS and IHDS data.

Also, none of these surveys focused on teenage girls or covered them sufficiently in the sample. Since teenage girls were not the focus, they did not probe some of our major concerns like educational aspirations of girls, their fears and hesitations, their aspirations about career, about marriage etc. Apart from anecdotal insights from our Nanhi Kali alumni and a few qualitative studies done in select locations in the country, there was hardly any way of knowing what it means to be a teenage girl in India.

India is home to the largest and youngest workforce in the world[1] today. Having reached this pivotal demographic point in our economic and political history, and in light of our long engagement with girls, we see investment in our girls as a national priority that can no longer be sidelined. Investment in their health and well-being, their education and skilling, their productivity, economic potential and leadership. This resonates with findings of UN agencies and other leading development organizations that show the many ways in which investment in health, education and livelihood for girls and women create powerful ripple effects benefitting entire society. Studies have estimated that ensuring 10 percent increase in girls going to school can increase the national income (GDP) by three percentage points[2]. Every extra year a girl spends in school increases her income by no

1. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN-SWOP14-Report_FINAL-web.pdf
2. https://www.usaid.gov/infographics/50th/learning-squared

less than 10 to 20 percent; the return on secondary education is even higher and goes up 15 to 25 percent[3]. Since women reinvest 90 percent of their income in their families as opposed to men who plough back less than half this amount[4], increase in incomes of women has proven intergenerational benefits that lift entire families and communities out of poverty. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign (2015) of the Government of India is further recognition of the importance of investing in girls. As recently as January 2018, the Mann ki Baat radio programme of India's Prime Minister was about the need for empowered and self reliant women in the country.

However, ground realities remain miles away from optimal realization of potential of girls and women. According to the latest National Family Health Survey (2015-16), 53 percent of 15-49 year old women are anaemic and 27 percent women in 20-24 years age group were married before 18. It also shows over 40 percent girls using unhygienic materials during menstruation and only 41 percent women have freedom of mobility. The high anaemia prevalence is further confirmed by the Global Nutrition Report 2017. A recent World Bank Report[5] ranks India 121 out of 131 countries in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP). Not only that, it also says that FLFP in India dropped from 34.8 percent to 27 percent between 1993 and 2013 - two decades that saw relatively stable economic growth in the country. (China's FLFP figure in 2013 was at 63.9 percent, while Nepal's was at 79.9 percent.)

Government of India's Economic Survey 2018[6], for the first time, contains a separate chapter on Gender Equality. The title of the chapter itself questions whether development is an 'antidote'. The basis of this question is the fact that some women-related indicators do not seem to be responding positively to economic growth. Indicators such as female labour force participation, use of reversible contraception and preference for sons. It highlights the shocking statistics of 21 million "unwanted" girls and 63 million "missing" girls. The Government of India (NITI Aayog) Health Index[7] published in January 2018 shows Child Sex Ratio at Birth at less than 950 for 17 of the larger states of India.

In a country of 80 million 13-19 year old girls, the absence of a reliable, representative body of evidence on teenage girls and their lives seemed to be a critical data gap. In its absence, we saw the way our policies and programmes had largely assumed that an adolescent girl is either a helpless victim who needs to be protected from violence; or is a prospective mother who needs to be nourished well and vaccinated on time so that she can give birth to healthy babies. Our policies and programmes had not taken into consideration the various activities and experiences that make the life of a teenage girl, her aspirations and her challenges and the numerous ways in which she negotiates agency in a world that is dominated by men.

This realization became the impetus for starting a direct conversation with girls across the country's length and breadth through a large scale survey. The data so gathered would help us understand India's teenage girls better and strategize our interventions through Nanhi Kali Version 2.0. It would also be used to spearhead a high decibel evidence based national campaign to bring the full person of a teenage girl before the nation. The TAG Report would hopefully propel a change in status of girls and position them as a hitherto untapped potential, a promising asset with proven high returns on investment.

3. UNICEF, News note, 2011-https://www.unicef.org/media/ media_58417.html
4. http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/phlntrpy/notes/clinton.pdf.
5. ibid, p.6
6. ibid, p.6
7. ibid, p.6

HOW

The TAG Survey

The TAG Survey aims to understand what it means to be a teenage girl in India today by capturing different aspects of her life through a countrywide exercise that involves interviewing close to one hundred thousand teenage girls.

The life of a teenage girl is determined by complex interconnections between her health and nutrition, her daily routine, her education and skill sets, her access and exposure to the outside world and her home background. This meant that any inquiry into the life of a girl, such as this survey, was a task that needed to be planned and executed carefully and in a sensitive manner. The processes and tools had to be sensitive to gender and cultural concerns, so as to achieve smooth survey execution and reliable data collection.

a. Developing the Survey Tool

Such a survey has never been done before – in India or outside the country. So there was no precedent to follow. We started the tool development process by listing out all the things we wanted to know about girls, a kind of wish list. We then augmented this by doing a rigorous desk review of existing literature on girls and adolescence. The next step was several rounds of discussions with Naandi Foundation colleagues on issues of adolescence and girls, reflecting on lived experiences both as teenagers and as people working in the development sector.

We then went through several rounds of trying out the tool in the field to get an understanding of which domains or aspects of life can be efficiently captured in a tool meant for a large scale survey. There was lot of internal debate on what determines 'life of a teenage girl'. There were several filters that had to be run, such as:

- Does the subject of the question lend itself to specific answers (as opposed to open-ended questions)? As this was to be a large scale survey with large sample, multiple languages and close to a thousand surveyors involved, we had to ensure that the questions were simple, easy to ask – and that they did not have any subjective elements to them.
- Can the entire interview be completed in 30-40 minutes? Anything longer than that would not only result in respondent fatigue but would also increase the cost of conducting the survey.

The 'wish list' of questions were taken to different parts of India (mostly Project Nanhi Kali locations) and administered to teenage girls there. We made sure to do this in rural and urban areas, remote tribal hamlets as well as big metro cities. This gave us some idea of which questions successfully came through the first filter mentioned above.

We then returned to the drawing board and started working on the time aspect – how could the interview be contained within a 30-40 minutes window? Rephrasing of questions, re-organising the sequence of questions, adopting some unconventional practices (such as bypassing the 'household roster' – a standard component of most household surveys) and entirely letting go of some questions – all these helped us to come through the time filter successfully. (This was an exercise fraught with tension because each of us – through all the field testing - had got attached to some questions and were very upset when it was decided to discard them!)

Eventually, the list of subjects to be covered in the tool was narrowed down to the following:

- Educational status of teenage girls and, in case of those not in school, reasons for dropping out
- Indication of nutrition status by measuring her height, weight and haemoglobin levels
- Sanitation and menstrual hygiene practices
- Marriage aspirations
- Prevalence of teenage pregnancy
- Career aspirations
- Basic life skills
- Work participation

- Access to mobile telephone, internet and social media
- Experience of vulnerability with regard to safety

There followed another round of field testing with the next version of the questionnaire. We once again took advantage of the presence of Project Nanhi Kali operations teams in 14 states of India. Our field teams made it possible for us to reach out to teenage girls of different backgrounds to administer the questionnaire. At the end of this round of field testing, we had a draft questionnaire ready.

Next commenced an ideation exercise with this draft questionnaire. This involved discussing and ideating with researchers and development professionals. We connected with nearly 20 organizations and institutions based in India and abroad. We also attended four workshops conducted by other organisations and interacted with over 45 stalwarts from the research and development space to understand issues of girls that were of strategic concern warranting the attention of a survey that was to spearhead a massive advocacy programme in favour of girls. The ideations helped us understand the position and perspective of leading organizations and eminent field experts on these issues and helped us develop our perspective on issues of concern.

Besides fetching the TAG Survey team valuable feedback on the questionnaire, the ideations with experts also helped to initiate discussions in the country on issues of girls and created an atmosphere of concern and receptivity. Experts opined that although ambitious, the TAG Survey is a worthy endeavour and that they were eagerly awaiting the survey findings.

Through the ideation exercise, further fine-tuning and chiselling of the questionnaire took place. Followed by more rounds of field-testing. As the questionnaire reached its final shape, the field-testing exercise also gave us the opportunity to 'dry-run' field logistics. How much time would a team of surveyors need to complete one PSU, how far would they need to walk, how much weight would each of them be able to carry, what size of the bag should we make for them to carry the stadiometer and weighing scales, what are the accommodation options available to them etc.

Each of the above steps was time taking and more than a year had passed by the time we arrived at a questionnaire that satisfied all needs of the survey. This was then translated into 12 languages following the back-translation route (i.e., one team translates the tool from English into a second language. Another team then translates this back into English. And then, the two English versions (original, and translated back from a second language) are matched to check for deviations. When they entirely match, the translated version is accepted for use.

A digital survey form was then developed on an Android-based platform, to be used for data collection. This was uploaded on a 7-inch touchscreen tablet with 1 GB Ram and 8 GB internal memory and 8 hours battery backup. No photography or videography was to be done during field data collection. The tablets did not have any other software or application loaded on them. Use of the digital platform for data collection would help us complete interviews fast, and vastly reduce the possibility of errors. It would also eliminate the need for a separate data entry operation – which meant a big saving on time and expenditure.

b. Sample size and design

The sampling procedure for TAG Survey is designed keeping in mind the objective of the survey. Factors such as prevalence of anaemia and thinness, proportion of girls who have never attended school, educational aspirations, experience of physical and sexual abuse among girls aged 13-19 years have been taken into consideration. This was done for

each of the 30 states and cities of India with population above 4 million. The sampling design and sample size are adequate to provide national estimates by each of the sub-group by residence, major religion, wealth quintile and state-level estimates of all the indicators separately for rural and urban areas.

The sampling design attempts to generate estimates of all the indicators for both rural and urban areas of all states with increased precision. With the exception of Sikkim, a minimum sample of 1,500 is allocated to each state. The state sample is allocated to rural-urban areas in the state proportion of rural-urban population. However, a minimum sample of 500 is allocated to urban areas of all the states. In many states, sample size in rural and urban areas are rounded to the nearest hundred. (See Figure 1)

c. Equipment used in the survey

Anthropometry: Height and weight were measured for girls aged 13-19 years using digital weighing scales. The height of respondents was measured with the Prestige Stadiometer.

Measuring levels of haemoglobin: A drop of blood from the third finger of respondents (girls aged 13-19 years) was collected by a trained TAG Surveyor. Written consent was taken from eligible girls for this test. In case of respondents of age less than 18 years, written consent was obtained from a parent or guardian.

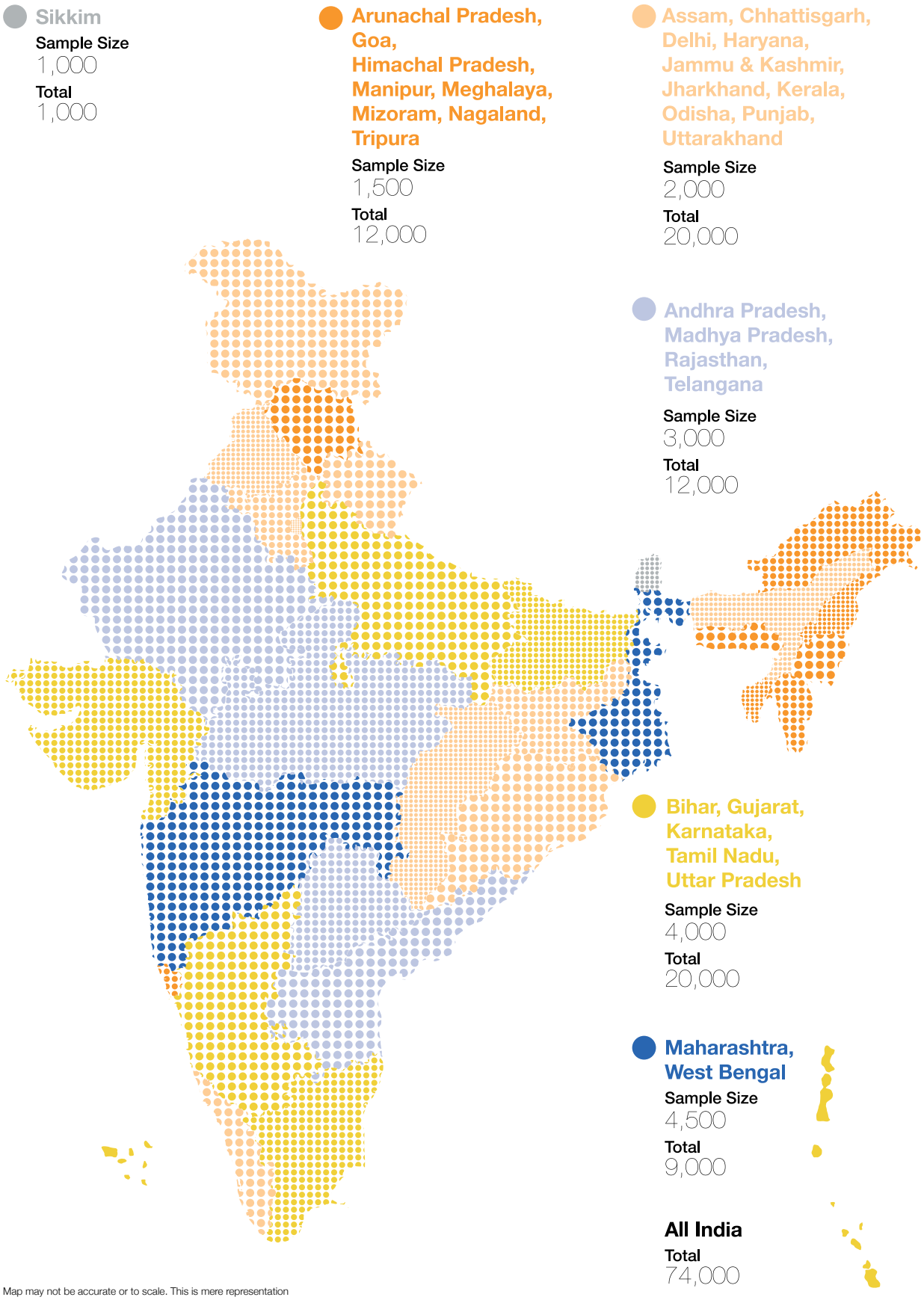
The blood drop was taken from a finger prick and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was conducted on-site with a battery operated portable HemoCue Hb 301 Analyzer. Respondents found to have haemoglobin level below 7 g/dl were requested to visit a health facility for further evaluation and treatment.

d. Building the team of data collectors

Surveyors (all women) were to collect data in pairs: in each household, one surveyor administered the questionnaire while the other kept members of the household engaged and prepared equipment for the different kinds of measurements. A pair of surveyors aimed to collect data from at least 10 households per day. A team of 6 surveyors reported to one supervisor, who in turn, reported to a state or zone head. All surveyors and supervisors underwent an 8-day residential training which included field practice. They were first given detailed orientation on the questionnaire in paper form – with clarity on the objective behind each question. Then they were given electronic tablets loaded with the questionnaire, on which they practiced intensively. At least two days of field practice formed part of the training – during which all participants practiced household listing, respondent selection, conducting interviews, taking anthropometric measurements and checking haemoglobin levels. Some surveyors were chosen (based on their earlier experience of anthropometry and haemoglobin testing) for a separate training on anthropometric measurement and haemoglobin testing. It was a 3-day training followed by field practice. The Lead Statistician of the Girls Survey also conducted special sessions during these trainings on various aspects of sampling – what is a random sample, why it necessary to ensure randomness of a sample, how to do segmentation of large villages etc.

Naandi invited proposals from data collection partners for undertaking the work of field level data collection. After a thorough 3-tier selection process, six partners were selected. These partners would be responsible for recruiting and training surveyors and supervision of data collection by them, as per protocols clearly laid down by Naandi. Training of supervisors and Team Leaders was the responsibility of Naandi. Naandi provided equipment for anthropometry and measuring haemoglobin to data collection partners which included Hopard, Karvy Insights Ltd, Sesta Development Services, Sunai Consultancy Pvt Ltd, Synergy Technofin Pvt Ltd and Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt Ltd.

Figure 1: Sample size as per state population



Map may not be accurate or to scale. This is mere representation

e. Ethical considerations
The TAG Survey, of girls aged 13-19 years, recognizes the importance of protecting child rights and safety of girls. The survey has integrated these principles into the design and process at every step. The following core principles are reflected in the survey:

i. The teenage girl is addressed in this survey because the content of the questionnaire is relevant and applicable to girls in this age group and the information thus sought cannot be obtained elsewhere.

ii. The subject content in the survey is at a minimum when information is sensitive. In order to protect the privacy of the respondent, it is also generic in nature to avoid any personal discomfort. The survey also ensures that any kind of sensitive information that has any ramifications will be strictly obtained in confidence.

iii. The survey does not pose any kind of risk to girls' safety and integrity and adopts proven scientific methods for accuracy. It also minimizes risks of harm during the procedures of measurement of height, weight and haemoglobin level.

iv. In cases where haemoglobin levels were found to be low, they were advised to visit a health centre. All respondents were also given a leaflet containing information on anaemia - causes, prevention and treatment.

v. Respondents' identities are kept confidential. Data is stored in a way that respondents' identifiers are not linked to their survey responses.

A standardized consent process was laid down. Respondents were asked for written consent to participate in the TAG Survey with an option of oral witness consent based on their preference. The purpose of the survey and its procedures were explained in the local language taking care to ensure that it was easily understood. It was communicated to the respondent that all information and discussions will remain confidential, that their participation is voluntary, that they may refuse to answer any questions and that they may leave the TAG Survey at any time. She was also informed about the questionnaire, the total interview time, the potential outcomes of the survey and how it may help in the betterment of the life of the teenage girl from the policy perspective.
Prior to asking for consent, the surveyors introduced themselves, the organisations they belong to and the purpose of their visit. Every surveyor wore an identity card containing their photograph, name, contact number and name of organisation.

Naandi Foundation obtained approval for conducting the TAG Survey from the Ethics Committee of the Institutional Review Board at L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad.

f. Ensuring data quality
A pair of surveyors worked about 5 hours each day and aimed to collect data from at least 10 households. Their supervisors were in the field every day, supporting the surveyor pairs either by 'spot-checking' or 'back-checking' (visiting households already surveyed to ensure that the answers were consistent with those filled in by the surveyors).

A second level of supervision consisted of senior coordinators who visited surveyor teams on a regular basis. During these visits at least two questionnaires of each surveyor were checked using tablet/web-dashboard. Through this method, the mistakes of both the surveyor and supervisor can be identified and addressed at the same time. Problems and/or errors were then discussed in periodic review sessions with the teams.

A team of 10 Naandi Survey Coordinators traveling continuously across the country to places where the survey was taking place. Their role included verifying household listing, seeing how consent was being taken, observing surveyors at work, back-checking already collected data, ensuring that measurement equipment were properly calibrated. They also

checked if disposal of used materials from the haemoglobin-checking exercise was being done as per protocol. One of the main tasks of the Naandi Survey Coordinators was to resolve issues, as fast as possible. The issues ranged from helping out teams in far flung areas when demonetization had suddenly been announced, to speaking with police officers who had 'detained' our surveyors, to ensuring equipment and consumables reached field teams on time, to constantly work with the back-end IT team to ensure the digital questionnaire was working fine and data was being sent to the server on a daily basis.

In addition, there was a team of 8 volunteer data quality monitors, who were Naandi employees from other projects. They attended the TAG Survey trainings and were then deployed in the field to do random spot-checks and back-checks.

Photo: Nevin John

Key Findings

The TAG Survey

Introduction

Key findings of the TAG Survey have been presented in this chapter. All the findings have been divided into four sections. The first section presents data on household characteristics of girls 13-19 years. This includes source of drinking water and lighting in their homes, availability of toilets and so on. The second section, titled 'Dignity' presents data that helps us to understand if teenage girls are able to live a life of dignity. This includes her access to a toilet and whether she uses hygienic materials during menstruation. The section on safety did not yield sufficent number of responses to represent the sample, therefore this report does not include data from this section. In the third section, titled 'Agency', data about the teenage girls' ability to access information, her New Age Skills, her access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised vehicle, etc are presented. The fourth section titled 'Aspiration' presents data on aspirations of teenage girls – about education, career and marriage.

In all four sections, data has been presented separately for rural and urban areas. Being a teenage girl survey, this survey interviewed girls in the age group 13-19 years. In some cases, data has been given separately for two groups – 13-15 year olds and 16-19 year olds. This has been done to enable the reader to see if some trends are more visible in the older group than in the younger one. Data has also been presented separately for different household wealth quintiles. For ease of data representation, the five wealth quintiles have been organised into two groups – one group, called 'high', in which the top two wealth quintiles have been clubbed. And the second group, called 'low', in which the bottom three wealth quintiles have been clubbed. The figures show prevalence of different conditions for 'high wealth quintile' and 'low wealth quintile' households separately.

Household Characteristics

This section presents information on the household characteristics of survey respondents, such as religion, source of lighting, drinking water, availability of toilet facility, availability of telephone and parents' years of schooling. This information is useful for understanding factors that determine status of teenage girls. Teenage girls, who have electricity at home, drink improved water and have access to a toilet, can be said to have an advantage over those who do not. Having a telephone at home, whether mobile or landline, also increases the possibility of increased access to the outside world in general, and access to information in particular.

The distribution of respondents by religion of head of the household shows that a large majority were Hindu - 80.2 percent. In 13.6 percent cases, the head of the household was Muslim and in 3.9 percent, he/she was Christian. About 1 percent households had a Sikh head of household. (Fig. 1)

In 80.4 percent households, the main source of lighting was electricity. Kerosene was used for lighting in 15.3 percent households, while in 4.1 percent households, renewable/ non-conventional energy sources were used for lighting. This includes solar panels, batteries etc. (Fig. 2).

In urban areas, 95 percent households used electricity as the main source of lighting, while in rural areas the corresponding number was 74.3. (Fig.3).

In low wealth quintile households, 72 percent had electricity as main source of lighting. While in high wealth quintile households, the percentage was 93.1. (Fig. 4).

Figure 1: Religion of head of household (%)

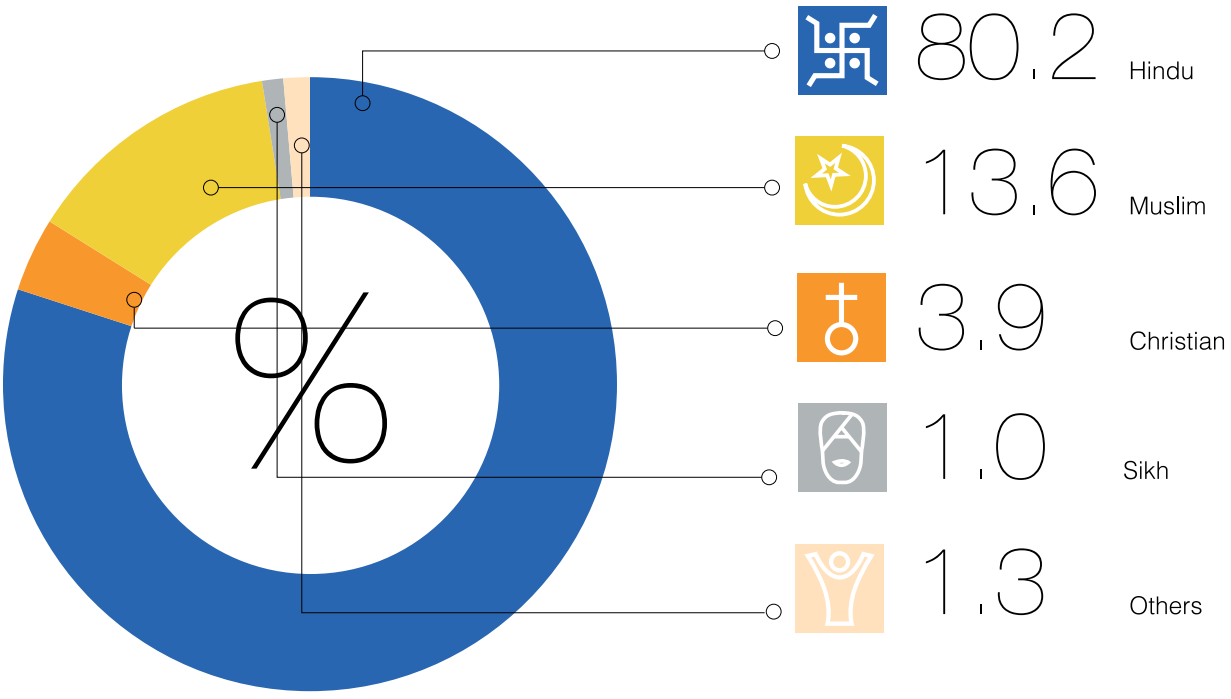


Figure 2: Main source of lighting in household (%)

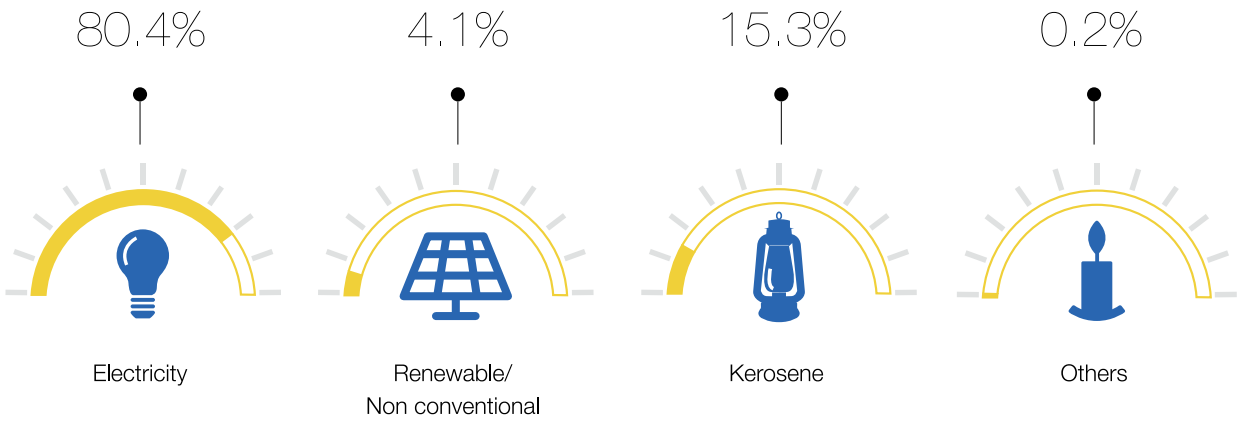


Figure 3: Households with electricity as main source of lighting, by place of residence (%)

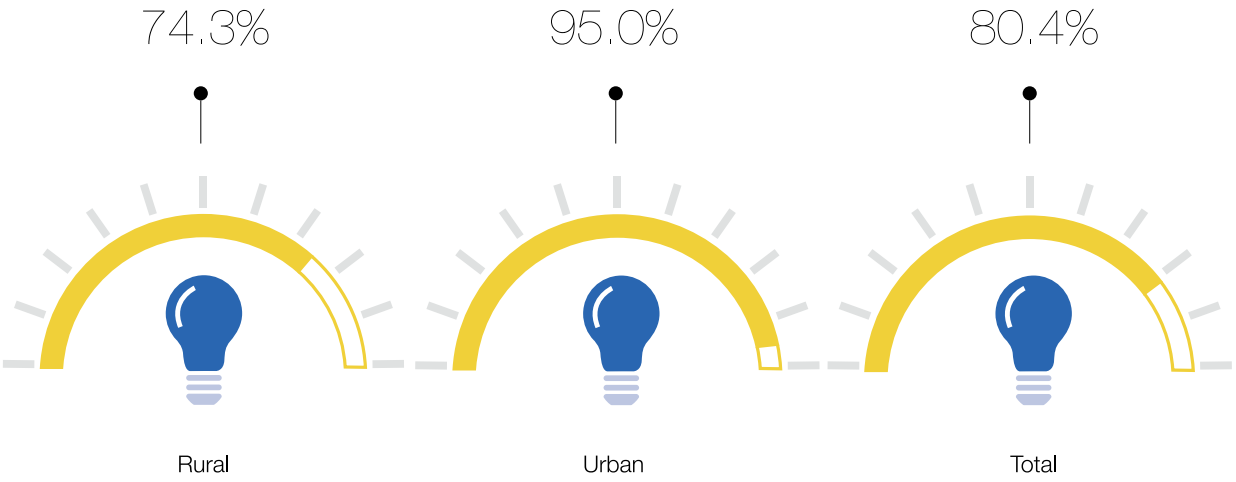
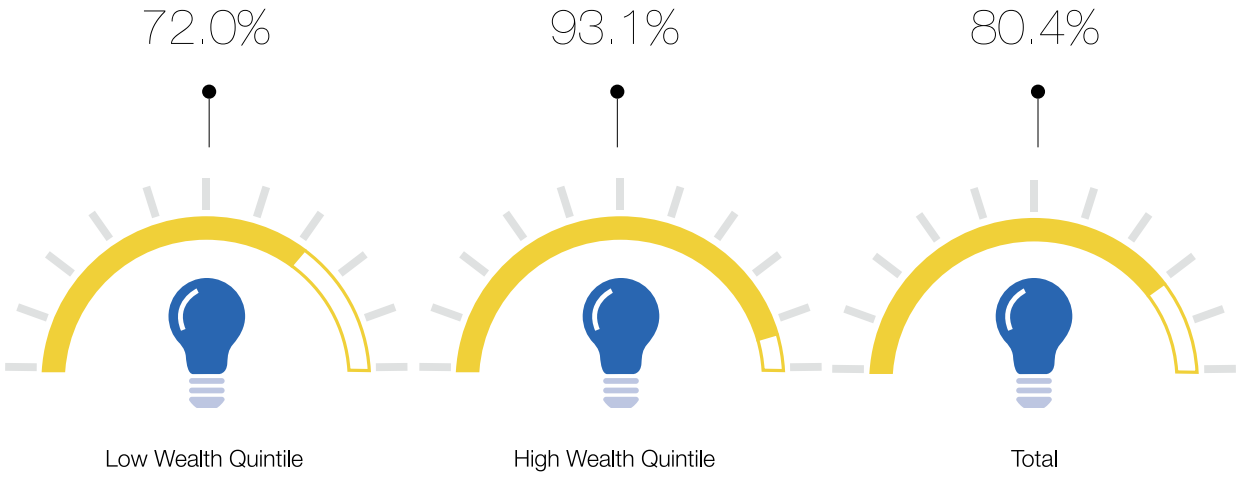


Figure 4: Households with electricity as main source of lighting, by wealth quintile (%)

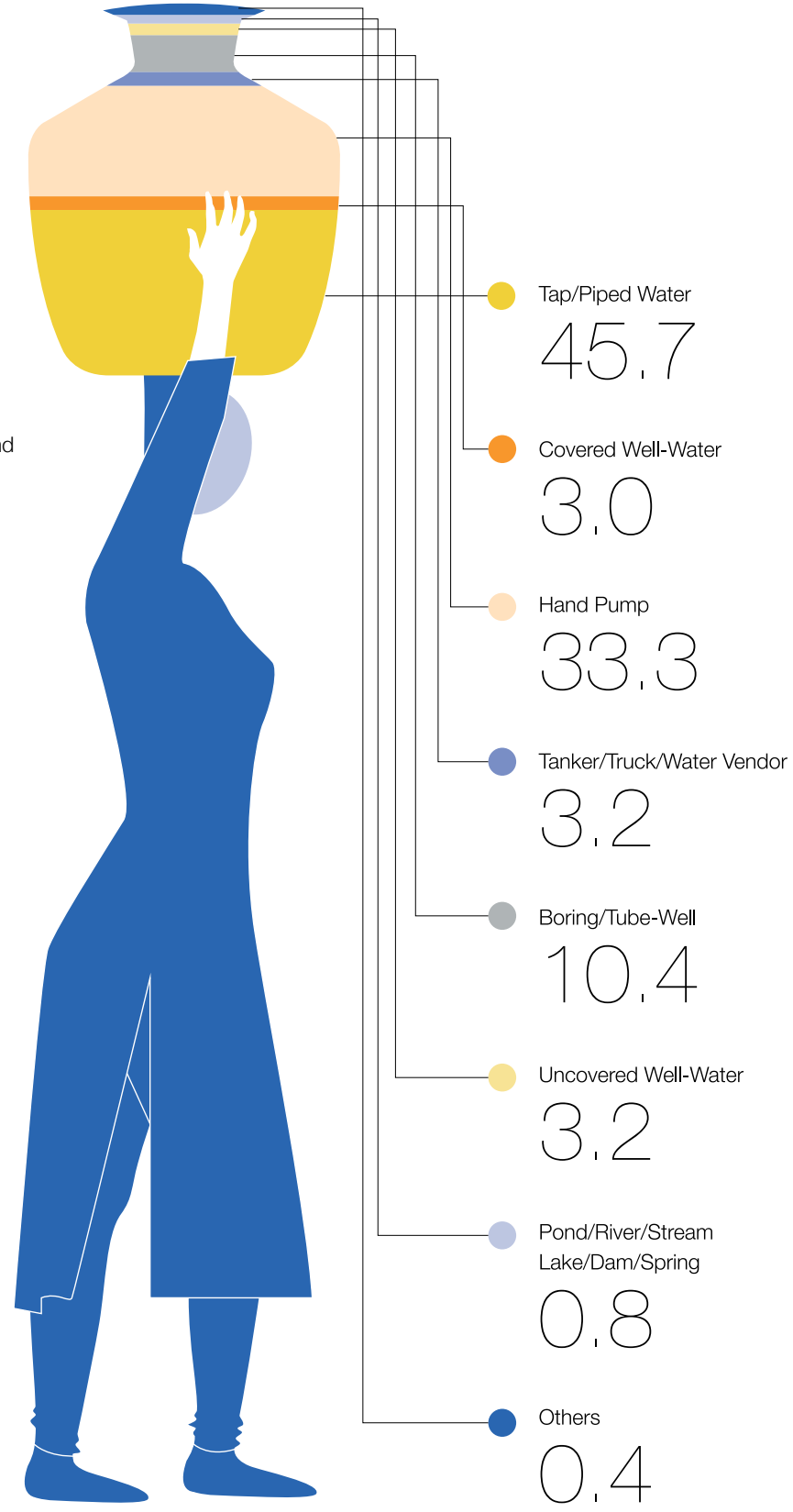


The main source of drinking water in 45.7 percent households was tap water or piped water. In 33.3 percent cases, the main source of drinking water was the hand pump while in 10.4 percent households it was deep tube well or boring. 3 percent households had covered well as source of drinking water. All these are in the category of improved drinking water facilities[1] (Fig. 5).

Almost all households, 92.4 percent, had improved source of drinking water facilities. The percentage of households with improved drinking water facilities was similar in rural (92) and urban areas (93.3). (Fig. 6).

The percentage of households with improved drinking water facilities was similar between low wealth quintile and high wealth quintile households too – 92.5 and 92.2 respectively. (Fig 7).

Figure 5: Main source of drinking water in household (%)



1. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/India.pdf, page 14

Figure 6: Households with improved source of drinking water, by place of residence (%)

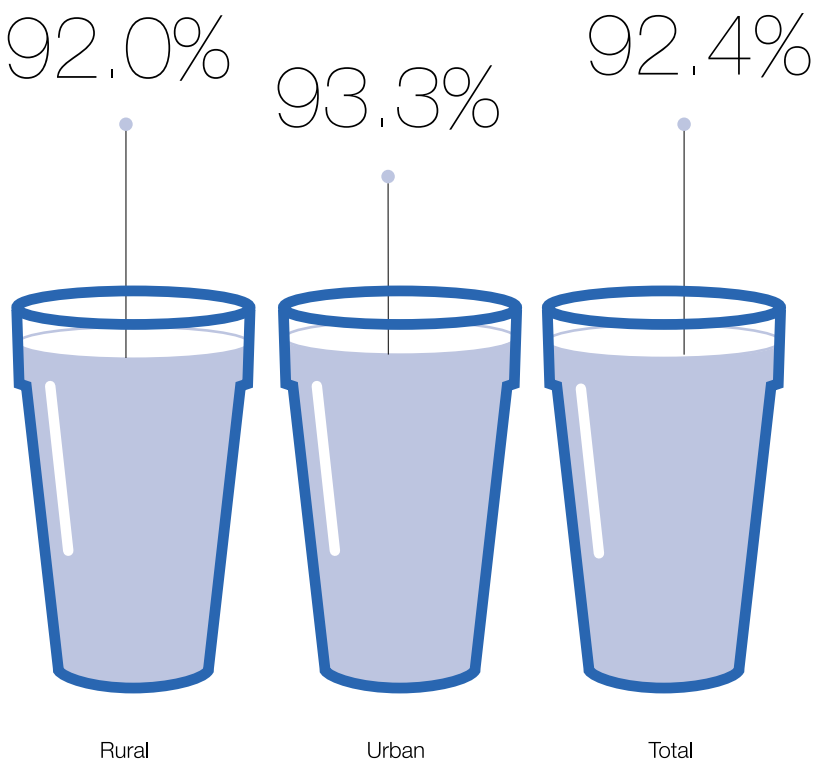


Figure 7: Household with improved source of drinking water, by wealth quintile (%)

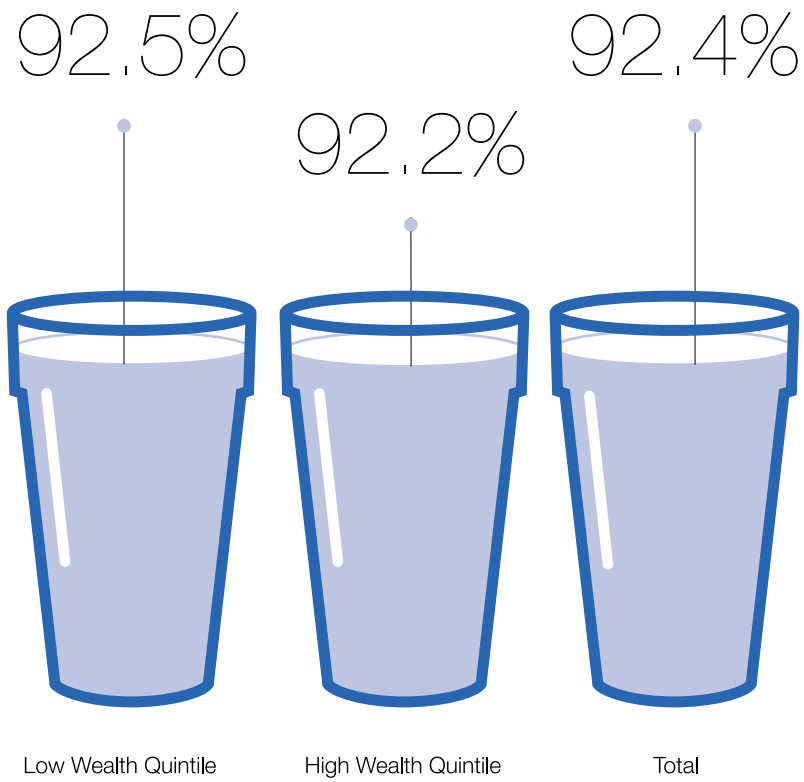


Figure 8: Households with toilet facility, by place of residence (%)

Overall, 63.4 percent households had a toilet facility. In rural areas, this percentage was 55.2 percent and in urban areas, it was 82.9. (Fig. 8). Among high wealth quintile households, 83.9 percent had a toilet facility while 49.8 percent low wealth quintile households had a toilet facility. (Fig. 9).

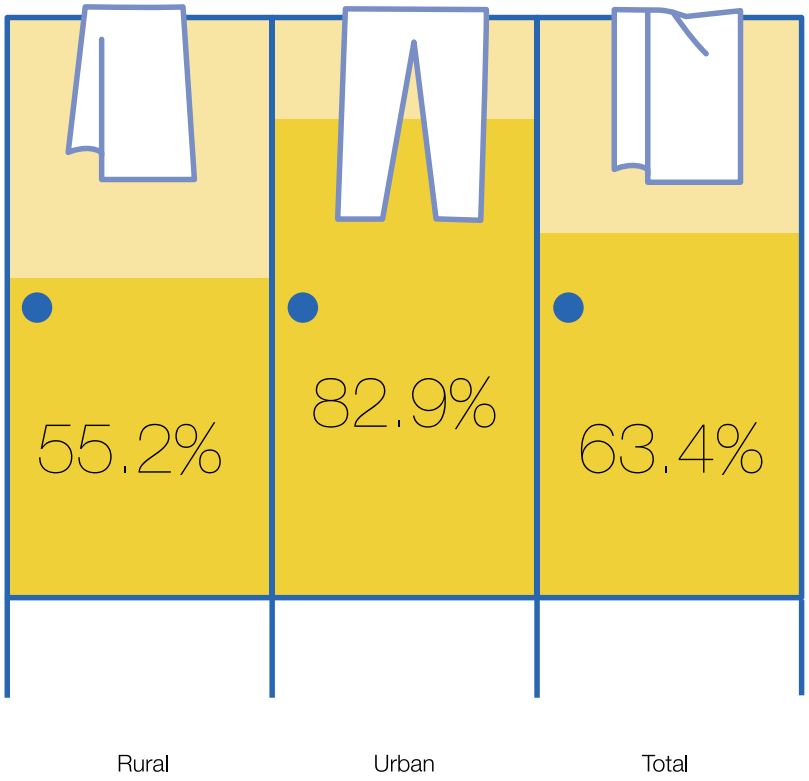
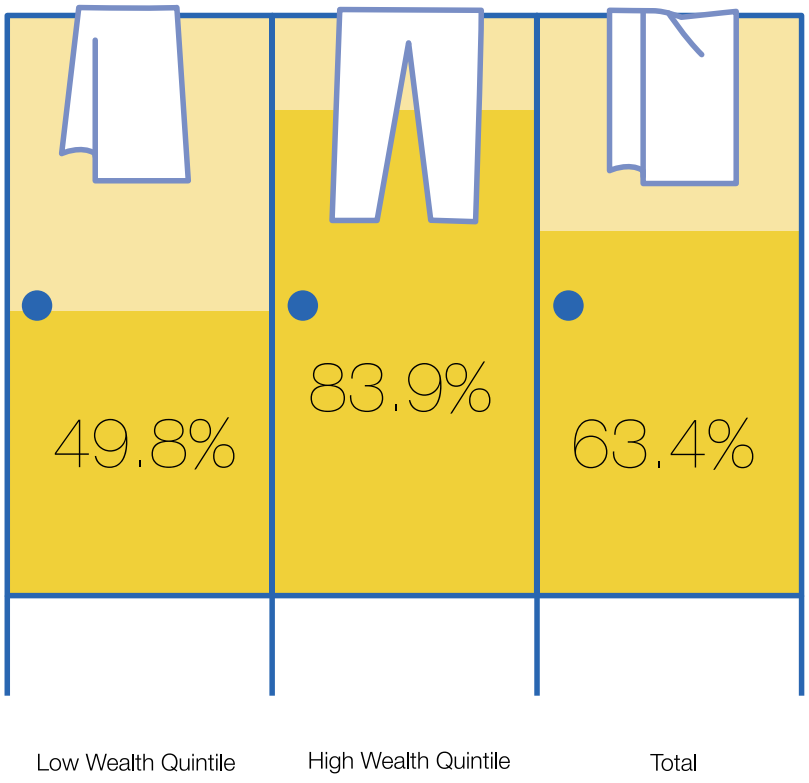


Figure 9: Households with toilet facility, by wealth quintile (%)



Overall, 92.2 percent households had a telephone (mobile or landline). The percentage for this in rural and urban areas was similar at 91.1 and 94.6 respectively. (Fig. 10). While 88.2 percent low wealth quintile households have a telephone, 98.1 percent high wealth quintile households have a telephone. (Fig. 11).

Figure 10: Households with telephone, by place of residence (%)

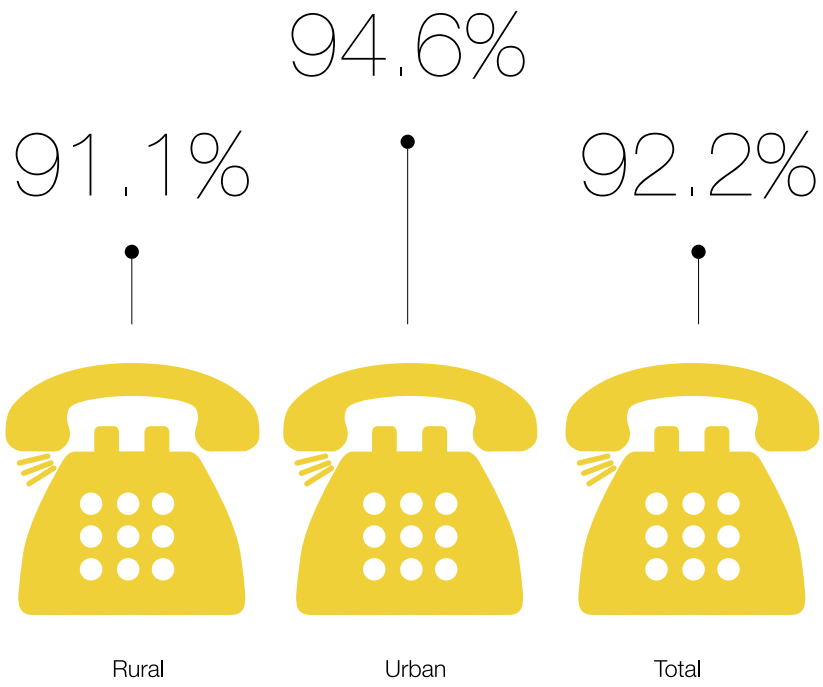
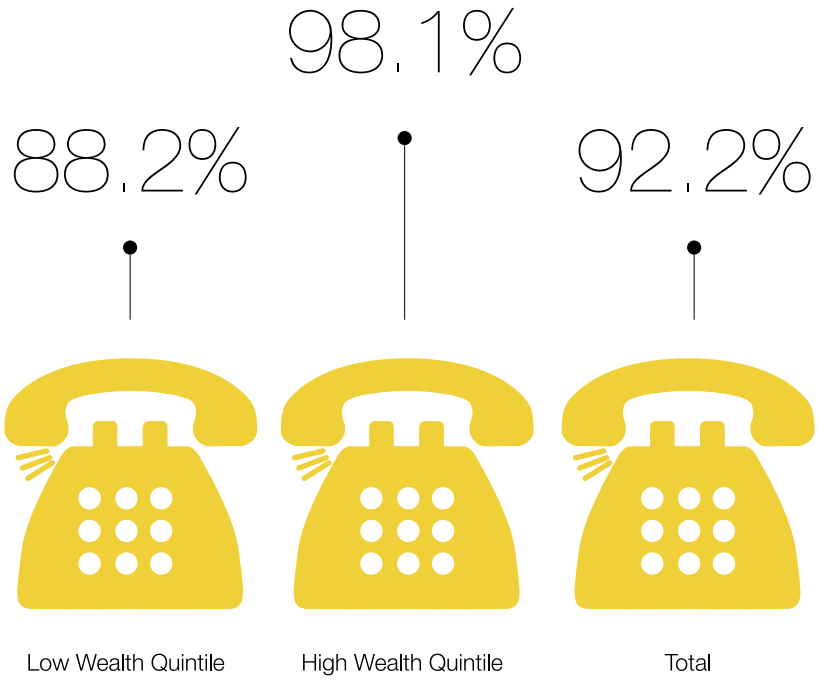


Figure 11: Households with telephone, by wealth quintile (%)



About 64.6 percent of girls 13-19 years had mothers who had 5 or less years of schooling – in rural areas this number was 72.3 percent while in urban areas it was 46.5 percent. (Fig. 12). Overall 17.9 percent had mothers who had 6 to 9 years of schooling, with this percentage being 16.2 in rural areas and 22.1 in urban areas. And 17.4 percent teenage girls had mothers who had 10 or more years of schooling. In rural areas, this number was 11.5 percent and in urban areas, it was 31.4.

Of teenage girls from low wealth quintile homes, 78.1 percent had mothers with 5 or less years of schooling, 14.5 percent had 6 to 9 years of schooling and 7.4 percent had mothers with 10 or more years of schooling. Amongst teenage girls from high wealth quintile households, 44.6 percent had mothers with 5 or less years of schooling, 23.1 percent had mothers with 6 to 9 years of schooling and 32.2 percent had mothers with 10 or more years of schooling (Fig.13).

About 43 percent girls 13-19 years had fathers with 5 or less years of schooling - in rural areas this number was 48.2 while in urban areas it was 30.5 percent. Overall 21.7 percent had fathers with 6 to 9 years of schooling, with this percentage being 21.7 in rural areas and 21.6 in urban areas. And 35.4 percent girls had fathers who had 10 or more years of schooling. In rural areas, this number was 30 percent and in urban areas, it was 48 (Fig.14).

Of 13-19 year old girls from low wealth quintile households, 54.8 percent had fathers with 5 or less years of schooling, 21.7 percent had father with 6 to 9 years of schooling and 23.5 percent had fathers with 10 or more years of schooling. (Fig. 15). Of 13-19 year old girls from high wealth quintile households, 25.3 percent had fathers with 5 or less years of schooling, 21.6 percent had fathers with 6 to 9 years of schooling and 53 percent had fathers with 10 or more years of schooling.

Figure 12: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

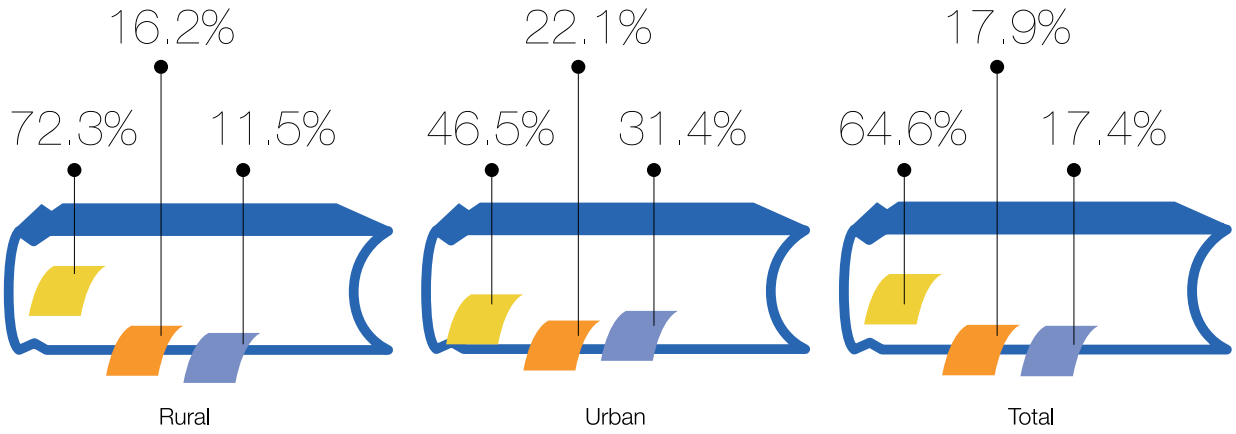


Figure 13: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)

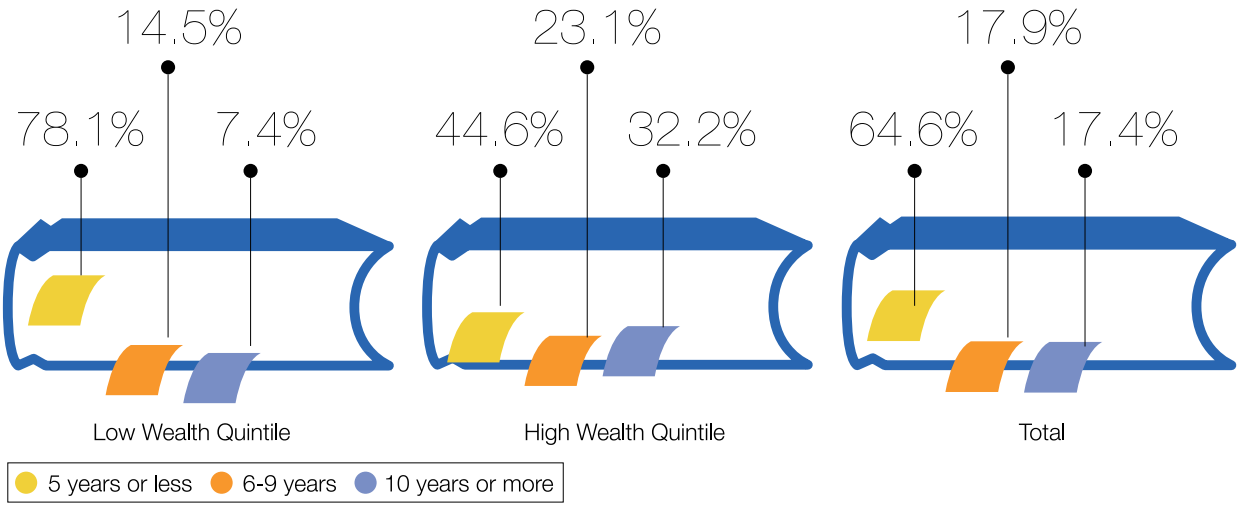


Figure 14: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

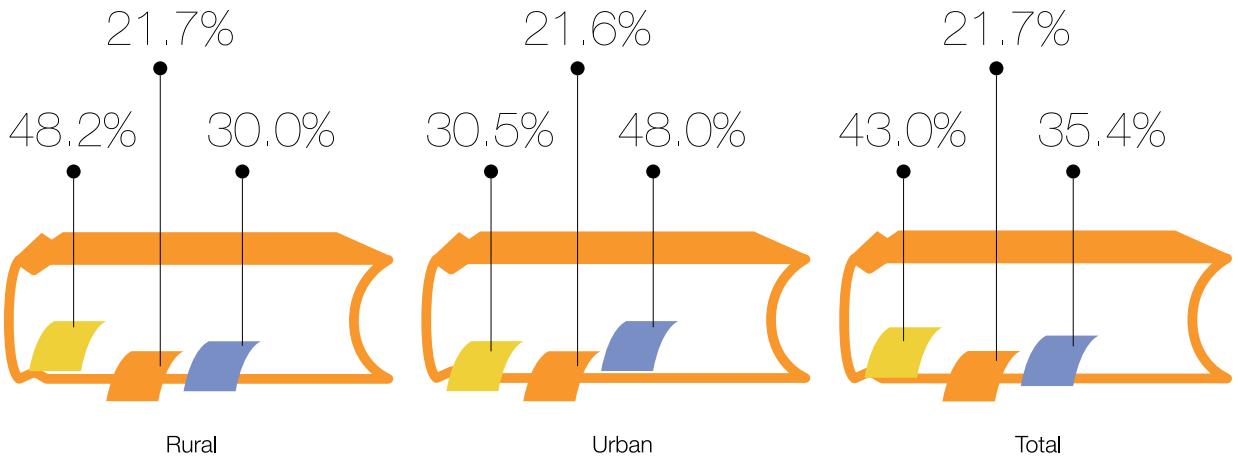
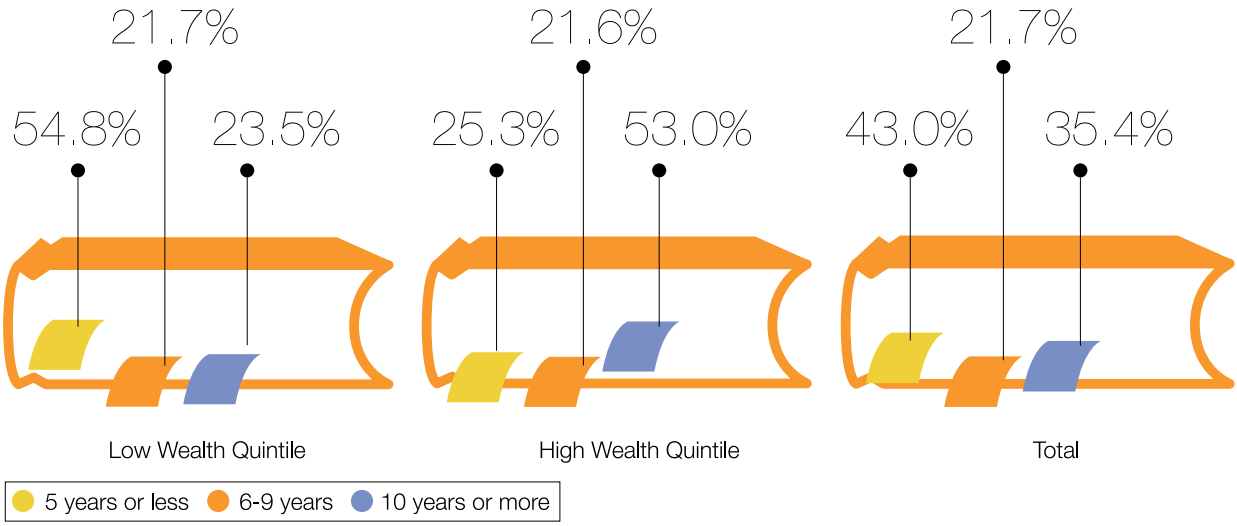


Figure 15: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



Discussion

■ Electricity is the key source of lighting in a majority, almost 80.4 percent, of households. However, in rural areas, the prevalence is still lower (74.3 percent) than urban areas, where it is 95 percent.

■ A majority of households – over 90 percent – have access to improved drinking water, be it rural or urban.

■ Households with toilet facility are only around 63 percent, with the prevalence in rural areas being around 55 percent.

■ High wealth quintilte households are twice as likely to have toilet facility (83.9 percent) as low wealth quintile ones (49.8 percent).

■ A majority of households (92.2 percent) have telephones (mobile/ landline). In both rural and urban areas, as well as high and low wealth quintile households, over 80 percent have telephones.

■ Mothers of 13-19 year old girls who have 5 or less years of schooling are in a majority in rural areas (72.3 percent) and low wealth quintile households (78.1 percent).

■ In case of fathers of 13-19 year olds, the percentage of those with 5 or less years of schooling is around the 40 percent mark.

Photo: Claude Avezard

Dignity

This section presents information on those aspects of a teenage girl's daily routine which impart dignity to her life, such as her access to a toilet and the type of protection she uses during her periods.

39.8 percent of girls 13-19 years reported open defecation. In the age group 13-15 years, the prevalence was 41.5 percent, while in the 16-19 years age group it was 38.2 percent. (Fig. 1)

In rural areas, 49 percent 13-19 year old girls reported open defecation, while the percentage in urban areas was 18. (Fig. 2)

Among teenage girls of low wealth quintile households, 49.3 percent reported open defecation, while those from high wealth quintile households 25.5 percent reported open defecation. (Fig. 3).

Figure 1: Prevalence of open defecation, by age group (%)

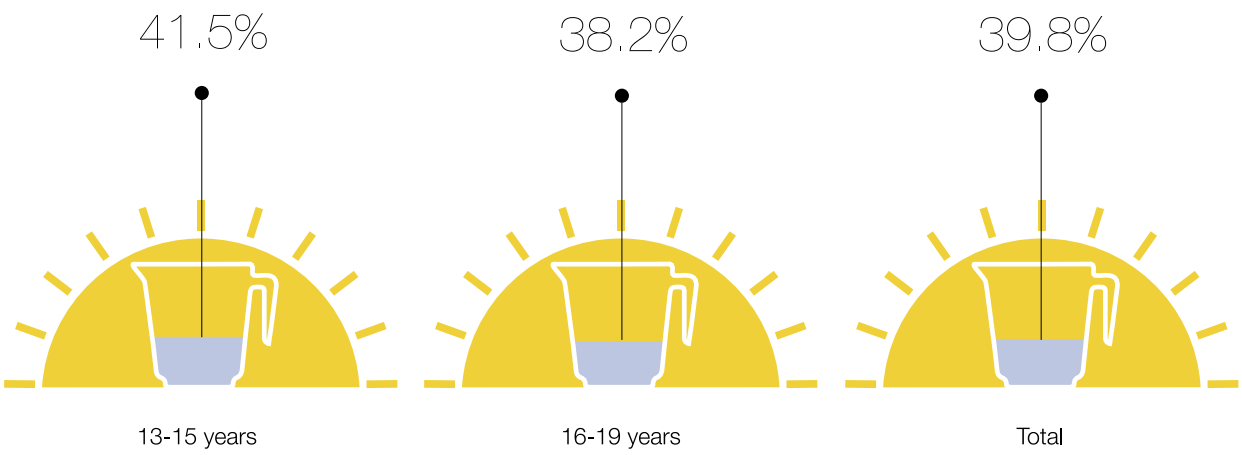


Figure 2: Prevalence of open defecation, by place of residence (%)

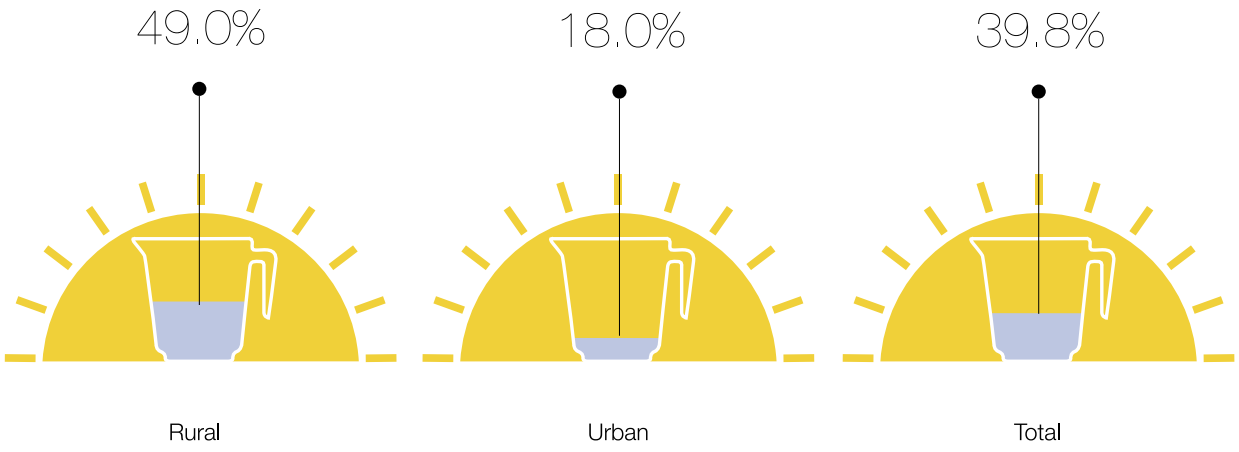
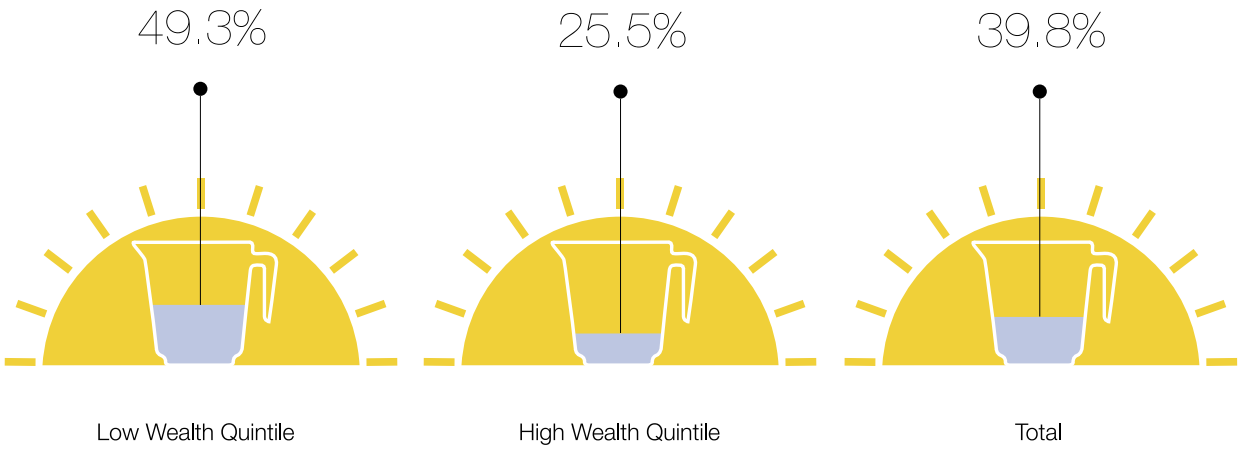


Figure 3: Prevalence of open defecation, by wealth quintile (%)



Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for a woman's health and personal hygiene. If unhygienic methods are used, it can lead to reproductive tract infections and other health issues. Sanitary napkins, tampons and menstrual cups are classified under 'hygienic' methods[1].

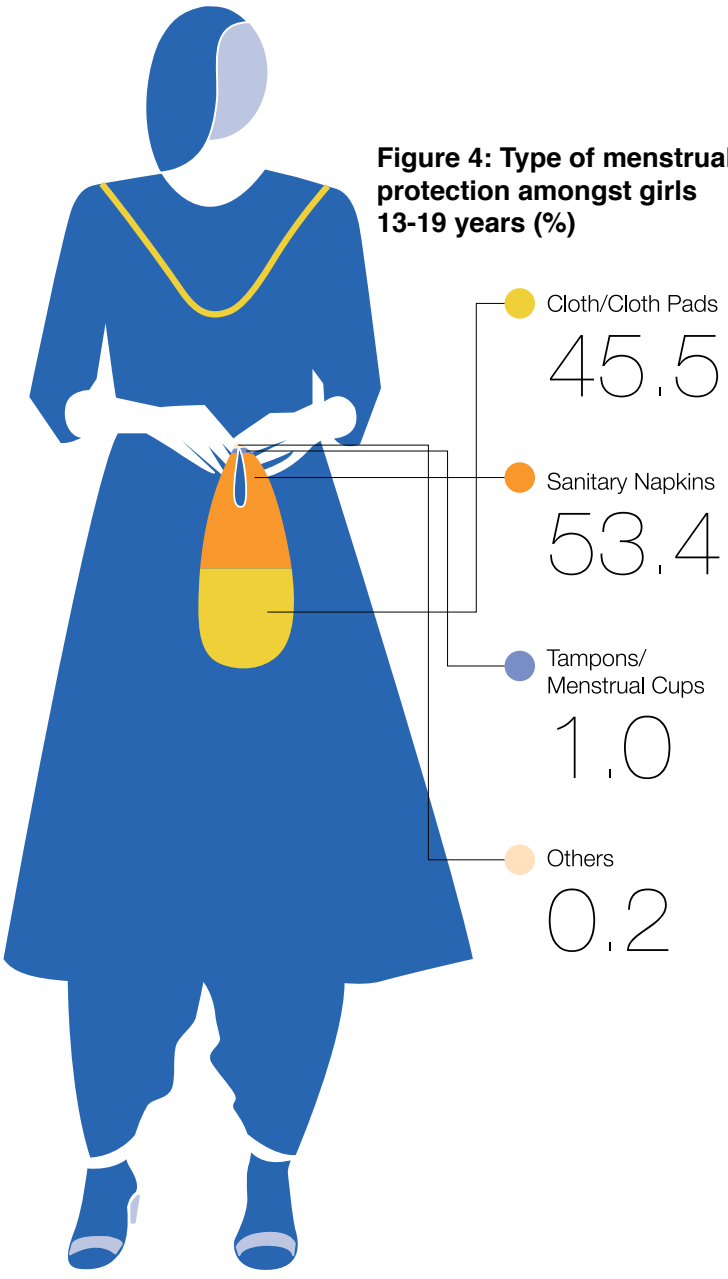
It was found that 45.5 percent girls 13-19 years used cloth or cloth pads during their periods and 53.4 percent used sanitary napkins. One percent used tampons or menstrual cups. (Fig. 4).

Both age groups (13-15 years and 16-19 years) have similar percentage of girls using hygienic methods – 52.7 and 55.7 respectively. (Fig. 5).

In rural areas, 46.3 percent teenage girls use hygienic methods, while in urban areas, 73.1 percent use hygienic methods of protection during menstruation. (Fig. 6).

42.6 percent teenage girls from low wealth quintile households use hygienic methods of menstrual protection, while 71.6 percent from high wealth quintile households use hygienic methods. (Fig. 7).

Figure 4: Type of menstrual protection amongst girls 13-19 years (%)



1. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/India.pdf, page 82

Figure 5: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by age group (%)

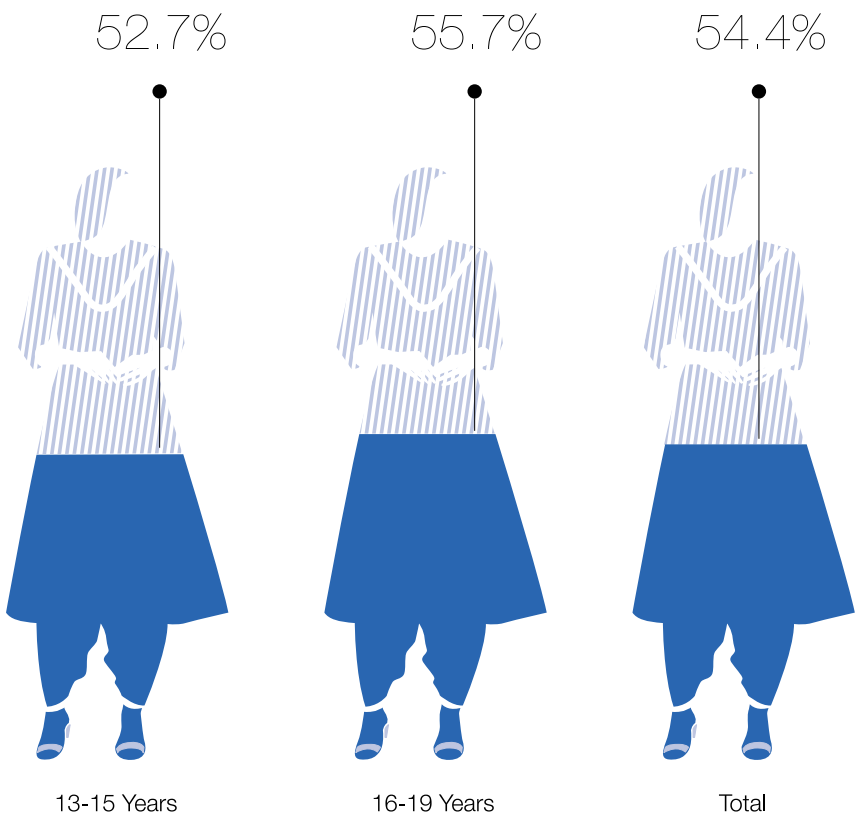


Figure 6: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by place of residence (%)

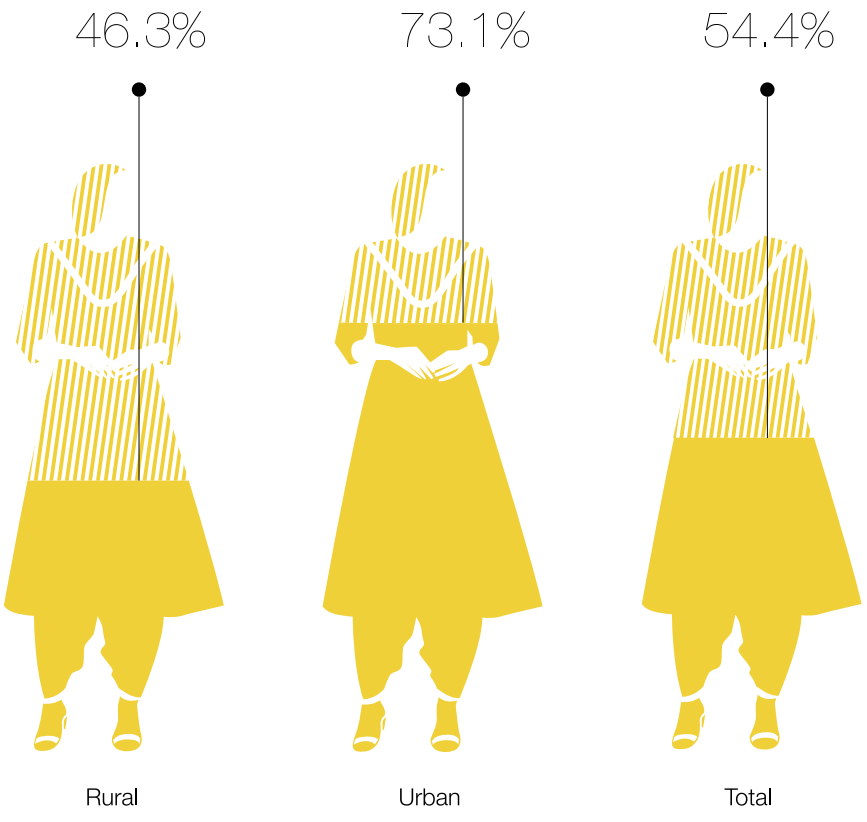


Figure 7: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by wealth quintile (%)

Discussion

■ Overall, 39.8 percent report open defecation.

■ Almost three times more teenage girls in rural areas (49 percent) report open defecation than in urban areas (18 percent).

■ Teenage girls reporting open defecation in low wealth quintile households (49.3 percent) is double the number of those from high wealth quintile households (25.5 percent).

■ Every second teenage girl in India is using unhygienic methods of menstrual protection.

■ Prevalence of use of unhygienic methods of menstrual protection is almost double in rural and low wealth quintile households when compared to urban and high wealth quintile households respectively.

Photo: Claude Avezard

Agency

This section presents information on the different aspects of teenage girls' lives which help us understand her status in the family and society. This includes information about her health, education and marital status. It also tells us about her skills, her access to the outside world and her perception about opportunities available to her compared to boys.

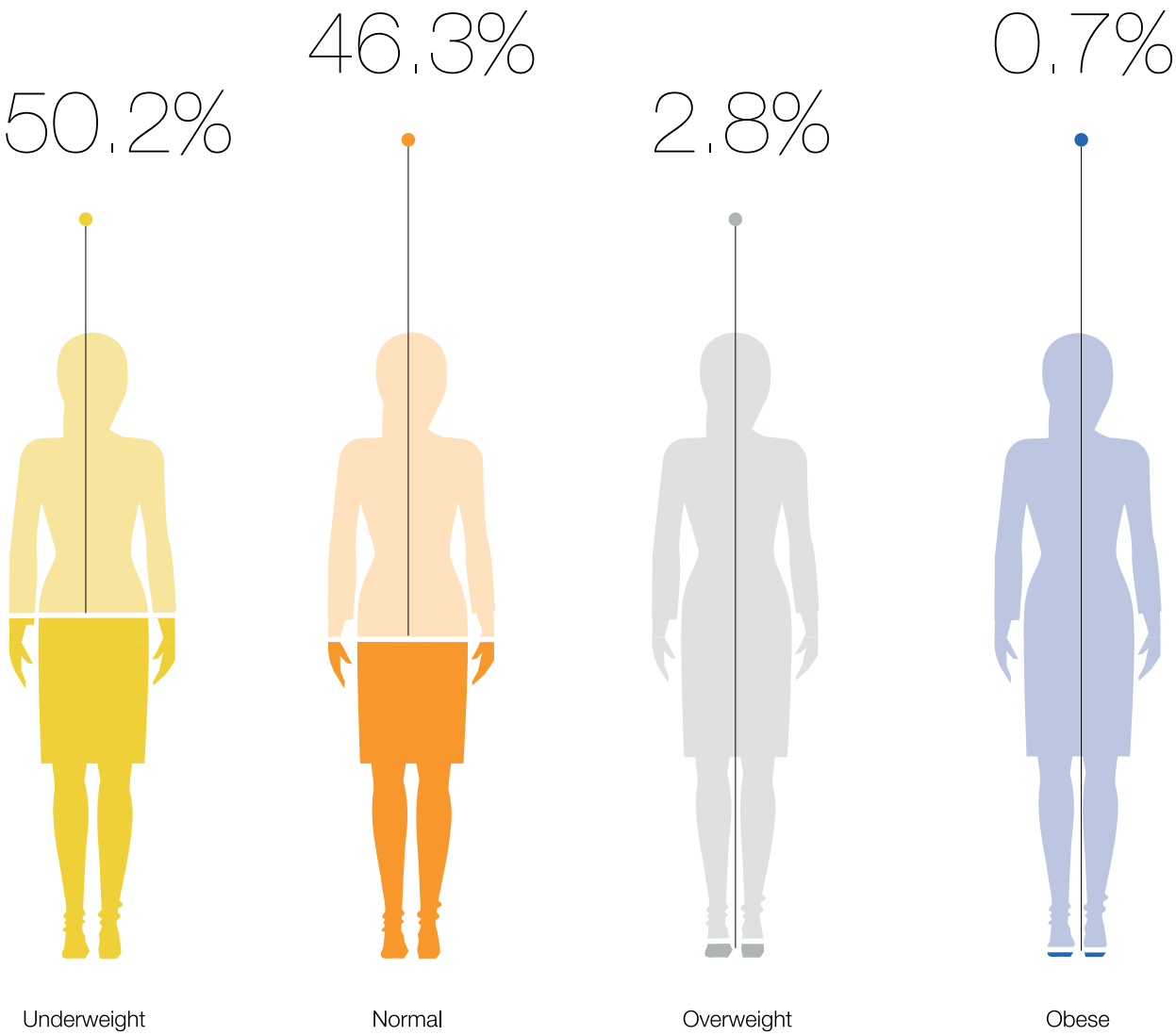
The TAG Survey collected anthropometric data on height and weight of teenage girls. This data was used to calculate Body Mass Index[1] or BMI. This is a simple index, developed by the World Health Organisation, of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults. Depending on the score, the person can be termed underweight, normal, overweight or obese. In our survey, we found 46.3 percent teenage girls to be in the normal BMI category[2], 50.2 percent in the underweight category, 2.8 percent in the overweight category and 0.7 percent obese. (Fig. 1).

In the 13-15 years age group, 38.2 percent were in the normal category, while 54.2 percent were in the normal category in the 16-19 years age group. (Fig. 2).

In urban areas, 50.5 percent teenage girls were in normal category while in rural areas, 44.6 percent were in normal category. (Fig. 3).

Amongst teenage girls from low wealth quintile households, 43.9 percent were in normal category, while in high wealth quintile households, the prevalence was 49.9 percent. (Fig. 4).

Figure 1: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years - by BMI category (%)



1. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of her height in meters (kg/m2). (Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2017. http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight)

2. Normal BMI is between 18.5 and 24.9 (kg/m2). (Source: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/India.pdf, page 300)

Figure 2: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by age group (%)

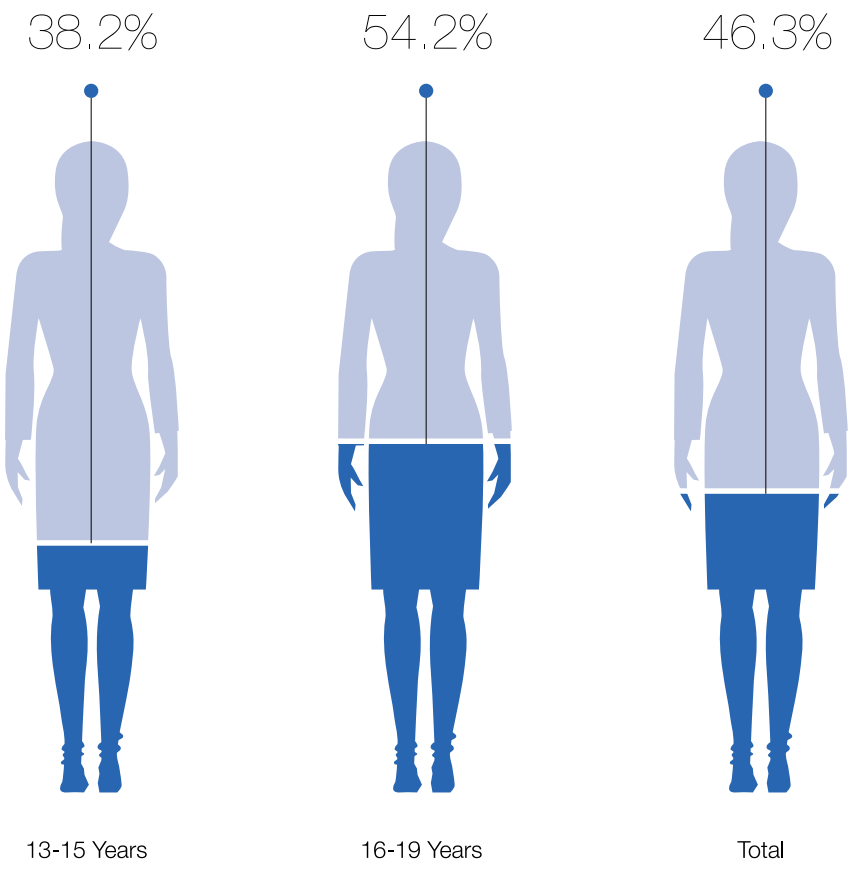


Figure 3: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by place of residence (%)

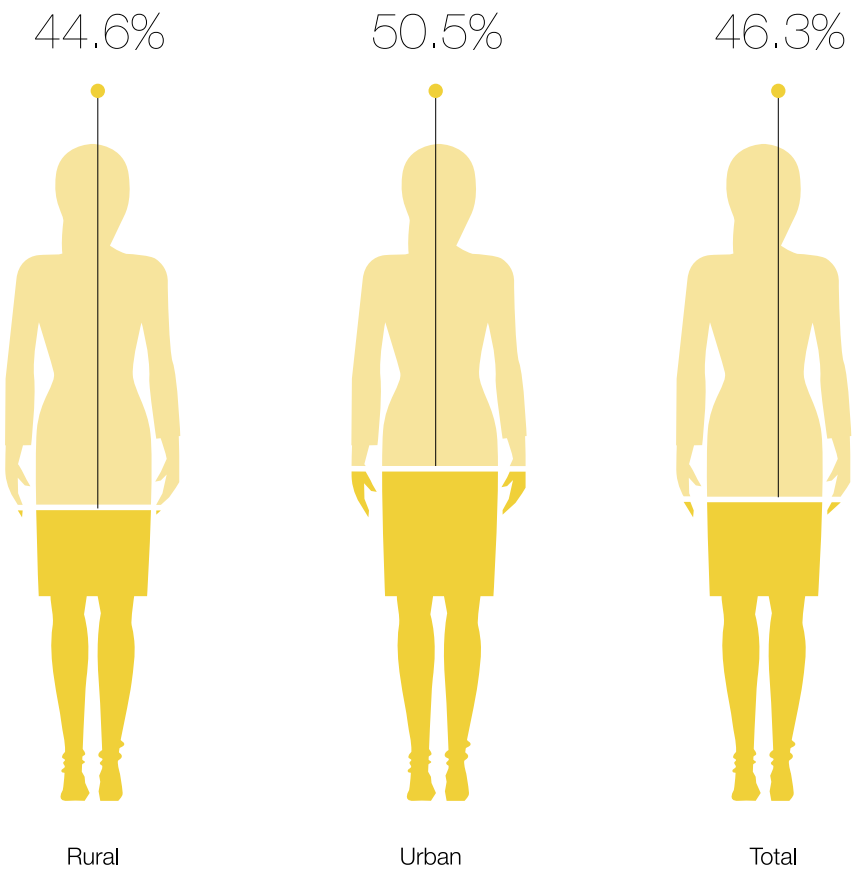
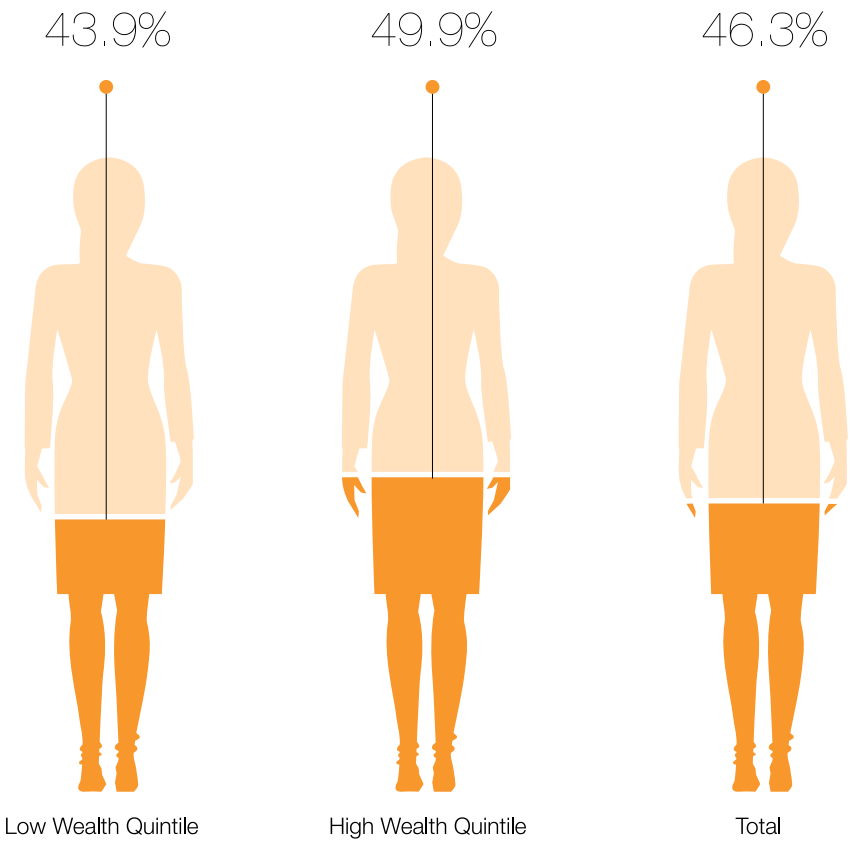


Figure 4: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by wealth quintile (%)



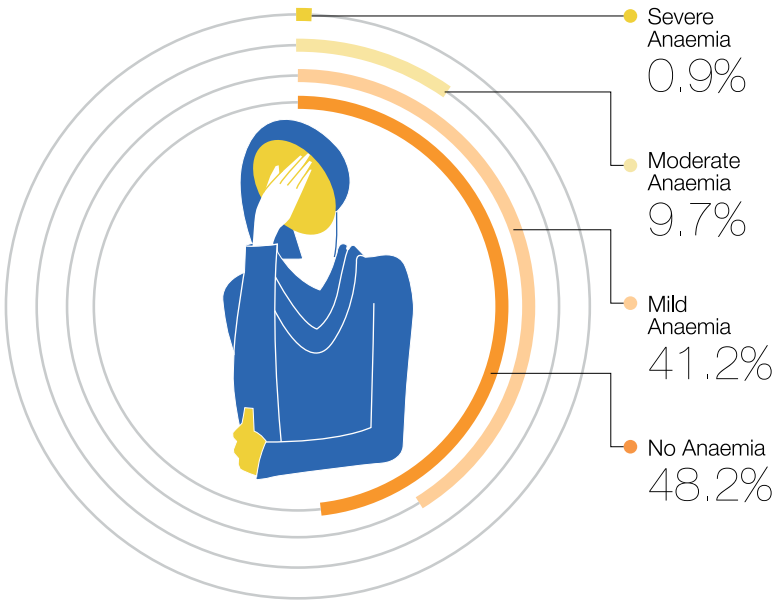
The level of haemoglobin in the blood gives indication of whether a person is anaemic[3] or not. Depending on the level of haemoglobin, a person can be said to be having severe or moderate anaemia, mild anaemia or, if the person has normal levels of haemoglobin[4], then she has no anaemia. For a girl in the 13-19 years age group, being anaemic has far reaching implications. Not only does it leave her weak in the present, rendering her incapable of optimally using her potential in her studies and career but it also results in complications when she gets ready for childbirth later in life. In addition, it increases chances of her baby being malnourished.

Our survey shows 48.2 percent teenage girls to be in the normal category with no anaemia, 41.2 percent to have mild anaemia, 9.7 percent to have moderate anaemia and 0.9 percent to have severe anaemia. (Fig. 5).

We find both age groups – 13-15 years and 16-19 years to have similar percentage of girls with no anaemia – 47.6 and 48.7 respectively. (Fig. 6).

In rural areas, 46.8 percent teenage girls have no anaemia, while in urban areas the percentage is 51.5. (Fig. 7). In teenage girls from low wealth quintile households, 46.2 percent have no anaemia while the percentage is 51.2 for girls from high wealth quintile households. (Fig. 8).

Figure 5: Status of anaemia in girls 13-19 years, (%)



3. World Health Organisation (WHO), http://www.who.int/topics/anaemia/en/

4. Haemoglobin 12.0 and higher grams/decilitre in blood sample among non-pregnant girls/women is considered a normal level of haemoglobin. (Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), 2011, http://www.who.int/vmnis/indicators/haemoglobin/en/)

Figure 6: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin – in girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

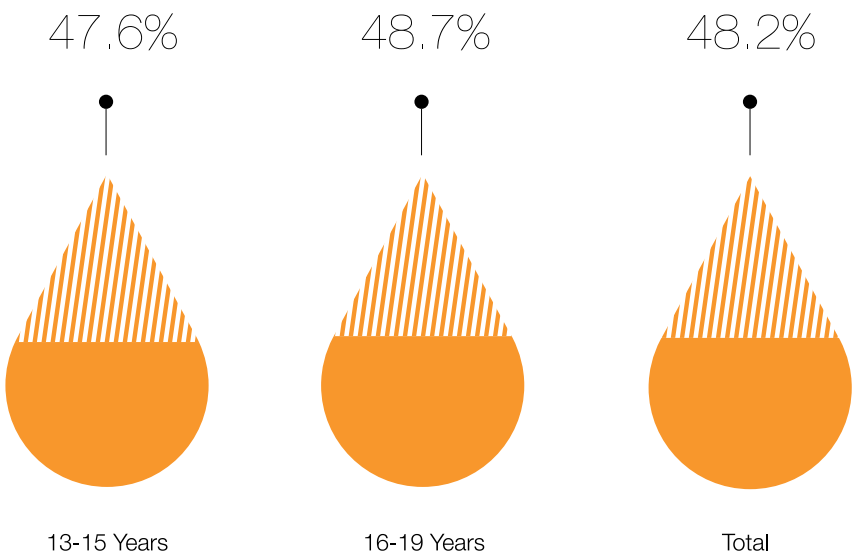


Figure 7: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin – in girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

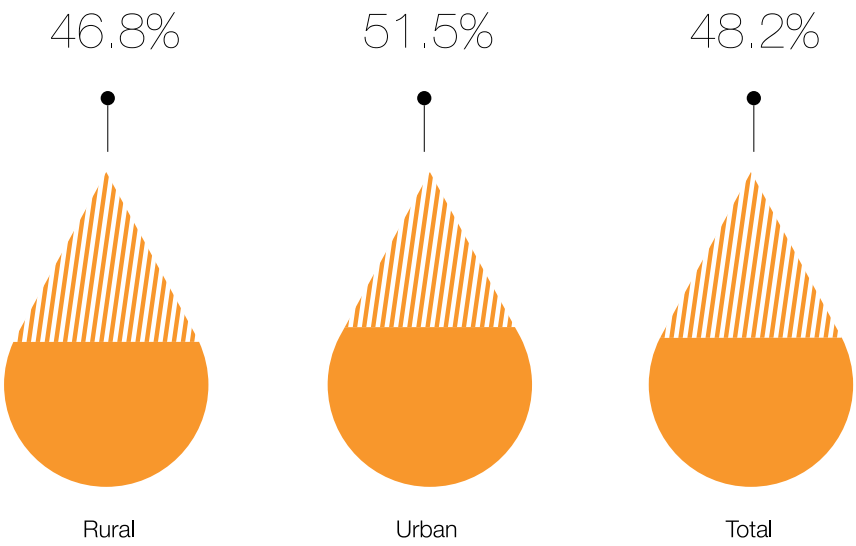
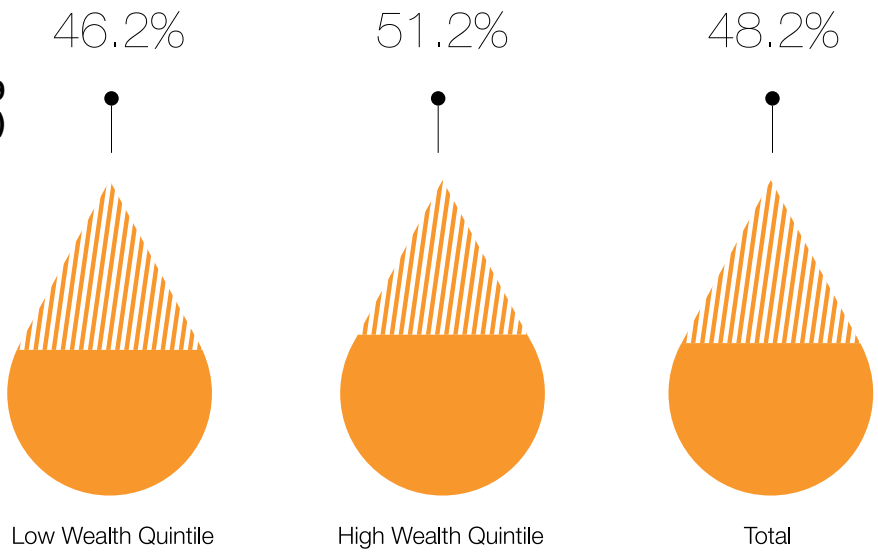


Figure 8: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin – in girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



Of all teenage girls in the country, 72.7 percent are currently enrolled in a school or college, 2.3 percent are enrolled in a distance education course, 0.7 percent are preparing for a competitive examination and 4.9 percent are awaiting examination results or admission. 19.4 percent teenage girls are currently not engaged or enrolled in any kind of studies. (Fig. 9).

Amongst 13-15 year old girls, 88.1 percent are currently studying[5]. The corresponding percentage for 16-19 year old girls is 73.4. (Fig. 10).
The percentage of currently studying girls when disaggregated by age, shows that 92.3 percent of all 13-year-olds are currently studying, while at the other end, 65.5 percent of all 19 year-olds are currently studying. (Fig. 11).

In rural areas, 77.9 percent teenage girls are currently studying and in urban areas it is 87.2 percent. (Fig. 12).

Of teenage girls from low wealth quintile households, 74.8 percent are currently studying, while in high wealth quintile households, 89.4 percent are currently studying. (Fig. 13).

Figure 9: Education status of girls 13-19 years (%)

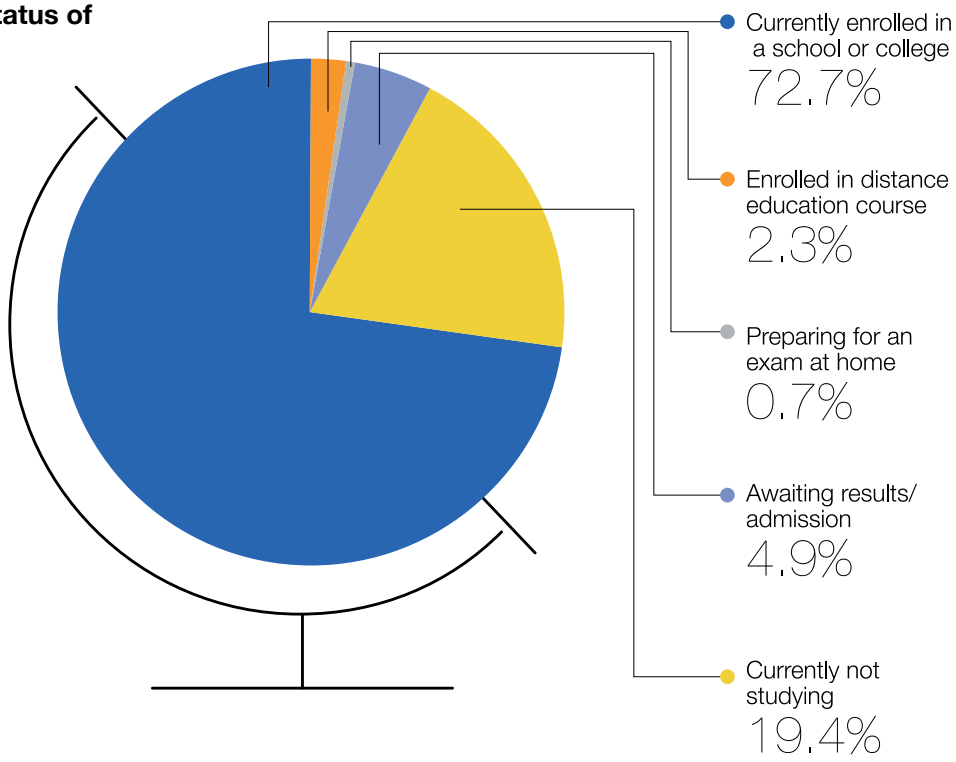
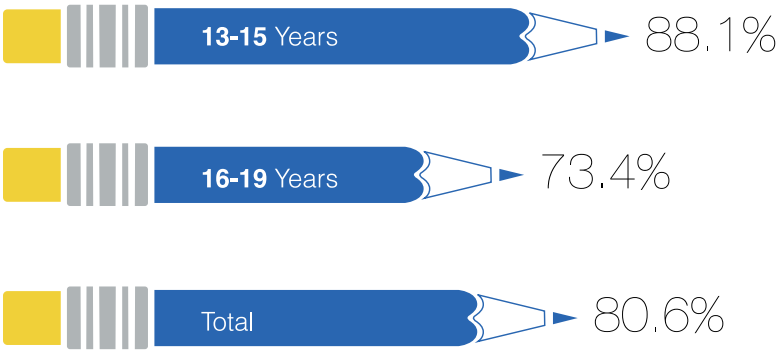


Figure 10: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)



5. This includes girls enrolled in school or college, in distance education, preparing for an exam at home and waiting for results/admission.

Figure 11: Education status of girls 13-19 years, by age (%)

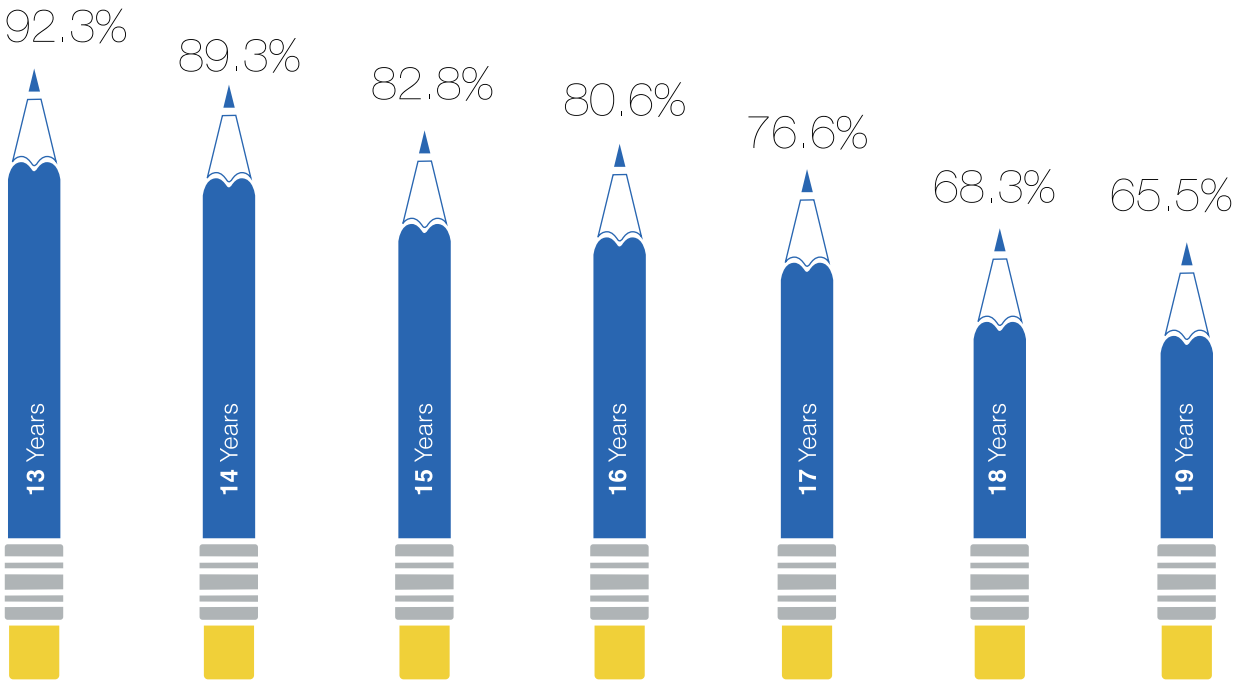


Figure 12: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

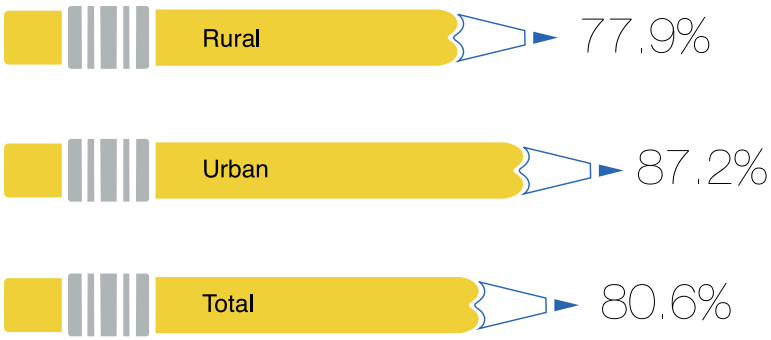
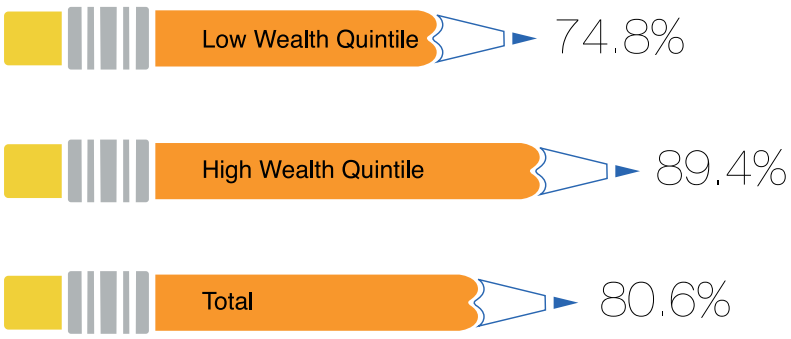


Figure 13: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



Survey data shows that 95.8 percent girls of age group 13-19 years have never been married. The percentage was 98.4 amongst 13-15 year olds, and 93.3 among 16-19 year olds. (Fig. 14).

The percentage of never married girls was similar in rural and urban areas, at 95.5 percent and 96.6 percent respectively. (Fig. 15).

Between high wealth quintile and low wealth quintile households too, the percentage of never married girls is similar – 95.6 and 96.1 respectively. (Fig. 16).

Figure 14: Marital status – never married - girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

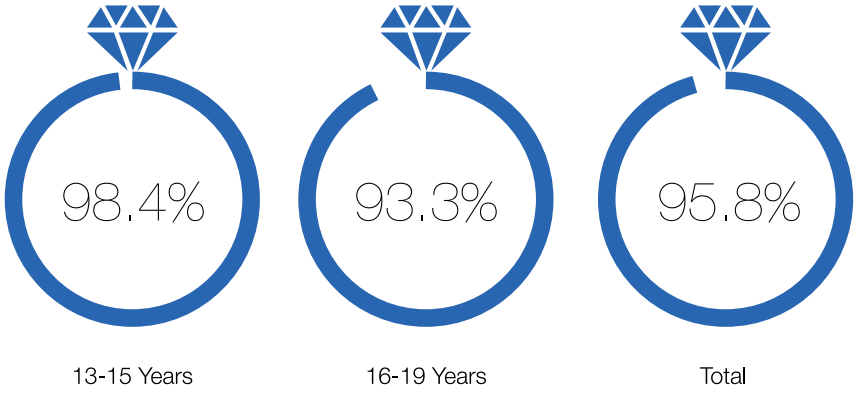


Figure 15: Marital status – never married - girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

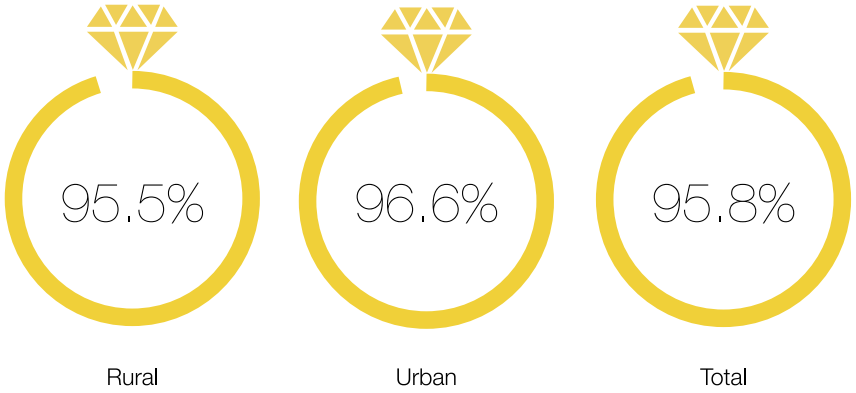
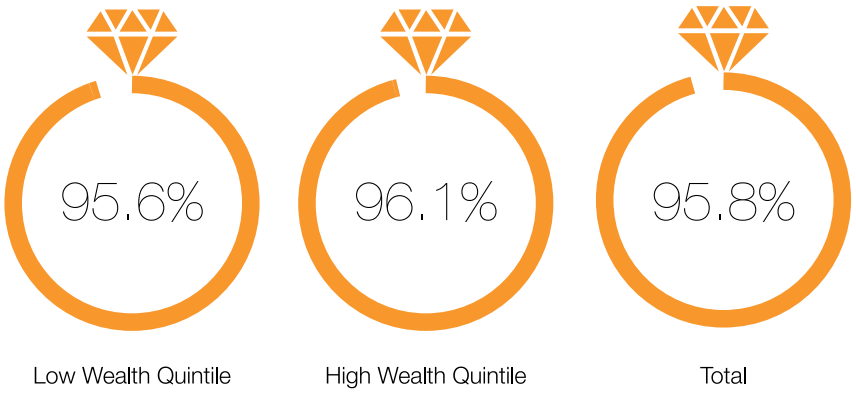


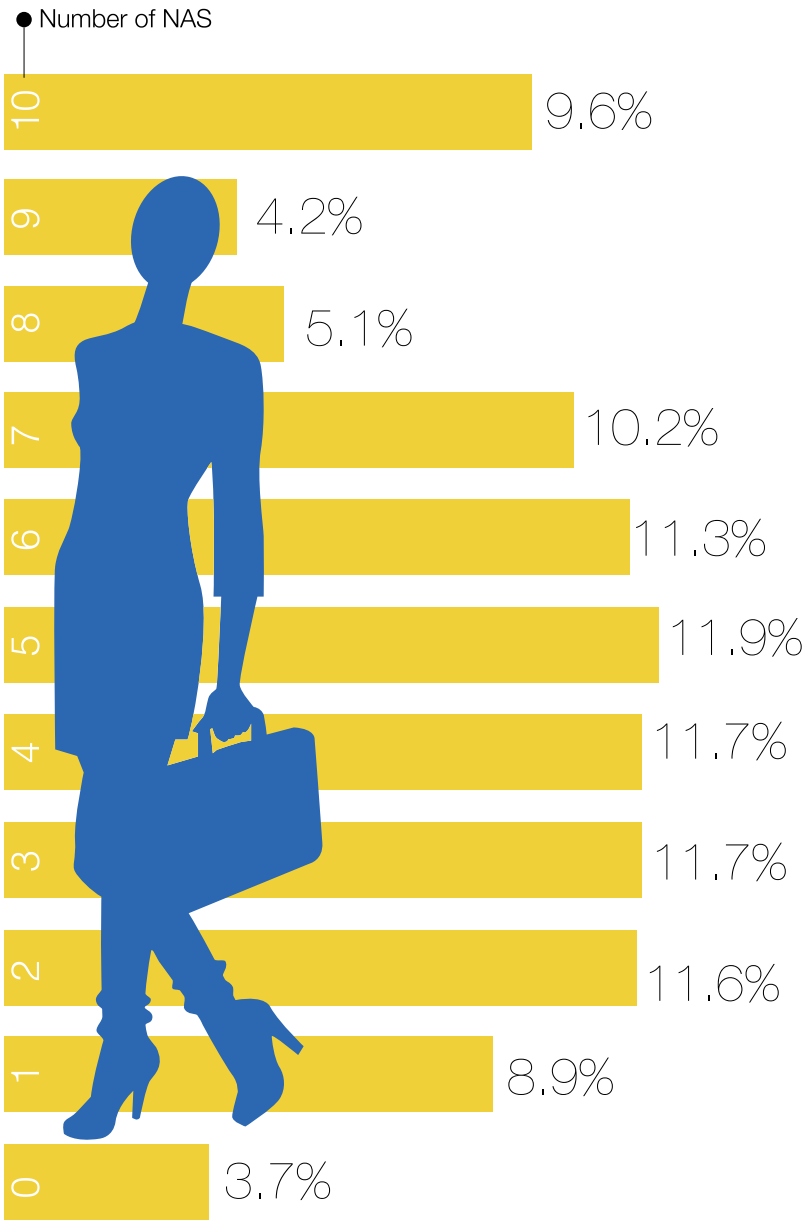
Figure 16: Marital status – never married - girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



We live in a rapidly changing world. The set of skills that ensure a life of basic dignity and efficiency today is different from the set of skills that would have been needed twenty years ago. The set of skills that we consider necessary today, which we have termed 'New Age Skills' or NAS comprise the following:

I. Ability to make and receive calls on a mobile phone
II. Fill forms in English or local language
III. Search for information on the internet, send and receive emails
IV. Use social media
V. Write a document in English on a computer
VI. Withdraw money from an ATM/ bank/post office
VII. Ask a male stranger for directions/ help
VIII. Travel alone on a journey longer than 4 hours
IX. Live alone
X. Go to a police station to file a complaint

Figure 17: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years (%)



In the TAG Survey teenage girls were asked if they had these New Age Skills.

We found that 9.6 percent said 'yes' to all the 10 New Age Skills (NAS) and 3.7 percent said 'no' to all. The percentage of girls that said 'yes' to 5 NAS was 11.9. The percentage of respondents who said yes to 2, 3 and 4 NAS was similar, at 11.6, 11.7 and 11.7 respectively. (Fig. 17).

Those who said 'yes' to anything between 0 and 5 NAS were 59.6 percent. Amongst 13-15 year old girls, 66.4 percent said 'yes' to a maximum of 5 NAS while the corresponding percentage among 16-19 year olds was 53.1. Those who said 'yes' to anything between 6 and 10 NAS were 40.4 percent. Amongst 13-15 year old, 33.6 percent said 'yes' to anything between 6 and 10 NAS, While corresponding percentage for 16-19 year olds was 46.9 percent. (Fig. 18).

In rural areas, the percentage saying 'yes' to 0-5 NAS and the percentage saying 'yes' to 6-10 NAS was 64.1 and 35.9 respectively. In urban areas, the percentage saying 'yes' to 0-5 NAS and 'yes' to 6-10 NAS is similar, at 49 percent and 61 percent respectively. (Fig. 19).

Of all teenagers from low wealth quintile households, 70.6 percent said 'yes' to 0-5 NAS and 29.4 percent said 'yes' to 6-10 NAS. Of those from high wealth quintile households, 43.2 percent 'yes' to 0-5 NAS and 56.8 percent said 'yes' to 6-10 NAS. (Fig. 20).

Figure 18: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

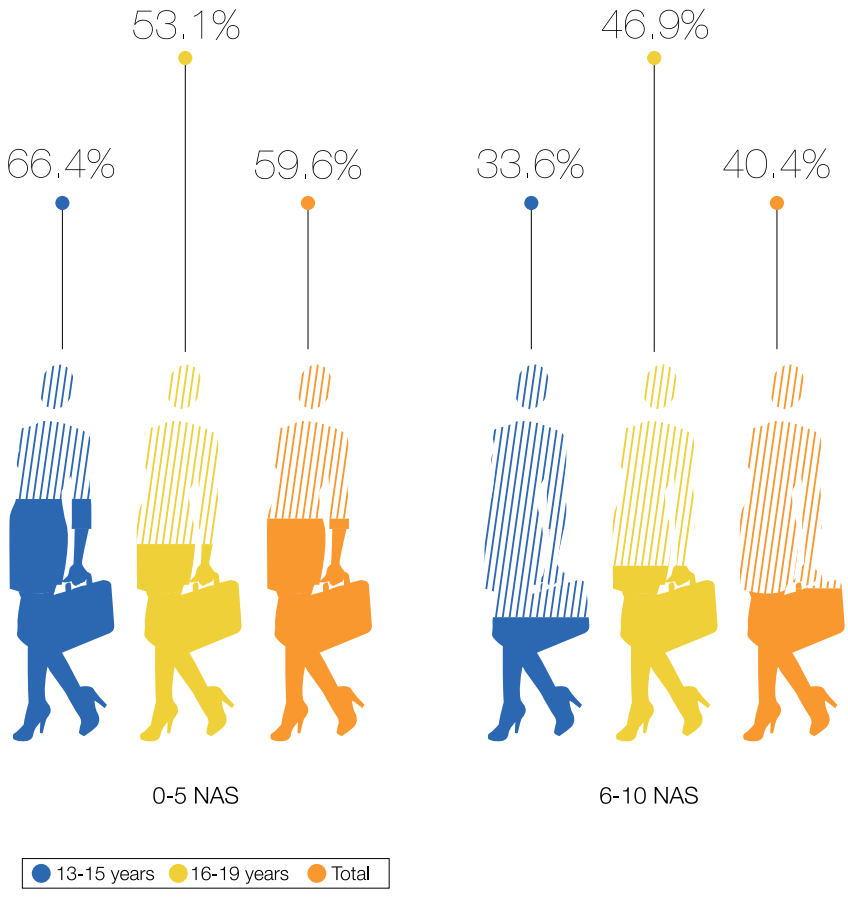


Figure 19: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

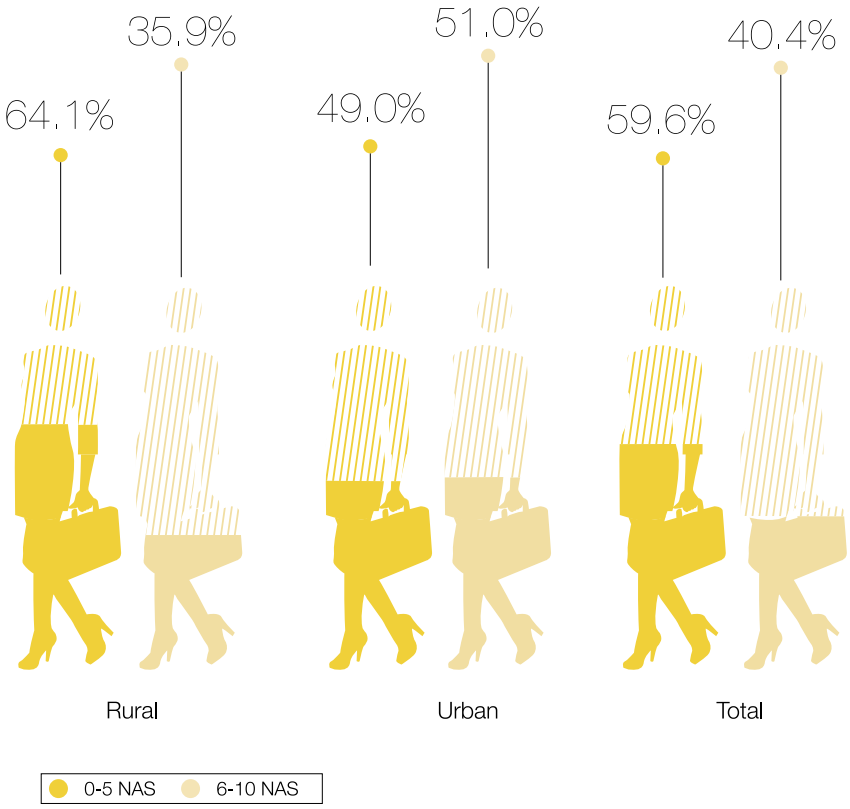
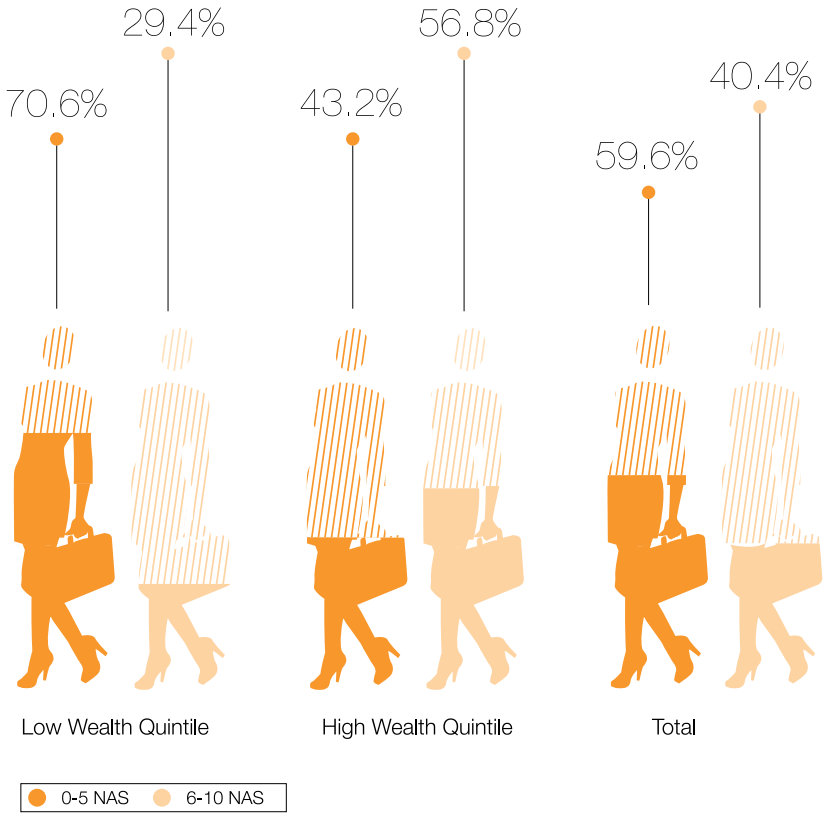


Figure 20: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



Girls who have access to a mobile phone and some mode of transport (bicycle or motorised 2-wheeler or 4-wheeler) which they can use whenever they need, have more agency than those who do not.

We found 23 percent teenage girls to have access to a mobile phone, 37 percent to have access to a bicycle and 10.8 percent have access to a motorised vehicle (Fig. 21). Amongst 13-15 year olds, 15.3 percent have access to a mobile phone, and 30.3 percent of 16-19 year olds have access to a mobile phone. 37.9 percent of 13-15 year olds have access to a bicycle while 36.2 percent of 16-19 year olds have access to a bicycle. Amongst 13-15 year olds, 9.8 percent have access to a motorised vehicle, and the corresponding figure for 16-19 year olds is 11.7 percent.

In rural areas 19 percent teenage girls have access to a mobile phone. In urban areas this figure is 32.4 percent. 38.4 percent girls in rural areas have access to a bicycle, while 33.6 percent urban girls have access to a bicycle. Percentage of girls with access to a motorised vehicle is 8.4 in rural areas and 16.5 in urban areas. (Fig. 22).

Of teenage girls from low wealth quintile households, 16 percent have access to a mobile phone, while in high wealth quintile households the figure is 33.4 percent. Access to a bicycle is 32.6 percent amongst girls from low wealth quintile households and 43.7 percent for girls from high wealth quintile households. Percentage of girls having access to motorised vehicles is 5.4 percent in low wealth quintile households and 18.8 percent in high wealth quintile households. (Fig. 23).

Figure 21: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

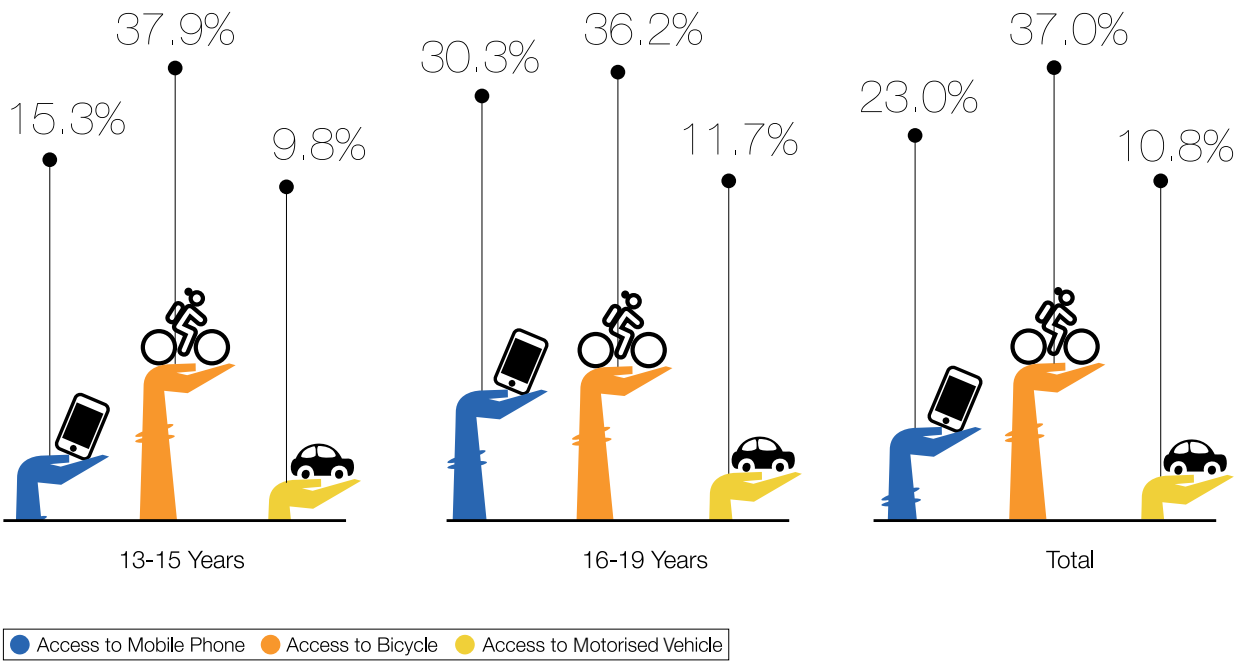


Figure 22: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

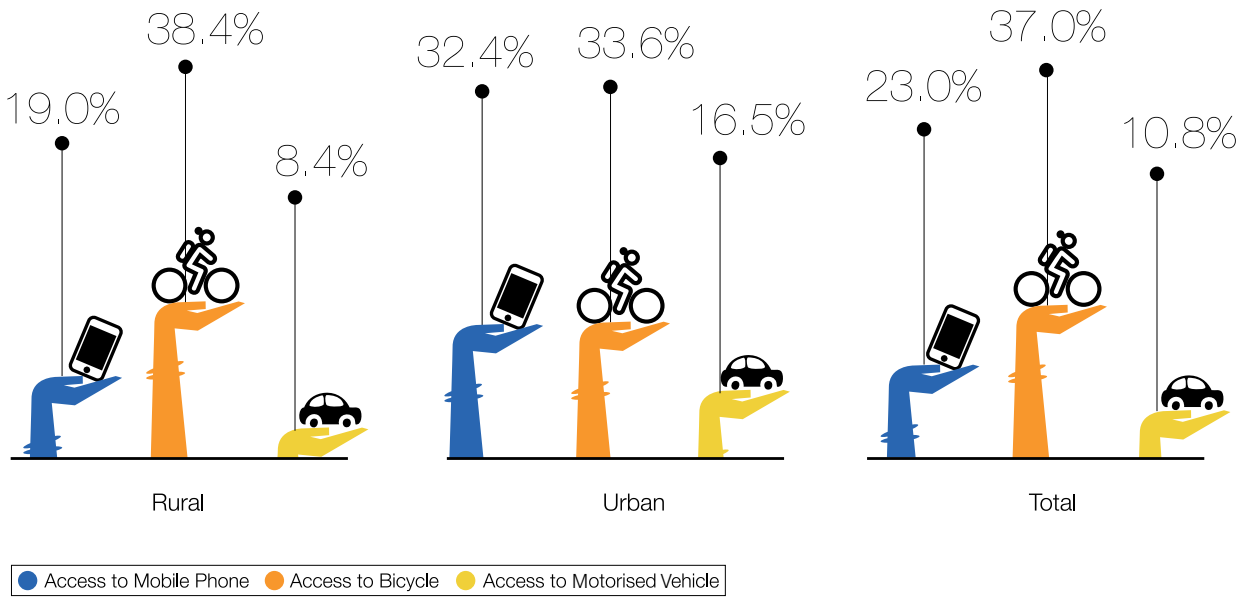
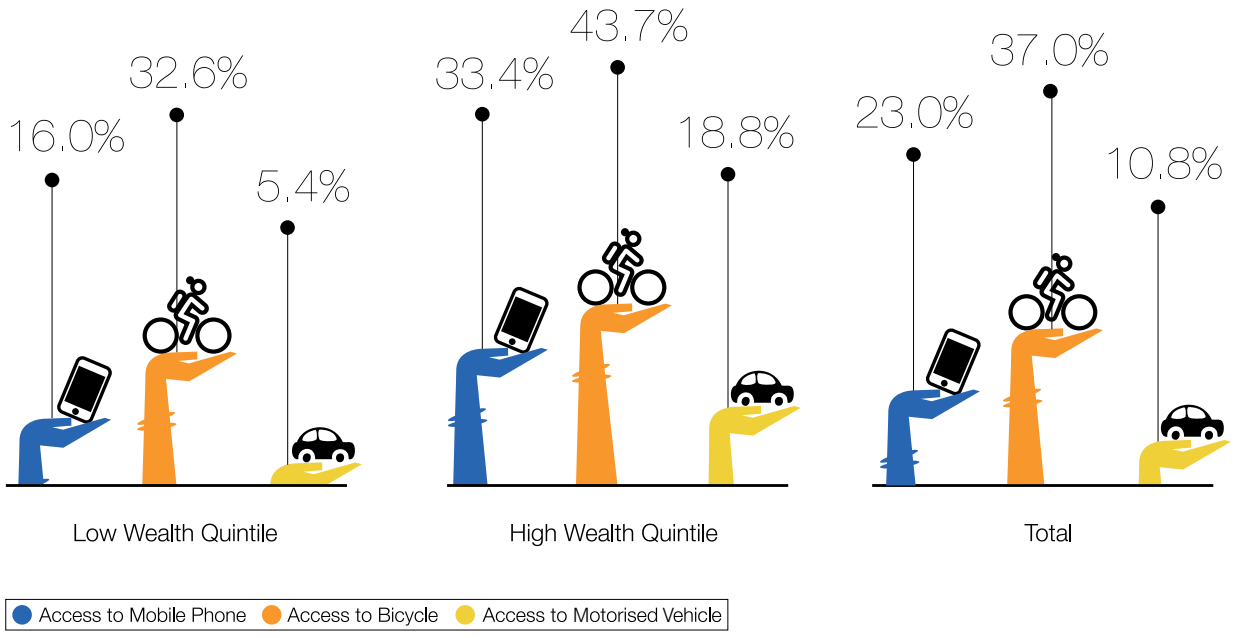


Figure 23: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)



A human being's perception about various things in life determine to a great extent how she behaves and what she does. When teenage girls were asked if boys in their community had more opportunities for education than girls, 45.1 percent said 'yes'. In rural areas, 46.5 percent said 'yes', while 41.9 percent said 'yes' in urban areas. (Fig. 24).

When asked if they thought boys got more career opportunities than girls, 44.8 percent said 'yes' - 45.5 percent in rural areas and 43 percent in urban areas. (Fig. 25).

When asked if they thought boys could do as much housework as girls do, 20.1 percent said 'yes' – 18.6 percent in rural areas and 23.8 percent in urban areas. (Fig. 26).

Figure 24: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys in my community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls", by place of residence (%)

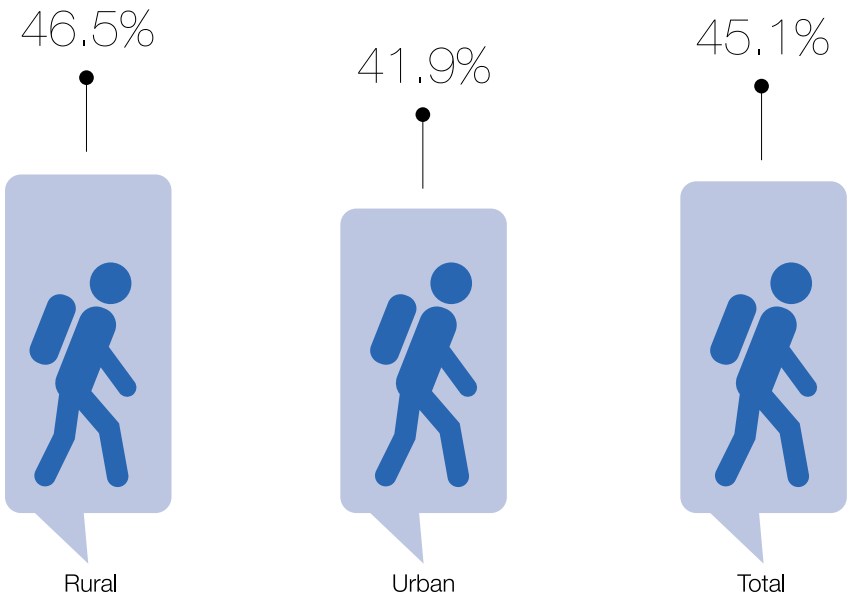


Figure 25: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys/men in my community get more opportunities to do jobs than girls/women", by place of residence (%)

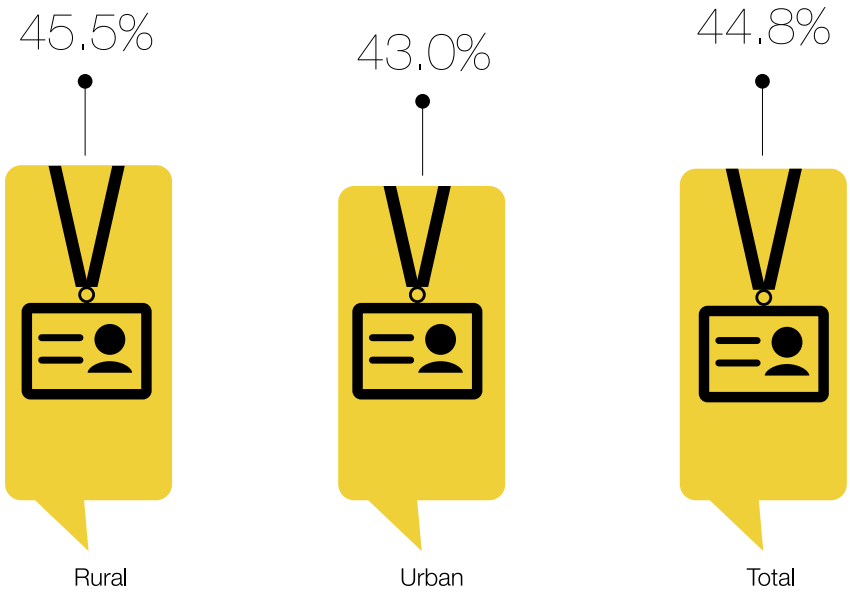
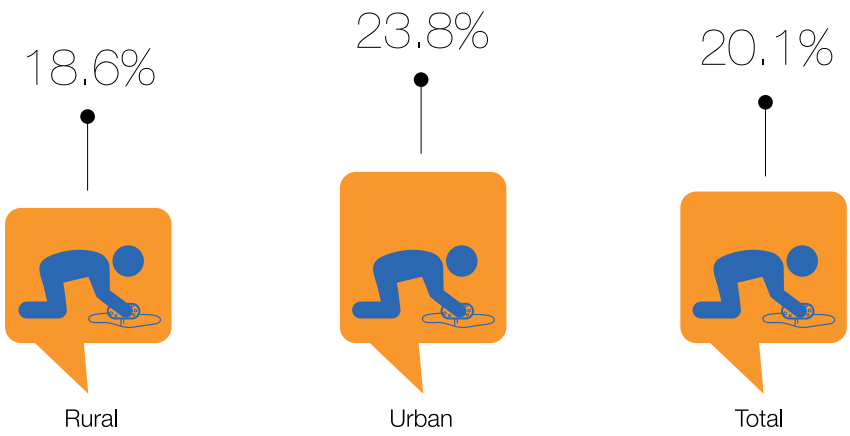


Figure 26: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys/men in my community can do as much housework as girls/ women", by place of residence (%)



Discussion

■ Only half the teenage girls in the country have a normal BMI. There are more normal BMI girls in the 16-19 years age group than in the younger group. The difference between rural and urban areas is only 5 percentage points. The difference between low wealth quintile households and high wealth quintile ones, is also not very large.

■ Every second teenage girl in the country is anaemic. This is the situation in rural and urban areas, high wealth quintile and low wealth quintile households.

■ With every year increase during teenage, the percentage of girls currently studying decreases. At age 13, 92.3 percent are studying, while at age 19, only 65.5 are still studying.

■ 80 percent teenage girls are currently studying. The percentage is a bit lower in rural areas, when compared to urban. And it is a bit lower in low wealth quintile households than in high wealth quintile households.

■ Almost all (96 percent) teenage girls are not married.

■ Only every fifth teenage girl has access to a mobile phone that she can use when she wishes. Access to her own bicycle is only a little higher at 36 percent.

■ Almost every second teenage girl thinks boys have more opportunities for education and jobs than girls.

■ Only 20 percent girls think boys/ men can do any housework.

Photo: Claude Avezard

Aspirations

This section presents information collected on the aspirations of teenage girls. Having aspirations is a basic prerequisite for moving towards empowerment. The aspirations could be about various aspects of life, but they give a clear direction to the thoughts and actions of a human being. In case of teenage girls, typically, the aspirations are about higher studies, career and marriage.

When we asked the girls how far they would like to study, 24.8 percent said post-graduation, 26.9 percent said graduation and 20.1 percent said up to HSC (or equivalent of Class 12). 11.6 percent said they would like to do a professional degree. (Fig. 1).

Those who wish to study at least until graduation or complete a professional degree were 70 percent – 64.4 percent in the 13-15 years age group and 76.5 percent in the 16-19 years age group. (Fig. 2).

61.2 percent respondents in rural areas and 81.3 percent in urban areas wished to study at least until graduation or complete a professional degree. (Fig. 3).

The percentage for the same in girls from low wealth quintile households was 61 and 81.4 in high wealth quintile households. (Fig. 4).

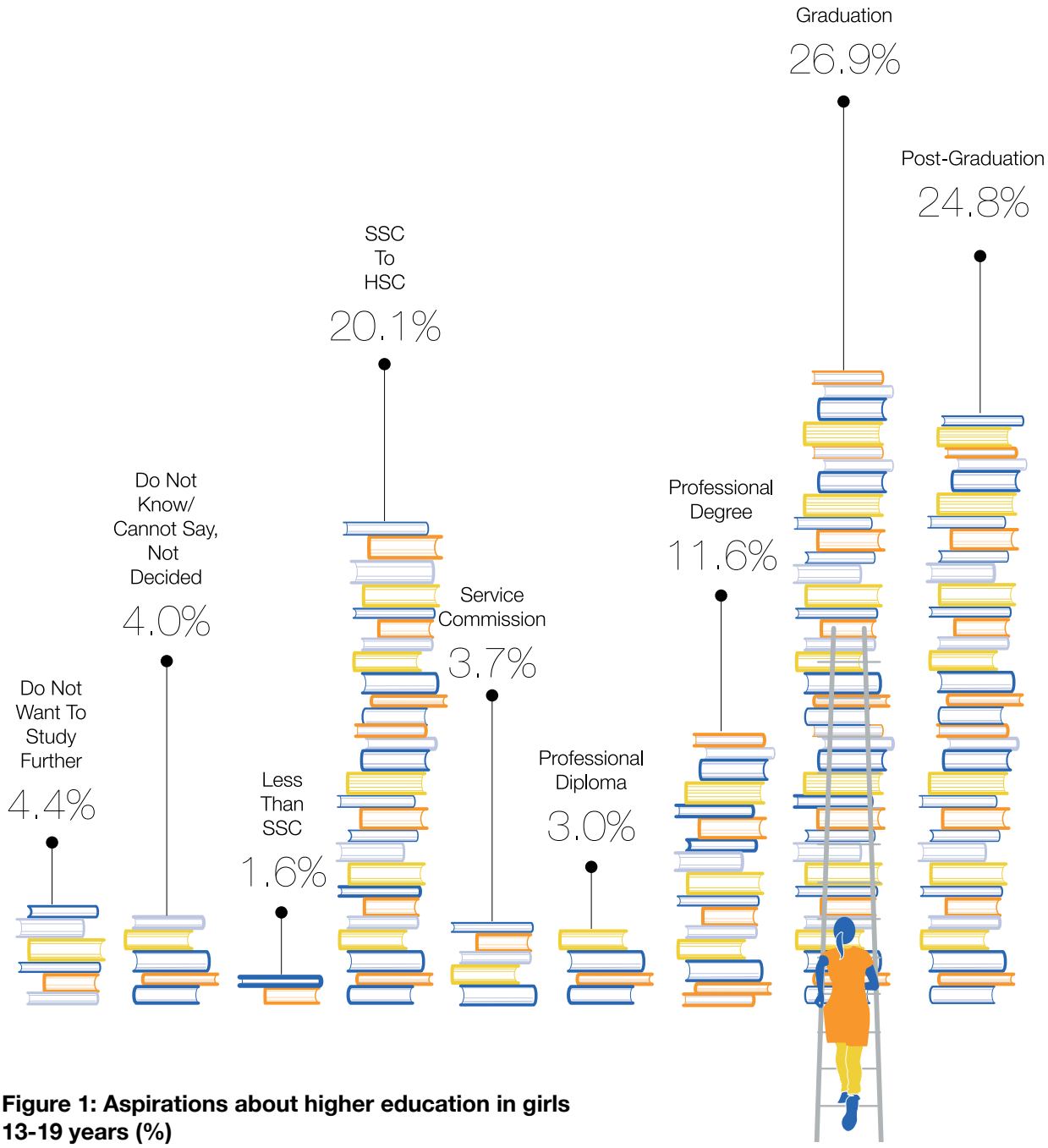


Figure 1: Aspirations about higher education in girls 13-19 years (%)

Figure 2: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by age group (%)

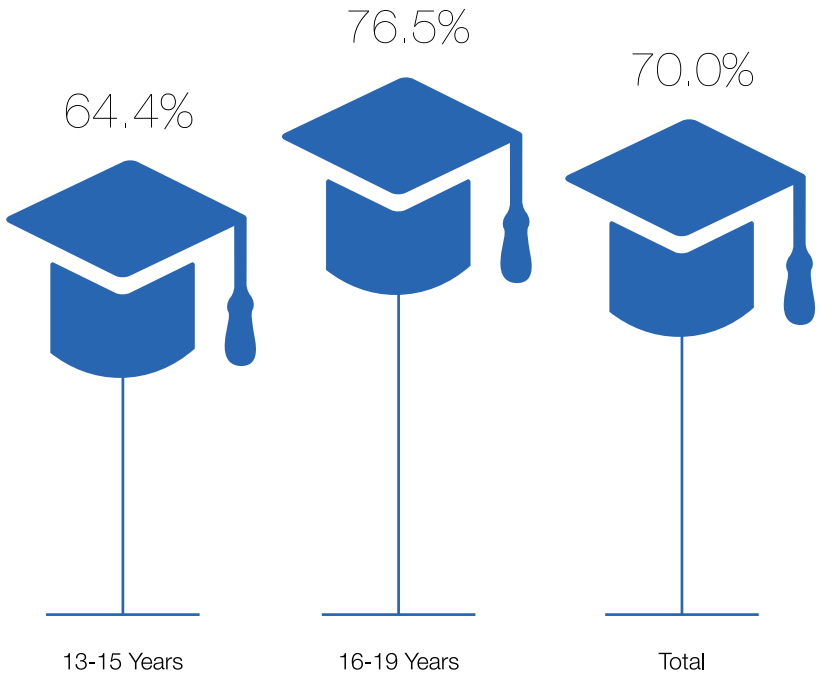


Figure 3: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by place of residence (%)

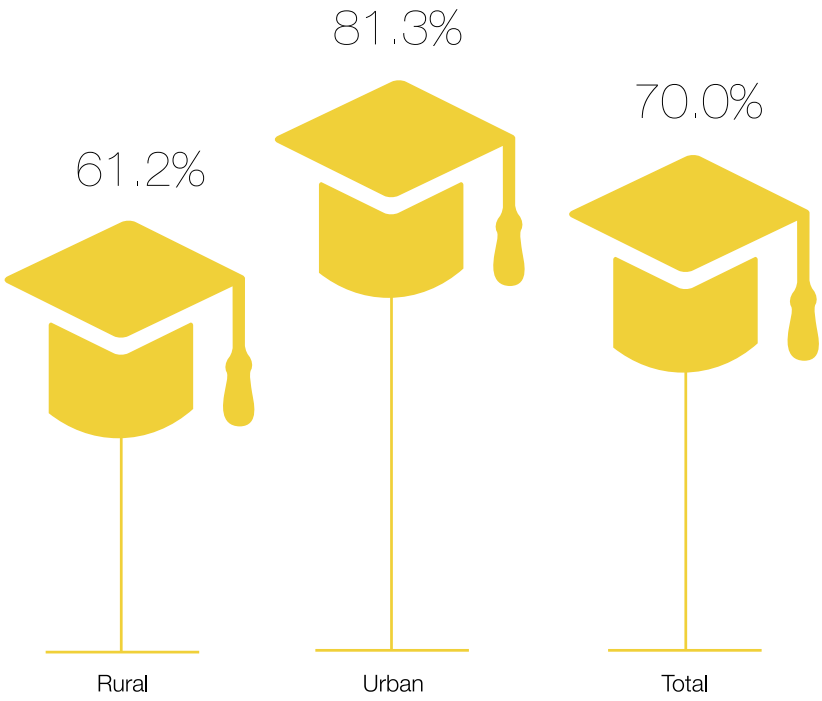


Figure 4: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by wealth quintile (%)

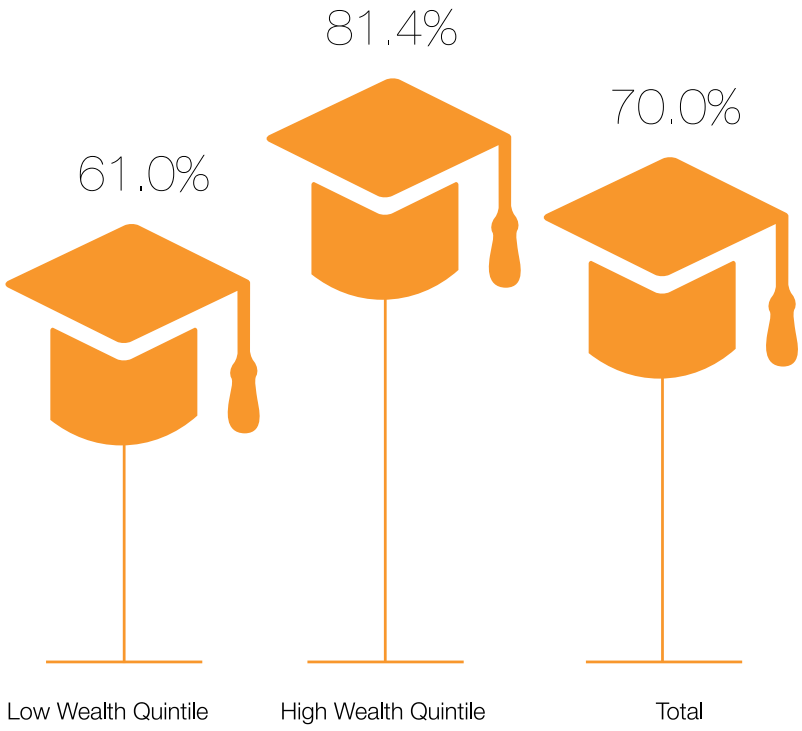
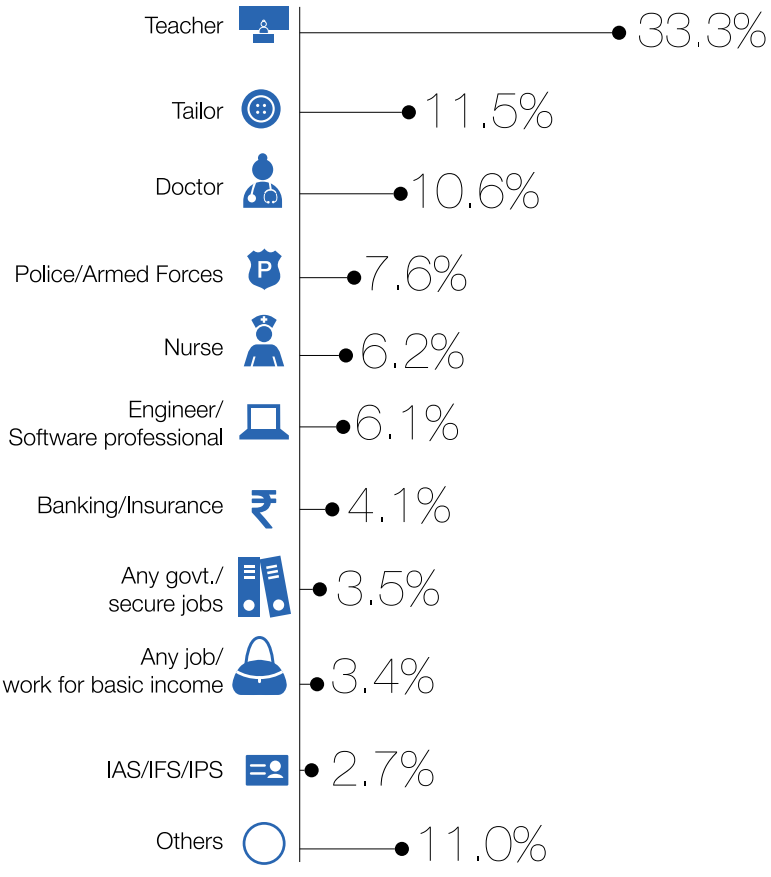


Figure 5: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)



When asked about the kind of career or job they aspired for, 33.3 percent girls said teacher, 11.5 percent said tailor and 10.6 percent girls said doctor. Another 7.6 percent said police or armed forces and 6.2 percent said nurse. (Fig. 5).

Overall, 74.3 percent girls had career aspirations – 75.5 percent in 13-15 years age group and 73.2 percent in 16-19 years age group. (Fig. 6).

In rural areas, 71.8 percent teenage girls had career aspirations while in urban areas 80.2 percent had career aspirations. (Fig. 7).

69.6 percent teenage girls in low wealth quintile households and 81.4 percent in high wealth quintile households had career aspirations. (Fig. 8).

Figure 6: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by age group (%)

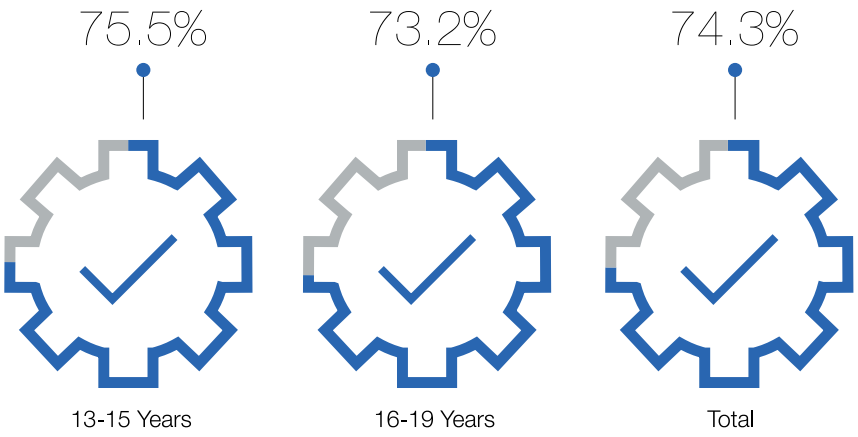


Figure 7: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by place of residence (%)

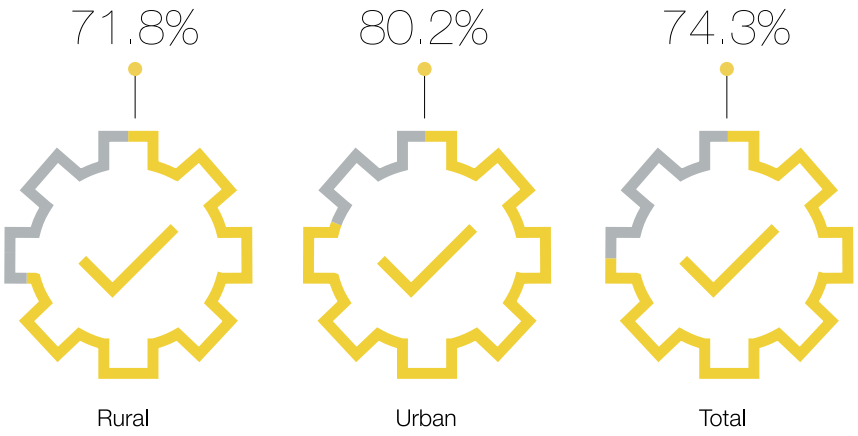
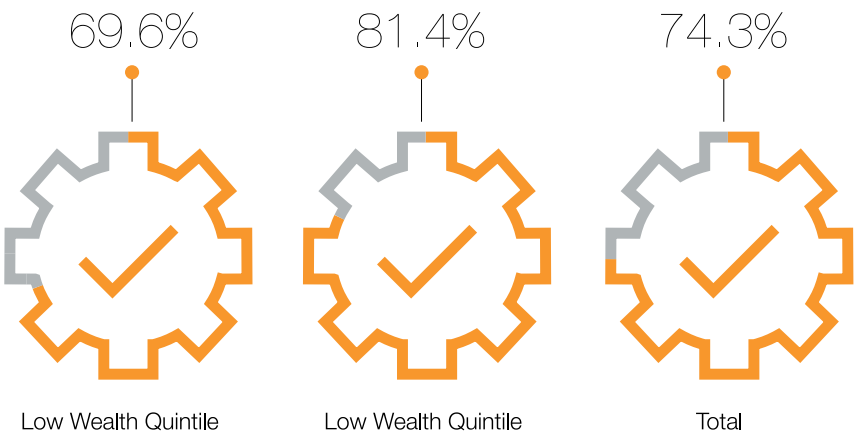


Figure 8: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by wealth quintile (%)



When asked at what age they would like to marry, 51 percent teenage girls said - between 21 and 25 years. 25.9 percent said they would like to marry between 18 and 20 years. Another 10.2 percent said they would like to marry between 26 to 30 years and 12.1 percent said they would like to marry at or after 31 years. (Fig. 9).

Overall, 73.3 percent respondents wish to marry at age 21 years or later. In the 13-15 years age group, 69.8 percent teenage girls said they would like to marry at 21 years or later, amongst 16-19 years, the percentage was 76.9. (Fig. 10).

In rural areas, 67.7 percent teenage girls wanted to marry at 21 years or later, in urban areas it was 86.3. (Fig. 11).

Of teenage girls from low wealth quintile households, 65.4 percent wanted to marry at age 21 years or later, while in high wealth quintile households the percentage was 84.8. (Fig. 12).

Figure 9: Aspiration about age of marriage amongst girls 13-19 years (%)

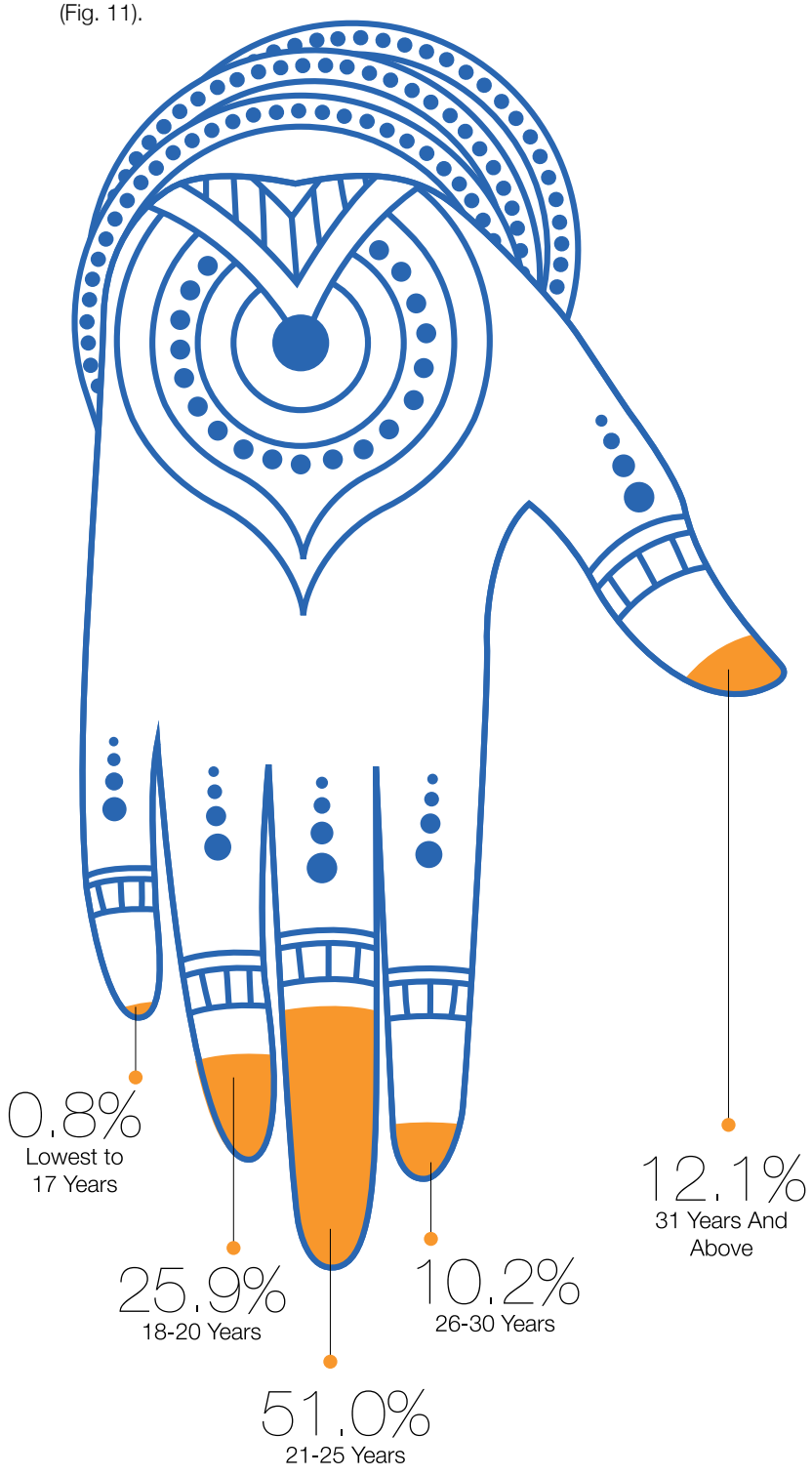


Figure 10: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by age group (%)

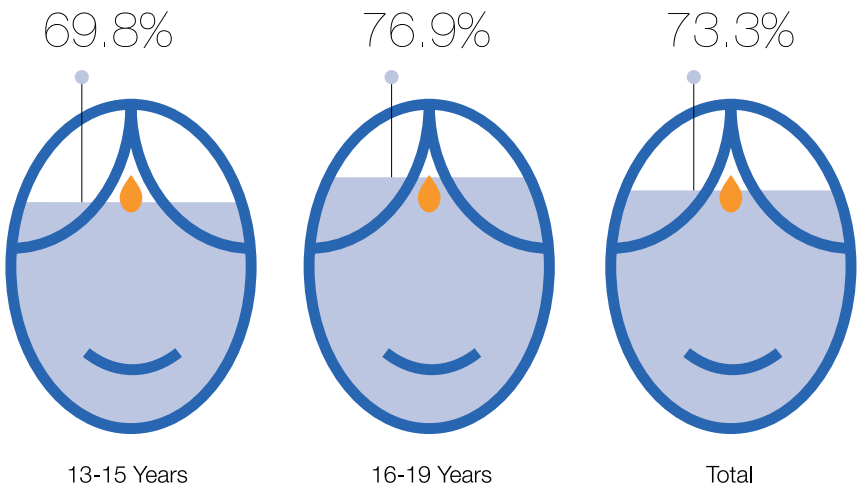


Figure 11: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by place of residence (%)

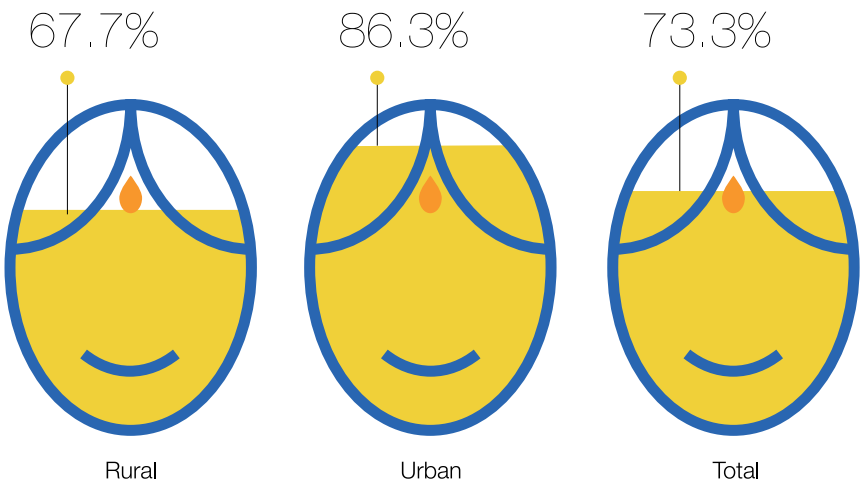
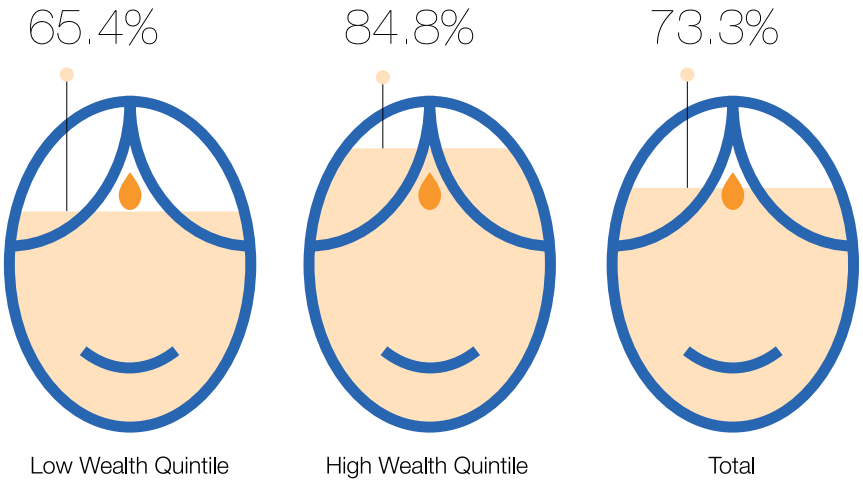


Figure 12: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by wealth quintile (%)



Discussion

■ 70 percent teenage girls aspire to complete at least graduation.

■ Almost 75 percent teenage girls have career aspirations.

■ Over 70 percent teenage girls would not like to get married before the age of 21 years.

Photo: Kamal Sahay

The TAG Index

Using an index to get a quick understanding of current status of a particular population group or condition is becoming popular in the world of business, as well as in the development sector. These indexes are usually a combined measure of a number of indicators on different subjects, which gives an overall picture. Not only does it give an understanding of the situation in a point in time, it also allows for comparison over time. There is the Ease of Doing Business Index, Transparency Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Global Hunger Index, Gender Parity Index….the list is long. What we do not find in the list is an index for teenage girls. Given India's demographics, apart from a rights perspective, teenage girls are a critical constituency that holds the power of contributing significantly to the country's GDP. An index on their status across regions would help policy makers and other stakeholders chalk out targeted programmes to impact faster and more efficiently.

This TAG Report seeks to fill this gap, by presenting India's first Teen Age Girls Index. Again, TAG Index for short. We hope this index becomes a number that is keenly watched in India, and that it will tag resources and focus of the nation in the specific areas and regions the report and index point to.

A total of nine indicators that best represent the wellbeing dimension in the survey have been taken into consideration for arriving at this TAG Index. They are as follows:

1. Currently enrolled in education institution
2. Never married
3. No open defecation
4. Hygienic menstrual protection
5. Normal haemoglobin levels
6. Normal Body Mass Index
7. Five or more New Age Skills*
8. Own mobile phone
9. Age appropriate schooling**

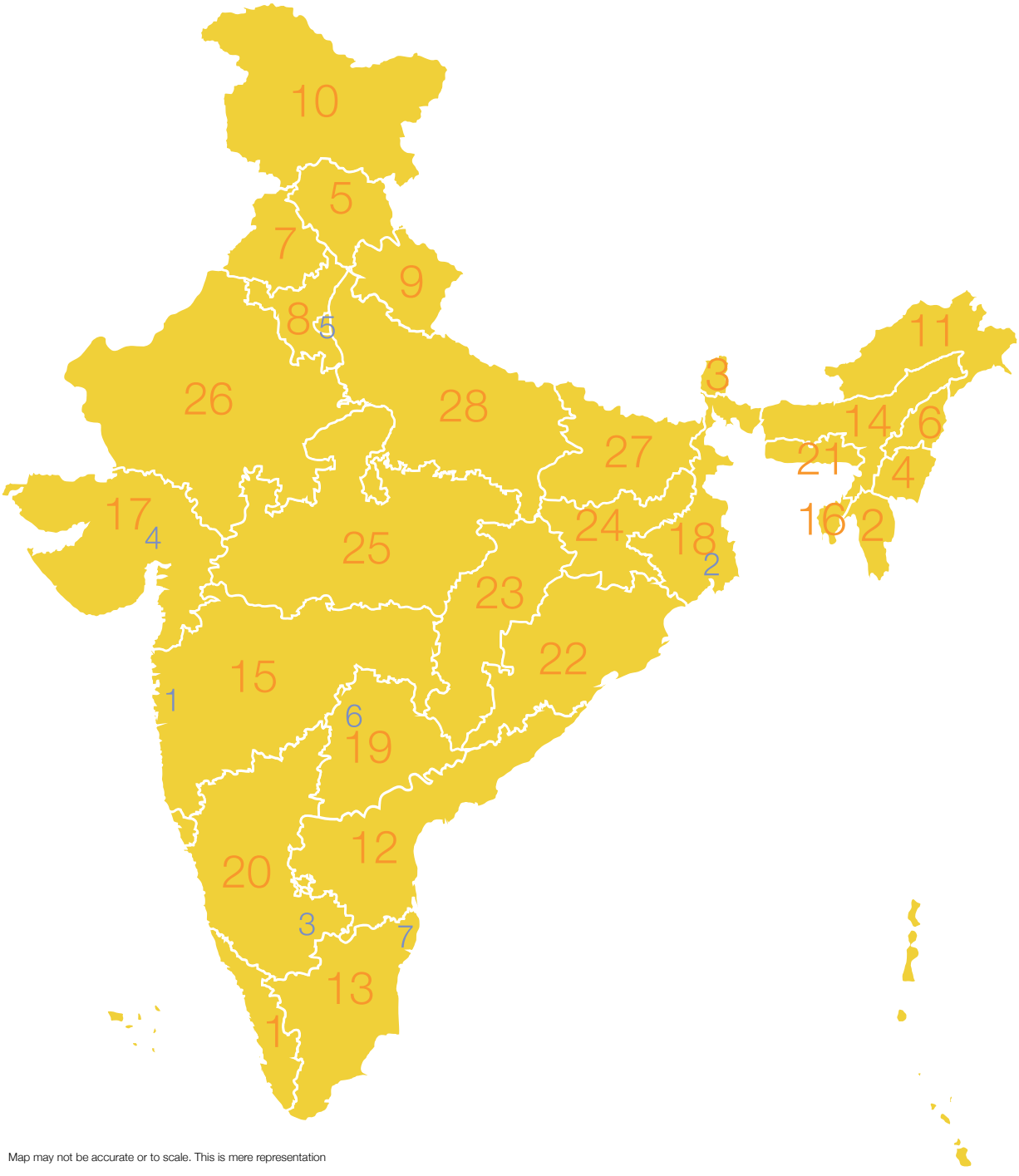
A simple summation of percentage value of all indicators for each state has been done, assuming all indicators are equally important, to arrive at the index value for that state. And then the states have been ranked according to their index value.

States

1. Kerala
2. Mizoram
3. Sikkim
4. Manipur
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Nagaland
7. Punjab
8. Haryana
9. Uttarakhand
10. Jammu & Kashmir
11. Arunachal Pradesh
12. Andhra Pradesh
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Assam
15. Maharashtra
16. Tripura
17. Gujarat
18. West Bengal
19. Telangana
20. Karnataka
21. Meghalaya
22. Odisha
23. Chhattisgarh
24. Jharkhand
25. Madhya Pradesh
26. Rajasthan
27. Bihar
28. Uttar Pradesh

Cities

1. Mumbai
2. Kolkata
3. Bengaluru
4. Ahmedabad
5. New Delhi
6. Hyderabad
7. Chennai



Map may not be accurate or to scale. This is mere representation

Table 1: TAG Index – details, by state

STATE	Currently enrolled in education institution	Never married	No open defecation	Hygienic menstrual protection	Normal haemoglobin levels	Normal Body Mass Index	Five or more New Age Skills*	Own mobile phone	Age appropriate schooling**	Index Value	Rank
Kerala	100.0	99.1	99.0	83.7	71.1	61.0	70.4	21.4	97.6	703.1	1
Mizoram	88.8	99.0	94.7	93.2	73.4	72.1	67.6	41.6	68.5	699.0	2
Sikkim	92.9	97.3	82.7	87.8	66.7	67.8	65.0	35.3	66.8	662.3	3
Manipur	88.2	95.7	96.4	64.3	89.4	79.4	47.8	49.3	36.4	646.9	4
Himachal Pradesh	93.3	99.3	79.6	80.9	62.1	46.8	66.3	24.1	76.1	628.6	5
Nagaland	89.4	99.2	78.9	74.2	85.3	72.2	47.5	30.8	47.5	625.0	6
Punjab	95.9	98.8	90.8	84.1	40.7	60.2	57.6	25.8	69.5	623.3	7
Haryana	83.5	98.3	90.9	82.4	57.8	43.6	70.7	17.8	69.4	614.4	8
Uttarakhand	85.8	99.3	78.7	72.0	60.2	55.9	59.9	20.5	71.4	603.8	9
Jammu & Kashmir	88.3	99.0	90.9	71.0	52.9	63.5	52.0	33.9	51.1	602.6	10
Arunachal Pradesh	87.4	94.9	64.7	93.2	61.8	75.9	32.8	47.2	42.0	600.0	11
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	96.6	82.8	56.4	45.6	50.5	29.0	58.9	70.8	590.4	12
Tamil Nadu	99.2	98.5	71.0	97.1	47.0	44.1	42.3	17.3	73.4	590.0	13
Assam	85.7	94.7	93.0	65.1	43.1	60.0	45.2	40.2	62.2	589.1	14
Maharashtra	81.9	95.6	75.4	74.8	45.6	43.7	59.1	22.8	72.7	571.7	15
Tripura	98.6	96.1	93.6	59.7	35.5	67.9	19.0	27.8	67.0	565.2	16
Gujarat	87.1	88.5	40.5	40.1	41.3	47.3	70.3	74.0	74.2	563.2	17
West Bengal	100.0	88.9	79.6	53.8	43.1	50.0	57.0	24.9	63.3	560.6	18
Telangana	100.0	97.1	80.5	70.9	42.0	40.6	22.5	32.5	70.8	556.9	19
Karnataka	90.1	94.9	61.8	56.8	57.9	45.2	36.5	24.9	72.2	540.2	20
Meghalaya	87.7	95.2	92.7	49.0	42.5	76.4	14.4	19.8	36.9	514.4	21
Odisha	67.1	95.4	42.2	51.9	44.2	50.5	79.1	29.0	52.0	511.4	22
Chhattisgarh	74.4	99.2	59.0	43.7	52.6	46.9	53.9	18.6	58.6	507.0	23
Jharkhand	77.9	95.6	34.9	49.6	44.5	42.9	63.7	14.8	50.7	474.5	24
Madhya Pradesh	63.7	97.3	48.9	40.9	59.7	39.7	49.2	17.9	49.8	467.1	25
Rajasthan	69.3	93.5	53.8	55.2	45.2	45.3	42.1	11.1	49.9	465.5	26
Bihar	80.6	94.7	36.9	37.8	45.2	39.0	63.3	14.5	49.7	461.6	27
Uttar Pradesh	64.4	98.2	42.4	35.3	47.3	43.8	51.6	7.5	46.2	436.9	28
India	80.6	95.8	60.2	54.4	48.2	46.3	52.4	23.0	59.3	520.2	-

Table 2: TAG Index – details, by city

STATE	Currently enrolled in education institution	Never married	No open defecation	Hygienic menstrual protection	Normal Haemoglobin levels	Normal Body Mass Index	Five or more New Age Skills*	Own mobile phone	Age appropriate schooling**	Index Value	Rank
Mumbai	84.6	98.9	96.3	91.8	44.9	46.1	76.8	42.2	72.8	654.4	1
Kolkata	100	94.2	98.5	74.9	55.0	57.1	53.2	59.9	61.1	653.9	2
Bengaluru	93.2	77.8	63.5	84.4	64.9	47.2	66.1	52.4	83.7	633.1	3
Ahmedabad	95.9	89.4	47.1	51.5	29.4	59.9	80.2	80.4	84.7	618.5	4
New Delhi#	84.0	98.5	87.6	95.5	54.2	52.7	57.9	23.5	63.8	617.8	5
Hyderabad#	100	97.8	89.1	84.3	45.6	43.7	43.6	42.4	71.3	617.8	6
Chennai	100	98.1	87.6	95.5	42.6	48.6	49.4	27.9	66.1	615.8	7

Rank of New Delhi and Hyderabad is determined by third decimal point of Index Value. New Delhi Index Value is 617.762, while Hyderabad Index Value is 617.759

*** List of New Age Skills covered in TAG Survey**

1. Ability to make and receive calls on a mobile phone
2. Fill forms in English or local language
3. Search for information on the internet, send and receive emails
4. Use social media
5. Write a document in English on a computer
6. Withdraw money from an ATM/ bank/post office
7. Ask a male stranger for directions/ help
8. Travel alone on a journey longer than 4 hours
9. Live alone
10. Go to a police station to file a complaint

**** Age Appropriate Schooling**
Respondent was 6 years old when she was in Class 1

It may be noted that the state of Goa is not featured in the state list. This is because the sample covered in Goa by surveyors was smaller than planned. Also to be noted – Delhi features in the list of cities and not in the list of states. The TAG Survey did not go to Union Territories, therefore they are not featured here.

Photo: Claude Avezard

Factsheets

The TAG Survey

TAG Survey findings have been presented across different chapters of this report in a manner that gives an all-India picture, a rural-urban picture as well as an age-wise picture. The pages in the section are Fact Sheets for each state of India, presenting a snapshot of key findings for that particular state.

For each state, we first provide Census data on population followed by a section on household characteristics. Then, we present data on dignity, agency and aspiration aspects of teenage girls lives. Within dignity, we cover, like in earlier chapters, findings on prevalence of open defecation, use of hygienic menstrual protection, haemoglobin levels and BMI. To indicate agency, we present data on schooling, marital status, access to mobile phones and bicycles and knowledge of at least 5 New Age Skills. To understand aspirations, we look at how far they want to study, whether they would like to learn English and how to use a computer what kind of career they wish to have, and what age they would like to marry.

A similar format is followed for the 7 cities covered in the TAG Survey.

It may be noted that a fact sheet on Goa has not been included here, as the sample covered in Goa is smaller than planned, and therefore not representative of the state.
It may also be noted that the findings of Delhi have been included in the City Fact Sheets.

Andhra Pradesh

Capital	**Hyderabad**
Population*	**4,93,86,799**
Population in rural areas*	**3,47,76,389**
Population of girls (13-19 years)#	
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)#	

* http://www.ap.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2-AP-Demography.pdf
# Data not available for newly bifurcated state

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

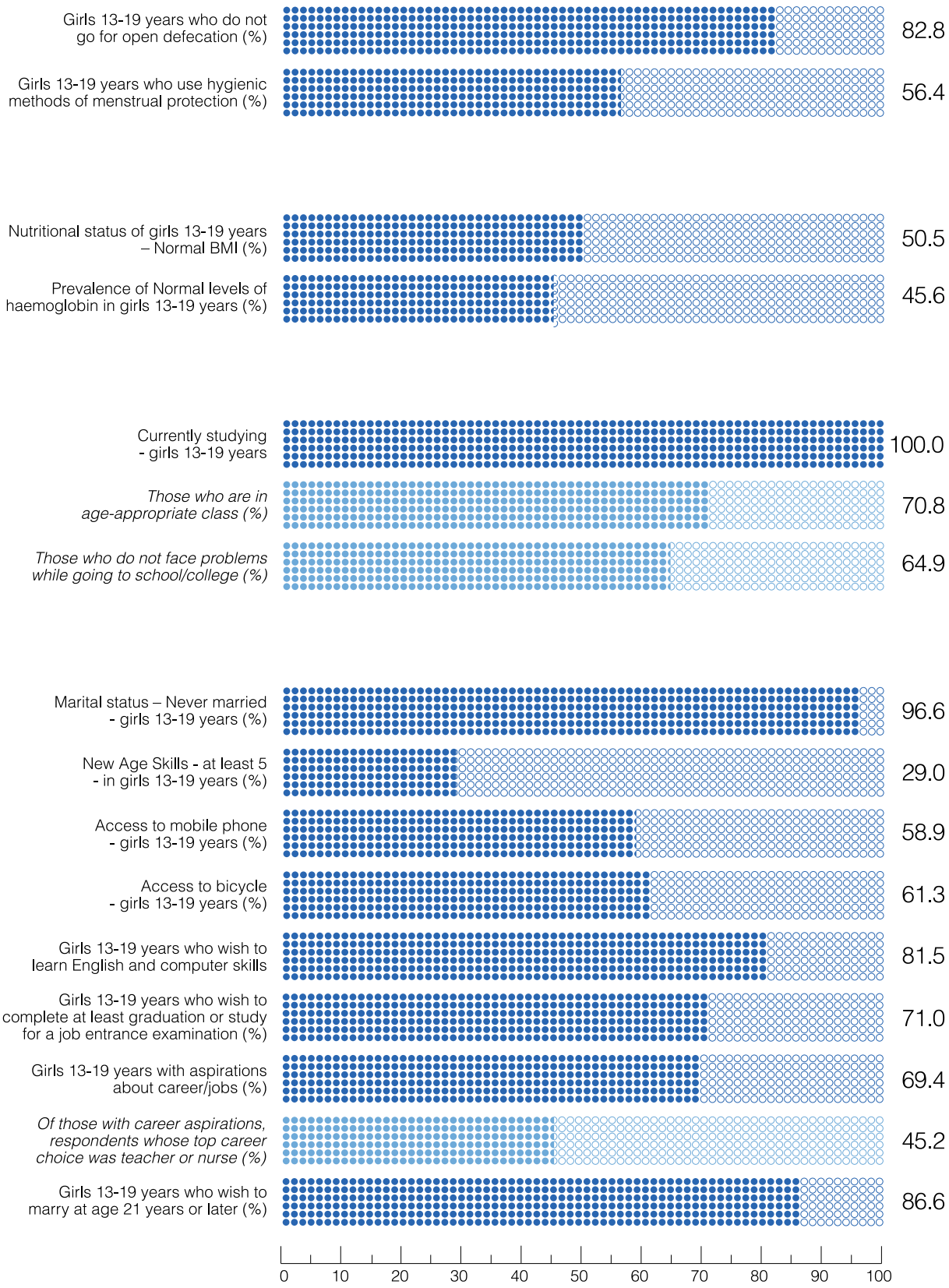
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
82.8
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
56.4
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
50.5
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.6
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
70.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
64.9
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
96.6
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
29.0
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
58.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
61.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
81.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
71.0
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
69.4
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
45.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
86.6
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Arunachal Pradesh

Capital	**Itanagar**
Population*	**13,83,727**
Population in rural areas*	**10,66,358**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**1,11,296**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**983**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

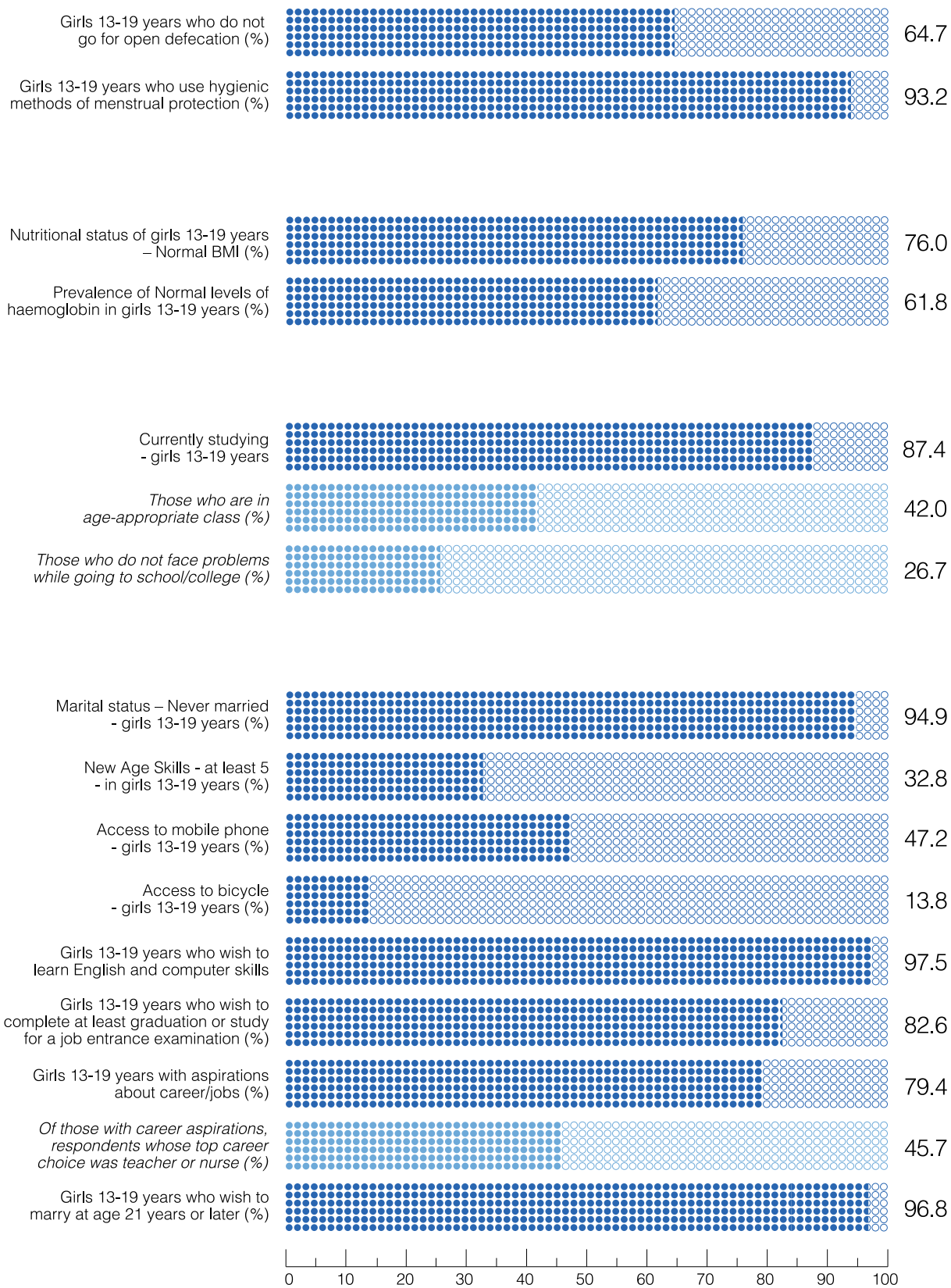
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
64.7
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
93.2
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
76.0
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
61.8
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
87.4
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
42.0
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
26.7
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
94.9
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
32.8
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
47.2
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
13.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
97.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
82.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
79.4
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
45.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
96.8
0
10
20
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50
60
70
80
90
100

Assam

Capital	**Dispur**
Population*	**3,12,05,576**
Population in rural areas*	**2,68,07,034**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**21,25,177**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**938**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

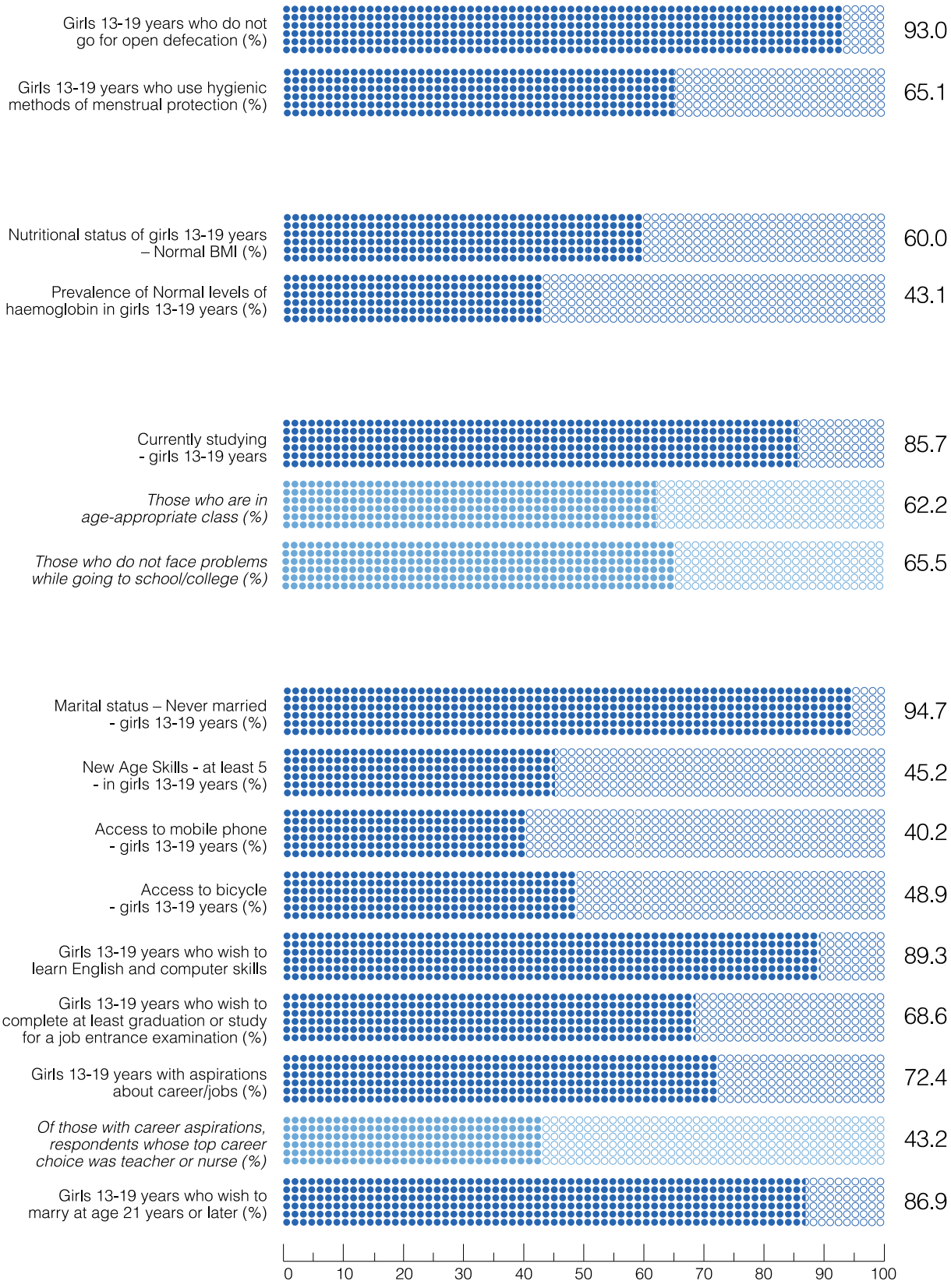
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
93.0
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
65.1
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
60.0
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
43.1
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
85.7
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
62.2
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
65.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
94.7
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.2
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
40.2
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
48.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
89.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
68.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
72.4
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
43.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
86.9
0
10
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50
60
70
80
90
100

Bihar

Capital	**Patna**
Population*	**10,40,99,452**
Population in rural areas*	**9,23,41,436**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**63,22,634**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**854**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

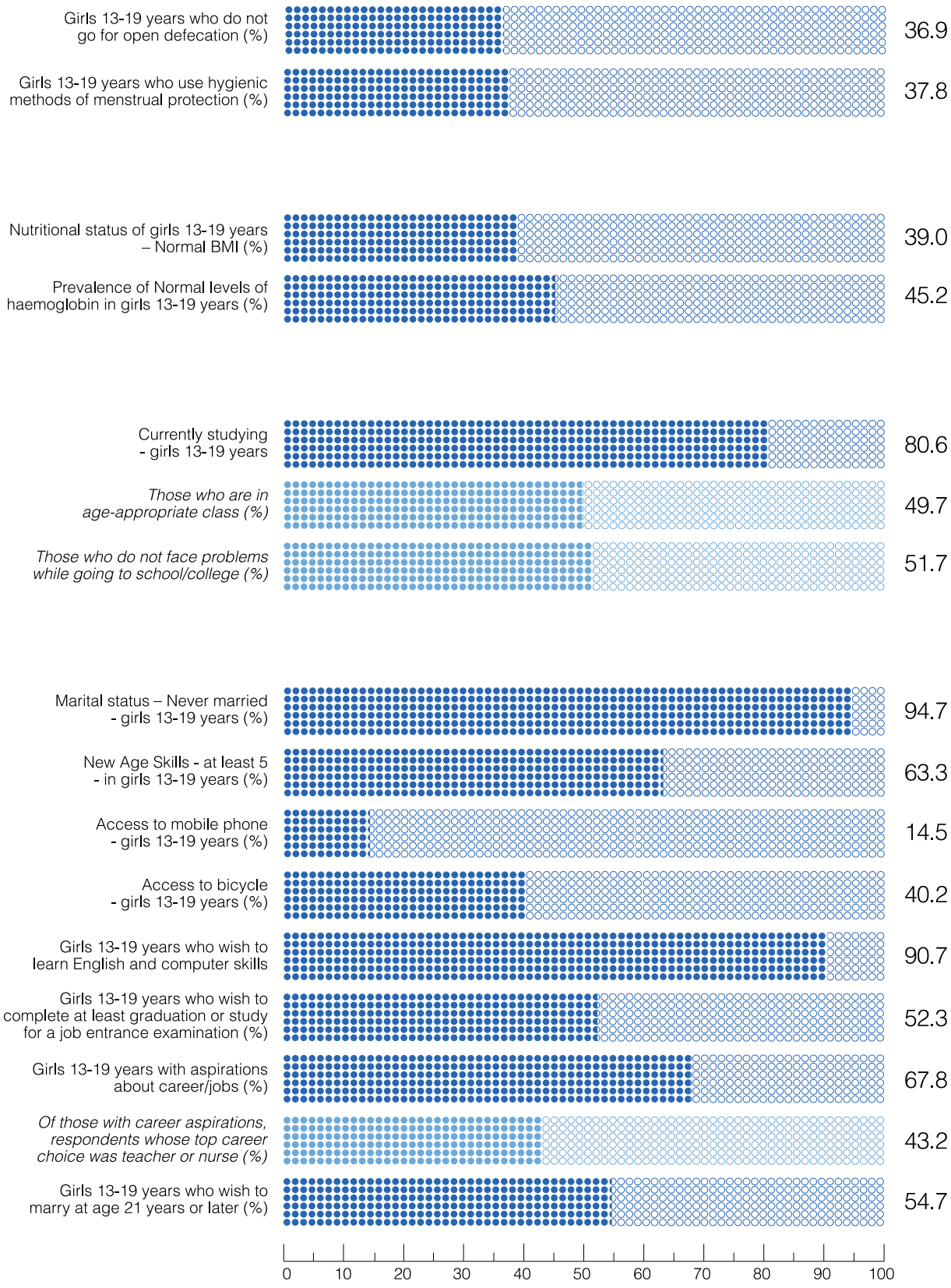
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
36.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
37.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
39.0
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
80.6
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
49.7
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
51.7
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
94.7
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
63.3
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
14.5
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
40.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
90.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
52.3
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
67.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
43.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
54.7
0
10
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50
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90
100

Chhattisgarh

Capital	**Naya Raipur**
Population*	**2,55,45,198**
Population in rural areas*	**1,96,07,961**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**18,17,946**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**972**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

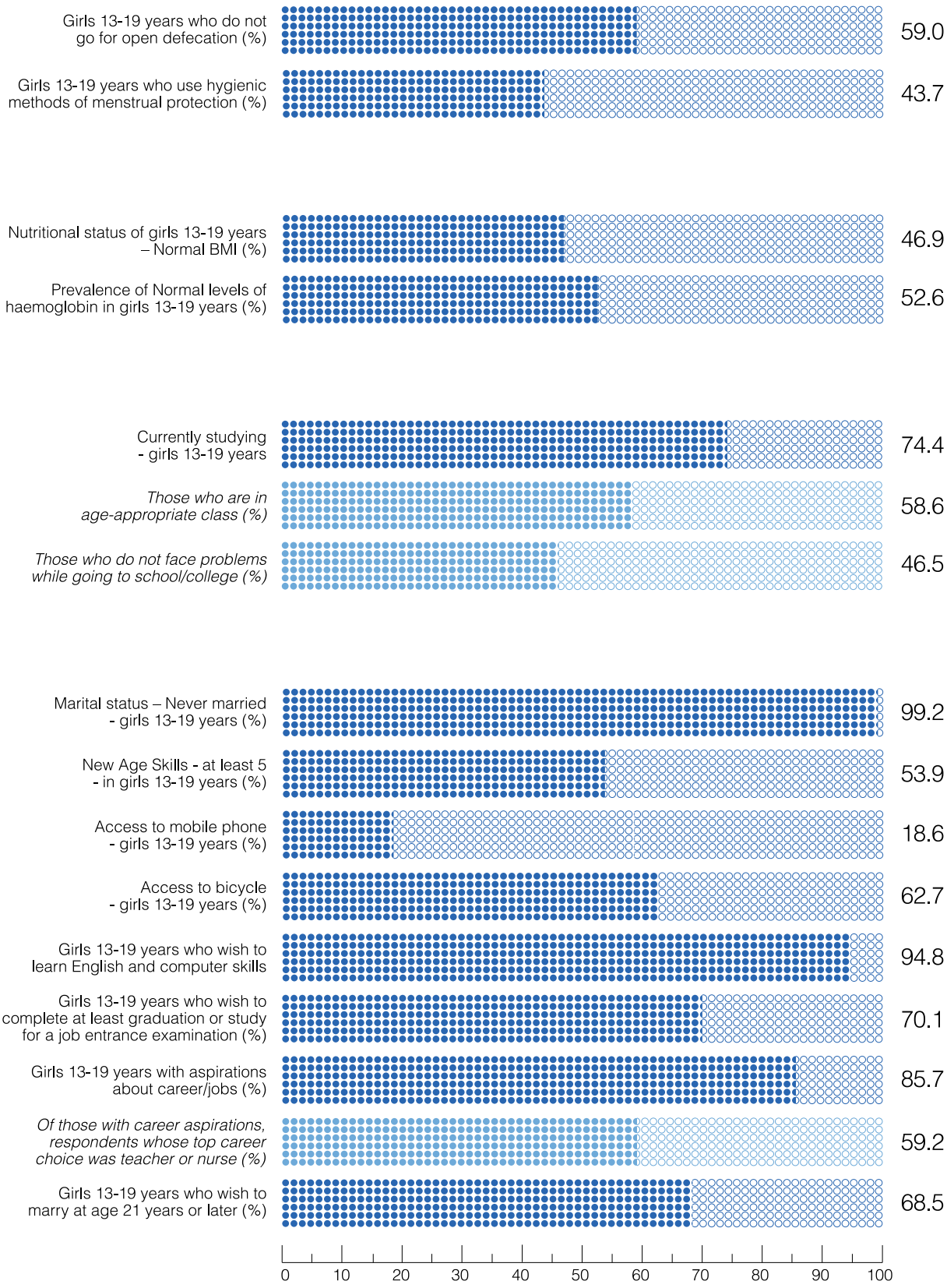
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
59.0
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
43.7
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
46.9
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
52.6
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
74.4
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
58.6
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
46.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.2
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
53.9
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
18.6
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
62.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
94.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
70.1
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
85.7
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
59.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
68.5
0
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80
90
100

Gujarat

Capital	**Gandhinagar**
Population*	**6,04,39,692**
Population in rural areas*	**3,46,94,609**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**38,22,740**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**869**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

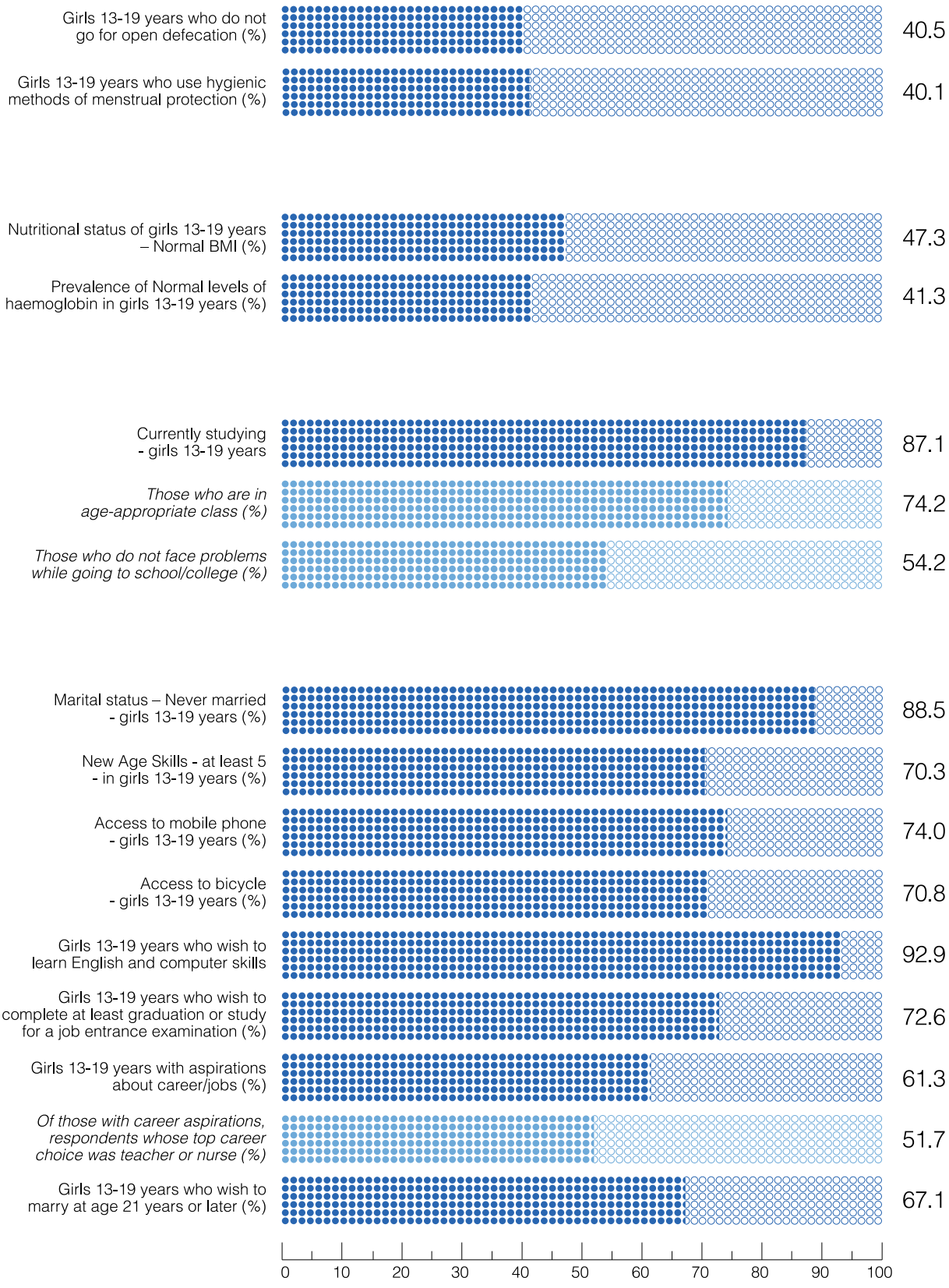
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
40.5
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
40.1
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
47.3
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
41.3
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
87.1
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
74.2
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
54.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
88.5
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
70.3
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
74.0
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
70.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
92.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
72.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
61.3
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
51.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
67.1
0
10
20
30
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70
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100

Haryana

Capital	**Chandigarh**
Population*	**2,53,51,462**
Population in rural areas*	**1,65,09,359**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**16,61,018**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**805**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

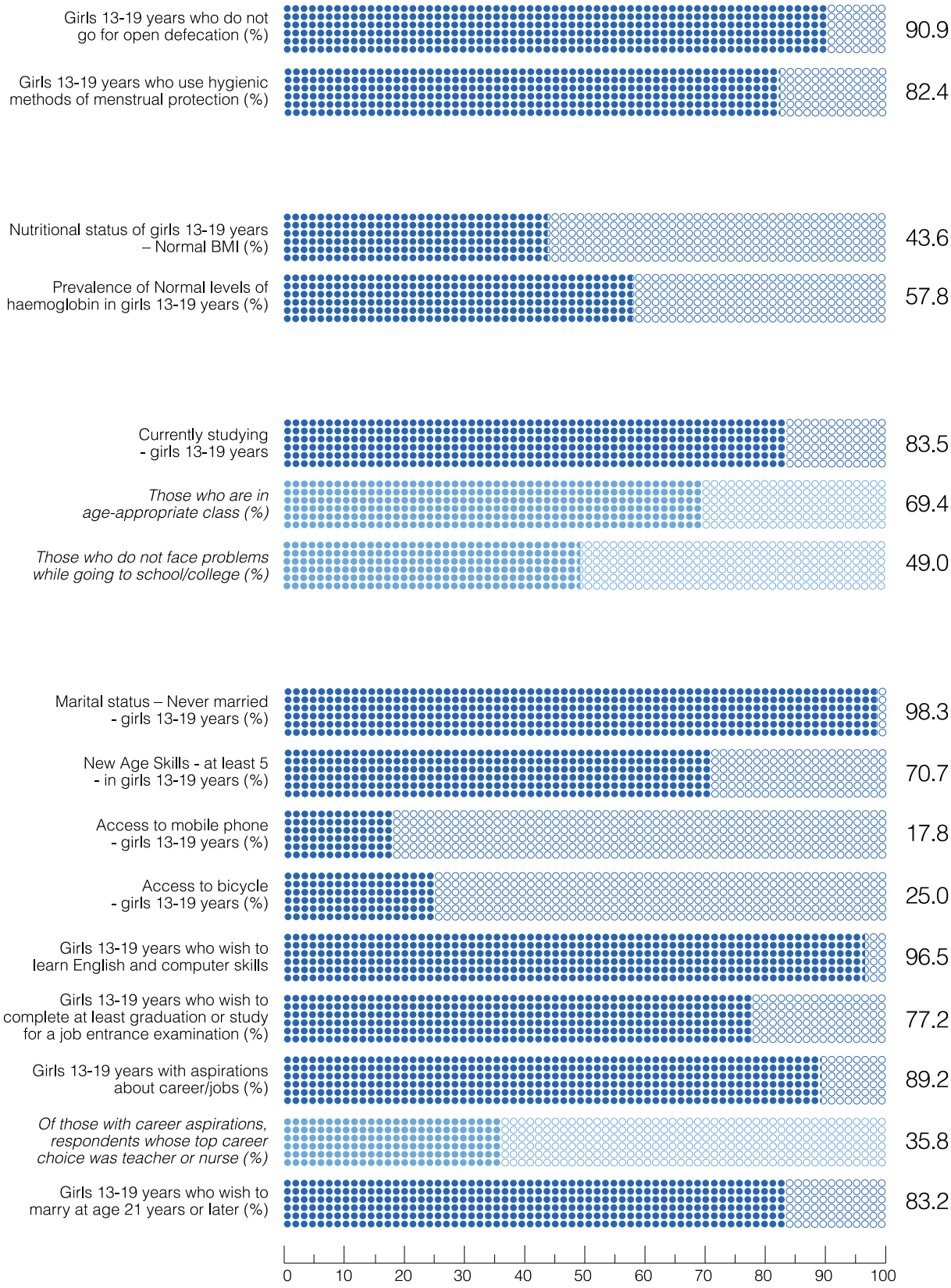
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
90.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
82.4
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
43.6
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
57.8
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
83.5
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
69.4
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
49.0
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.3
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
70.7
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
17.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
25.0
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
96.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
77.2
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
89.2
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
35.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
83.2
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Himachal Pradesh

Capital	**Shimla**
Population*	**68,64,602**
Population in rural areas*	**61,76,050**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**4,22,982**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**896**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

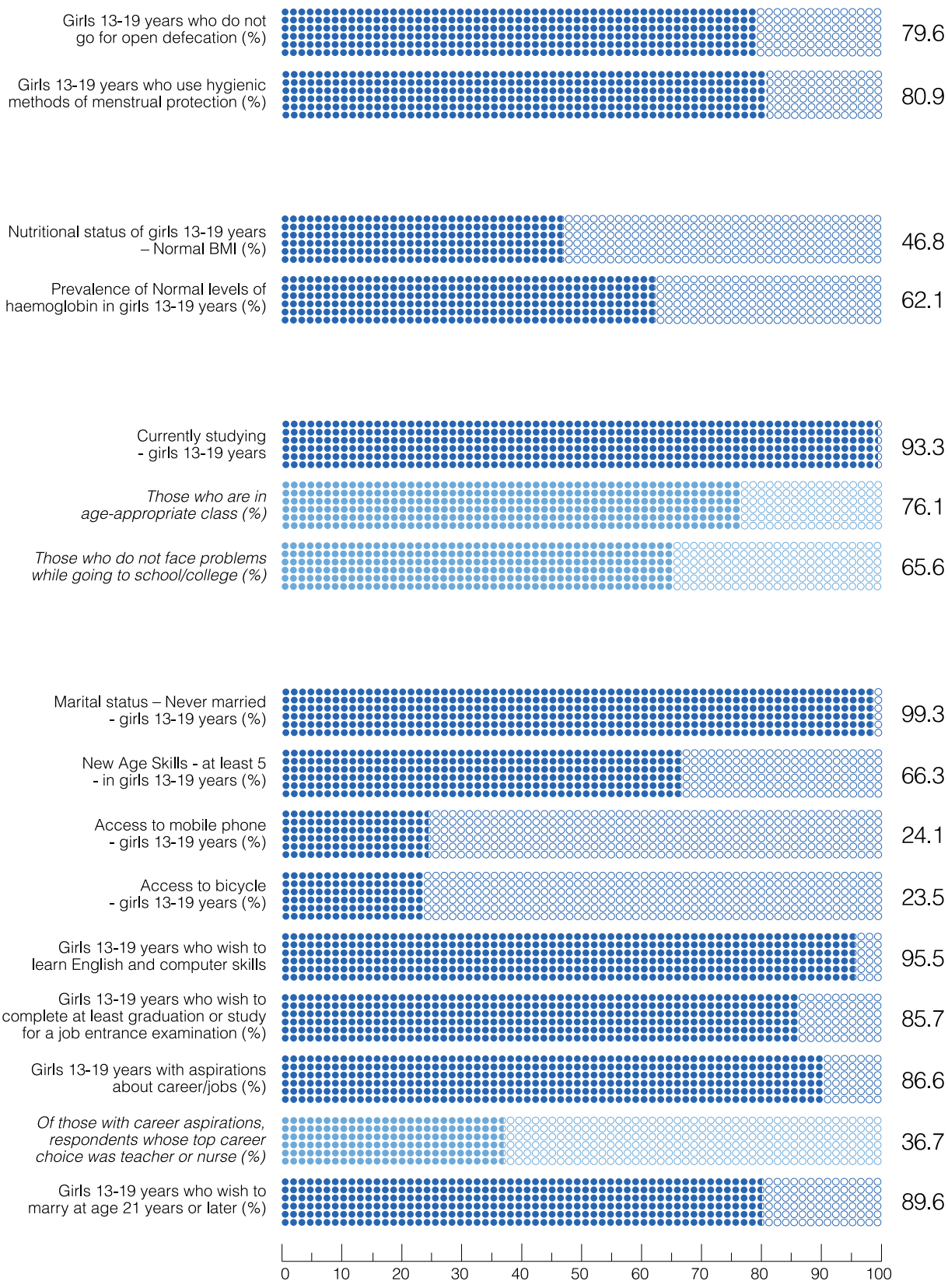
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
79.6
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
80.9
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
46.8
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
62.1
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
93.3
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
76.1
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
65.6
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.3
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
66.3
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
24.1
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
23.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
95.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
85.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
86.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
36.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
89.6
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Jammu & Kashmir

Capital	**Srinagar**
Population*	**1,25,41,302**
Population in rural areas*	**91,08,060**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**8,48,367**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**914**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

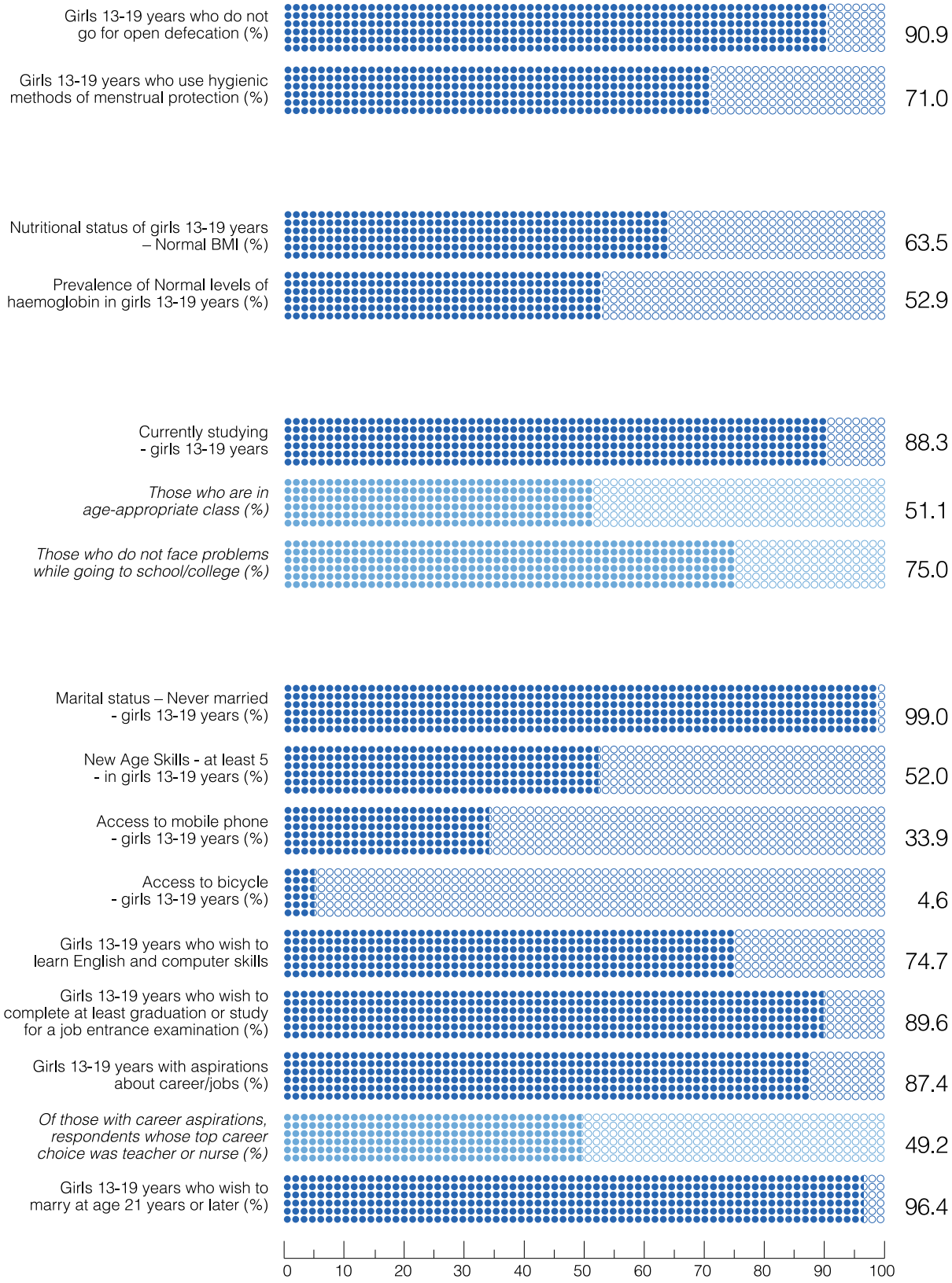
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
90.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
71.0
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
63.5
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
52.9
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
88.3
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
51.1
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
75.0
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.0
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
52.0
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
33.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
4.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
74.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
89.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
87.4
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
49.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
96.4
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Jharkhand

Capital	**Ranchi**
Population*	**3,29,88,134**
Population in rural areas*	**2,50,55,073**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**22,09,090**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**910**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

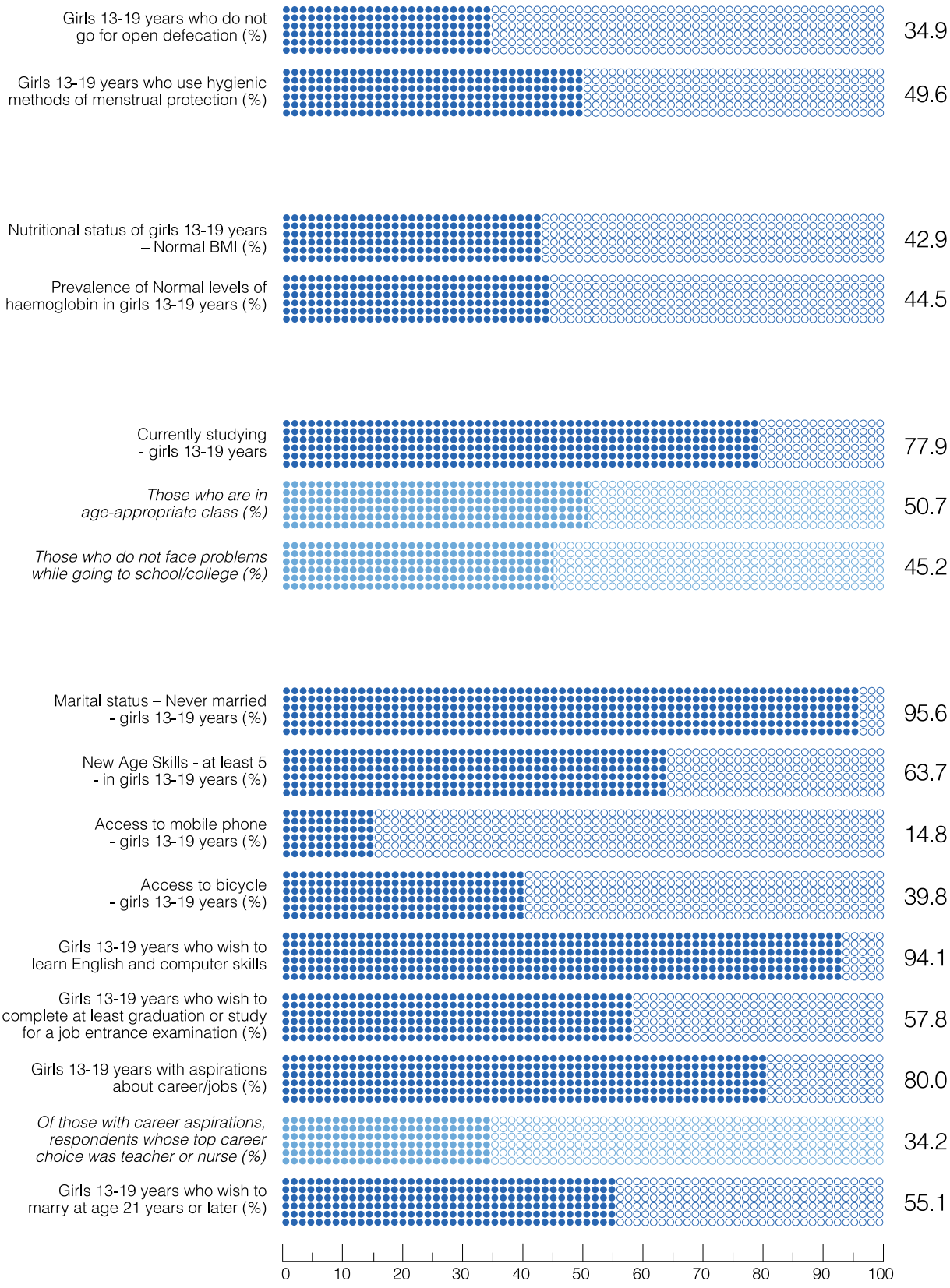
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
34.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
49.6
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
42.9
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
44.5
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
77.9
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
50.7
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
45.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.6
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
63.7
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
14.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
39.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
94.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
57.8
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
80.0
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
34.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
55.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Karnataka

Capital	**Bengaluru**
Population*	**6,10,95,297**
Population in rural areas*	**3,74,69,335**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**38,58,734**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**928**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

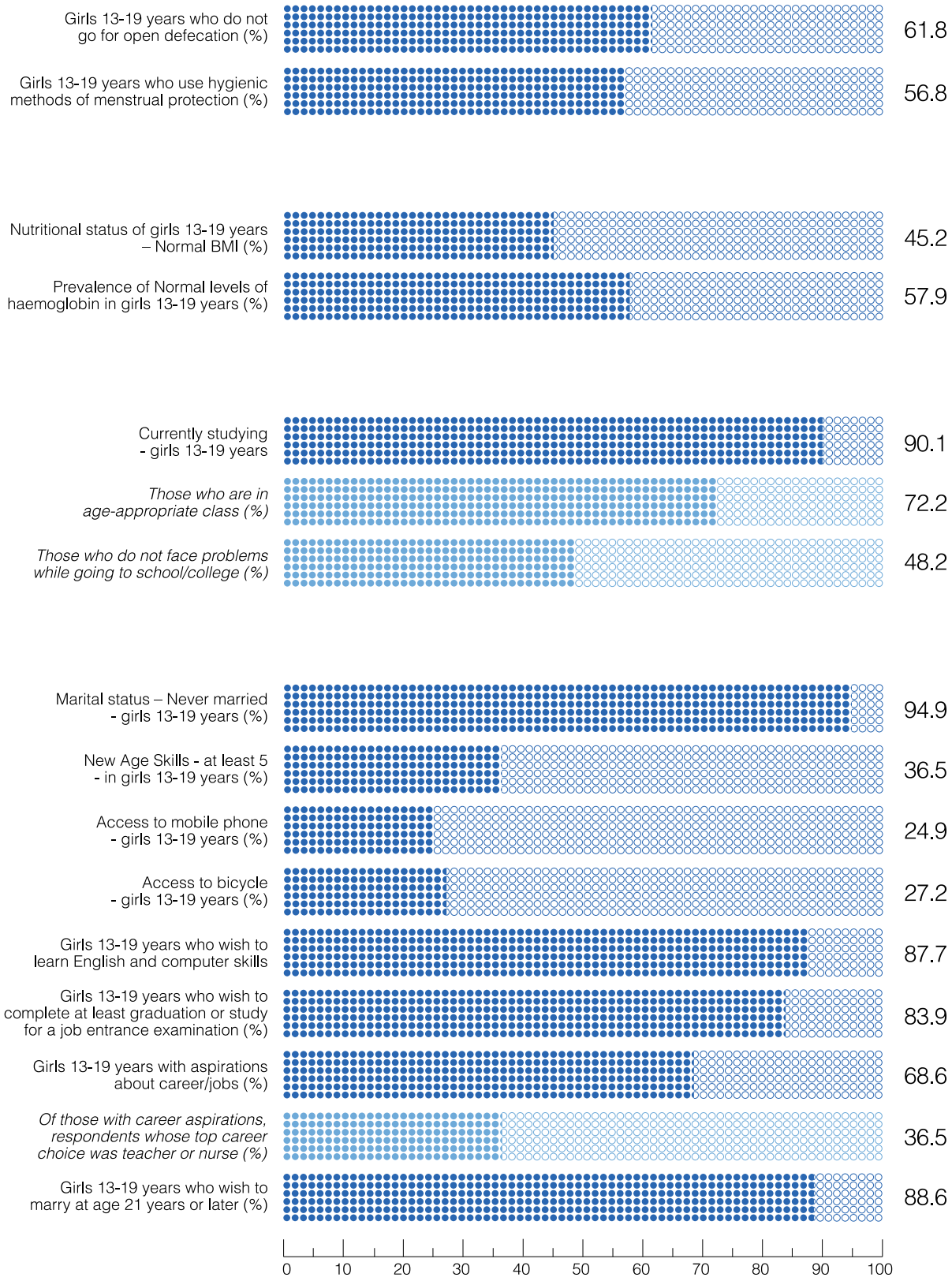
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)

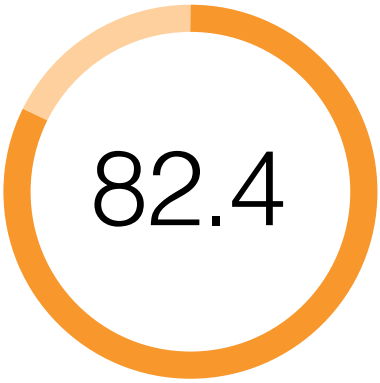

Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
61.8
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
56.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
45.2
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
57.9
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
90.1
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
72.2
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
48.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
94.9
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
36.5
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
24.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
27.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
87.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
83.9
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
68.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
36.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
88.6
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Kerala

Capital	**Thiruvananthapuram**
Population*	**3,34,06,061**
Population in rural areas*	**1,74,71,135**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**18,38,399**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**963**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

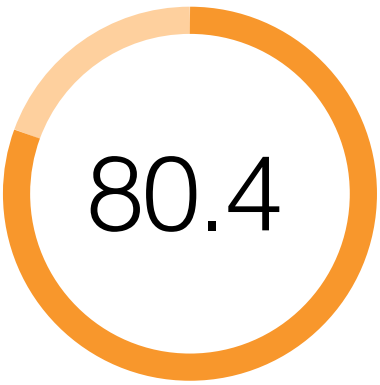


Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

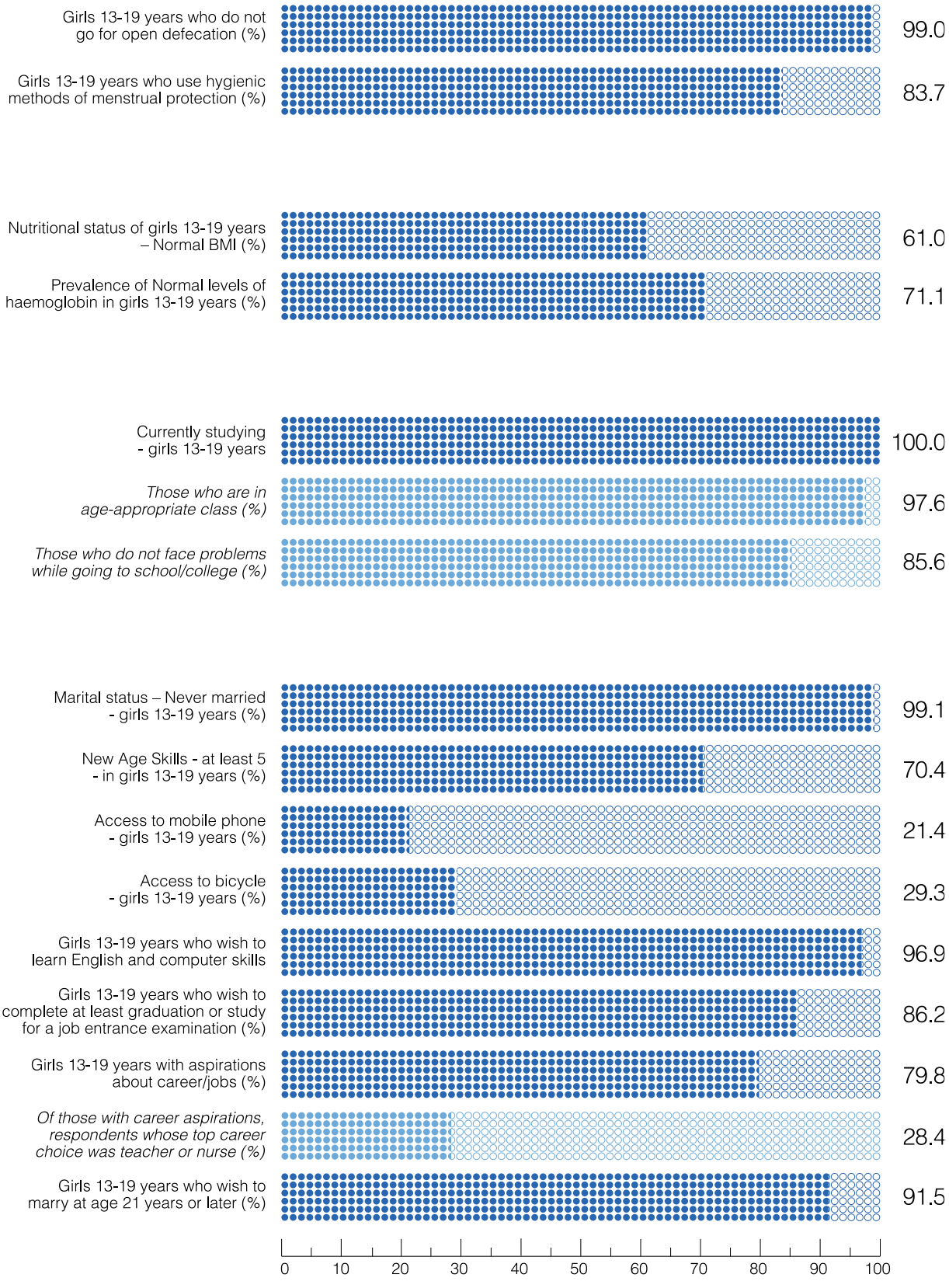
Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)



Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
99.0
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
83.7
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
61.0
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
71.1
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
97.6
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
85.6
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.1
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
70.4
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
21.4
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
29.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
96.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
86.2
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
79.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
28.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
91.5
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Madhya Pradesh

Capital	**Bhopal**
Population*	**7,26,26,809**
Population in rural areas*	**5,25,57,404**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**49,86,174**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**902**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

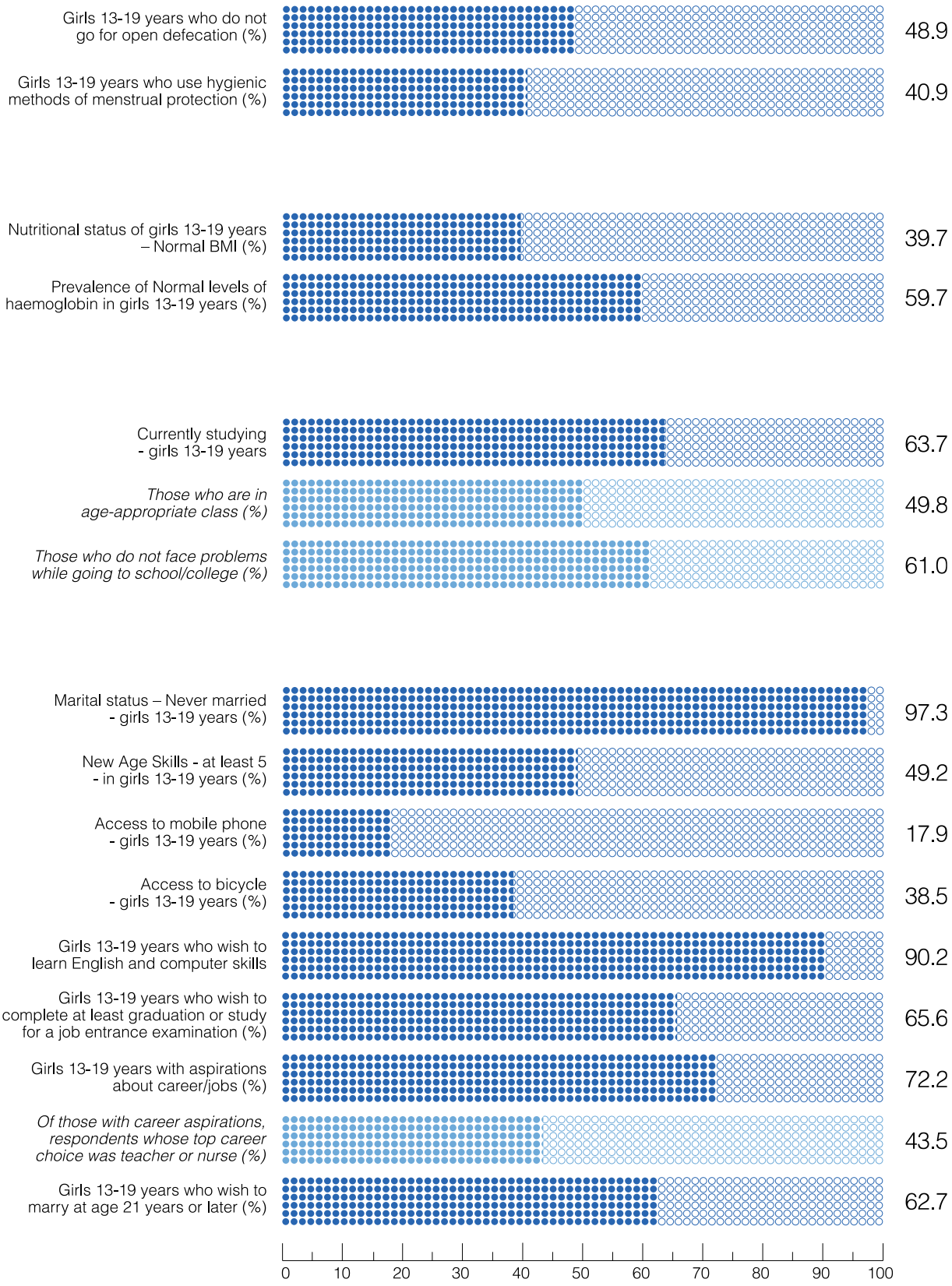
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
48.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
40.9
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
39.7
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
59.7
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
63.7
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
49.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
61.0
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
97.3
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
49.2
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
17.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
38.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
90.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
65.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
72.2
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
43.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
62.7
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Maharashtra

Capital	**Mumbai**
Population*	**11,23,74,333**
Population in rural areas*	**6,15,56,074**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**68,87,351**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**878**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

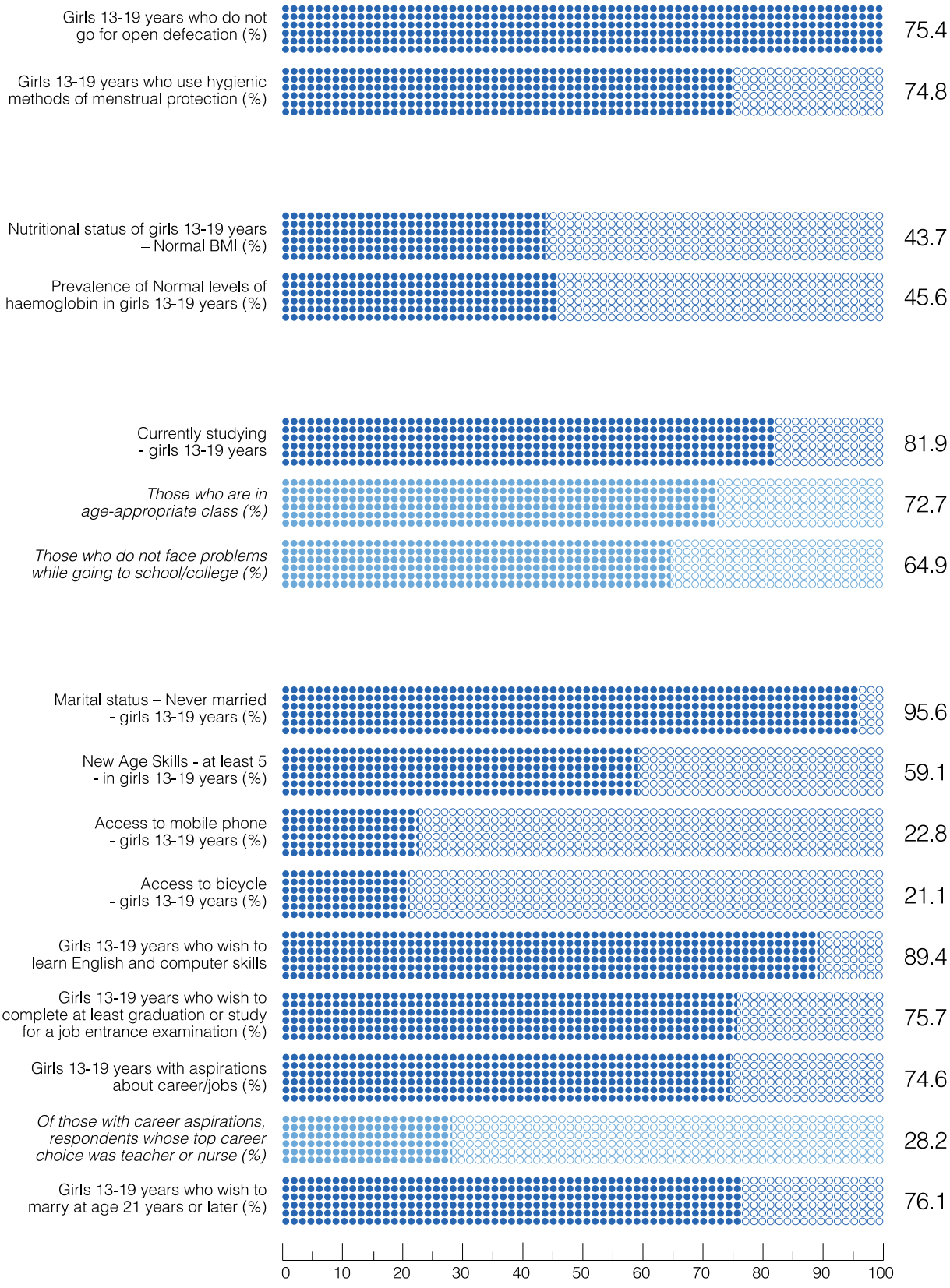
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
75.4
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
74.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
43.7
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.6
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
81.9
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
72.7
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
64.9
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.6
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
59.1
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
22.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
21.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
89.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
75.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
74.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
28.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
76.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Manipur

Capital	**Imphal**
Population*	**28,55,794**
Population in rural areas*	**20,21,640**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**2,02,263**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**966**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

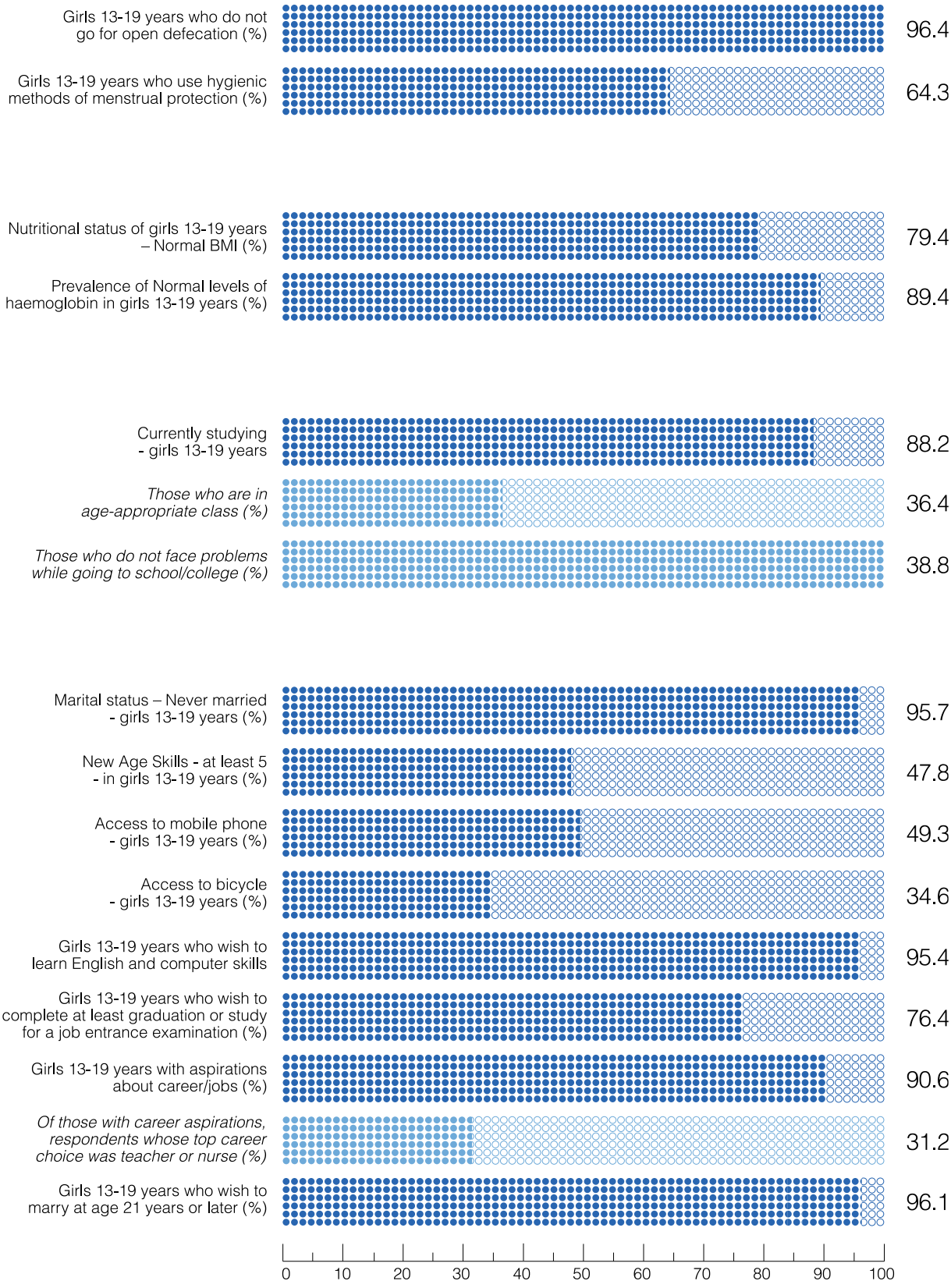
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
96.4
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
64.3
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
79.4
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
89.4
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
88.2
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
36.4
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
38.8
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.7
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
47.8
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
49.3
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
34.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
95.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
76.4
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
90.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
31.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
96.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Meghalaya

Capital	**Shillong**
Population*	**29,66,889**
Population in rural areas*	**23,71,439**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**2,33,358**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**979**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

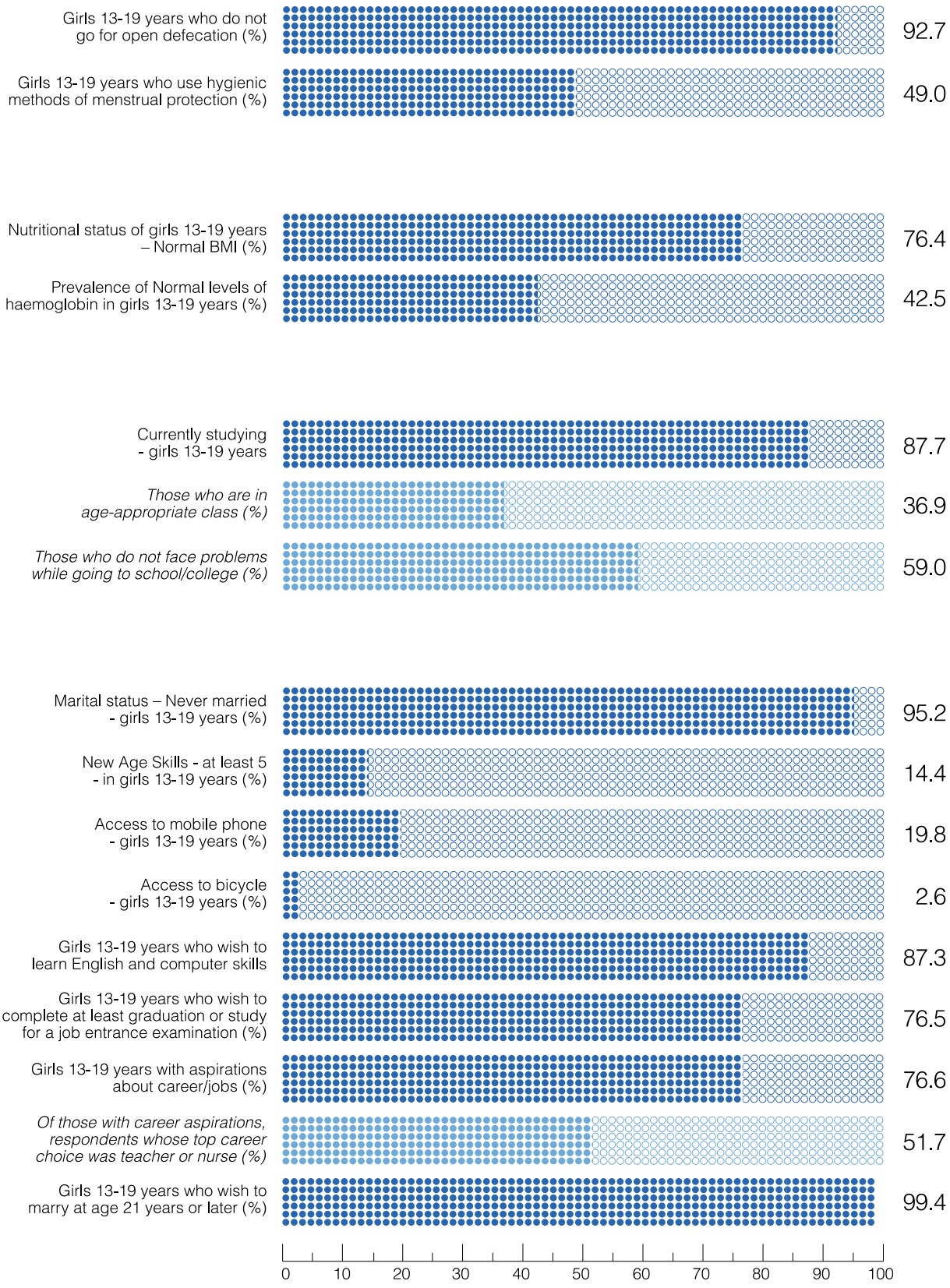
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
92.7
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
49.0
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
76.4
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
42.5
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
87.7
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
36.9
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
59.0
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.2
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
14.4
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
19.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
2.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
87.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
76.5
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
76.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
51.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
99.4
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Mizoram

Capital	**Aizawl**
Population*	**10,97,206**
Population in rural areas*	**5,25,435**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**76,663**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**969**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

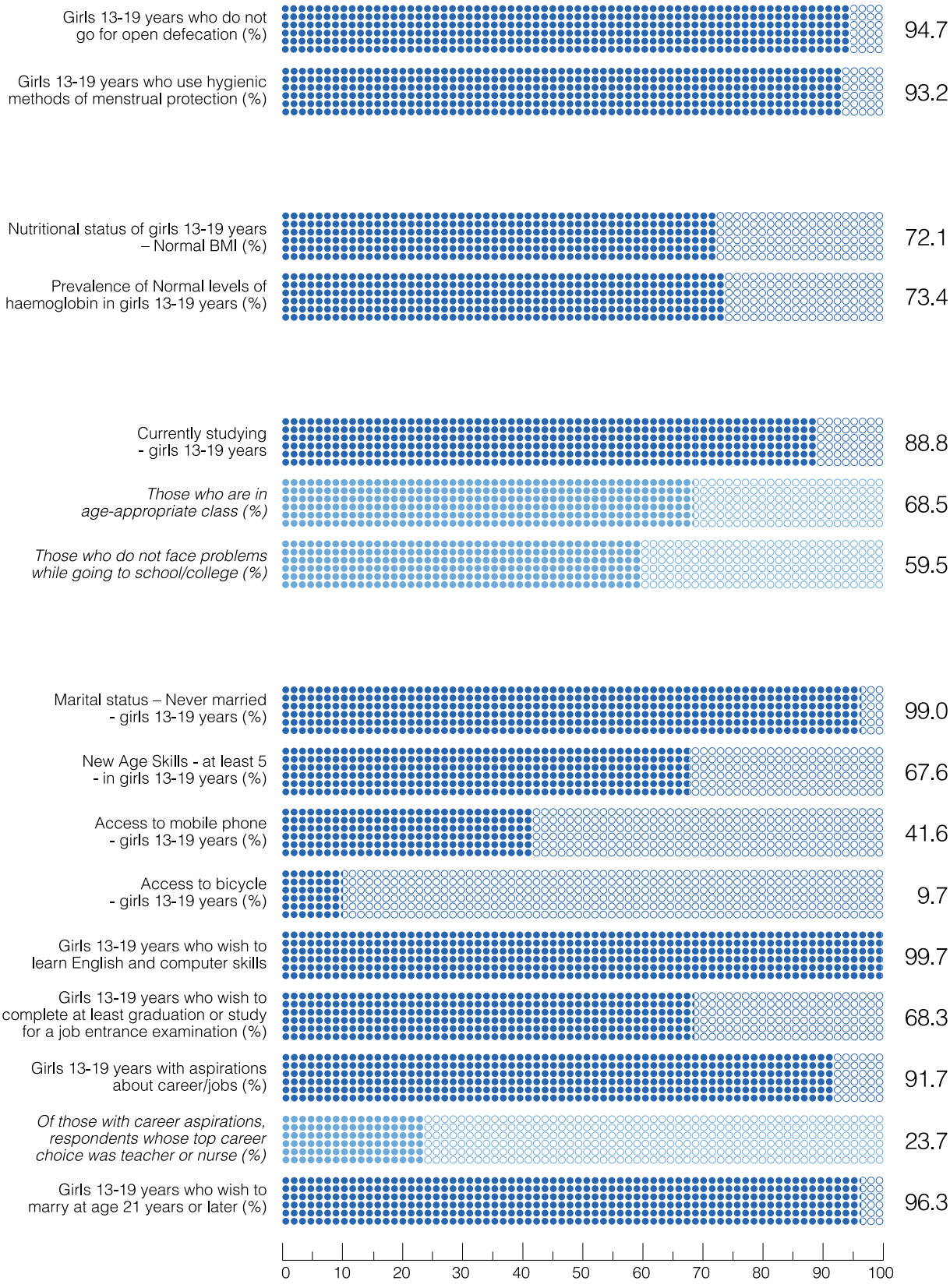
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
94.7
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
93.2
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
72.1
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
73.4
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
88.8
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
68.5
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
59.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.0
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
67.6
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
41.6
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
9.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
99.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
68.3
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
91.7
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
23.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
96.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Nagaland

Capital	**Kohima**
Population*	**19,78,502**
Population in rural areas*	**14,07,536**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**1,57,169**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**935**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

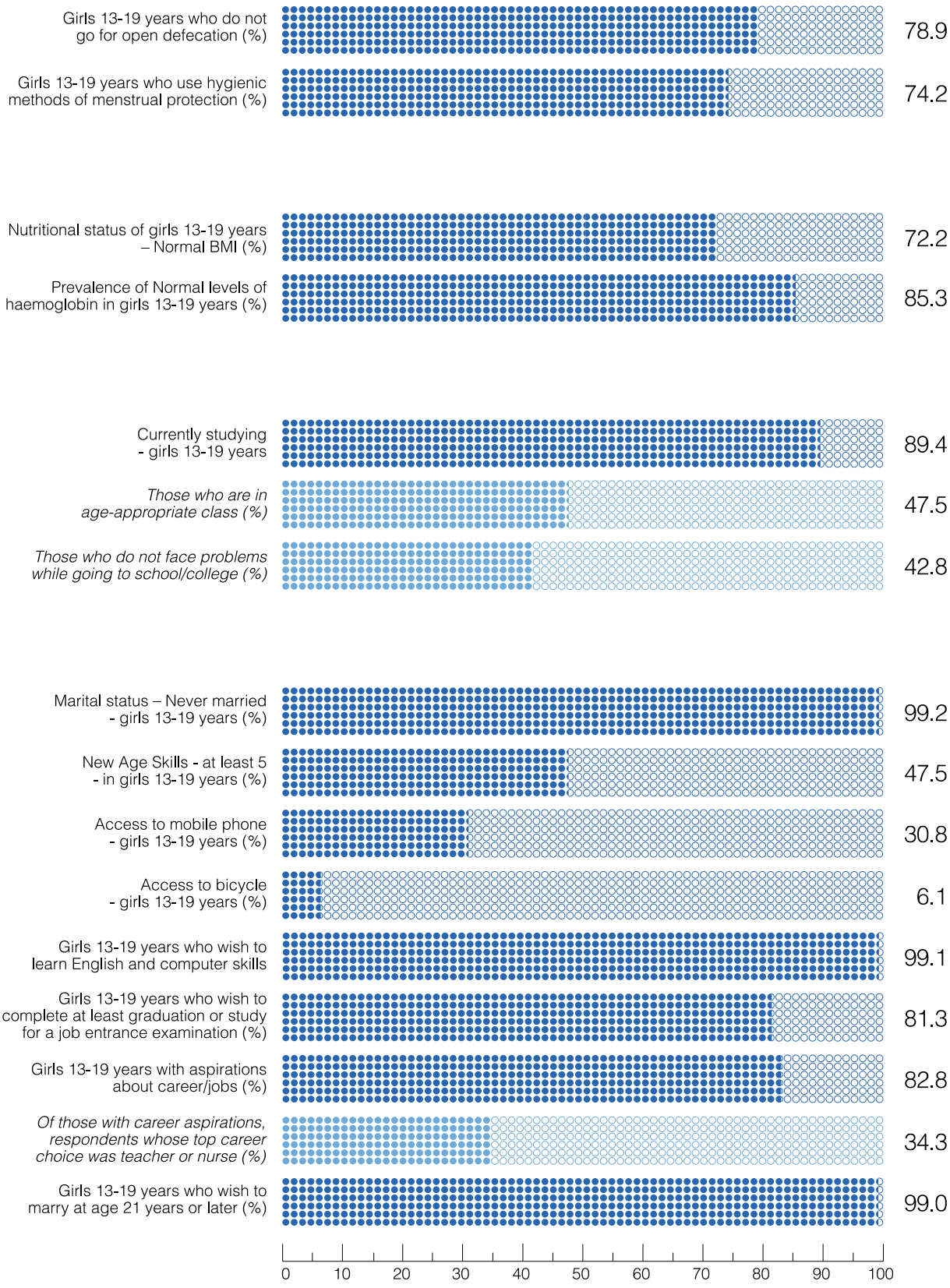
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

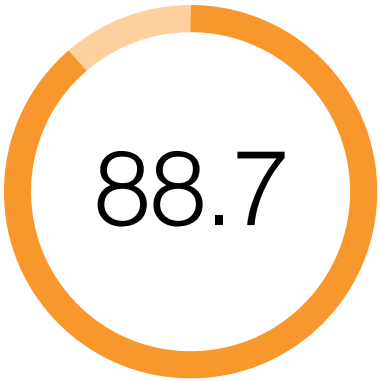
Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
78.9
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
74.2
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
72.2
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
85.3
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
89.4
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
47.5
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
42.8
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.2
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
47.5
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
30.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
6.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
99.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
81.3
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
82.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
34.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
99.0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Odisha

Capital	**Bhubaneswar**
Population*	**4,19,74,218**
Population in rural areas*	**3,49,70,562**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**27,91,495**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**981**

*Source: Census of India, 2011



Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

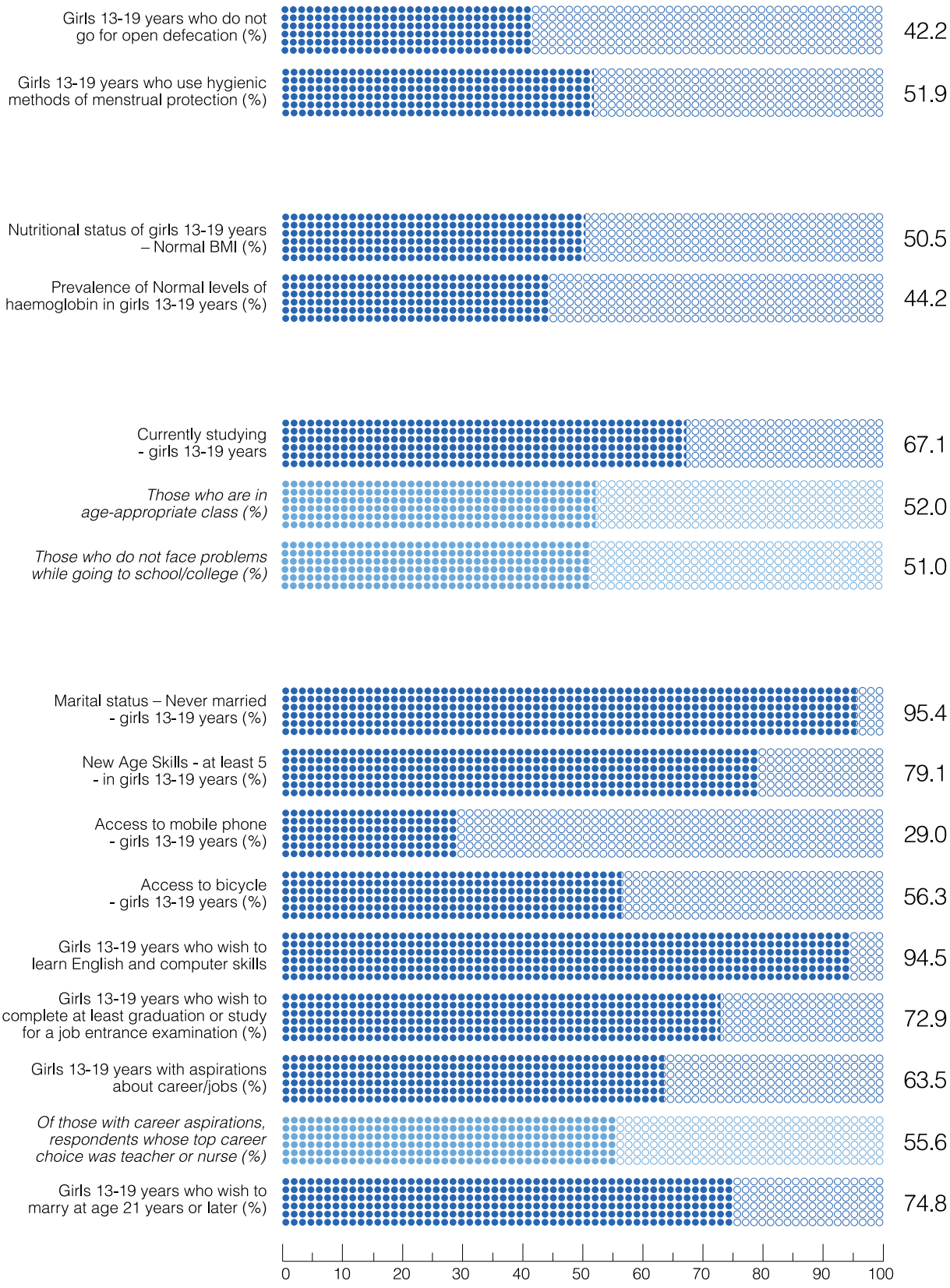
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
42.2
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
51.9
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
50.5
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
44.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
67.1
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
52.0
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
51.0
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.4
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
79.1
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
29.0
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
56.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
94.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
72.9
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
63.5
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
55.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
74.8
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Punjab

Capital	**Chandigarh**
Population*	**2,77,43,338**
Population in rural areas*	**1,73,44,192**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**17,11,046**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**791**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

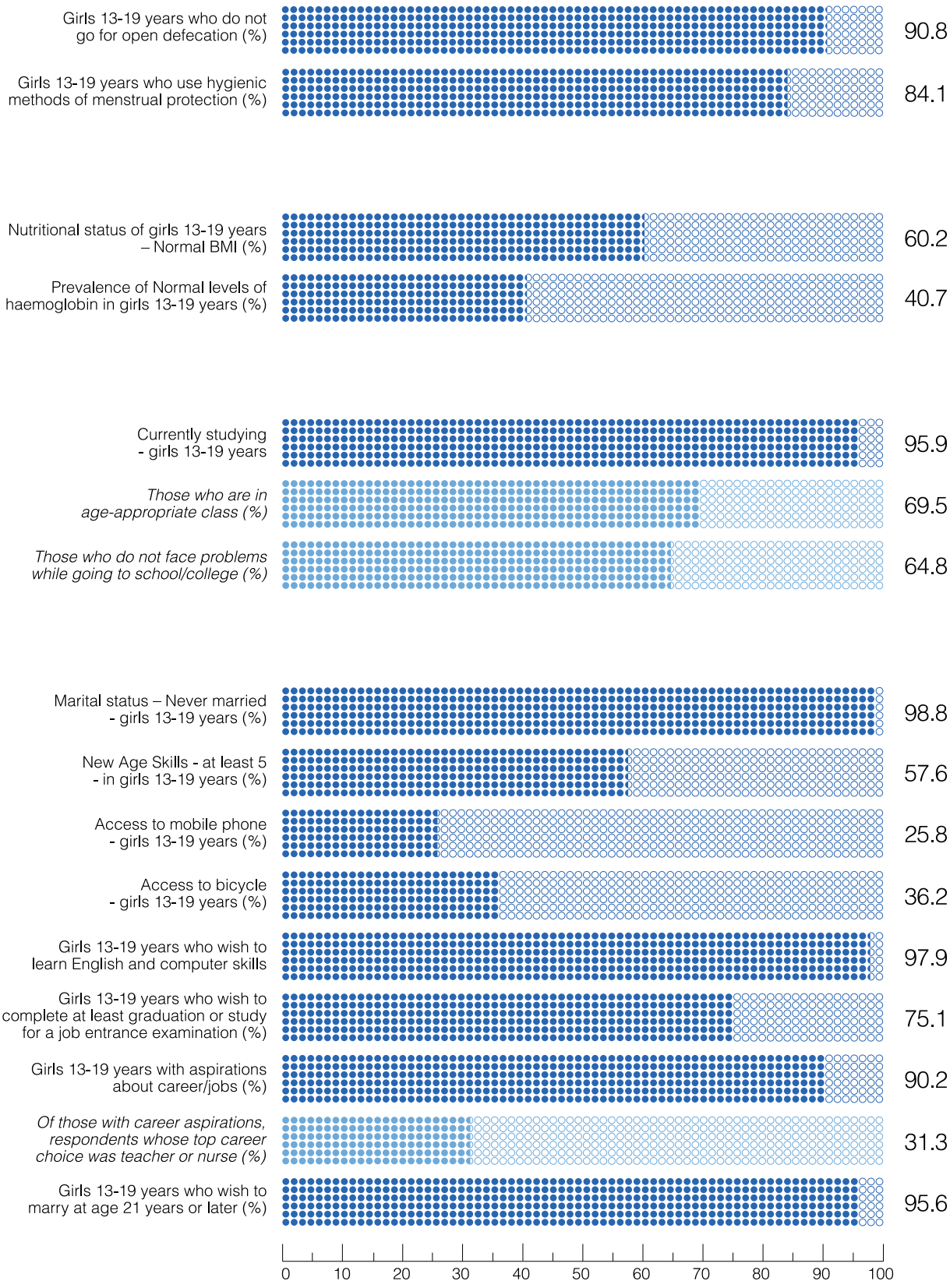
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
90.8
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
84.1
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
60.2
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
40.7
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
95.9
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
69.5
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
64.8
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.8
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
57.6
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
25.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
36.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
97.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
75.1
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
90.2
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
31.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
95.6
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Rajasthan

Capital	**Jaipur**
Population*	**6,85,48,437**
Population in rural areas*	**5,15,00,352**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**48,90,296**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**886**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

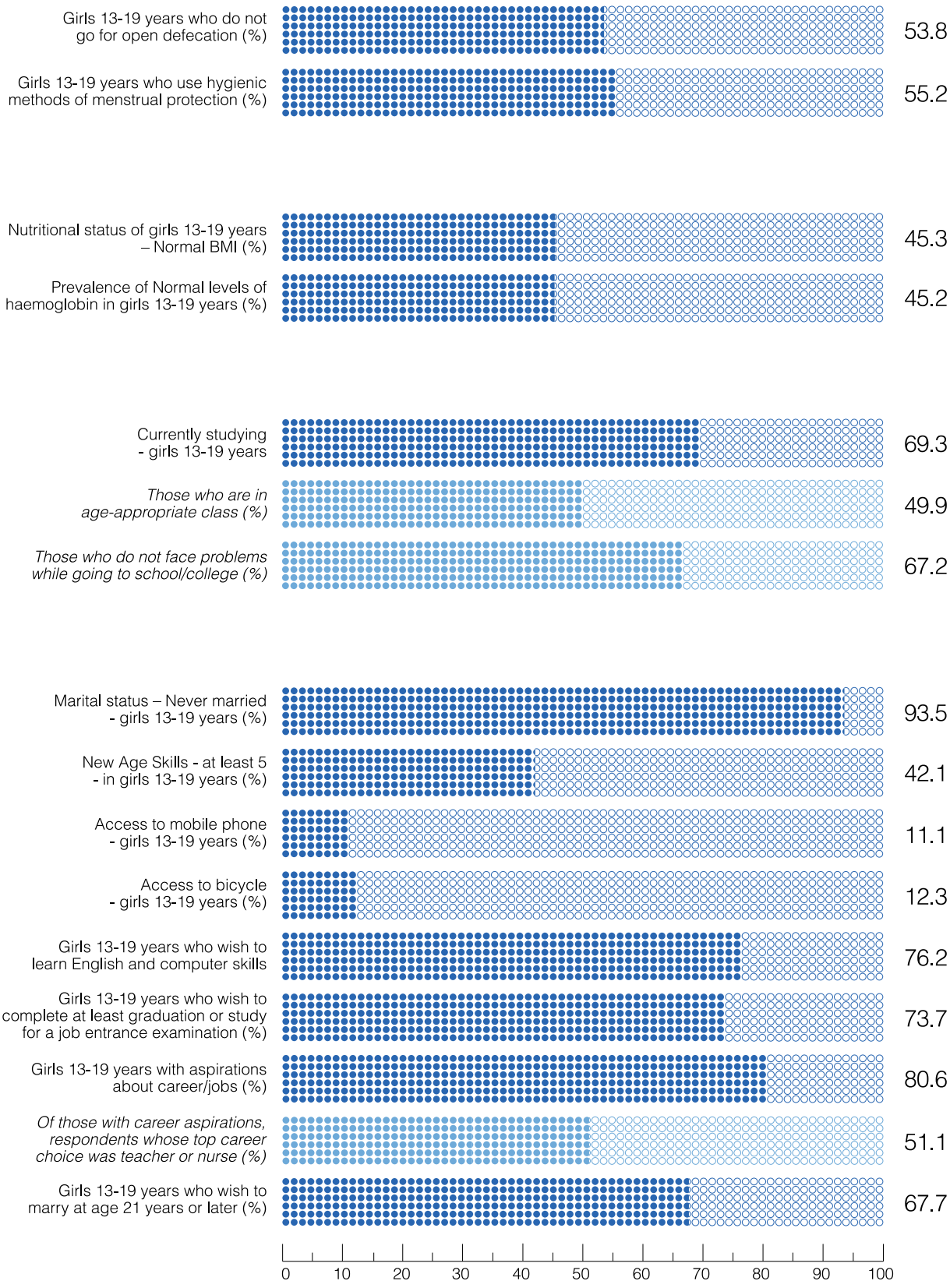
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
53.8
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
55.2
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
45.3
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
69.3
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
49.9
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
67.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
93.5
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
42.1
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
11.1
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
12.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
76.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
73.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
80.6
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
51.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
67.7
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Sikkim

Capital	**Gangtok**
Population*	**6,10,577**
Population in rural areas*	**4,56,999**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**46,248**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**970**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

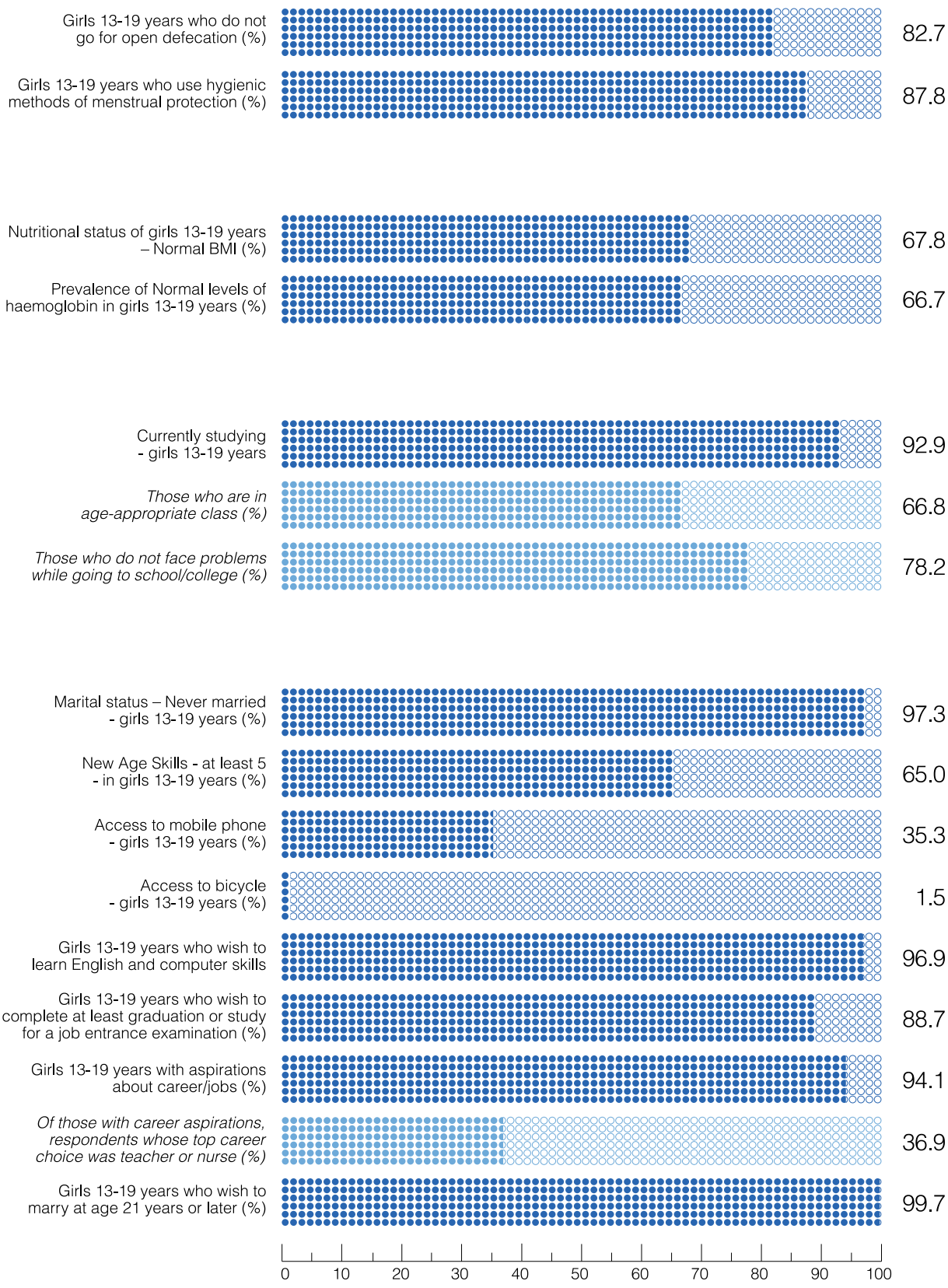
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
82.7
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
87.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
67.8
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
66.7
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
92.9
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
66.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
78.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
97.3
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
65.0
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
35.3
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
1.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
96.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
88.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
94.1
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
36.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
99.7
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

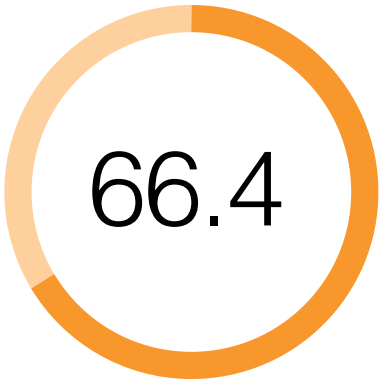
Tamil Nadu

Capital	**Chennai**
Population*	**7,21,47,030**
Population in rural areas*	**3,72,29,590**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**42,15,761**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**937**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

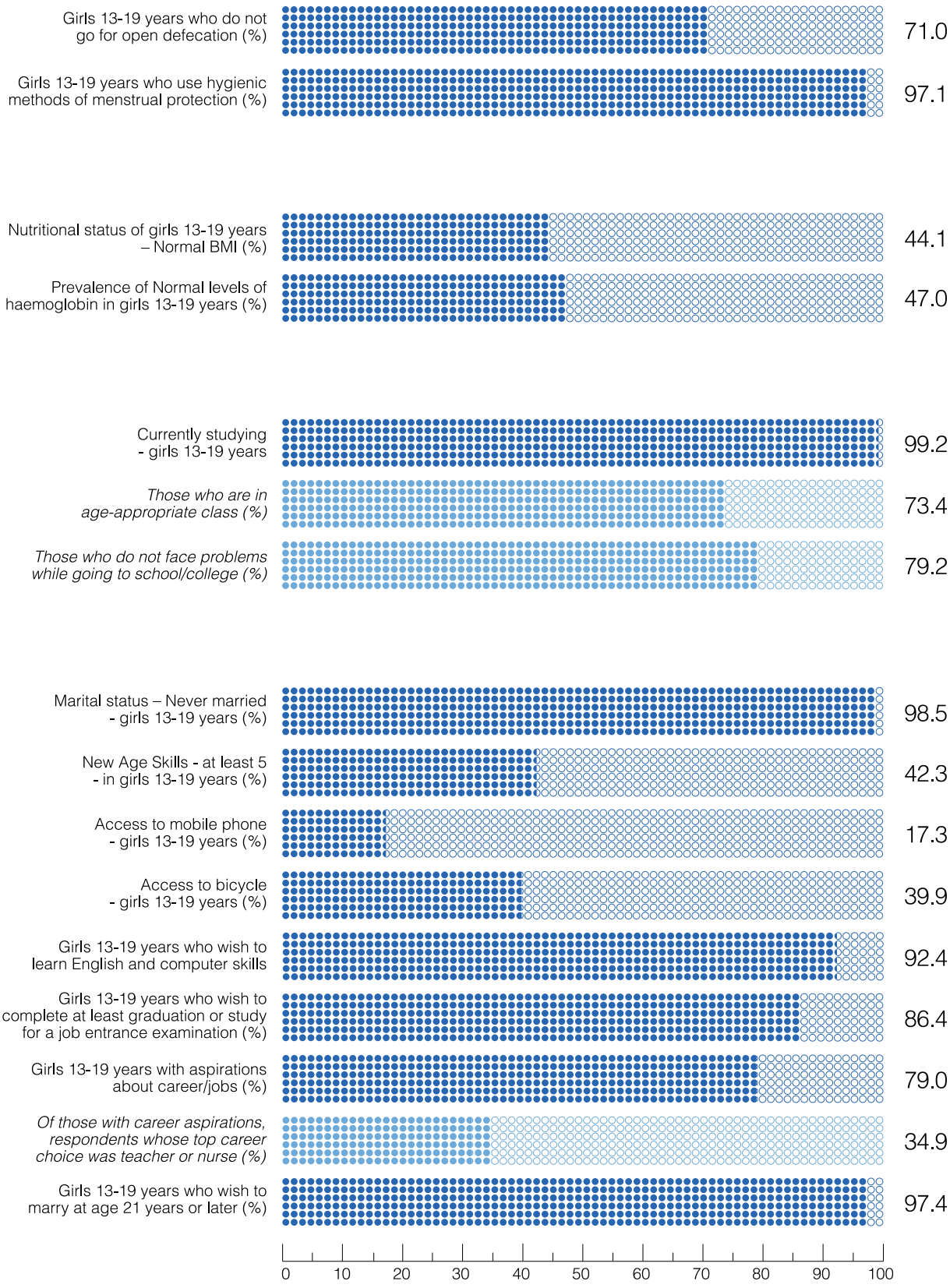


Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
71.0
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
97.1
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
44.1
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
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Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
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Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
73.4
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
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Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
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New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
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Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
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Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
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34.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
97.4
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Telangana

Capital	**Hyderabad**
Population*	**3,50,03,674**
Population in rural areas*	**2,13,95,009**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)#	
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)#	

*Source: http://www.telangana.gov.in/About/State-Profile
Data not available for newly bifurcated state

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

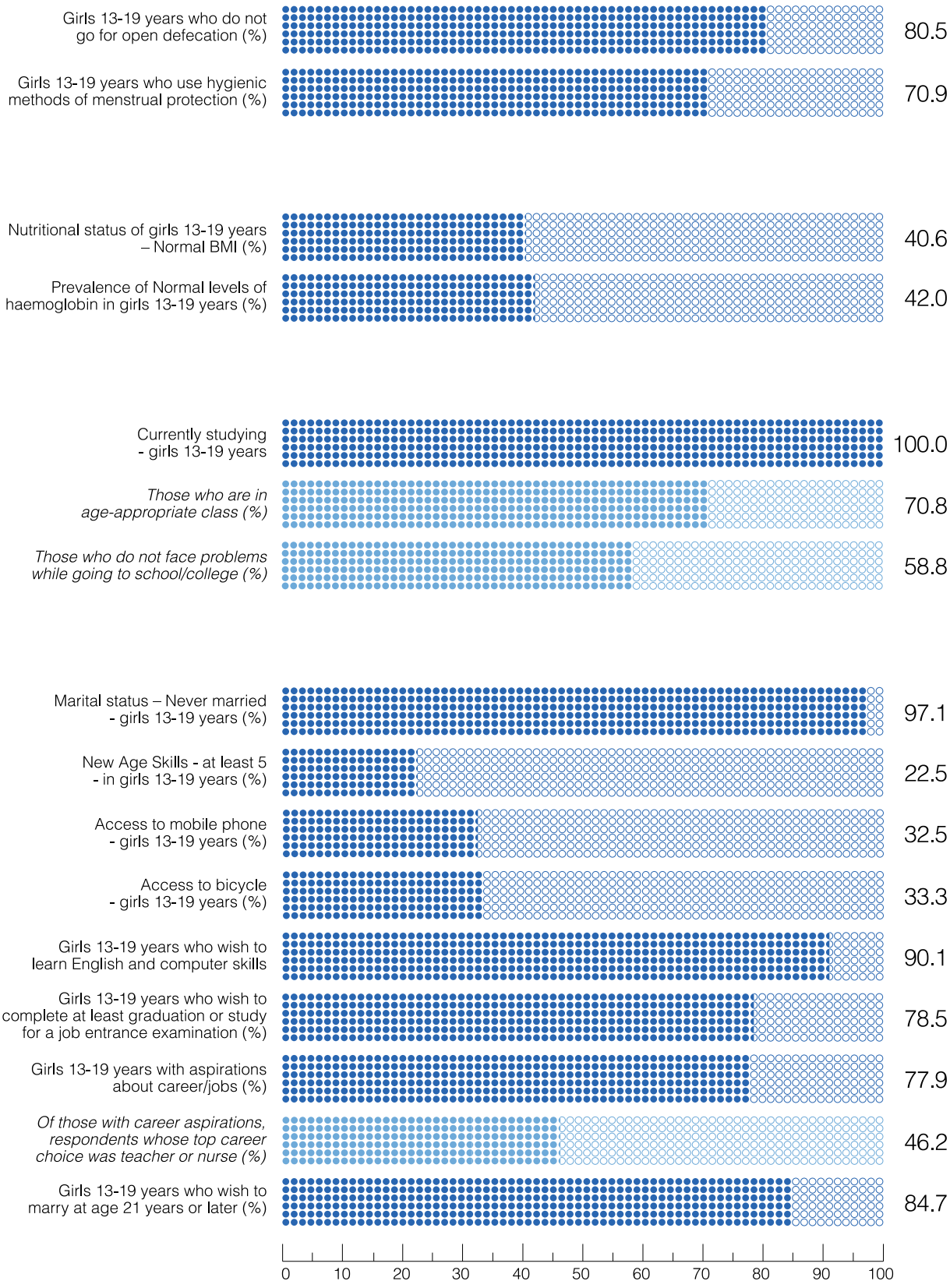
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
80.5
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
70.9
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
40.6
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
42.0
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
70.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
58.8
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
97.1
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
22.5
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
32.5
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
33.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
90.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
78.5
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
77.9
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
46.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
84.7
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Tripura

Capital	**Agartala**
Population*	**36,73,917**
Population in rural areas*	**27,12,464**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**2,44,667**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**965**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

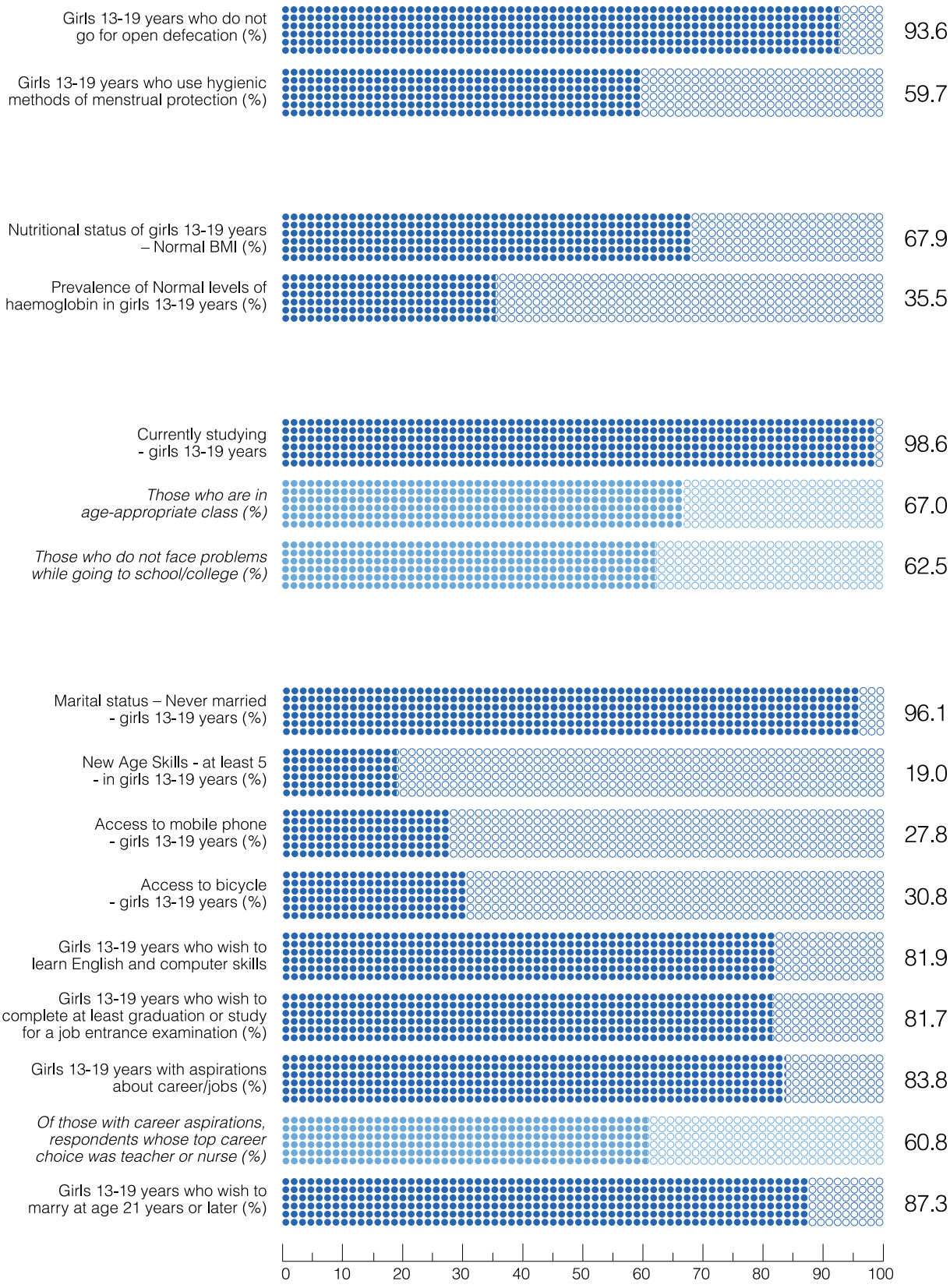
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
93.6
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
59.7
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
67.9
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
35.5
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
98.6
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
67.0
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
62.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
96.1
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
19.0
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
27.8
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
30.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
81.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
81.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
83.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
60.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
87.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Uttar Pradesh

Capital	**Lucknow**
Population*	**19,98,12,341**
Population in rural areas*	**15,53,17,278**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**1,52,41,060**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**882**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

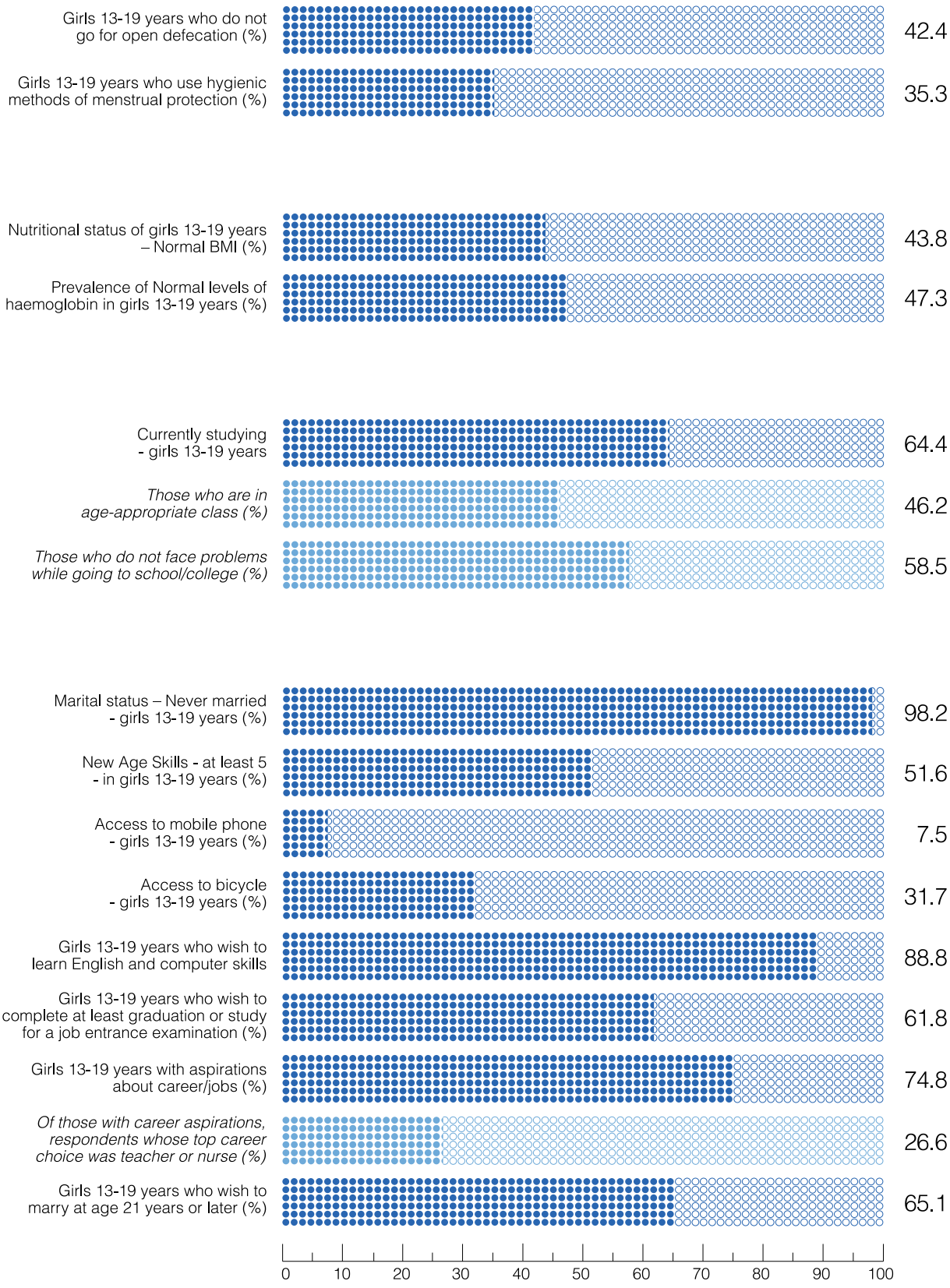
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
42.4
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
35.3
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
43.8
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
47.3
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
64.4
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
46.2
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
58.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.2
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
51.6
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
7.5
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
31.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
88.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
61.8
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
74.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
26.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
65.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Uttarakhand

Capital	**Dehradun**
Population*	**1,00,86,292**
Population in rural areas*	**70,36,954**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**7,48,979**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**904**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

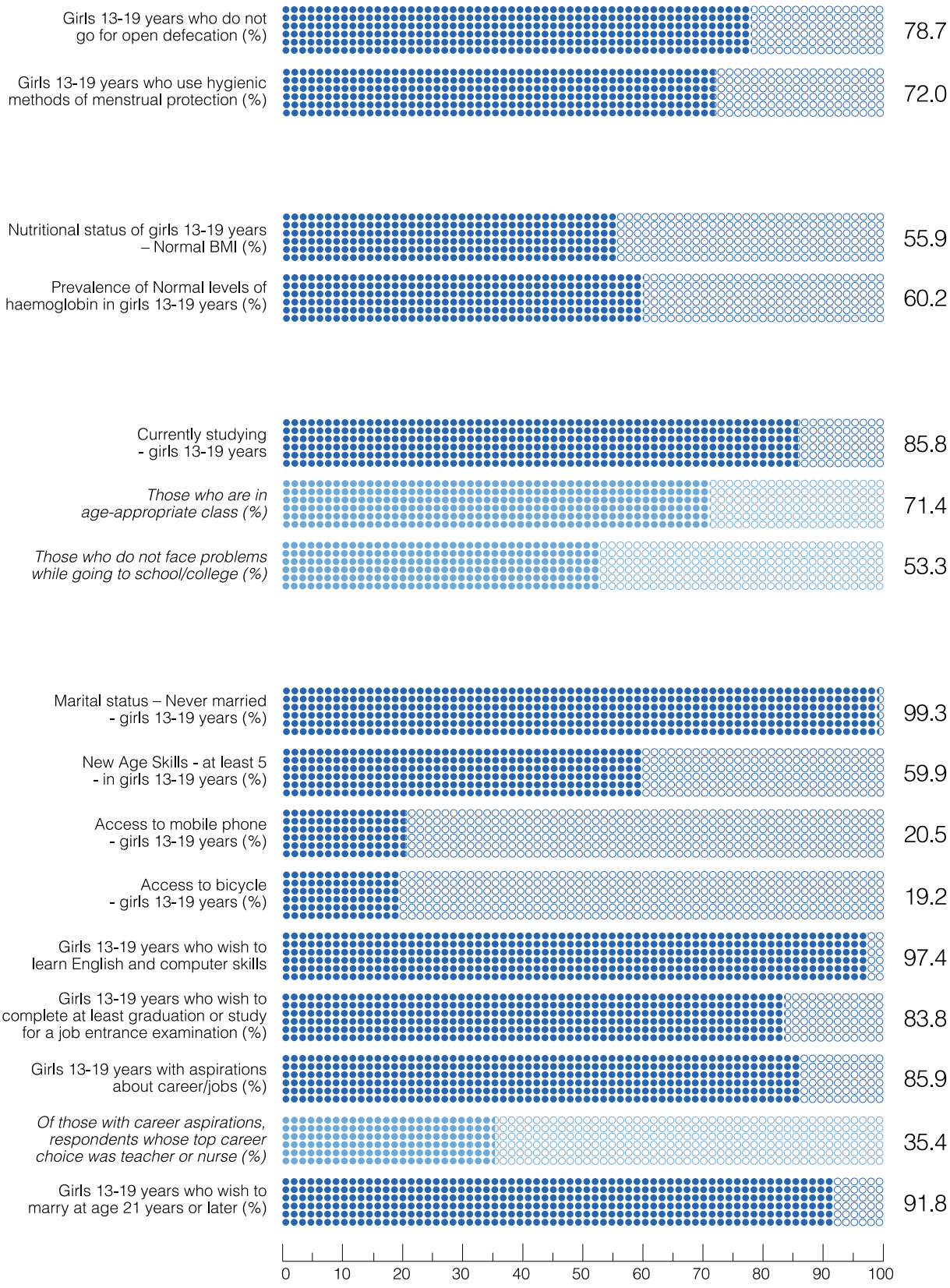
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
78.7
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
72.0
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
55.9
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
60.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
85.8
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
71.4
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
53.3
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
99.3
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
59.9
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
20.5
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
19.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
97.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
83.8
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
85.9
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
35.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
91.8
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

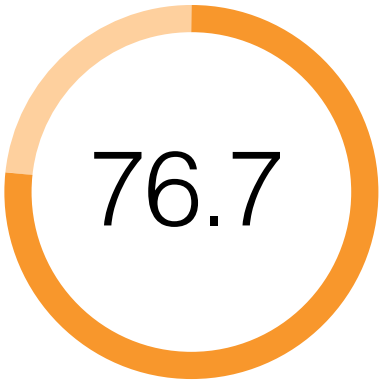
West Bengal

Capital	**Kolkata**
Population*	**9,12,76,115**
Population in rural areas*	**6,21,83,113**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**61,30,765**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**942**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

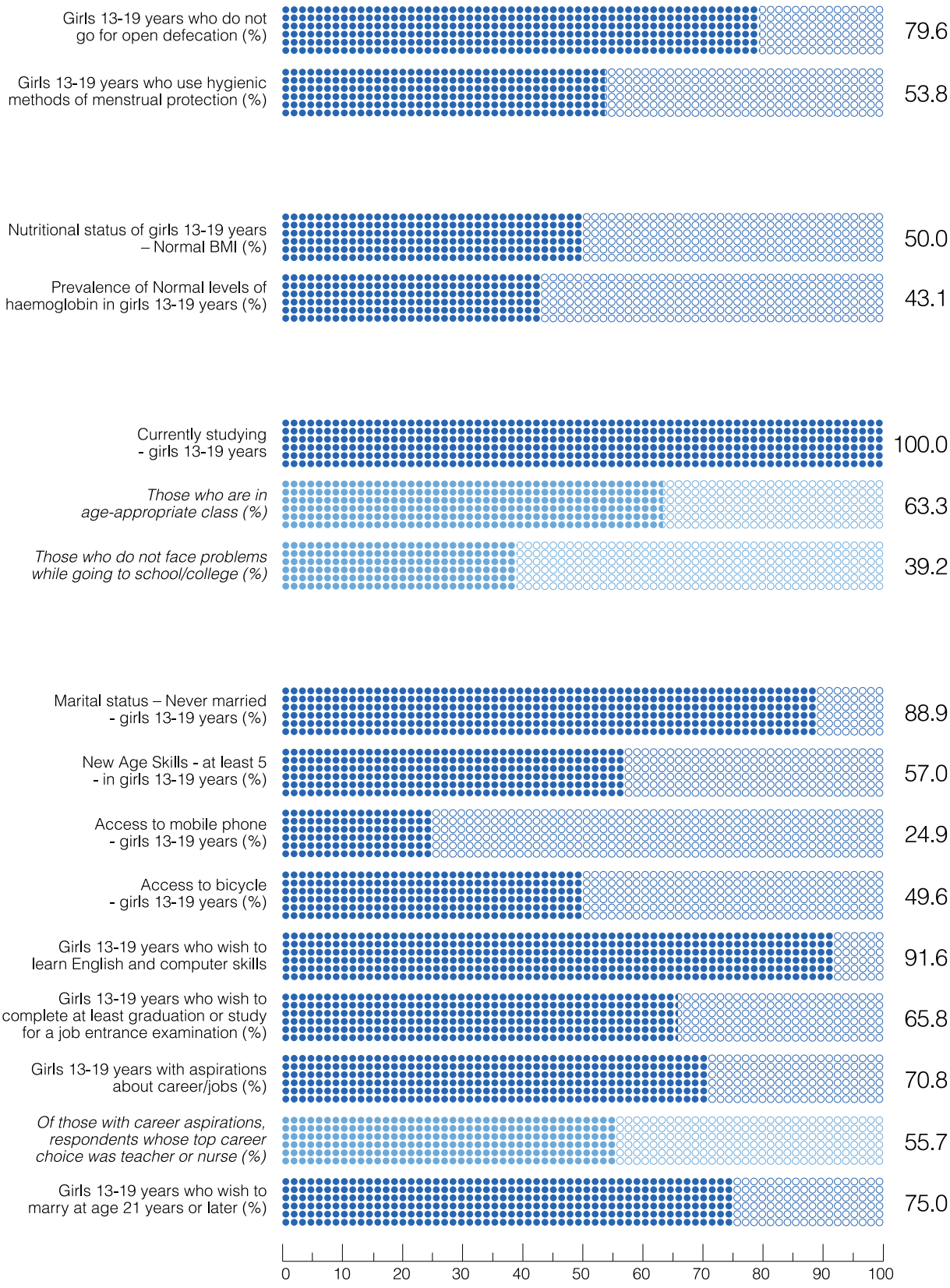


Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

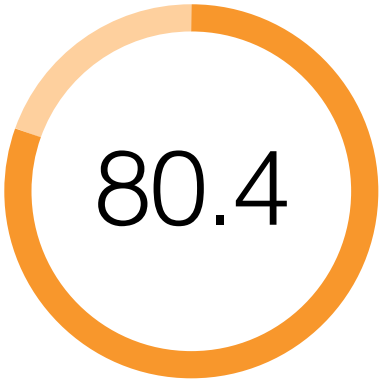
Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
79.6
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
53.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
50.0
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
43.1
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
63.3
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
39.2
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
88.9
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
57.0
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
24.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
49.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
91.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
65.8
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
70.8
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
55.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
75.0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

India

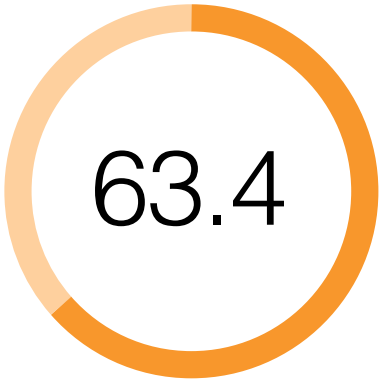
Capital	**New Delhi**
Population*	**1,21,08,54,977**
Population in rural areas*	**83,37,48,852**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**8,03,54,002**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**898**

*Source: Census of India, 2011



Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)



Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)

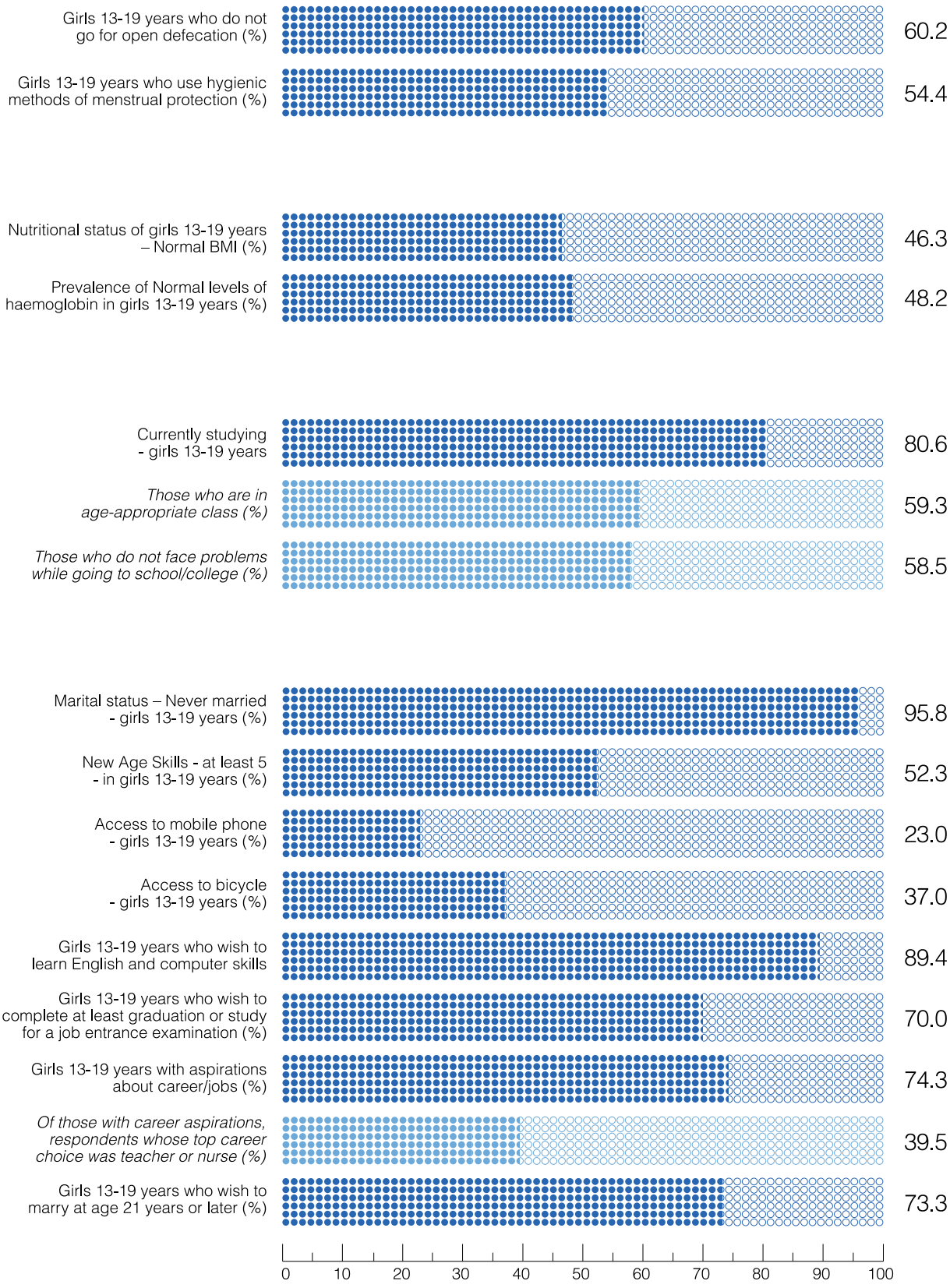

Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
60.2
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
54.4
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
46.3
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
48.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
80.6
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
59.3
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
58.5
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
95.8
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
52.3
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
23.0
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
37.0
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
89.4
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
70.0
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
74.3
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
39.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
73.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Photo: Claude Avezard

Ahmedabad

Population*	**55,70,585**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**4,58,898**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**817**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

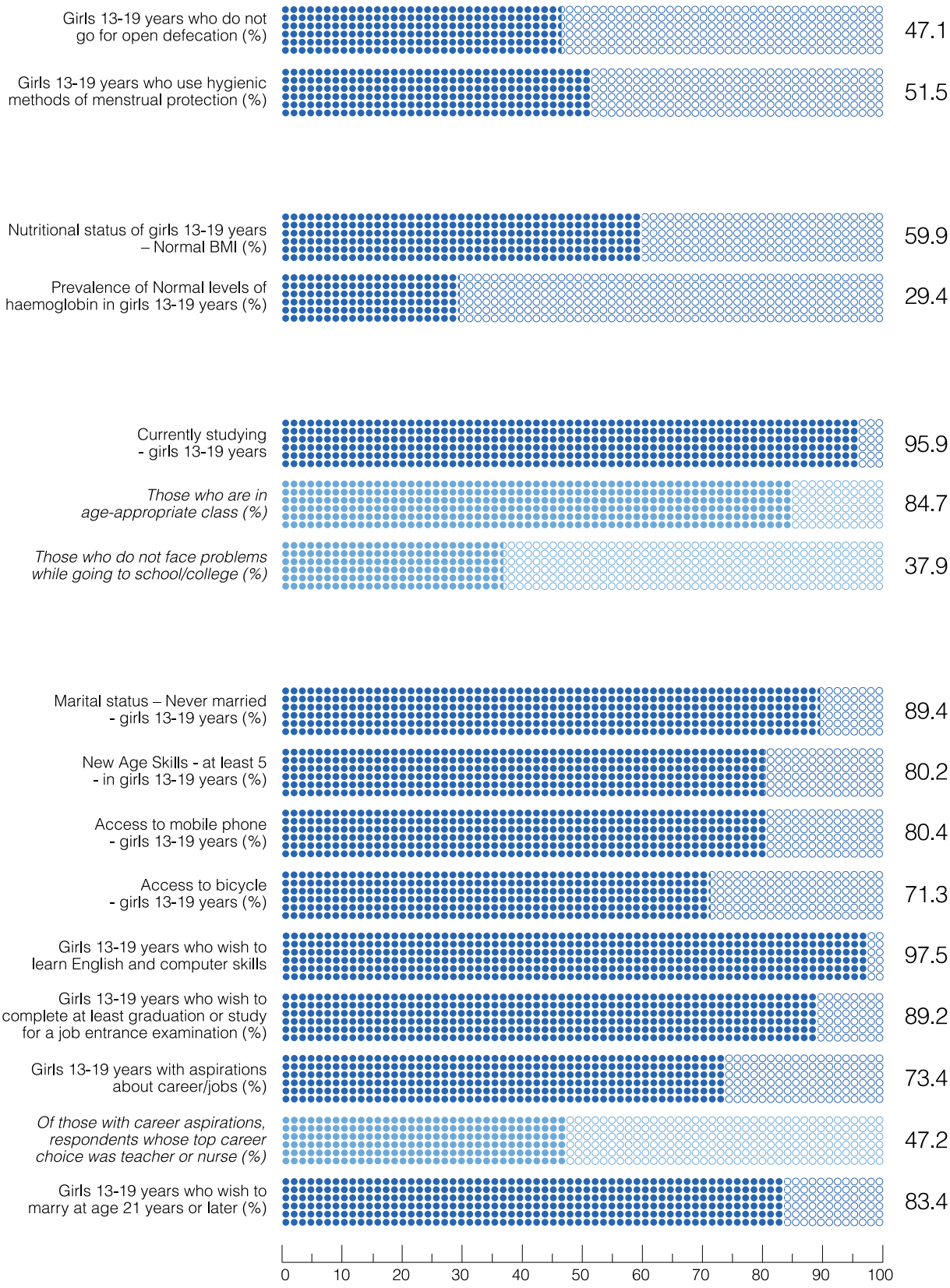
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
47.1
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
51.5
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
59.9
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
29.4
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
95.9
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
84.7
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
37.9
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
89.4
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
80.2
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
80.4
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
71.3
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
97.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
89.2
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
73.4
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
47.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
83.4
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Bengaluru

Population*	**84,25,970**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**7,89,033**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**949**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

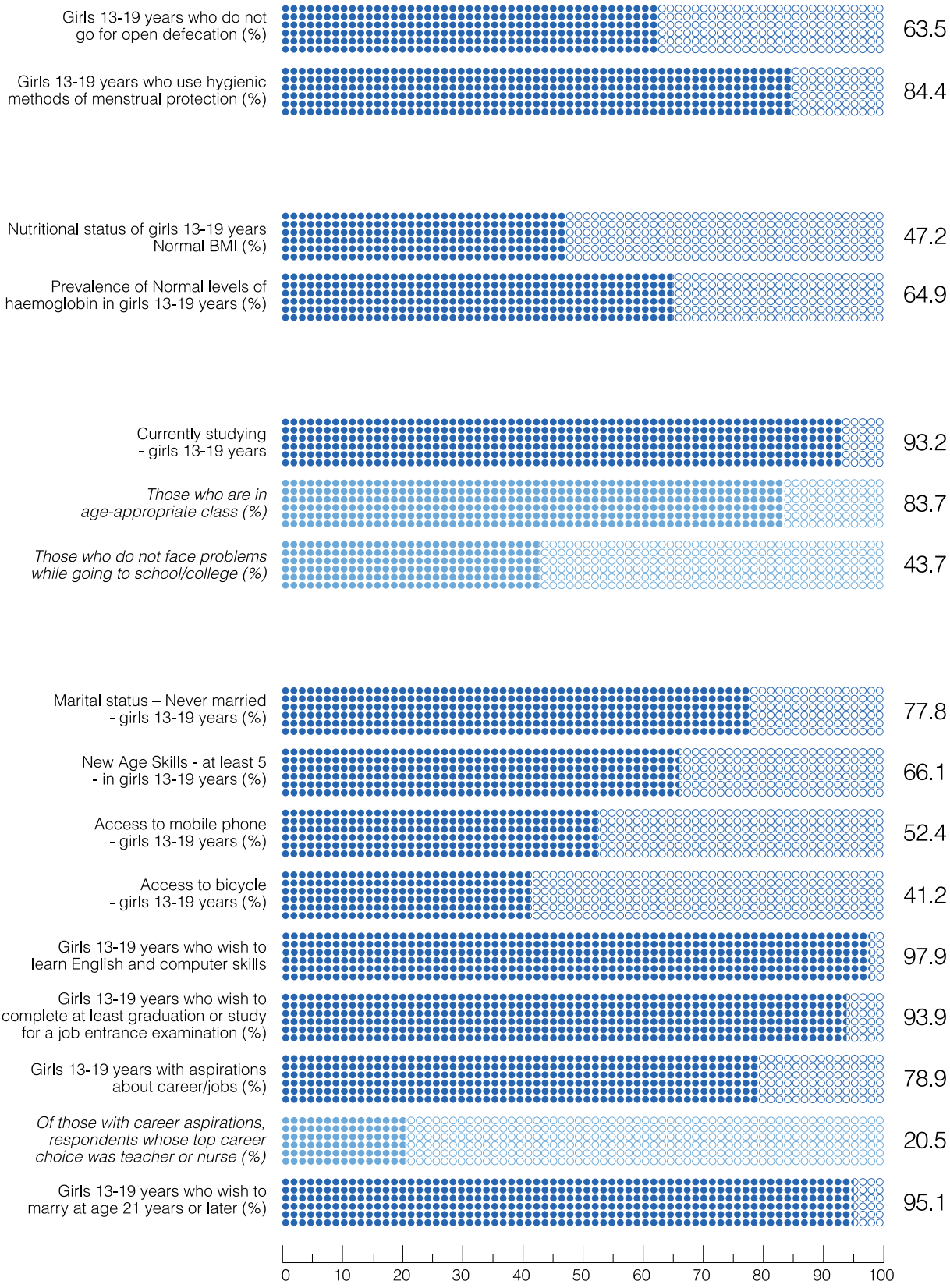
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
63.5
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
84.4
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
47.2
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
64.9
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
93.2
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
83.7
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
43.7
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
77.8
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
66.1
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
52.4
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
41.2
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
97.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
93.9
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
78.9
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
20.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
95.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Chennai

Population*	**46,81,087**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**3,48,144**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**955**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

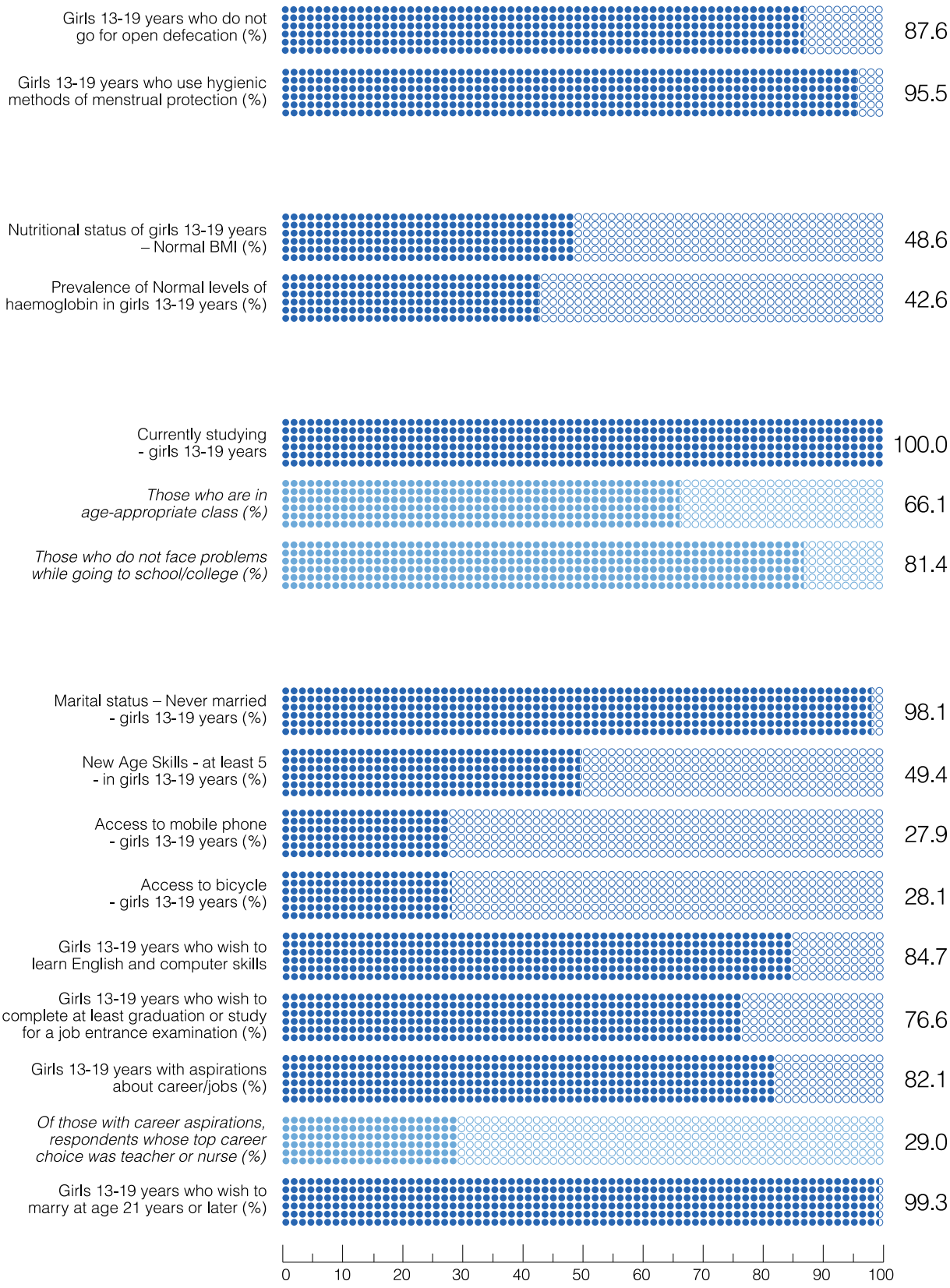
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
87.6
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
95.5
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
48.6
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
42.6
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
66.1
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
81.4
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.1
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
49.4
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
27.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
28.1
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
84.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
76.6
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
82.1
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
29.0
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
99.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Hyderabad

Population*	**68,09,970**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**6,19,719**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**949**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

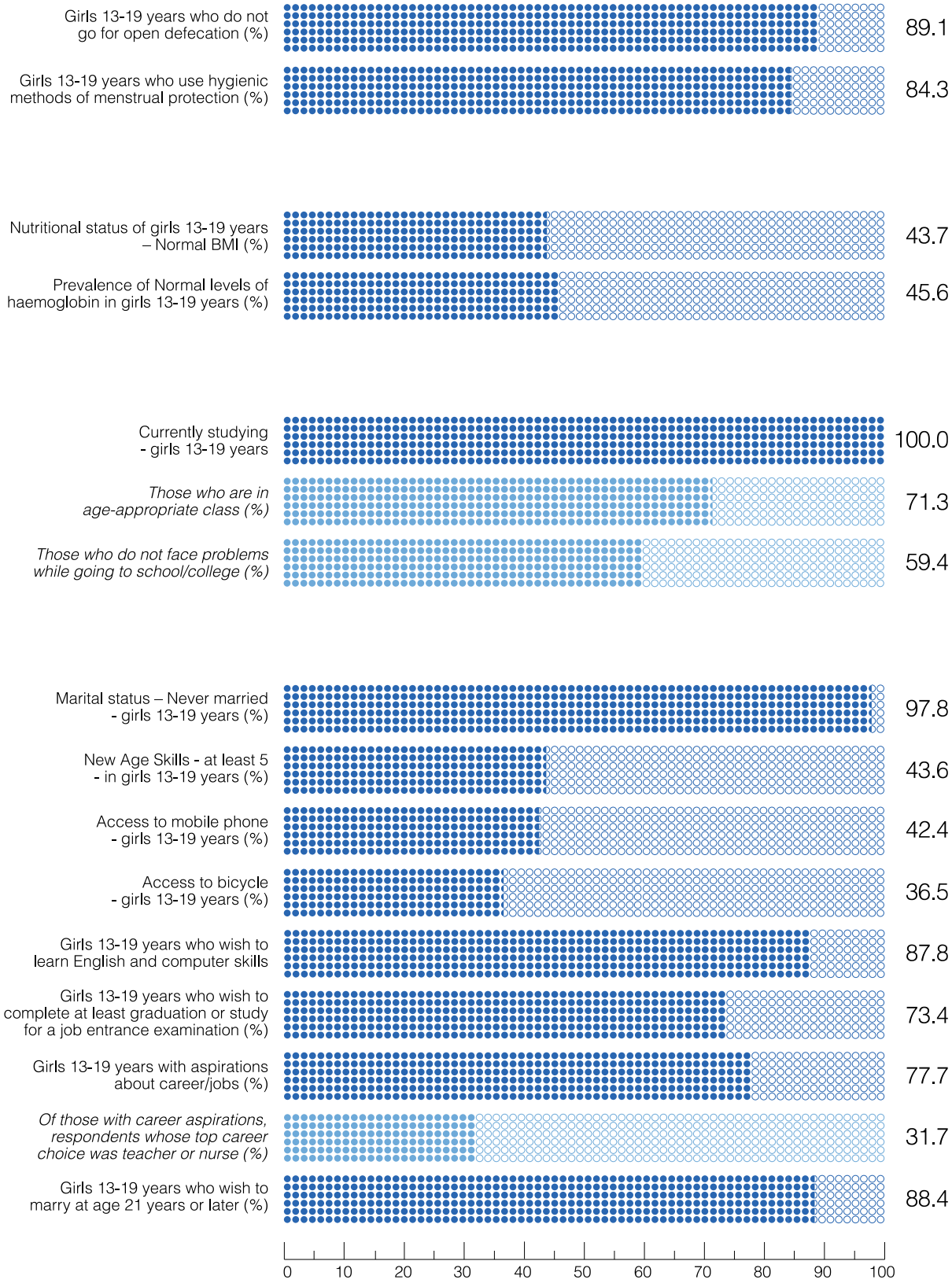
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
89.1
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
84.3
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
43.7
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
45.6
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
71.3
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
59.4
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
97.8
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
43.6
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
42.4
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
36.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
87.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
73.4
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
77.7
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
31.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
88.4
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Kolkata

Population*	**44,86,679**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**3,37,313**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**912**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

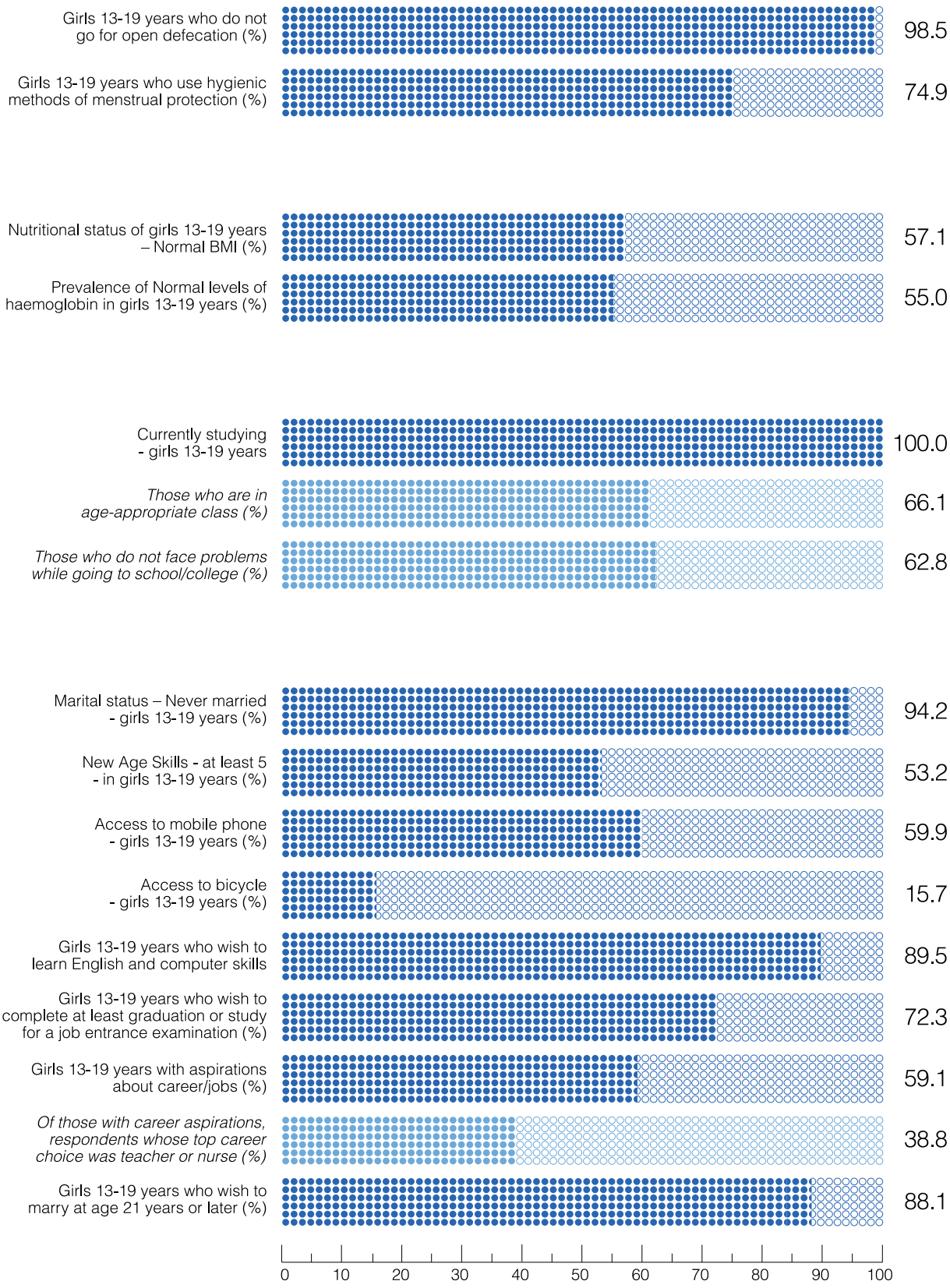
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
98.5
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
74.9
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
57.1
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
55.0
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
100.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
66.1
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
62.8
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
94.2
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
53.2
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
59.9
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
15.7
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
89.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
72.3
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
59.1
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
38.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
88.1
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Mumbai

Population*	**1,24,78,447**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**9,56,424**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**837**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

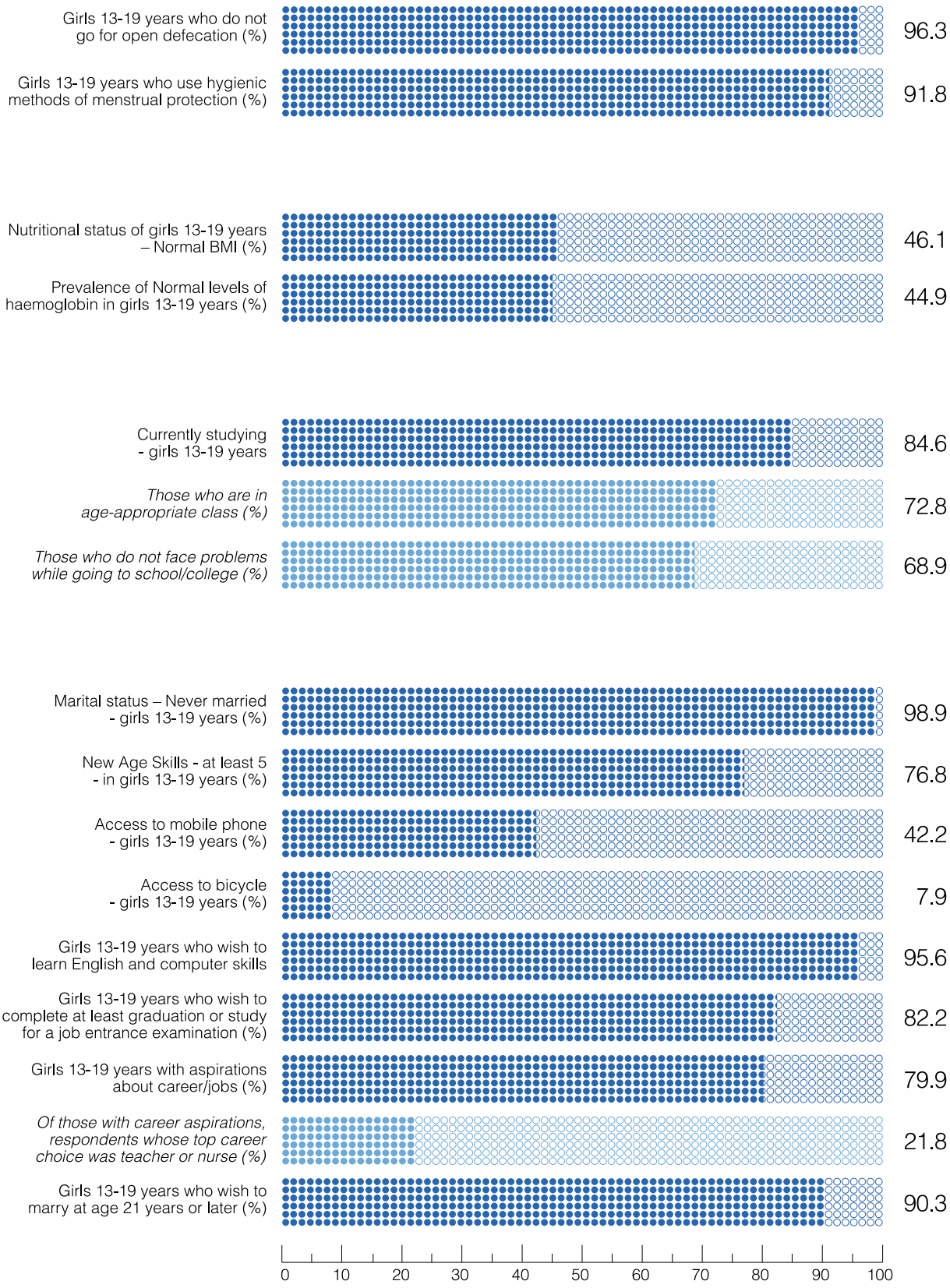
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
96.3
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
91.8
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
46.1
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
44.9
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
84.6
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
72.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
68.9
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.9
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
76.8
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
42.2
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
7.9
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
95.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
82.2
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
79.9
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
21.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
90.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

New Delhi

Population*	**1,67,87,941**
Population of Girls (13-19 years)*	**10,35,665**
Adolescent Sex Ratio (10-19 years)*	**821**

*Source: Census of India, 2011

Households with Electricity as main source of lighting (%)

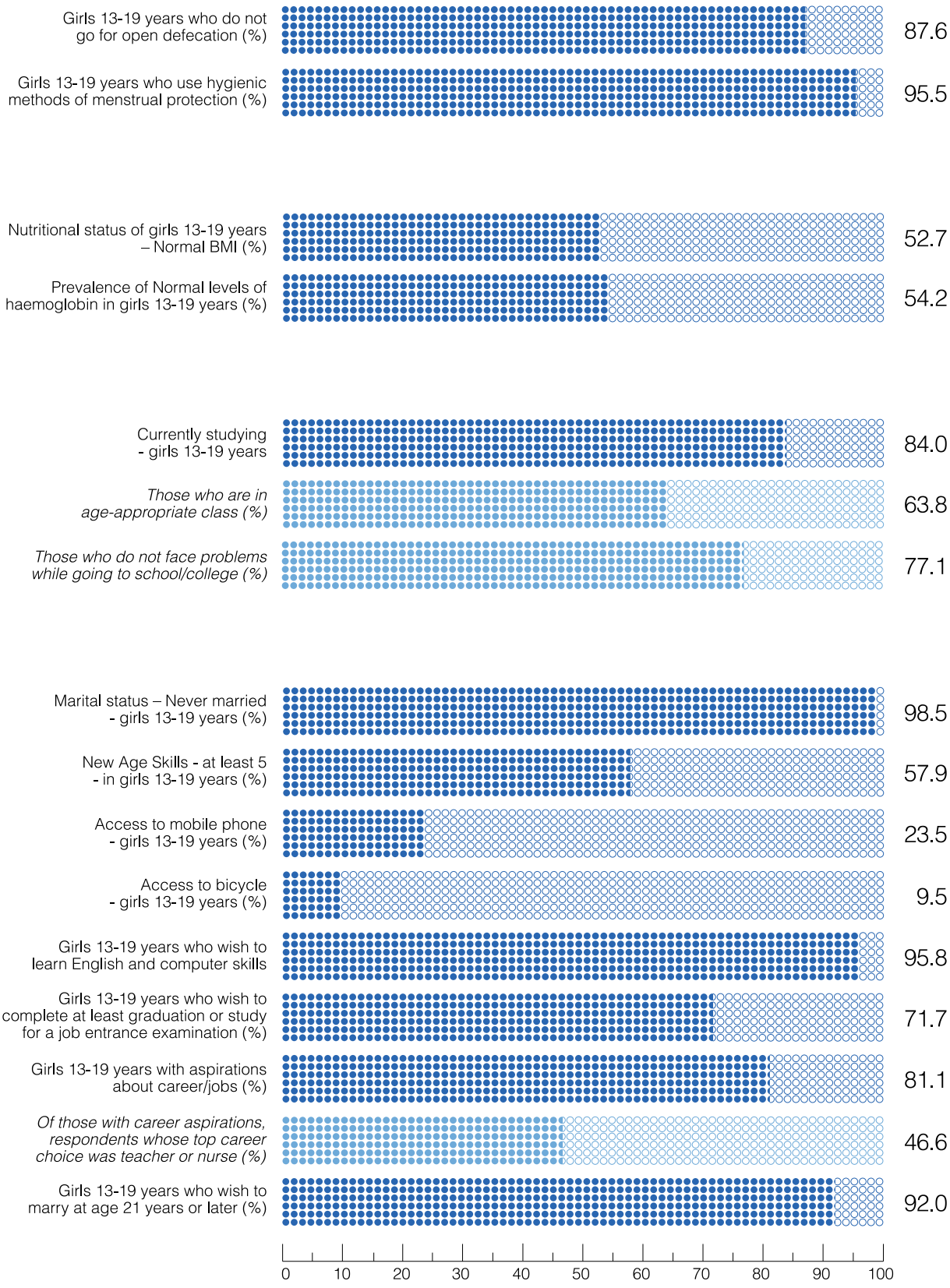
Households with improved source of Drinking Water (%)

Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Households with Telephone (%)

Households with Washing Machine (%)

Households with Refrigerator (%)


Girls 13-19 years who do not go for open defecation (%)
87.6
Girls 13-19 years who use hygienic methods of menstrual protection (%)
95.5
Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – Normal BMI (%)
52.7
Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin in girls 13-19 years (%)
54.2
Currently studying - girls 13-19 years
84.0
Those who are in age-appropriate class (%)
63.8
Those who do not face problems while going to school/college (%)
77.1
Marital status – Never married - girls 13-19 years (%)
98.5
New Age Skills - at least 5 - in girls 13-19 years (%)
57.9
Access to mobile phone - girls 13-19 years (%)
23.5
Access to bicycle - girls 13-19 years (%)
9.5
Girls 13-19 years who wish to learn English and computer skills
95.8
Girls 13-19 years who wish to complete at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination (%)
71.7
Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)
81.1
Of those with career aspirations, respondents whose top career choice was teacher or nurse (%)
46.6
Girls 13-19 years who wish to marry at age 21 years or later (%)
92.0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

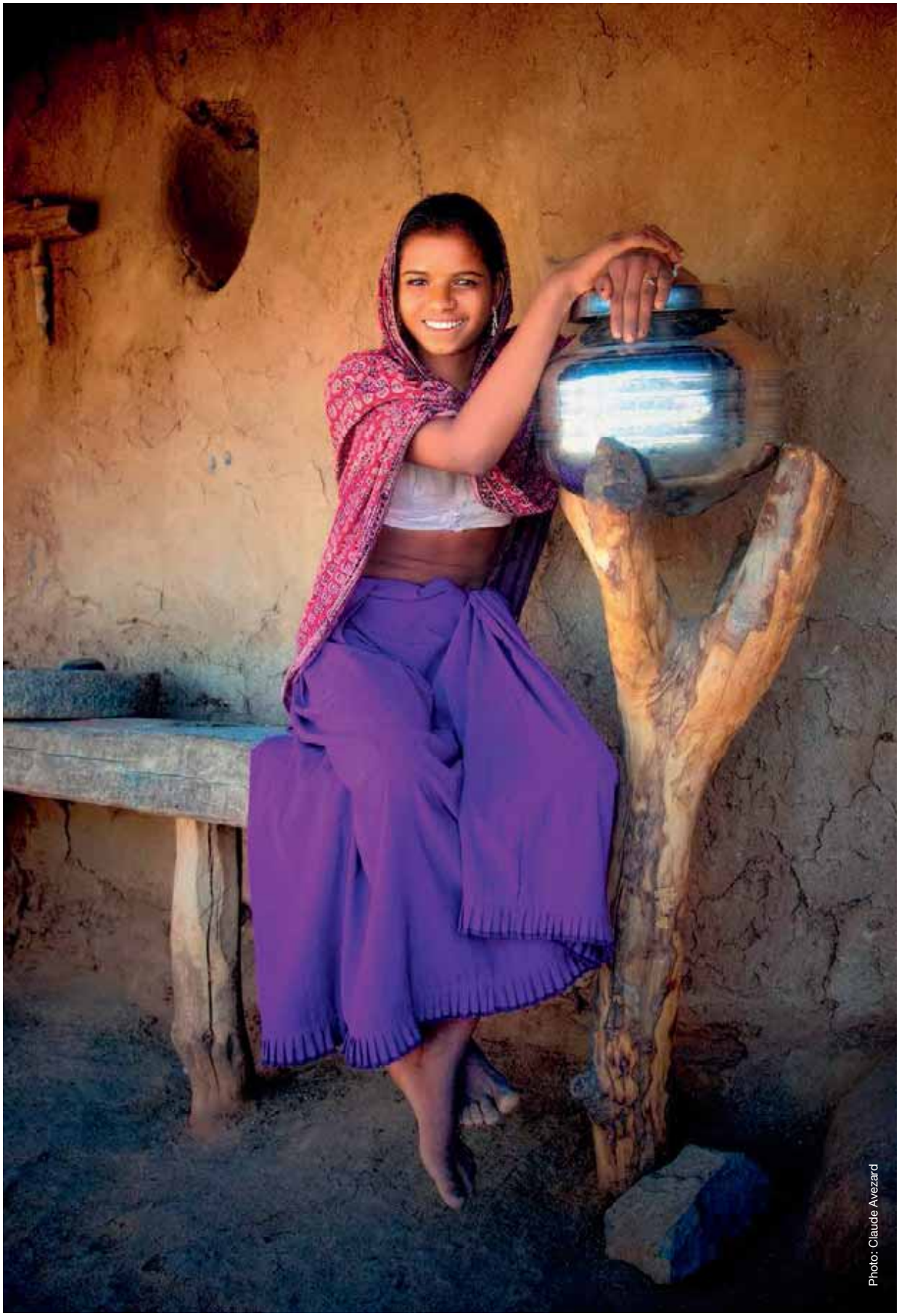


Photo: Claude Avezard

Appendix 1

Sampling Design:

The sampling procedure for TAG Survey is designed in light of a number of objectives of the survey ranging from the estimation of the prevalence of anaemia and thinness to the proportion of girls never attended school and out of school, from educational aspiration to experience of physical and sexual abuse etc., among girls aged 13-19 years in each of the 30 states and cities of India with population above 4 million - Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi. The sampling design and sample size is adequate to provide national estimates by each of the sub-group by residence, major religion, caste groups, wealth quintile and state level estimates of all the indicators separately for rural and urban areas. Additionally the sampling is designed to provide estimates of all the indicators for each of the seven cities.

Sample Size:

For the purpose of estimating sample size, the indicator of proportion of girls who never attended school has been considered. The Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC) by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India in 2013-14 shows that among girls aged 10-19 years, 7.8 percent did not attend school at all and 22.5 percent were not attending school in the school year 2012-13.
The proportion of girls who never attended school ranged from 13.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to 0.3 percent in Tamil Nadu. In seven states - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh – the percentage of girls who never attended school was higher than the national average of 7.8 percent.

With national estimate of 7.8 percent level of girls who never attended school and assuming (1) margin of error of 0.03 and (2) design effect of two, the required sample size is estimated and shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Estimation of sample size for different levels of prevalence
Design effect =2 and Margin of error = 0.03

Prevalence	1-p	Normal value	Design effect	Margin of error	Simple size	Relative error %	Prevalence in %	Lower limit of p	Upper limit of P
p	q	Z	D	d	n	100*d/p	p	p-d	p+d
0.05	0.95	1.96	2	0.03	406	40	5	2	8
0.10	0.90	1.96	2	0.03	768	30	10	7	13
0.15	0.85	1.96	2	0.03	1088	20	15	12	18

Table 1 suggests that a sample size of 400 to 1100 will be sufficient to estimate prevalence of out of school girls ranging from 5 percent to 15 percent with 3 percent margin of error. If the proportion of out of school is less than 0.05 (5 percent) and the desired level of relative error is low, then the required sample may be much higher. However, for states with very low proportion of out-of-school girls, school drop-out is not an issue to be considered.

Table 2 gives the margin of error resulting from different sample sizes. With increase in sample size from 400 to 1,000, there is a decrease in the margin of error. However, the reduction in the margin of error associated with an increase in the sample size from 1,000 to 2,000 is relatively small. So, the state sample of 1,000 can estimate prevalence as small as 5 percent with better precision.

The sampling design attempts to generate estimates of all the indicators for both rural and urban areas of all states with increased precision. With the exception of Sikkim, a minimum sample of 1,500 is allocated to each state. The state sample is allocated to rural-urban areas in the state proportion of urban-rural population. However, a minimum sample of 500 is allocated to urban areas of all the states. In many states sample size in urban and rural areas are rounded to the nearest hundred.

In six states (Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal) where city estimates will be generated, sample size of 1,500 is allocated for the remaining urban areas of the state. In large states with 50 million or more population like, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the sample size is increased as shown in following table.

Table 2: Margin of error for different levels of prevalence and sample size

Prevalence	Sample size					
p	**400**	**500**	**1,000**	**1,250**	**1,500**	**2,000**
0.05	0.030	0.027	0.019	0.017	0.016	0.014
0.10	0.042	0.037	0.026	0.024	0.021	0.019
0.15	0.049	0.044	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.022

Table 3: Sample size as per state population

No.	State	Sample size	Total
1	Sikkim (1 state)	1,000	1,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, (8 states)	1,500	12,000
3	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir (9 states)	2,000	20,000
4	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana (4 states)	3,000	12,000
5	Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh (5 states)	4,000	20,000
6	Maharashtra, West Bengal (2 states)	4,500	9,000
	All India		74,000

The estimated state wise sample size for urban and rural areas are presented in Table 4. From each village in rural areas and census enumeration block in urban areas 22 girls (20 is the target plus two additional to take into consideration non-response) will be interviewed. Hence the number of PSUs was estimated by dividing state sample size by 20.

Table 4: Proposed sample size by state and urban/rural areas

State	Census 2011		State sample size			No. of PSU		
	Population	Urban %	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Andhra Pradesh*	4,93,86,799	29.6	3,000	1,000	2,000	150	50	100
Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	22.9	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
Assam	3,12,05,576	14.1	2,000	500	1,500	100	25	75
Bihar	10,40,99,452	11.3	4,000	1,000	3,000	200	50	150
Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	23.2	2,000	800	1,200	100	40	60
Goa	14,58,545	62.2	1,500	1,000	500	75	50	25
Gujarat	6,04,39,692	42.6	4,000	2,500	1,500	200	125	75
Haryana	2,53,51,462	34.9	2,000	800	1,200	100	40	60
Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	10	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	27.4	2,000	500	1,500	100	25	75
Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	24	2,000	500	1,500	100	25	75
Karnataka	6,10,95,297	38.7	4,000	2,500	1,500	200	125	75
Kerala	3,34,06,061	47.7	2,000	1,000	1,000	100	50	50
Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	27.6	3,000	1,000	2,000	150	50	100
Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	45.2	4,500	2,500	2,000	225	125	100
Manipur	28,55,794	32.5	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
Meghalaya	29,66,889	20.1	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
Mizoram	10,97,206	52.1	1,500	750	750	75	38	37
Nagaland	19,78,502	28.9	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
NCT Of Delhi	1,67,87,941	97.5	2,000	2,000	0	100	100	0
Odisha	4,19,74,218	16.7	2,000	500	1,500	100	25	75
Punjab	2,77,43,338	37.5	2,000	800	1,200	100	40	60
Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	24.9	3,000	1,200	1,800	150	60	90
Sikkim	6,10,577	25.2	1,000	500	500	50	25	25
Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	48.4	4,000	2,500	1,500	200	125	75
Telangana**	3,50,03,674	38.6	3,000	1,800	1,200	150	90	60
Tripura	36,73,917	26.2	1,500	500	1,000	75	25	50
Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	22.3	4,000	1,500	2,500	200	75	125
Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	30.2	2,000	500	1,500	100	25	75
West Bengal	9,12,76,115	31.9	4,500	2,500	2,000	225	125	100
All India			**74,000**	**33,150**	**40,850**	**3,700**	**1,658**	**2,042**

Note: An urban sample of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal and includes 1000 (50 PSUs) sample for each of the city and 1,500 (75 PSUs) for remaining urban areas excluding city. New Delhi has a sample of 2,000.
* https://www.ap.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/2-AP-Demography.pdf
** www.telangana.gov.in/about/state-profile

Selection of sample

In each state a sample selection was done separately in rural and urban areas. Multi-stage sampling was adopted for the selection of respondents.

Selection in rural areas:
Selection of the respondents in rural areas was done in three stages.

1. In the first stage a required number of primary sampling units (PSUs) i.e., villages, were selected.

2. In the second stage, from each PSU, required number of households with at least one girl in the age group 13-19 was selected.

3. The third stage was followed only if there were two or more respondents in the selected household. In such cases, among the available girls one girl was selected at random.

Selection of villages:
For the first stage of selection all the villages within a state formed a sampling frame. Before selection, all the villages with less than five households were removed from the frame. As per Census of India 2011, the proportion of population in these small villages account for only 0.02 percent of total rural population, the removal of the small villages from the frame did not disturb the representativeness of the sample. From each stratum (explained below) required number of villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. In case a village with 05-49 households got selected, it was merged with the neighboring large village for ensuring sufficient choice for selection of 22 households.

Stratification:
All the villages within a state were stratified first into geographical regions, i.e., groups of contiguous districts. Following diagrams (Fig.1) show two steps of stratification. In first step all the villages in a state are grouped into four regions. Here in this example four regions are shown, but the number of geographical regions may differ from state to state.

Once all villages were categorized in to regions, then within each region there were further stratification by village size. Figure 2 shows an example of stratification in one region. Similar stratification was done in each region. In this example a cut-off for village size is taken as " X " number of households and that for percentage of SC/ ST is " Y ". However these X and Y were different in each state and within a state in regions. Before stratification, in-depth analysis was carried out to study the pattern of distribution of villages by village size and proportion of SC/ ST population. Depending on the pattern 2 to 4 strata were formed in each region. The number of strata in each region were unequal. Female literacy was used for implicit stratification, i.e., all villages in a stratum were arranged according to ascending order of female literacy.

Figure 1: Grouping of Villages in Regions

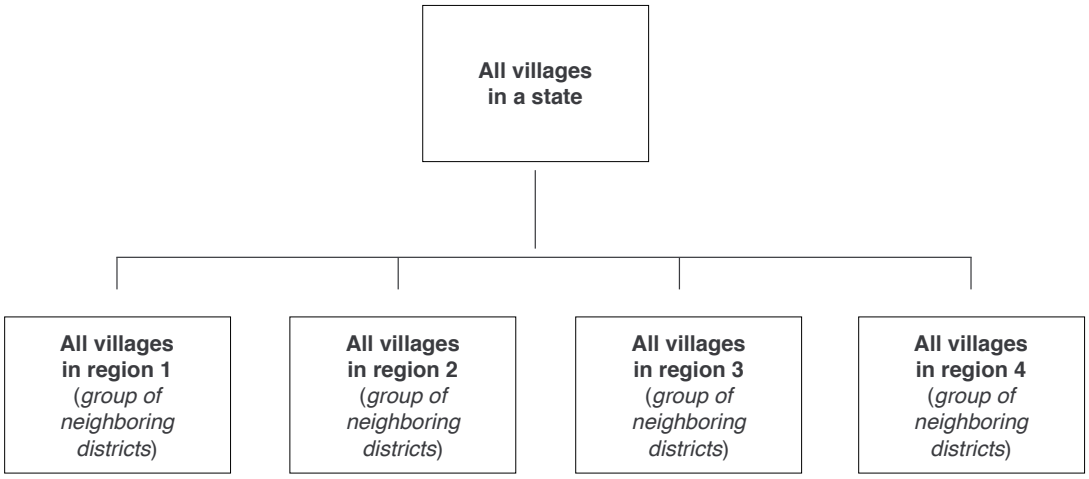
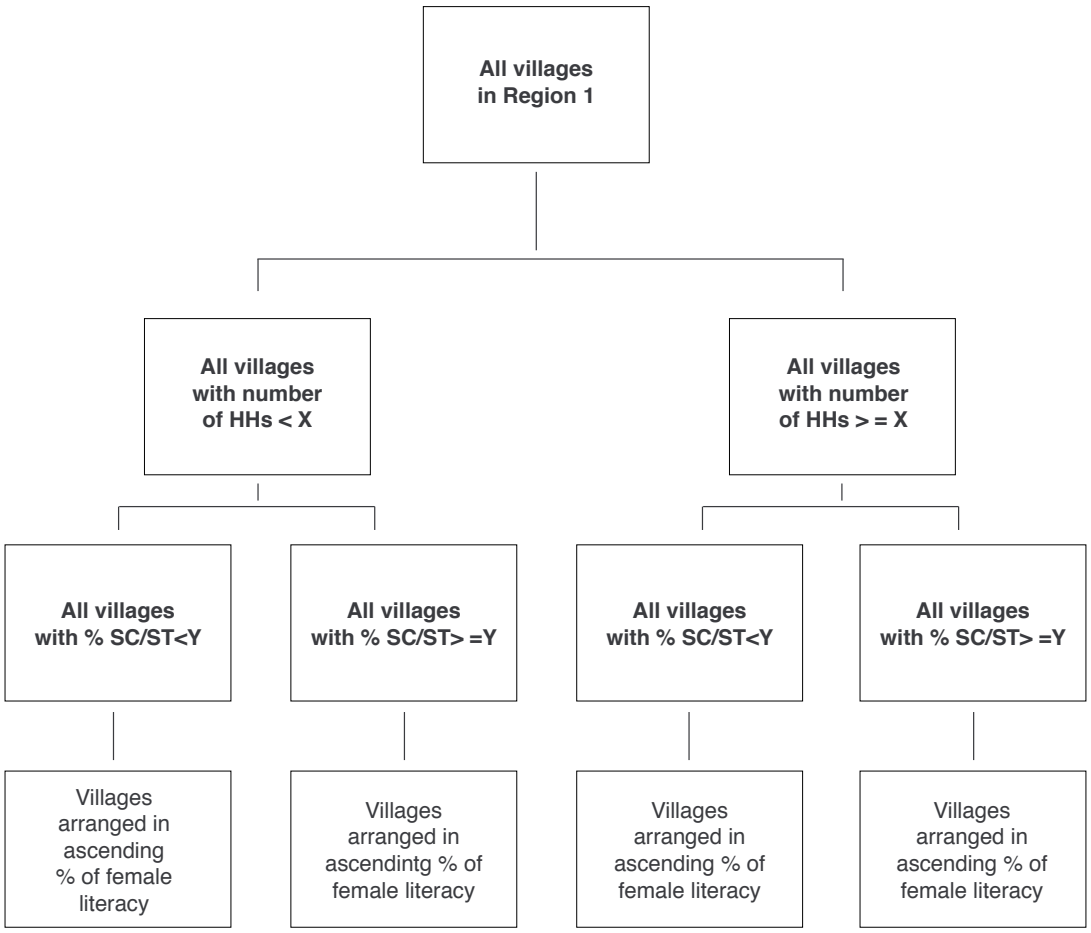


Figure 2: Stratification of Villages in one Region



Segmentation:
All the large villages with more than 300 households in a sample were segmented. Each selected village with more than 300 households was segmented into three or more smaller segments of size of 100-200 households and then only two segments were selected. These two segments together formed one PSU.

Selection of households:
In all the selected villages/village segments, complete listing of the households with at least one respondent was carried out. These lists of the households form a sampling frame for the selection of households. From the list of households, 20 households (plus additional two for accounting non-response) were selected by systematic random sampling.

Selection in urban areas:
Selection of the respondents in urban areas was done in four stages.

1. In the first stage a required number of urban wards, were selected.

2. In the second stage from each urban ward, one Census Enumeration Block (CEB) was selected.

3. At third stage, from each CEB a required number of household with at least one respondent was selected

4. At fourth stage, from all the available respondents (if there are two or more respondents in a household) one girl was selected for the interview.

Selection of urban wards:
For the first stage of selection all the wards in all the cities and towns within a state formed a sampling frame. All the wards within a state were stratified into geographical regions, i.e., groups of contiguous districts. Besides this regional stratification, female literacy was used for implicit stratification. From each stratum required number of wards were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling.

Selection of CEB:
From each selected ward only one Census Enumeration Block (CEB) was selected. In each of the selected ward, a complete list of all the CEBs within a ward formed a sampling frame. From the list of CEBs one CEB was selected randomly.

Selection of households:
In all the selected CEBs complete listing of the households with at least one respondent was carried out. These lists of the households formed a sampling frame for the selection of households. From the list of households 20 households (plus additional two for accounting non-response) were selected by systematic random sampling.

Selection in cities:
Selection of the respondents in seven cities was done in four stages.

1. In the first stage a required number of urban wards were selected.

2. In the second stage from each urban ward two census enumeration blocks (CEB) was selected.

3. At third stage, from each CEB a required number of households with at least one respondent were selected.

4. At third stage from all the available respondents (if there are two or more respondents in a household) one was selected for the interview.

Selection of wards:
For the first stage of selection all the wards in the city formed a sampling frame. Female literacy was used for implicit stratification. From all the wards a required number of wards were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling.

Selection of CEB:
From each selected ward only one Census Enumeration Block (CEB) was selected. In each of the selected ward, a complete list of all the CEBs within a ward formed a sampling frame. From the list of CEBs one CEB was selected randomly.

Selection of households:
In all the selected CEBs complete listing of the households with at least one respondent was carried out. These lists of the households formed a sampling frame for the selection of households. From the list of households 20 households (plus additional two for accounting non-response) were selected by systematic random sampling.

Sampling weight:
The basic objective of weighting sample data is to improve representativeness of the sample in terms of the size and distribution of the study population.
The weighting process involved two steps:

1. the base weight or design weight

2. an adjustment for non-response by sample households and sample individuals eligible for the survey
The final weight for an individual respondent was computed as the product of the base weights and the non-response adjustment. The final weights was used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters.

Photo: Nevin John

Appendix 2

TAG Survey

Naandi Foundation, 502 Trendset Towers, Road 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500 034, Telangana. Phone - 040 2355 6491
Email - info@naandi.org

1. Identification particulars	Codes		
a. State			
b. District			
c. Block/Tehsil			
d. Village name/CEB number			
e. Rural/Urban			
f. Household number			
g. Name and Code of Data Collection Partner			
h. Name and Code of Surveyor 1			
i. Name and Code of Surveyor 2			
j. Name and Code of Supervisor			

2. Visit Details I	Visits to complete the interview and anthropometry		
	First visit (i)	Second visit (ii)	Last visit (iii)
2a. Date of the visit	□□ □□ 2 0 1 □	□□ □□ 2 0 1 □	□□ □□ 2 0 1 □
2b. Interview Start Time	□□ □□ AM/PM	□□ □□ AM/PM	□□ □□ AM/PM

3. Age Verification of Index Girl

QN.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
3a.	Actual date of birth of Index Girl *(if date of birth not known, then mark the date "01"for date and "01", "04" etc. for month, It can be guess on this basis of season, festivals)*	□□ □□ □□□□ Do not know/Cannot say	 98	⇨ *3C*
3b. 3c.	(If the date of birth of Index Girl is not known) Note the age of the Index Girl as told. Source of information for date of birth/age. *(Please note: Surveyor should see and verify in case of documents.)*	Age (completed years) □□ Birth Certificate 1 School certificate/ID card 2 Voter ID/PAN card/Aadhar card 3 Kundali/janam patri/diary 4 Immunisation card/doctor's slip 5 Verbal recall 6 Estimated by surveyor 7 Others (Specify)_____ 96		

4. Consent Form

Namaste

My name is _____, and this is my team member, _____. We are from Naandi Foundation, an NGO that works in 14 states of India. Naandi Foundation is conducting a survey of 13-19 year old girls in all states of India to know about their daily routine, health, education and aspirations.

As your household is one of those randomly selected for this survey, we will ask a few questions to the head of the household and select a 13-19 year old girl from your household for our interview. After the interview we will also measure her height, weight and haemoglobin level. We may also contact you later to get clarity on some information.

The entire process, which will take about 30 minutes, will take place only if both you and the selected girl agree to participate voluntarily. In case you and your household members do not wish to participate, we will respect your decision.

All information provided by you during the interview, including your name and other identification particulars will remain confidential. We request that you too maintain confidentiality with regard to the questions we ask you. The success of our survey depends upon the honesty with which you share your views with us.

Your cooperation will help us generate a rich database on teenage girls in India that would help the nation understand them better.

If you have any questions or doubts about the survey, you can ask me and I will try my best to clarify them. In case you have questions after your interview is over, you can contact me or the Policy and Strategy Cell of Naandi Foundation at the address given at the bottom of the page.

Based on this declaration, do you agree to participate in this survey?

Yes ☐ Then take signature/thumb impression of respondent/guardian

No ☐ Say thanks and proceed for next interview

_____ _____

Signature/thumb impression of Respondent *Signature/thumb impression of Guardian*

Date: _____ Date: _____

Address: Naandi Foundation, 502 Trendset Towers, Road 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500 034, Telangana. Phone - 040 2355 6491 Email - info@naandi.org

PART A: Household information

QN.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
A1	What is the religion of the Head of the Household?	Hindu Muslim Christian Sikh Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist Jain Parsi/Zoroastrian No religion Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	
A2	What is the caste category of the Head of Household?	Scheduled caste (SC) Scheduled tribe (ST) OBC/EBC General Others (Specify) _____ Do not know/cannot say	1 2 3 4 96 98	
A3	What is the type of house? (Please record observation)	Kutcha Pucca Semi-pucca	1 2 3	
A4	How many persons live in your household?	Persons in the household	☐☐	
A5	What is the main source of lighting in your household?	Electricity Inverter Solar light/solar plate Generator/emergency light Bio-gas Kerosene Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 6 96	
A6	What is the main source of drinking water in your household?	Tap/piped water Covered well-water Hand pump Tanker/truck/water vendor Boring/deep tube-well Uncovered well-water Pond/river/stream/lake/dam/spring Others (Specify)_____ Do not know/cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96 98	
A7	Do you have a toilet facility in your household?	Yes No	1 2	

QN.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
A8	**Does your household have the following resources/items?** (Please read out and ask each item separately)	**Resources/ Items**	**Yes**	**No**	
	a. Electricity	a. Electricity	1	2	
	b. Mattress	b. Mattress	1	2	
	c. Pressure cooker	c. Pressure cooker	1	2	
	d. Chair	d. Chair	1	2	
	e. Cot/bed	e. Cot/bed	1	2	
	f. Table	f. Table	1	2	
	g. Electric fan	g. Electric fan	1	2	
	h. Radio/transistor	h. Radio/transistor	1	2	
	i. Black & White T.V	i. Black & White T.V	1	2	
	j. Colour T.V	j. Colour television	1	2	
	k. Sewing machine	k. Sewing machine	1	2	
	l. Mobile telephone	l. Mobile telephone	1	2	
	m. Landline telephone	m. Landline telephone	1	2	
	n. Internet	n. Internet(broadband/data card)	1	2	
	o. Computer/laptop	o. Computer/laptop	1	2	
	p. Refrigerator	p. Refrigerator	1	2	
	q. Air conditioner (AC)/Air cooler	q. Air conditioner/cooler	1	2	
	r. Washing machine	r. Washing machine	1	2	
	s. Watch/clock	s. Watch/clock	1	2	
	t. Bicycle	t. Bicycle	1	2	
	u. Motorcycle/scooter	u. Motorcycle/scooter	1	2	
	v. Animal drawn cart	v. Animal drawn cart	1	2	
	w. Car	w. Car	1	2	
	x. Water pump	x. Water pump	1	2	
	y. Thresher	y. Thresher	1	2	
	z. Tractor	z. Tractor	1	2	

PART B. Index Girl Interview Schedule

QN.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	Section 1 : Relationship to Head of the Household		
B1.	What is your relation with the head of household?	Daughter (own) 1 Wife 2 Daughter-in-law 3 Grand-daughter/grand-daughter in law 4 Sister 5 Sister-in-law 6 Niece 7 Daughter (adopted) 8 I am the head of the household 9 Domestic help/trained domestic caregiver/ any other employee 10 Distant relative 11 Not related 12 Other 96	
	Section 2 : Everyday life		
	We want to understand the way you spend a typical day of your life. Consider the last 3 months and answer questions B2- B8 about your daily activities.		
B2.	What time do you usually wake up? *(Please write in hours and minutes.)*	☐☐☐☐ *AM / PM*	
B3.	What do you usually have for your breakfast/first meal?	----------	
B4.	What time do you usually have your breakfast/first meal? *(Please write in hours and minutes)*	☐☐☐☐ *AM / PM*	
B5.	Apart from routine activities, what do you usually do in the morning from the time you wake up until 12:00 noon? *(Multiple responses possible.)*	At school/college/tuition/any course A Work (paid) B Domestic chores C Being with family/neighbours/friends D Play/exercise/sports E Hobby activities (other than sports) F Watching T.V G Studying/reading books/newspapers etc. H Rest I Sleep J Nothing K	
B6.	*Apart from routine activities, what do you usually do from 12:00 noon to evening 6:00? (Multiple responses possible.)*	At school/college/tuition/any course A Work (paid) B Domestic chores C Being with family/neighbours/friends D Play/exercise/sports E Hobby activities (other than sports) F Watching T.V G Studying/reading books/newspapers etc. H Rest I Sleep J Nothing K	
B7.	*What time do you usually sleep at night? (Please write in hours and minutes.)*	☐☐☐☐ *AM / PM*	

B8.	Apart from routine activities, what do you usually do from evening 6:00 until the time you go to bed? *(Multiple responses possible)*	At school/college/tuition/any course Work (paid) Domestic chores Being with family/neighbours/friends Play/exercise/sports Hobby activities (other than sports) Watching T.V Studying/reading books/newspapers etc. Rest Sleep Nothing	A B C D E F G H I J K	

Section 3: Connecting with the outside world

B9.	Is there a mobile phone that (mostly) only you use?	Yes No	1 2	
B10.	Is there a computer/laptop/tablet that you use when you want?	Yes No	1 2	
B11.	Is there a bi-cycle that you use when you want?	Yes No	1 2	
B12.	Is there a motorcycle/scooty/car that you use when you want?	Yes No	1 2	

Section 4: Schooling

B13.	Can you tell us how much your mother studied? (Please note the last completed class/course.)	Class 1 or lesser Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5 Class 6 Class 7 Class 8 Class 9 Class 10 Class 11 Class 12 ITI Polytechnic Pursuing/pursued graduation professional course/equivalent Completed graduation/ professional course/equivalent Post-graduation and more Madrassa/gurukul etc. Never schooled Do not know/cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 66 98	
B14.	Can you tell us how much your father studied? (Please note the last completed class/course.)	Class 1 or lesser Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5 Class 6 Class 7 Class 8 Class 9 Class 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	

		Class 11		11	
		Class 12		12	
		ITI		13	
		Polytechnic		14	
		Pursuing/pursued graduation professional course/equivalent		15	
		Completed graduation/ professional course/equivalent		16	
		Post-graduation and more		17	
		Madrassa/gurukul etc.		18	
		Never schooled		66	
		Do not know/cannot say		98	
B15.	Are you currently enrolled in any school/ college?	Yes		1	
		No, I am in a distance education course		2	
		No, I am preparing for an exam at home		3	⇨ *B18*
		No, I am awaiting results/ waiting for admission		4	⇨ *B18*
		No		5	⇨ *B21*

Ask B16-B20 if Index Girl is currently enrolled in any school/college/distance education course
Ask B18-B20 if Index Girl is preparing for an exam at home/awaiting results
Ask B21 if Index Girl is not currently enrolled in any school/college

B16.	Currently, which class/course are you studying in?	Nursery/Pre-primary/AWC to Class 4		0	
		Class 5		5	
		Class 6		6	
		Class 7		7	
		Class 8		8	
		Class 9		9	
		Class 10		10	
		Class 11		11	
		Class 12		12	
		ITI		13	
		Polytechnic		14	
		B.A./B. Sc./B. Com.		15	
		Professional courses (B. Tech./MBBS/BCA)		16	
		School for special learners		17	
		Madrassa/gurukul etc.		18	
		Bridge course/informal education		19	
		Others (Specify)_____		96	

B17.	Did you ever face any of these problems while attending school/college/course?	Yes	No	Cannot say because not regular to school	
	a. Difficulty in reaching school	1	2	98	
	b. Poor class room infrastructure	1	2	98	
	c. No money for uniform, shoes, bags, stationery	1	2	98	
	d. Poor teaching/cannot follow in class	1	2	98	
	e. Beaten/badly punished	1	2	98	
	f. Any problem related to toilet/urinal usage	1	2	98	
	g. Obscene comments/stare	1	2	98	
	h. Touched or pushed in ways you did not like	1	2	98	

B18.	How much do you want to study?	Post-graduation or equivalent and more		1	
		Prepare for Service Commission /Banking/Railways/IAS etc.		2	
		B. Tech/B.E./MBBS/LL.B./BCA etc.		3	
		B.A./B. Sc./B. Com.		4	
		Polytechnic		5	
		ITI/Nursing etc.		6	

		Class 12	7	
		Class 11	8	
		Class 10	9	
		Class 9	10	
		Class 8	11	
		Class 7	12	
		Class 6	13	
		Class 5	14	
		Do not want to study further	15	
		Others (specify)_____	96	
		Do not know/ cannot say	98	
B19.	Do you wish to work after you complete your studies?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
B20.	If parents/elders in the family do not agree with your above wish, can you still do what you want to do?	Yes	1	⇨ *B29*
		No	2	
	Ask B21 if Index Girl is not currently enrolled in any school/college			
B21.	Did you ever study in a school?	Yes	1	
		No	2	⇨ *B27*
B22.	What is the last class/course that you attended before you left school/college/course?	Nursery/Pre-primary/AWC	0	
		Class 1	1	
		Class 2	2	
		Class 3	3	
		Class 4	4	
		Class 5	5	
		Class 6	6	
		Class 7	7	
		Class 8	8	
		Class 9	9	
		Class 10	10	
		Class 11	11	
		Class 12	12	
		ITI	13	
		Polytechnic	14	
		B.A./B. Sc./B. Com.	15	
		Professional courses (B. Tech./MBBS/BCA)	16	
		School for special learners	17	
		Madrassa/gurukul etc.	18	
		Bridge course/informal education	19	
		Others (Specify)_____	96	
B23.	At what age did you leave school/college/ course that you were last enrolled in?	a. Age (completed years)	☐☐	⇨ *B25*
		If girl cannot recall her age	98	
B24.	How many years back did you leave school/ college/course that you were last pursuing?	This year	0	
		Last year	1	
		2 years ago	2	
		3 years ago	3	
		4 years ago	4	
		5 years ago	5	
		6 years ago	6	
		7 years ago	7	
		8 years ago	8	
		9 years ago	9	
		10 years ago	10	
		11 years ago	11	
		12 years ago	12	
		13 years ago	13	
		14 years ago	14	
		15 years ago	15	

B25.	Why did you leave school/college/course you were last enrolled in? *(Multiple responses possible.)*	No appropriate school/college near home Financial problems Household work/sibling/sick care Violence/harassment in/on the way to school/college Affair/rumour. Marriage/engagement/marriage proposals Pregnancy/child care Migration/transfers I had health problems Emergency/unpredictable circumstances Not interested in further studies/done with studies Failure in exam/not good in studies Girls in my family/community don't study more Do not know/ cannot say Others (Specify) _____	A B C D E F G H I J K L M Y Z	
B26.	If given the opportunity, how much would you like to study?	Post-graduation, equivalent and more Prepare for School Service Commission /Banking/Railways/IAS etc. B. Tech/B.E./MBBS/LL.B./BCA etc. B.A./B. Sc./B. Com. Polytechnic ITI/Nursing etc. Class 12 Class 11 Class 10 Class 9 Class 8 Class 7 Class 6 Class 5 Do not want to study further Others (specify)_____ Do not know/ cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 96 98	
	Ask B27-B28, only if Index Girl has never studied in a school			
B27.	According to you, what is the main reason that you were never sent to a school for studies?	No appropriate school near home Household work/sibling care Parents could not afford financially Parents had other (than money) constraints No parents/ lost parents Migration/transfer I was ill/have a disability Girls in my family/community are not sent to school Others (Specify)_____ Do not know/ cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	
B28.	If given the opportunity, how much would you like to study?	Post-graduation, equivalent and more Prepare for School Service Commission /Banking/Railways/IAS etc. B. Tech/B.E./MBBS/LL.B./BCA etc. B.A./B. Sc./B. Com. Polytechnic ITI/Nursing etc. Class 12 Class 11 Class 10 Class 9 Class 8 Class 7 Class 6 Class 5 Do not want to study further Others (specify)_____ Do not know/ cannot say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 96 98	

Section 5: Skilling

		Yes	No	DK/CS
B29.	If needed, can you do these alone or without help of others?			
	a. Fill forms in English or local language	1	2	98
	b. Receive and make calls using a mobile phone	1	2	98
	c. Do Google search and send and receive emails	1	2	98
	d. Use WhatsApp/Facebook (social media)	1	2	98
	e. Make a document on laptop/computer in English	1	2	98
	f. Withdraw money from an ATM machine/bank/post office	1	2	98
	g. Ask a male stranger for help	1	2	98
	h. Travel alone for a journey that is 4 hours or more	1	2	98
	i. Live alone including sleeping alone at night in a house/flat for at least a week	1	2	98
	j. Go to a police station to file a complaint	1	2	98

		Yes	No	DK/CS
B30.	Assuming that you had the opportunity, would you like to learn:			
	a. Speaking fluent English	1	2	98
	b. Using a computer	1	2	98

Section 6: Earning

B31.	Have you ever done work for pay?	Yes	1
		No	2
B32.	Do you have a dream job/career?	Yes	1
		No, nothing particular	2
		Many ideas but unable to decide	3
		Do not know/ cannot say	98
		⇨ *B34*	
B33.	What is your dream job/career? (most important)	Teacher	1
		Doctor	2
		Engineer/software professional	3
		Nurse	4
		Pilot	5
		Airhostess/flight attendant/cabin crew	6
		Fashion designer	7
		Film star/model	8
		Beautician	9
		Tailor	10
		Social work	11
		Start a school/hospital	12
		Start own business	13
		CEO/top management job	14
		IAS/IFS/IPS	15
		Police/armed forces	16
		Lawyer/advocate	17
		Judge/magistrate	18
		Banking/insurance	19
		Prime Minister/Chief Minister/any minister	20
		Any Government/secured job will do	21
		AWW/ASHA/other village workers	22
		Any job/work for basic income	23
		Want to be rich/famous	24
		Others (Specify)_____	96
B34.	Do you need guidance on courses you can study or different jobs that you can take up?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Do not know/ cannot say	98

Section 7 : Sanitation and menstruation

B35.	In this week / last 7 days, did you defecate in the open ?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Do not know/ cannot say	98
B36.	Have you started menstruating?	Yes	1
		Not yet	2 ⇨ *B42*

B37.	What do you usually use during periods?	Cloth/cloth pads Sanitary napkins Tampons/menstrual cups Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 96	⇨ *B41*
B38.	Do you usually re-use cloth/cloth pads?	Yes No	1 2	
B39.	Have you faced any difficulty using cloth/cloth pads?	Yes No	1 2	
B40.	What is the main reason you do not use sanitary napkins available in the market/made available by the government?	Cannot afford them/govt. Has not provided Don't know how to get them/not available Don't know what sanitary napkins are Parents/customs do not allow Like using cloth/cloth pads Others (Specify)_____	1 2 3 4 5 96	
B41.	During your periods, are you comfortable going to school/college/work?	Yes No	1 2	

Section 8 : Marriage and Children

B42.	Have you ever been married?	Yes 1 No 2	⇨ *B48*

Ask B43- B47 only if Index Girl has never married
Ask B48-B56 only if Index Girl has ever married

B43.	At what age, would you like to marry? (Please note down Index Girl's wish.)	a. Probable age in completed years ☐☐ Do not want to marry ..... 91 Do not know/ cannot say 98	⇨ *B45* ⇨ *B46*
B44.	What is the main reason you want to marry at _____ years? (Age as mentioned in B43 by Index girl)	By then I will finish my studies 1 By then I will have a job 2 Correct time for marriage 3 Want to enjoy freedom for some years 4 Older girls cannot adjust well in marriage 5 Financial compulsions 6 Parents are already looking for matches 7 Usual age for marriage of girls in my family 8 Need time to settle my family down 9 My younger sibling(s) have to be married 10 Others (Specify)_____ 96 Do not know/ cannot say 98	⇨ *B46*
B45.	What is the main reason you do not want to marry?	Husbands beat/father beats mother 1 Too many restrictions after marriage 2 Fear/mistrust of marriage 3 Fear/mistrust of men 4 Fear/mistrust of in-laws 5 I can earn my own money 6 I do not have money for marriage 7 I want to take care of my family 8 I do not want to leave my parents 9 Others (Specify)_____ 96 Do not know/ cannot say 98	
B46.	Has your marriage been finalised?	Yes 1 No 2	
B47.	What are the different ways in which a girl/ woman can avoid an unwanted pregnancy? (Multiple responses possible.)	Avoiding relationship with boys/men ..... A Avoiding marriage till she is ready ..... B Requesting husband till she is ready ..... C Consulting a gynaecologist/doctor ..... D Abortion ..... E Using medicines/injections (not sure of name) ..... F Abstaining from sex in fertile period ..... G Using condoms ..... H Using contraceptive pills/contraceptive injections ..... I Using IUD/Copper T ..... J Tubectomy (surgery for women) ..... K Requesting husband for sterilisation surgery ..... L Using local home remedies ..... M Do not know/cannot say ..... Y Others (Specify)_____ ..... Z	⇨ *B57*

Ask B48-B56 only if Index Girl has ever married

B48.	At what age were you married? (Please note if girl has had more than one marriage, then ask age at first marriage)	a. Age (completed years) .... ☐☐ If girl cannot recall her age 98	⇨ *B50*
B49.	How many years/months back did you get married?	This year 0 Last year 1 2 years ago 2 3 years ago 3 4 years ago 4 5 years ago 5 6 years ago 6 7 years ago 7 8 years ago 8 9 years ago 9 10 years ago 10 11 years ago 11 12 years ago 12 13 years ago 13 14 years ago 14 15 years ago and above 15	
B50.	In your opinion, what factors lead to your marriage at that age? (Multiple responses possible.)	Completed studies/schooling A Financial compulsions B Family compulsions C Ill health/death of parents D Correct time for marriage E My younger sibling(s) had to be married F We got a suitable match G First proposal H Pressure from groom's side I Usual age for marriage of girls in my family J Rumour related to affairs K My husband and I liked each other L Do not know/cannot say Y Others (Specify)_____ Z	
B51.	At present, how many children do you have? (Please note number of living children only)	No of Child(ren) ☐☐ No children yet 66	⇨ *B53*
B52.	Did you ever conceive?	Yes 1 No 2	⇨ *B55*
B53.	How old were you when you conceived the first time?	a. Age (completed years) ..... ☐☐ If girl cannot recall her age 98	⇨ *B55*
B54.	How many years/months back was your first conception?	This year 0 Last year 1 2 years ago 2 3 years ago 3 4 years ago 4 5 years ago 5 6 years ago 6 7 years ago 7 8 years ago 8	
B55.	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	

B56.	What are the different ways in which a girl/ woman can avoid an unwanted pregnancy? (Multiple responses possible.)	Avoiding relationship with boys/men....A Avoiding marriage till she is ready....B Requesting husband till she is ready....C Consulting a gynaecologist/doctor....D Abortion....E Using medicines/injections (not sure of name)....F Abstaining from sex in fertile period....G Using condoms....H Using contraceptive pills/contraceptive injections. ....I Using IUD/Copper T....J Tubectomy (surgery for women)....K Requesting husband for sterilisation surgery....L Using local home remedies....M Do not know/cannot say....Y Others (Specify)_____....Z	

Section 9: Staying safe

B57.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who has been married before 18?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	
B58.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who left studies while in school?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	⇨ *B60*
B59.	Was any of them below 19 when they left school?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	
B60.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who was beaten badly?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	⇨ *B62*
B61.	Was any of them below 19?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	
B62 .	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who was touched in an inappropriate way or was misbehaved with?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	⇨ *B64*
B63.	Was any of them below 19?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	
B64.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who committed suicide?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	⇨ *B66*
B65.	Was any of them below 19?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say/donot know her age 98 Refused to answer 99	
B66.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who was trafficked?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say 98 Refused to answer 99	⇨ *B68*
B67.	Was any of them below 19?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know/cannot say/donot know her age 98 Refused to answer 99	

B68.	In last 6 months, amongst girls you know, do you know anyone who was killed?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B70*
B69.	Was any of them below 19?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	
B70.	In your entire life, were you ever beaten badly?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B72*
B71.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E X Z	
B72.	In your entire life, due to someone's presence, did you ever feel embarrassed while changing clothes?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B74*
B73 .	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E X Z	
B74.	In your entire life, due to someone's presence, did you ever feel embarrassed while using toilet?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B76*
B75.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E X Z	
B76.	In your entire life, did someone ever photograph you or use your photograph without your knowledge or consent?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B78*
B77.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Phone Internet/social networking site Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E F G X Z	
B78.	In your entire life, did someone send you SMS/ MMS/WhatsApp messages/Facebook messages/ videos/photographs/Images/website links etc. that you felt were obscene or offensive?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	
B79.	In your entire life, did someone send you letters or things that you felt were obscene or offensive?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B81*

B80.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Phone Internet/social networking site Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E F G X Z	
B81.	In your entire life, did someone make a symbolic gesture or show you their body parts in a way that you felt were obscene or offensive?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B83*
B82.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E X Z	
B83.	In your entire life, did someone stalk or follow or threaten or blackmail you?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B85*
B84.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Phone Internet/social networking site Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E F G X Z	
B85.	In your entire life, did someone touch or push you in a way you found obscene or offensive?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	⇨ *B87*
B86.	Where did this happen? (Multiple responses possible.)	At my home Relative's/friend's home On the road/market/neighbourhood At school/college/tuition/workplace Place I go for open defecation Girl refused to answer Others (Specify)_____	A B C D E X Z	

Section 10: Being a girl

B87.	Do you think boys in your community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	
B88.	Do you think boys/men in your community get more opportunities to pursue jobs than girls/ women?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	
B89.	Do you think boys/men in your community can do as much housework as girls/women do?	Yes No Do not know/cannot say Refused to answer	1 2 98 99	

Part C: Anthropometry and Haemoglobin level

QN.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
C1.	Weight (Measurement -1)	☐☐☐ ☐ Kg If could not take weight; Not applicable 97	⇨ *C4*
C2.	Weight (Measurement -2)	☐☐☐ . ☐ Kg	
C3.	Weight (Measurement -3)	☐☐☐ . ☐ Kg	⇨ *C5*
C4.	If could not take weight, specify reasons	Index girl refused 1 Household refused 2 Index girl disabled/unwell 3 Ran out of time 4 Malfunction of machine 5	
C5.	Height (Measurement -1)	☐☐☐ ☐ Cm If could not take height; Not applicable 97	⇨ *C8*
C6.	Height (Measurement -2)	☐☐☐ . ☐ Cm	
C7.	Height (Measurement -3)	☐☐☐ . ☐ Cm	⇨ *C9*
C8.	If could not take height, specify reasons	Index girl refused 1 Household refused 2 Index girl disabled/unwell 3 Ran out of time 4 Malfunction of machine 5	
C9.	Haemoglobin level (Please note from Hb test.)	☐☐ ☐ g/dl If could not do haemoglobin test; not applicable. 97	⇨ *Done* ⇨ *C10*
C10.	If could not take haemoglobin test, specify reasons	Index girl refused 1 Household refused 2 Index girl disabled/unwell 3 Ran out of time 4 Malfunction of machine 5	*Done*

5. Completion Status

5a. Observations: _____

5b. Time of completing interview: ☐☐:☐☐ AM / PM

5c. Name and Signature of Surveyor: _____

5d. Name and Signature of Surveyor 2: _____

5e. Name and Signature of Supervisor: _____

6. Visit Details II	Visits to complete the interview and anthropometry		
	First visit (i)	Second visit (ii)	Last visit (iii)
6a. Date of the visit	☐☐☐☐2 0 1☐	☐☐☐☐2 0 1☐	☐☐☐☐2 0 1☐
6b. Visit End Time	☐☐☐☐ AM/PM	☐☐☐☐ AM/PM	☐☐☐☐ AM/PM
6c. Status of interview	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
6d. Status of anthropometry	☐☐	☐☐	
6e. Status of haemoglobin test			

Codes: Completion Status			
Completed	01	**Refer to supervisor**	
Thanks		Household unavailable for extended period	06
Partially completed	02	Household/Index girl refused to participate/ difficulty getting consent	07
Household locked	03	Index Girl incapacitated	08
Head of the Household unavailable	04	Head of household/ Index Girl refused during interview	09
Index Girl unavailable	05	Others (specify)_____	96

Photo: Kamal Sahay

Appendix 3

Household characteristics

Table 1: Religion of head of household (%)	
Religion	(%)
Hindu	80.2
Muslim	13.6
Christian	3.9
Sikh	1.0
Others	1.3

Table 2: Main source of lighting in the household (%)	
Source of lighting	%
Electricity	80.4
Renewable/Non-conventional	4.1
Kerosene	15.3
Others	.2

Table 3: Households with electricity as main source of lighting, by place of residence (%)	
Place of residence	
Rural	74.3
Urban	95.0
Total	80.4

Table 4: Households with electricity as main source of lighting, by wealth quintile (%)	
Wealth quintile	
Low wealth quintile	72.0
High wealth quintile	93.1
Total	80.4

Table 5: Main source of drinking water in household (%)	
Source of drinking water	(%)
Tap/piped water	45.7
Covered well-water	3.0
Hand pump	33.3
Tanker/truck/water vendor	3.2
Boring/deep tube-well	10.4
Uncovered well-water	3.2
Pond/river/stream/lake/dam/spring	.8
Others	.4
Do not know/cannot say	.0

Table 6: Households with improved source of drinking water, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	92.0
Urban	93.3
Total	92.4

Table 7: Households with improved source of drinking water, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	92.5
High wealth quintile	92.2
Total	92.4

Table 8: Households with toilet facility, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	55.2
Urban	82.9
Total	63.4

Table 9: Households with toilet facility, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	49.8
High wealth quintile	83.9
Total	63.4

Table 10: Households with telephone, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	91.1
Urban	94.6
Total	92.2

Table 11: Households with telephone, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	88.2
High wealth quintile	98.1
Total	92.2

Table 12: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
Rural	72.3	16.2	11.5
Urban	46.5	22.1	31.4
Total	64.6	17.9	17.4

Table 13: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)			
Wealth quintile	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
Low wealth quintile	78.1	14.5	7.4
High wealth quintile	44.6	23.1	32.2
Total	64.6	17.9	17.4

Table 14: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)			
Place of residence	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
Rural	48.2	21.7	30.0
Urban	30.5	21.6	48.0
Total	43.0	21.7	35.4

Table 15: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)			
Wealth quintile	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
Low wealth quintile	54.8	21.7	23.5
High wealth quintile	25.3	21.6	53.0
Total	43.0	21.7	35.4

Dignity

Table 1: Prevalence of open defecation, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 years	41.5
16-19 years	38.2
Total	39.8

Table 2: Prevalence of open defecation, by place of residence (%)	
Place of residence	%
Rural	49.0
Urban	18.0
Total	39.8

Table 3: Prevalence of open defecation, by wealth quintile (%)	
Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	49.3
High wealth quintile	25.5
Total	39.8

Table 4: Type of menstrual protection amongst girls 13-19 years (%)	
Type of menstrual protection	%
Cloth/cloth pads	45.5
Sanitary napkins	53.4
Tampons/menstrual cups	1.0
Others	.2

Table 5: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 years	52.7
16-19 years	55.7
Total	54.4

Table 6: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by place of residence (%)	
Place of residence	%
Rural	46.3
Urban	73.1
Total	54.4

Table 7: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection, by wealth quintile (%)	
Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	42.6
High wealth quintile	71.6
Total	54.4

Agency

Table 1: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years - by BMI category (%)	
Nutritional status	%
Underweight	50.2
Normal	46.3
Overweight	2.8
Obese	0.7

Table 2: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 Years	38.2
16-19 Years	54.2
Total	46.3

Table 3: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	44.6
Urban	50.5
Total	46.3

Table 4: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years – normal BMI, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	43.9
High wealth quintile	49.9
Total	46.3

Table 5: Status of anaemia - in girls 13-19 years (%)

Status of Anaemia	%
Severe Anaemia	0.9
Moderate Anaemia	9.7
Mild Anaemia	41.2
No Anaemia	48.2

Table 6: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin - in girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

Age-group	%
13-15 years	47.6
16-19 years	48.7
Total	48.2

Table 7: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin - in girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	46.8
Urban	51.5
Total	48.2

Table 8: Prevalence of Normal levels of haemoglobin - in girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	46.2
High wealth quintile	51.2
Total	48.2

Table 9: Education status of girls 13-19 years (%)	
Education status	%
Currently enrolled	72.7
Enrolled in distance education course	2.3
Preparing for an exam at home	.7
Awaiting results/ waiting for admission	4.9
Currently not studying	19.4

Table 10: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 years	88.1
16-19 years	73.4
Total	80.6

Table 11: Education status of girls 13-19 years, by age (%)	
Age	%
13 years	92.3
14 years	89.3
15 years	82.8
16 years	80.6
17 years	76.6
18 years	68.3
19 years	65.5

Table 12: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)	
Place of residence	%
Rural	77.9
Urban	87.2
Total	80.6

Table 13: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)	
Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	74.8
High wealth quintile	89.4
Total	80.6

Table 14: Marital status – never married - girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 years	98.4
16-19 years	93.3
Total	95.8

Table 15: Marital status - never married - girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	95.5
Urban	96.6
Total	95.8

Table 16: Marital status - never married - girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	95.6
High wealth quintile	96.1
Total	95.8

Table 17: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years (%)

No. of NAS	%
0	3.7
1	8.9
2	11.6
3	11.7
4	11.7
5	11.9
6	11.3
7	10.2
8	5.1
9	4.2
10	9.6

Table 18: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

Age-group	0-5 NAS	6-10 NAS
13-15 years	66.4	33.6
16-19 years	53.1	46.9
Total	59.6	40.4

Table 19: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	0-5 NAS	6-10 NAS
Rural	64.1	35.9
Urban	49.0	51.0
Total	59.6	40.4

Table 20: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	0-5 NAS	6-10 NAS
Low wealth quintile	70.6	29.4
High wealth quintile	43.2	56.8
Total	59.6	40.4

Table 21: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by age group (%)

Age-group	Access to Mobile Phones	Access to Bicycle	Access to Motorised Vehicles
13-15 years	15.3	37.9	9.8
16-19 years	30.3	36.2	11.7
Total	23.0	37.0	10.8

Table 22: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	Access to Mobile Phones	Access to Bicycle	Access to Motorised Vehicles
Rural	19.0	38.4	8.4
Urban	32.4	33.6	16.5
Total	23.0	37.0	10.8

Table 23: Access to mobile phone, bicycle and motorised two-wheeler/four-wheeler in girls 13-19 years, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	Access to Mobile Phones	Access to Bicycle	Access to Motorised Vehicles
Low wealth quintile	16.0	32.6	5.4
High wealth quintile	33.4	43.7	18.8
Total	23.0	37.0	10.8

Table 24: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys in my community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls", by place of residence (%)

Statement	Rural	Urban	Total
Boys in my community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls	46.5	41.9	45.1

Table 25: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys/men in my community get more opportunities to do jobs than girls/women", by place of residence (%)

Statement	Rural	Urban	Total
Boys/men in my community get more opportunities to do jobs than girls/women	45.5	43.0	44.8

Table 26: Girls 13-19 years who say – "yes, boys/men in my community can do as much housework as girls/women", by place of residence (%)

Statement	Rural	Urban	Total
Boys/men in my community can do as much housework as girls/women	18.6	23.8	20.1

Aspiration

Table 1: Aspirations about higher education in girls 13-19 years (%)

Aspirations about higher education	%
Post-graduation	24.8
Graduation	26.9
Professional degree	11.6
Professional diploma	3.0
Service commission	3.7
SSC to HSC	20.1
Less than SSC	1.6
Do not know/cannot say, Not decided	4.0
Do not want to study further	4.4

Table 2: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by age group (%)

Age-group	%
13-15 years	64.4
16-19 years	76.5
Total	70.0

Table 3: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	61.2
Urban	81.3
Total	70.0

Table 4: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	61.0
High wealth quintile	81.4
Total	70.0

Table 5: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs (%)	
Career/Jobs	%
Teacher	33.3
Tailor	11.5
Doctor	10.6
Police/armed forces	7.6
Nurse	6.2
Engineer/software professional	6.1
Banking/insurance	4.1
Any Government/secured job will do	3.5
Any job/work for basic income	3.4
IAS/IFS/IPS	2.7
Others	11.0

Table 6: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by age group (%)	
Age-group	%
13-15 years	75.5
16-19 years	73.2
Total	74.3

Table 7: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by place of residence (%)	
Place of residence	%
Rural	71.8
Urban	80.2
Total	74.3

Table 8: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/jobs, by wealth quintile (%)	
Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	69.6
High wealth quintile	81.4
Total	74.3

Table 9: Aspired age of marriage amongst girls 13-19 years (%)	
Aspired age of marriage	%
Lowest to 17 years	0.8
18 to 20 years	25.9
21 to 25 years	51.0
26 to 30 years	10.2
31 years and above	12.1

Table 10: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by age group (%)

Age-group	%
13-15 years	69.8
16-19 years	76.9
Total	73.3

Table 11: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by place of residence (%)

Place of residence	%
Rural	67.7
Urban	86.3
Total	73.3

Table 12: Girls 13-19 years with aspiration of marrying at age 21 years or later, by wealth quintile (%)

Wealth quintile	%
Low wealth quintile	65.4
High wealth quintile	84.8
Total	73.3

Photo: Claude Avezard

Appendix 4

Table 1: Religion of head of household, by state (%)

	Religion categories				
STATE	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
ANDHRA PRADESH	81.6	8.2	9.6	0.1	0.4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19.0	2.6	39.1	0.1	39.2
ASSAM	71.2	20.9	7.2	0.1	0.6
BIHAR	79.8	19.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
CHHATTISGARH	95.4	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.1
GOA	46.7	34.4	6.9	2.4	9.6
GUJARAT	90.6	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HARYANA	93.6	4.5	0.3	1.5	0.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	89.4	7.4	0.2	1.6	1.3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	32.7	65.4	0.6	0.3	1.1
JHARKHAND	74.3	16.2	2.4	0.5	6.5
KARNATAKA	87.4	9.4	2.6	0.0	0.5
KERALA	53.8	29.4	16.8	0.0	0.1
MADHYA PRADESH	93.1	6.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
MAHARASHTRA	79.5	10.9	0.3	0.3	8.9
MANIPUR	50.3	6.0	38.4	0.1	5.2
MEGHALAYA	6.4	4.5	83.0	1.0	5.1
MIZORAM	0.3	0.3	94.6	0.7	4.1
NAGALAND	4.7	2.5	91.8	0.3	0.7
ORISSA	96.4	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
PUNJAB	28.6	3.3	30.2	37.8	0.1
RAJASTHAN	90.4	8.6	0.2	0.7	0.2
SIKKIM	56.8	1.3	12.6	0.3	29.0
TAMIL NADU	86.3	5.5	7.8	0.1	0.3
TELANGANA	88.4	9.9	1.1	0.5	0.1
TRIPURA	79.9	7.9	10.4	0.0	1.8
UTTAR PRADESH	77.8	21.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
UTTARAKHAND	83.5	14.6	0.2	1.7	0.1
WEST BENGAL	73.8	15.0	10.8	0.0	0.3
INDIA	80.2	13.6	3.9	1.0	1.3

Table 1a: Religion of head of household, by city (%)

	Religion categories				
CITY	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
AHMEDABAD	84.9	14.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
BENGALURU	85.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	0.2
CHENNAI	81.4	10.4	7.7	0.2	0.2
HYDERABAD	77.3	17.6	2.8	1.9	0.4
KOLKATA	82.1	12.3	5.5	0.1	0.0
MUMBAI	74.1	17.5	1.5	0.0	6.9
NEW DELHI	80.9	17.9	0.1	0.6	0.5

Table 2: Households with electricity as main source of lighting, by state (%)

STATE	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	99.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	97.5
ASSAM	92.6
BIHAR	52.9
CHHATTISGARH	95.4
GUJARAT	99.2
HARYANA	97.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	95.4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	98.3
JHARKHAND	52.1
KARNATAKA	99.2
KERALA	99.9
MADHYA PRADESH	88.0
MAHARASHTRA	99.1
MANIPUR	96.0
MEGHALAYA	95.8
MIZORAM	97.3
NAGALAND	98.7
ODISHA	88.7
PUNJAB	98.0
RAJASTHAN	93.5
SIKKIM	99.6
TAMIL NADU	98.6
TELANGANA	99.1
TRIPURA	99.2
UTTAR PRADESH	44.1
UTTARAKHAND	97.4
WEST BENGAL	96.5
INDIA	80.4

Table 2a: Electricity as main source of lighting in household, by city (%)	
CITY	%
AHMEDABAD	99.0
BENGALURU	97.9
CHENNAI	99.4
HYDERABAD	99.0
KOLKATA	99.8
MUMBAI	99.9
NEW DELHI	99.4

Table 3: Main source of drinking water in household, by state (%)

STATE	Improved source of drinking water					Other sources			
	Tap/piped water	Covered well-water	Hand pump	Tanker/ truck/ water vendor	Boring/ deep tube-well	Uncovered well-water	Pond/ river/ stream/ lake/ dam/ spring	Others	Do not know/ cannot say
ANDHRA PRADESH	71.6	2.2	8.0	12.3	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	74.4	8.5	10.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
ASSAM	28.3	1.6	43.2	2.7	19.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.0
BIHAR	3.2	0.8	91.4	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
CHHATTISGARH	27.4	0.6	32.2	0.7	33.6	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
GUJARAT	88.8	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
HARYANA	57.4	0.6	5.4	7.5	24.7	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	75.9	3.1	4.0	1.8	8.2	2.2	4.6	0.1	0.0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	85.2	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	6.8	0.0	0.0
JHARKHAND	12.8	1.9	60.7	1.0	4.3	17.8	1.0	0.5	0.0
KARNATAKA	86.7	1.7	0.7	3.2	4.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
KERALA	28.7	47.0	1.1	0.2	5.5	17.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
MADHYA PRADESH	33.1	2.8	32.6	0.8	16.7	13.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
MAHARASHTRA	78.0	3.8	5.2	1.2	8.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.0
MANIPUR	46.3	6.2	2.0	14.5	2.3	2.4	26.3	0.0	0.0
MEGHALAYA	55.4	11.6	1.4	0.6	3.7	11.3	15.9	0.2	0.0
MIZORAM	78.1	6.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.1	10.2	0.2	0.4
NAGALAND	54.9	16.5	1.4	0.1	8.4	3.0	15.6	0.0	0.1
ODISHA	30.6	5.7	5.2	0.5	49.7	6.8	1.3	0.2	0.0
PUNJAB	54.9	0.2	4.6	0.9	38.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0
RAJASTHAN	56.2	3.8	7.8	8.4	16.1	3.8	2.7	1.2	0.0
SIKKIM	93.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
TAMIL NADU	82.3	1.1	5.0	7.9	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
TELANGANA	78.4	2.6	5.4	7.8	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
TRIPURA	67.9	10.0	19.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0
UTTAR PRADESH	21.4	0.9	69.2	1.8	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
UTTARAKHAND	72.1	0.9	12.1	0.1	7.7	0.3	6.6	0.2	0.0
WEST BENGAL	39.2	2.7	40.2	1.8	13.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0
INDIA	45.7	3.0	33.3	3.2	10.4	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.0

Table 3a: Main source of drinking water in household, by city (%)

CITY	Improved source of drinking water					Other sources			
	Tap/piped water	Covered well-water	Hand pump	Tanker/ truck/ water vendor	Boring/ deep tube-well	Uncovered well-water	Pond/ river/ stream/ lake/ dam/ spring	Others	Do not know/ cannot say
AHMEDABAD	97.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
BENGALURU	92.1	0.2	0.0	4.9	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
CHENNAI	54.7	0.9	5.3	35.0	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
HYDERABAD	88.6	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
KOLKATA	78.0	0.8	20.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
MUMBAI	98.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
NEW DELHI	82.5	0.4	0.8	5.9	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Table 4: Households with toilet facility, by state (%)	
STATE	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	89.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	87.5
ASSAM	94.3
BIHAR	37.2
CHHATTISGARH	74.2
GUJARAT	91.2
HARYANA	93.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	83.6
JAMMU & KASHMIR	86.2
JHARKHAND	33.3
KARNATAKA	73.9
KERALA	97.6
MADHYA PRADESH	56.8
MAHARASHTRA	56.7
MANIPUR	98.2
MEGHALAYA	95.8
MIZORAM	96.7
NAGALAND	88.1
ODISHA	38.0
PUNJAB	93.1
RAJASTHAN	65.8
SIKKIM	99.0
TAMIL NADU	66.4
TELANGANA	81.2
TRIPURA	59.7
UTTAR PRADESH	44.4
UTTARAKHAND	85.8
WEST BENGAL	76.7
INDIA	63.4

Table 4a: Households with toilet facility, by city (%)	
CITY	%
AHMEDABAD	97.6
BENGALURU	97.7
CHENNAI	83.5
HYDERABAD	91.7
KOLKATA	97.4
MUMBAI	15.6
NEW DELHI	84.9

Table 5: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Mother's years of schooling		
	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
ANDHRA PRADESH	61.2	20.1	18.7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	75.1	15.5	9.4
ASSAM	50.3	29.0	20.8
BIHAR	77.4	9.9	12.7
CHHATTISGARH	73.7	16.4	9.9
GUJARAT	48.0	27.7	24.3
HARYANA	57.3	21.4	21.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	41.0	19.6	39.4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	64.9	22.1	13.0
JHARKHAND	74.7	13.3	12.0
KARNATAKA	50.8	25.9	23.3
KERALA	4.2	21.5	74.3
MADHYA PRADESH	71.9	14.6	13.5
MAHARASHTRA	44.1	28.8	27.1
MANIPUR	35.2	31.3	33.5
MEGHALAYA	62.6	19.3	18.1
MIZORAM	26.1	38.3	35.7
NAGALAND	39.2	29.4	31.4
ODISHA	67.6	19.6	12.8
PUNJAB	47.1	18.2	34.6
RAJASTHAN	82.3	7.7	10.0
SIKKIM	48.3	24.6	27.1
TAMIL NADU	42.3	30.5	27.2
TELANGANA	68.4	14.3	17.3
TRIPURA	49.4	32.8	17.8
UTTAR PRADESH	81.2	9.8	9.0
UTTARAKHAND	59.8	17.4	22.7
WEST BENGAL	63.7	25.2	11.1
INDIA	64.6	17.9	17.4

Table 5a: Years of schooling - mothers of girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Mother's years of schooling		
	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
AHMEDABAD	23.7	31.2	45.1
BENGALURU	24.8	29.1	46.2
CHENNAI	33.7	31.8	34.5
HYDERABAD	53.6	14.6	31.8
KOLKATA	51.8	26.8	21.4
MUMBAI	43.0	33.3	23.7
NEW DELHI	53.9	18.2	27.9

Table 6: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Father's years of schooling		
	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
ANDHRA PRADESH	51.8	15.1	33.2
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	55.3	22.9	21.8
ASSAM	33.3	32.8	33.8
BIHAR	49.4	16.4	34.1
CHHATTISGARH	50.4	21.7	27.8
GUJARAT	29.7	25.9	44.4
HARYANA	32.4	22.5	45.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	22.2	21.3	56.5
JAMMU & KASHMIR	28.5	27.3	44.2
JHARKHAND	49.3	20.4	30.3
KARNATAKA	41.4	20.4	38.2
KERALA	6.7	23.1	70.2
MADHYA PRADESH	47.4	23.2	29.4
MAHARASHTRA	29.5	23.5	47.0
MANIPUR	16.6	28.6	54.8
MEGHALAYA	54.6	19.9	25.4
MIZORAM	20.5	32.1	47.4
NAGALAND	21.5	29.6	48.8
ODISHA	50.7	25.5	23.8
PUNJAB	32.8	18.0	49.2
RAJASTHAN	49.6	19.6	30.8
SIKKIM	39.7	23.5	36.8
TAMIL NADU	37.4	27.1	35.5
TELANGANA	51.4	15.4	33.3
TRIPURA	36.0	32.9	31.1
UTTAR PRADESH	46.1	19.9	34.0
UTTARAKHAND	29.4	22.3	48.3
WEST BENGAL	53.4	28.1	18.6
INDIA	43.0	21.7	35.4

Table 6a: Years of schooling - fathers of girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Father's years of schooling		
	5 or less years	6-9 years	10 years or more
AHMEDABAD	13.6	18.8	67.6
BENGALURU	27.3	16.3	56.4
CHENNAI	26.8	28.0	45.2
HYDERABAD	36.7	19.6	43.8
KOLKATA	36.8	32.4	30.9
MUMBAI	23.8	28.8	47.4
NEW DELHI	30.0	19.6	50.4

Table 7: Prevalence of open defecation in girls 13-19 years, by state (%)	
STATE	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	17.2
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35.3
ASSAM	7.0
BIHAR	63.1
CHHATTISGARH	41.0
GUJARAT	59.5
HARYANA	9.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20.4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	9.1
JHARKHAND	65.1
KARNATAKA	38.2
KERALA	1.0
MADHYA PRADESH	51.1
MAHARASHTRA	24.6
MANIPUR	3.6
MEGHALAYA	7.3
MIZORAM	5.3
NAGALAND	21.1
ODISHA	57.8
PUNJAB	9.2
RAJASTHAN	46.2
SIKKIM	17.3
TAMIL NADU	29.0
TELANGANA	19.5
TRIPURA	6.4
UTTAR PRADESH	57.6
UTTARAKHAND	21.3
WEST BENGAL	20.4
INDIA	39.8

Table 7a: Prevalence of open defecation in girls 13-19 years, by city (%)	
CITY	%
AHMEDABAD	52.9
BENGALURU	36.5
CHENNAI	12.4
HYDERABAD	10.9
KOLKATA	1.5
MUMBAI	3.7
NEW DELHI	12.4

Table 8: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection amongst girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Hygienic	Un-hygienic
ANDHRA PRADESH	56.4	43.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	93.2	6.8
ASSAM	65.1	34.9
BIHAR	37.8	62.2
CHHATTISGARH	43.7	56.3
GUJARAT	40.1	59.9
HARYANA	82.4	17.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	80.9	19.1
JAMMU & KASHMIR	71.0	29.0
JHARKHAND	49.6	50.4
KARNATAKA	56.8	43.2
KERALA	83.7	16.3
MADHYA PRADESH	40.9	59.1
MAHARASHTRA	74.8	25.2
MANIPUR	64.3	35.7
MEGHALAYA	49.0	51.0
MIZORAM	93.2	6.8
NAGALAND	74.2	25.8
ODISHA	51.9	48.1
PUNJAB	84.1	15.9
RAJASTHAN	55.2	44.8
SIKKIM	87.8	12.2
TAMIL NADU	97.1	2.9
TELANGANA	70.9	29.1
TRIPURA	59.7	40.3
UTTAR PRADESH	35.3	64.7
UTTARAKHAND	72.0	28.0
WEST BENGAL	53.8	46.2
INDIA	54.4	45.6

Table 8a: Use of hygienic methods of menstrual protection amongst girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Hygienic	Un-hygienic
AHMEDABAD	51.5	48.5
BENGALURU	84.4	15.6
CHENNAI	95.5	4.5
HYDERABAD	84.3	15.7
KOLKATA	74.9	25.1
MUMBAI	91.8	8.2
NEW DELHI	95.5	4.5

Table 9: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years - BMI category, by state (%)

STATE	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese
ANDHRA PRADESH	42.0	50.5	5.9	1.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	20.5	76.0	3.4	0.2
ASSAM	37.5	60.0	2.0	0.5
BIHAR	59.3	39.0	1.2	0.5
CHHATTISGARH	51.1	46.9	1.8	0.2
GUJARAT	49.7	47.3	2.6	0.4
HARYANA	53.3	43.6	2.5	0.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	48.3	46.8	3.7	1.3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	31.6	63.5	4.4	0.6
JHARKHAND	55.5	42.9	1.5	0.2
KARNATAKA	49.2	45.2	4.4	1.3
KERALA	33.2	61.0	4.8	0.9
MADHYA PRADESH	58.0	39.7	2.0	0.4
MAHARASHTRA	52.1	43.7	3.3	0.8
MANIPUR	18.6	79.4	2.0	0.1
MEGHALAYA	21.0	76.4	2.4	0.3
MIZORAM	21.1	72.1	6.3	0.5
NAGALAND	25.5	72.2	2.2	0.2
ODISHA	46.7	50.5	2.3	0.5
PUNJAB	36.0	60.2	3.0	0.7
RAJASTHAN	52.5	45.3	1.9	0.3
SIKKIM	25.3	67.8	6.2	0.6
TAMIL NADU	46.9	44.1	6.7	2.3
TELANGANA	55.0	40.6	3.5	0.9
TRIPURA	27.2	67.9	4.4	0.4
UTTAR PRADESH	54.5	43.8	1.4	0.3
UTTARAKHAND	40.5	55.9	2.9	0.7
WEST BENGAL	45.6	50.0	3.4	1.0
INDIA	50.2	46.3	2.8	0.7

Table 9a: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years - BMI category, by city (%)

CITY	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese
AHMEDABAD	34.7	59.9	4.8	0.6
BENGALURU	40.4	47.2	9.9	2.5
CHENNAI	38.9	48.6	9.4	3.1
HYDERABAD	47.9	43.7	6.1	2.3
KOLKATA	30.1	57.1	9.8	3.0
MUMBAI	44.9	46.1	6.6	2.4
NEW DELHI	40.8	52.7	5.0	1.5

Table 10: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years-normal BMI, by state (%)

STATE	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	45.9	54.6	50.5
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	69.8	81.9	75.9
ASSAM	52.1	69.1	60.0
BIHAR	31.7	49.7	39.0
CHHATTISGARH	36.3	55.7	46.9
GUJARAT	41.7	52.9	47.3
HARYANA	36.2	50.4	43.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	39.8	54.1	46.8
JAMMU & KASHMIR	46.2	75.9	63.5
JHARKHAND	36.2	50.8	42.9
KARNATAKA	39.0	50.7	45.2
KERALA	55.1	67.0	61.0
MADHYA PRADESH	28.2	50.0	39.7
MAHARASHTRA	35.7	51.2	43.7
MANIPUR	71.3	86.2	79.4
MEGHALAYA	66.5	85.2	76.4
MIZORAM	69.0	75.8	72.1
NAGALAND	61.6	82.0	72.2
ODISHA	38.8	59.0	50.5
PUNJAB	47.1	70.9	60.2
RAJASTHAN	35.6	53.2	45.3
SIKKIM	60.5	74.4	67.8
TAMIL NADU	40.8	47.6	44.1
TELANGANA	36.7	44.0	40.6
TRIPURA	63.0	72.6	67.9
UTTAR PRADESH	34.9	52.4	43.8
UTTARAKHAND	43.9	65.2	55.9
WEST BENGAL	41.5	57.7	50.0
INDIA	38.2	54.2	46.3

Table 10a: Nutritional status of girls 13-19 years - normal BMI, by city (%)

CITY	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
AHMEDABAD	54.4	65.2	59.9
BENGALURU	44.6	50.0	47.2
CHENNAI	41.1	55.3	48.6
HYDERABAD	39.4	47.3	43.7
KOLKATA	50.6	63.0	57.1
MUMBAI	36.3	54.2	46.1
NEW DELHI	46.1	59.0	52.7

Table 11: Status of anaemia – in girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Severe Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Mild Anaemia	No Anaemia
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.5	13.2	39.7	45.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.4	6.0	31.8	61.8
ASSAM	0.1	9.5	47.3	43.1
BIHAR	0.6	7.9	46.3	45.2
CHHATTISGARH	1.5	8.0	37.9	52.6
GUJARAT	0.6	9.5	48.6	41.3
HARYANA	1.7	9.9	30.6	57.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.3	5.9	31.7	62.1
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.2	9.8	37.0	52.9
JHARKHAND	0.8	9.8	44.9	44.5
KARNATAKA	0.8	8.5	32.9	57.9
KERALA	0.1	2.0	26.9	71.1
MADHYA PRADESH	0.9	7.1	32.3	59.7
MAHARASHTRA	0.8	12.4	41.1	45.6
MANIPUR	0.0	0.9	9.7	89.4
MEGHALAYA	0.3	13.2	44.1	42.5
MIZORAM	0.2	2.7	23.7	73.4
NAGALAND	0.1	1.7	12.8	85.3
ODISHA	1.0	10.8	44.0	44.2
PUNJAB	0.4	10.6	48.3	40.7
RAJASTHAN	1.7	9.8	43.3	45.2
SIKKIM	0.4	5.7	27.2	66.7
TAMIL NADU	1.3	9.6	42.1	47.0
TELANGANA	2.1	16.3	39.6	42.0
TRIPURA	0.2	12.8	51.5	35.5
UTTAR PRADESH	0.9	10.2	41.6	47.3
UTTARAKHAND	0.7	6.6	32.5	60.2
WEST BENGAL	0.6	8.5	47.8	43.1
INDIA	0.9	9.7	41.2	48.2

Table 11a: Status of anaemia – in girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Severe Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Mild Anaemia	No Anaemia
AHMEDABAD	0.1	10.8	59.7	29.4
BENGALURU	0.8	5.8	28.6	64.9
CHENNAI	0.8	9.7	46.8	42.6
HYDERABAD	1.5	13.6	39.3	45.6
KOLKATA	0.1	4.1	40.8	55.0
MUMBAI	1.1	12.2	41.8	44.9
NEW DELHI	1.2	9.9	34.7	54.2

Table 12: Prevalence of Normal haemoglobin level – in girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	46.3	44.9	45.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	61.3	62.4	61.8
ASSAM	37.0	50.2	43.1
BIHAR	44.9	45.6	45.2
CHHATTISGARH	53.1	52.3	52.6
GUJARAT	40.4	42.2	41.3
HARYANA	60.0	55.8	57.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	61.0	63.2	62.1
JAMMU & KASHMIR	46.4	57.6	52.9
JHARKHAND	44.9	44.0	44.5
KARNATAKA	57.7	58.1	57.9
KERALA	69.9	72.2	71.1
MADHYA PRADESH	60.3	59.1	59.7
MAHARASHTRA	46.5	44.8	45.6
MANIPUR	89.1	89.6	89.4
MEGHALAYA	45.4	39.9	42.5
MIZORAM	75.4	71.0	73.4
NAGALAND	82.3	88.2	85.3
ODISHA	38.2	48.6	44.2
PUNJAB	39.8	41.4	40.7
RAJASTHAN	44.5	45.8	45.2
SIKKIM	63.5	69.5	66.7
TAMIL NADU	49.0	44.9	47.0
TELANGANA	41.8	42.2	42.0
TRIPURA	30.9	39.9	35.5
UTTAR PRADESH	46.9	47.7	47.3
UTTARAKHAND	60.4	60.1	60.2
WEST BENGAL	41.5	44.6	43.1
INDIA	47.6	48.7	48.2

Table 12a: Prevalence of Normal haemoglobin level - in girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
AHMEDABAD	27.2	31.5	29.4
BENGALURU	65.2	64.6	64.9
CHENNAI	43.1	42.2	42.6
HYDERABAD	46.4	45.0	45.6
KOLKATA	48.6	60.9	55.0
MUMBAI	45.3	44.6	44.9
NEW DELHI	54.9	53.5	54.2

Table 13: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Yes	No
ANDHRA PRADESH	100.0	0.0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	87.4	12.6
ASSAM	85.7	14.3
BIHAR	80.6	19.4
CHHATTISGARH	74.4	25.6
GUJARAT	87.1	12.9
HARYANA	83.5	16.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	93.3	6.7
JAMMU & KASHMIR	88.3	11.7
JHARKHAND	77.9	22.1
KARNATAKA	90.1	9.9
KERALA	100.0	0.0
MADHYA PRADESH	63.7	36.3
MAHARASHTRA	81.9	18.1
MANIPUR	88.2	11.8
MEGHALAYA	87.7	12.3
MIZORAM	88.8	11.2
NAGALAND	89.4	10.6
ODISHA	67.1	32.9
PUNJAB	95.9	4.1
RAJASTHAN	69.3	30.7
SIKKIM	92.9	7.1
TAMIL NADU	99.2	0.8
TELANGANA	100.0	0.0
TRIPURA	98.6	1.4
UTTAR PRADESH	64.4	35.6
UTTARAKHAND	85.8	14.2
WEST BENGAL	100.0	0.0
INDIA	80.6	19.4

Table 13a: Currently studying - girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Yes	No
AHMEDABAD	95.9	4.1
BENGALURU	93.2	6.8
CHENNAI	100.0	0.0
HYDERABAD	100.0	0.0
KOLKATA	100.0	0.0
MUMBAI	84.5	15.5
NEW DELHI	84.0	16.0

Table 14: Marital status - never married - girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	99.5	93.9	96.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	99.8	90.1	94.9
ASSAM	96.9	92.1	94.7
BIHAR	97.6	90.4	94.7
CHHATTISGARH	100.0	98.6	99.2
GUJARAT	89.5	87.5	88.5
HARYANA	99.9	96.9	98.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	99.6	99.0	99.3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	100.0	98.2	99.0
JHARKHAND	98.9	91.7	95.6
KARNATAKA	96.7	93.4	94.9
KERALA	99.7	98.4	99.1
MADHYA PRADESH	99.3	95.6	97.3
MAHARASHTRA	99.8	91.7	95.6
MANIPUR	99.2	92.8	95.7
MEGHALAYA	99.6	91.2	95.2
MIZORAM	99.7	98.2	99.0
NAGALAND	100.0	98.5	99.2
ODISHA	98.8	93.0	95.4
PUNJAB	99.6	98.1	98.8
RAJASTHAN	96.4	91.1	93.5
SIKKIM	99.7	95.1	97.3
TAMIL NADU	99.5	97.4	98.5
TELANGANA	99.3	95.2	97.1
TRIPURA	99.3	93.0	96.1
UTTAR PRADESH	99.6	96.9	98.2
UTTARAKHAND	100.0	98.8	99.3
WEST BENGAL	98.3	80.3	88.9
INDIA	98.4	93.3	95.8

Table 14a: Marital status - never married - girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	13-15 years	16-19 years	Total
AHMEDABAD	88.7	90.0	89.4
BENGALURU	80.3	75.0	77.8
CHENNAI	100.0	96.3	98.1
HYDERABAD	99.3	96.6	97.8
KOLKATA	97.8	90.8	94.2
MUMBAI	100.0	98.0	98.9
NEW DELHI	100.0	97.2	98.5

Table 15: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Percentage of girls who have a New Age Skill, by each Skill									
	Can fill forms in English or local language	Can receive and make calls using a mobile phone	Can search information on the internet and send and receive emails	Can use WhatsApp/ Facebook (social media)	Can make a document on laptop/ computer in English	Can withdraw money from an ATM machine/ bank/post office	Can ask a male stranger for help	Can travel alone for a journey that is 4 hours or more	Can live alone in a house/ flat for at least a week	Can go to a Police Station and file a complaint
ANDHRA PRADESH	66.8	78.4	26.2	25.4	16.4	30.3	27.2	31.1	20.3	16.0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51.0	89.6	22.9	33.6	8.2	36.7	34.4	44.5	44.2	29.0
ASSAM	63.9	95.3	27.6	34.9	19.2	34.6	66.6	37.6	21.5	42.6
BIHAR	69.2	90.8	17.4	15.8	15.3	58.5	74.7	65.7	62.3	56.5
CHHATTISGARH	68.0	94.1	17.9	17.0	12.5	52.5	69.7	52.7	51.9	55.1
GUJARAT	81.5	87.2	65.0	66.9	61.0	67.7	74.0	68.7	63.9	65.0
HARYANA	87.5	97.1	35.4	33.2	29.1	52.0	72.0	63.1	55.0	71.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	73.9	94.5	48.8	51.2	45.1	57.1	62.9	64.1	53.3	61.3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	79.5	95.7	37.4	47.4	25.8	45.6	55.9	47.0	25.1	46.7
JHARKHAND	68.3	91.3	18.4	14.7	19.5	59.5	83.0	64.1	61.0	58.9
KARNATAKA	71.8	90.4	30.9	30.3	24.5	29.0	43.2	40.1	27.8	27.2
KERALA	93.1	98.0	68.9	63.5	54.2	44.2	76.4	29.3	20.0	55.9
MADHYA PRADESH	64.0	92.6	21.0	19.5	13.1	52.6	53.6	49.8	47.1	47.6
MAHARASHTRA	72.6	94.8	41.8	41.0	30.5	40.2	59.7	52.7	37.9	58.2
MANIPUR	77.0	97.4	28.0	30.6	11.0	27.7	78.7	42.5	20.9	47.3
MEGHALAYA	56.7	87.6	17.3	16.5	11.0	11.5	27.5	7.8	6.1	14.1
MIZORAM	66.4	91.6	56.4	60.6	20.4	28.3	61.7	62.6	47.3	78.0
NAGALAND	70.2	95.3	34.6	40.1	13.2	30.0	54.7	46.3	36.1	38.3
ODISHA	87.3	93.8	69.6	70.5	68.7	76.0	83.4	80.1	73.5	78.3
PUNJAB	85.9	94.0	40.8	41.3	39.2	50.9	58.2	41.2	28.1	49.5
RAJASTHAN	57.1	92.3	18.5	18.2	14.6	29.5	53.8	48.8	40.6	36.4
SIKKIM	82.3	94.0	47.2	52.7	29.7	49.2	61.4	55.9	24.2	78.7
TAMIL NADU	82.5	89.5	74.6	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.5	29.2	22.3	20.6
TELANGANA	66.3	80.2	25.1	22.9	12.4	22.4	16.6	24.3	14.3	10.7
TRIPURA	55.1	89.9	14.4	16.1	7.8	27.9	30.3	13.0	2.6	25.4
UTTAR PRADESH	59.6	92.1	14.6	11.0	11.5	43.1	72.4	60.6	53.2	50.9
UTTARAKHAND	68.5	96.9	36.3	34.7	27.1	55.7	60.8	58.4	41.7	54.2
WEST BENGAL	83.8	94.6	15.0	16.0	13.3	67.3	61.7	49.0	37.6	57.2
INDIA	70.1	91.4	29.8	27.0	22.6	46.3	60.7	51.8	43.5	47.6

Table 15a: New Age Skills amongst girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Percentage of girls who have a New Age Skill, by each Skill									
	Can fill forms in English or local language	Can receive and make calls using a mobile phone	Can search information on the internet and send and receive emails	Can use WhatsApp/ Facebook (social media)	Can make a document on laptop/ computer in English	Can withdraw money from an ATM machine/ bank/post office	Can ask a male stranger for help	Can travel alone for a journey that is 4 hours or more	Can live alone in a house/ flat for at least a week	Can go to a Police Station and file a complaint
AHMEDABAD	84.9	91.0	80.6	83.7	72.2	69.3	76.1	79.4	71.5	65.2
BENGALURU	91.1	97.6	69.1	63.7	55.7	60.5	55.9	60.1	47.8	47.5
CHENNAI	82.8	88.7	62.7	44.4	44.2	42.0	34.5	28.8	27.2	16.5
HYDERABAD	75.6	86.2	42.3	40.1	28.0	35.8	36.6	34.4	23.9	29.4
KOLKATA	88.4	98.3	43.0	48.7	20.5	40.4	48.7	43.4	42.6	33.7
MUMBAI	81.4	98.1	68.1	70.4	45.0	49.0	73.3	56.8	32.9	70.2
NEW DELHI	75.8	94.9	54.8	49.9	37.0	48.0	40.7	42.1	38.0	44.7

Table 16: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by state (%)

STATE	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	71.0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	82.6
ASSAM	68.6
BIHAR	52.3
CHHATTISGARH	70.1
GUJARAT	72.6
HARYANA	77.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	85.7
JAMMU & KASHMIR	89.6
JHARKHAND	57.8
KARNATAKA	83.9
KERALA	86.2
MADHYA PRADESH	65.6
MAHARASHTRA	75.7
MANIPUR	76.4
MEGHALAYA	76.5
MIZORAM	68.3
NAGALAND	81.3
ODISHA	72.9
PUNJAB	75.1
RAJASTHAN	73.7
SIKKIM	88.7
TAMIL NADU	86.4
TELANGANA	78.5
TRIPURA	81.7
UTTAR PRADESH	61.8
UTTARAKHAND	83.8
WEST BENGAL	65.8
INDIA	70.0

Table 16a: Girls 13-19 years who wish to do at least graduation or study for a job entrance examination, by city (%)

CITY	%
AHMEDABAD	89.2
BENGALURU	93.9
CHENNAI	76.6
HYDERABAD	73.4
KOLKATA	72.3
MUMBAI	82.2
NEW DELHI	71.7

Table 17: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/job, by state (%)

STATE	%
ANDHRA PRADESH	69.4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79.4
ASSAM	72.4
BIHAR	67.8
CHHATTISGARH	85.7
GUJARAT	61.3
HARYANA	89.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	86.6
JAMMU & KASHMIR	87.4
JHARKHAND	80.0
KARNATAKA	68.6
KERALA	79.8
MADHYA PRADESH	72.2
MAHARASHTRA	74.6
MANIPUR	90.6
MEGHALAYA	76.6
MIZORAM	91.7
NAGALAND	82.8
ODISHA	63.5
PUNJAB	90.2
RAJASTHAN	80.6
SIKKIM	94.1
TAMIL NADU	79.0
TELANGANA	77.9
TRIPURA	83.8
UTTAR PRADESH	74.8
UTTARAKHAND	85.9
WEST BENGAL	70.8
INDIA	74.3

Table 17a: Girls 13-19 years with aspirations about career/job, by city (%)

CITY	%
AHMEDABAD	73.4
BENGALURU	78.9
CHENNAI	82.1
HYDERABAD	77.7
KOLKATA	59.1
MUMBAI	79.9
NEW DELHI	81.1

Table 18: Aspired age of marriage amongst girls 13-19 years, by state (%)

STATE	Lowest to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 years and above
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.3	13.1	60.0	10.7	15.9
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.1	3.1	19.3	24.2	53.3
ASSAM	0.2	12.9	36.2	17.0	33.7
BIHAR	1.5	43.8	38.1	4.1	12.5
CHHATTISGARH	0.0	31.5	53.8	6.7	8.0
GUJARAT	1.9	31.0	57.6	3.1	6.4
HARYANA	0.1	16.7	60.0	11.6	11.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.0	10.4	57.8	27.5	4.3
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.0	3.6	52.7	36.3	7.4
JHARKHAND	2.7	42.2	44.5	6.7	3.9
KARNATAKA	0.1	11.3	56.1	9.4	23.1
KERALA	0.0	8.5	67.0	9.8	14.6
MADHYA PRADESH	1.1	36.3	43.1	8.3	11.2
MAHARASHTRA	0.4	23.5	60.1	8.8	7.2
MANIPUR	0.2	3.7	26.7	60.5	9.0
MEGHALAYA	0.0	0.6	4.5	13.5	81.4
MIZORAM	0.0	3.7	35.1	40.6	20.6
NAGALAND	0.0	1.0	14.5	51.9	32.6
ODISHA	0.7	24.4	54.1	6.3	14.4
PUNJAB	0.1	4.3	50.9	31.8	12.9
RAJASTHAN	0.2	32.2	51.8	8.1	7.8
SIKKIM	0.0	0.3	9.0	49.2	41.6
TAMIL NADU	0.0	2.5	58.2	23.3	15.9
TELANGANA	0.3	15.0	68.1	6.4	10.2
TRIPURA	0.2	12.5	56.6	28.7	2.0
UTTAR PRADESH	1.4	33.5	47.1	6.5	11.4
UTTARAKHAND	0.1	8.2	62.3	24.2	5.3
WEST BENGAL	0.4	24.6	48.1	15.4	11.5
INDIA	0.8	25.9	51.0	10.2	12.1

Table 18a: Aspired age of marriage amongst girls 13-19 years, by city (%)

CITY	Lowest to 17 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 years and above
AHMEDABAD	0.0	16.6	68.7	5.0	9.7
BENGALURU	0.0	4.9	48.0	15.2	32.0
CHENNAI	0.0	0.7	59.6	20.8	18.8
HYDERABAD	0.2	11.4	65.6	8.7	14.2
KOLKATA	0.1	11.8	45.1	21.8	21.2
MUMBAI	0.2	9.5	59.1	18.6	12.5
NEW DELHI	0.1	7.9	63.8	15.2	12.9

Table 19: Girls 13-19 years who said 'yes' to the following questions, by state (%)

STATE	Do you think boys in your community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls?	Do you think boys/men in your community get more opportunities to pursue job than girls/women?	Do you think boys/men in your community can do as much housework as girls/women do?
ANDHRA PRADESH	38.9	38.9	27.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	22.5	22.6	34.0
ASSAM	32.1	37.4	19.8
BIHAR	47.6	50.0	13.0
CHHATTISGARH	49.3	54.6	7.7
GUJARAT	73.2	72.4	58.3
HARYANA	54.4	62.0	6.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	43.4	46.7	22.9
JAMMU & KASHMIR	54.8	54.7	37.1
JHARKHAND	44.5	45.2	15.5
KARNATAKA	41.6	46.5	42.3
KERALA	25.7	32.3	57.0
MADHYA PRADESH	49.0	50.4	11.1
MAHARASHTRA	43.3	43.6	18.0
MANIPUR	28.0	27.0	6.5
MEGHALAYA	22.8	29.9	25.6
MIZORAM	24.9	26.4	82.0
NAGALAND	17.9	27.1	36.0
ODISHA	35.1	2.1	27.4
PUNJAB	69.2	58.4	13.6
RAJASTHAN	52.2	45.2	14.3
SIKKIM	9.3	10.0	15.2
TAMIL NADU	27.2	22.3	28.5
TELANGANA	56.6	56.5	34.9
TRIPURA	33.7	50.3	21.4
UTTAR PRADESH	49.0	52.4	13.9
UTTARAKHAND	42.5	42.4	9.1
WEST BENGAL	31.8	27.0	4.1
INDIA	45.1	44.8	20.1

Table 19a: Girls 13-19 years who said 'yes' to the following questions, by city (%)

CITY	Do you think boys in your community get more opportunities to pursue education than girls?	Do you think boys/men in your community get more opportunities to pursue job than girls/women?	Do you think boys/men in your community can do as much housework as girls/women do?
AHMEDABAD	71.2	70.5	57.4
BENGALURU	54.8	61.8	49.7
CHENNAI	16.9	16.6	23.3
HYDERABAD	45.7	47.4	25.3
KOLKATA	31.6	34.8	10.2
MUMBAI	47.6	48.2	13.9
NEW DELHI	24.4	25.2	24.9

Caged Bird

- MAYA ANGELOU

A free bird leaps
on the back of the wind
and floats downstream
till the current ends
and dips his wing
in the orange sun rays
and dares to claim the sky.

But a bird that stalks
down his narrow cage
can seldom see through
his bars of rage
his wings are clipped and
his feet are tied
so he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill
for the caged bird
sings of freedom.

The free bird thinks of another breeze
and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
and the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn
and he names the sky his own

But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
his wings are clipped and his feet are tied
so he opens his throat to sing.

The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill
for the caged bird
sings of freedom.

Photo: Nevin John

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