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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Mizoram



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-4)**

2015-16

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

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2015-16

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker--were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population

accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Mizoram was conducted in all 8 districts of the state from 3 February to 10 October 2016 by Research & Development Initiative (RDI) and collected information from 11,397 households, 12,279 women age 15-49 (including 1,938 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,749 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 98 percent for women, and 96 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Mizoram, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Less than 6 in 10 of Mizoram's households (58%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Mizoram are comprised of 4.5 members. Twenty percent of households are headed by women, with 18 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Mizoram have household heads who are Christian (92%). One percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 6 percent have Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist household heads.

Almost all households in Mizoram (96%) have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe; 1 percent belong to a scheduled caste and 2 percent belong to an other backward class. Less than 1 percent of household heads in Mizoram do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty percent of the population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,013 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 961 females per 1,000 males. Only 40 percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 76 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 16 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 8 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (98%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 96 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than half of households in Mizoram (55%) live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (96%) have electricity. Only 1 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, compared with 2 percent at the time of NFHS-3.

Sixty percent of households in Mizoram have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-two percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 60 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (80%) are much more likely than rural households (31%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using a ceramic, sand, or other water filter or by boiling the water). Two-thirds of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (98%) and 86 percent of rural households in Mizoram have a mobile phone. Ninety-three percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 26 percent of households, unchanged in the 10 years since NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 53 percent of rural households and 26 percent of urban households. More than one-third (37%) of all households in Mizoram own agricultural land.

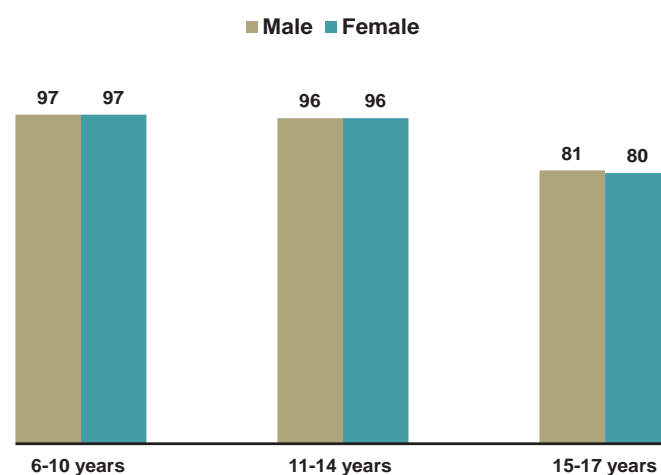
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

More than 90 percent of children age 6-17 years in Mizoram attend school (94% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (96%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 80 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in any age group.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 94 percent of women age 15-49 and 98 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Six percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 and 26 percent of men age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Only 23 percent of women age 15-49 and 26 percent of men age 15-49 in Mizoram have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Mizoram. About 9 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (73%) are more likely than women (63%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 4 percent of men and 8 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 22.6 years among women age 25-49 years. Eleven percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 23 percent in NFHS-3. More than one-fifths (14%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 31 percent men in NFHS-3.

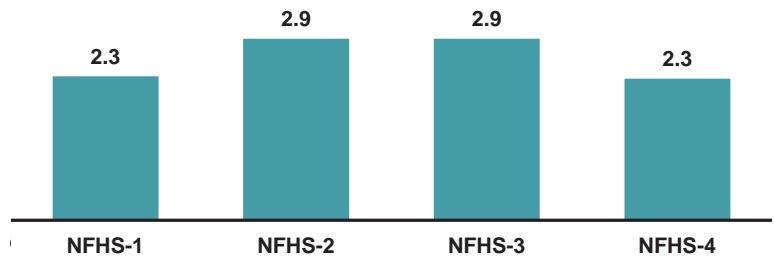
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Mizoram is 2.3 children per woman, implying that the state has almost reached replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.6 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility is slightly below replacement level in urban areas (2.0 children per woman) and well above replacement level in rural areas (2.7 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 21 percent births were of birth order four or higher, the same as in NFHS-3.

Fertility Trends

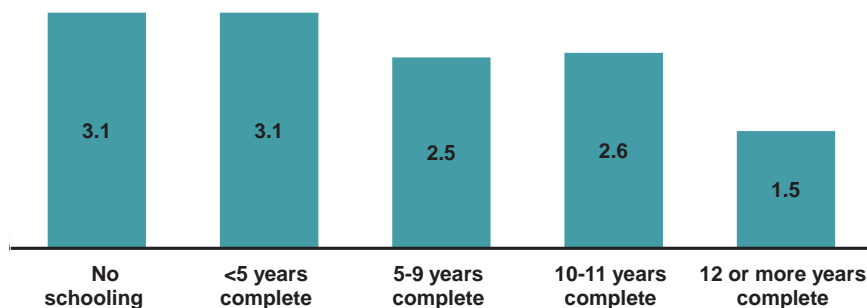
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



There are substantial differentials in fertility by religion, caste/tribe, residence, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have twice as many children as women with 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 3.1, compared with 1.5)

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-four percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 6 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 0.2 percent.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Mizoram, 7 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 10 percent in NFHS-3. Almost no women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but the percentage who have begun childbearing is 14 percent among women age 18 years and 20 percent among women age 19 years.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Mizoram is 37.1 months, seven months longer than in NFHS-3. Eight percent of births took place within 18 months of the last birth and 21 percent occurred within 24 months. Almost half of births occurred within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Almost half of births in Mizoram occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

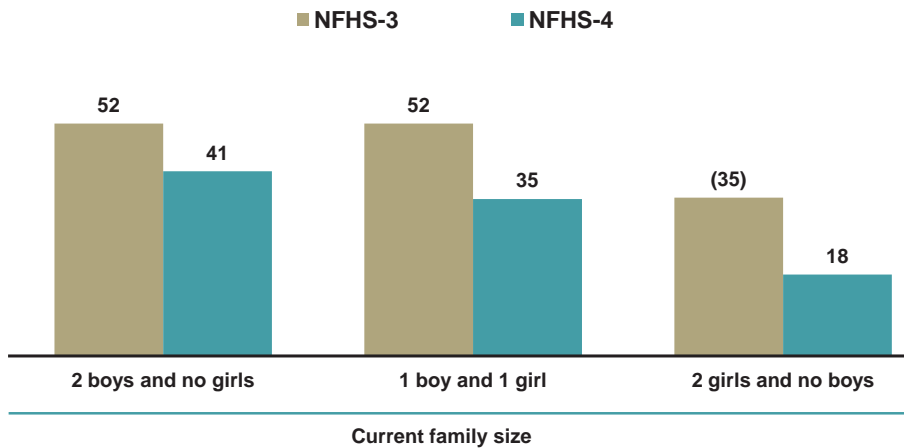
Forty-five percent of currently married women and 50 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 37 percent of women and 68 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. About 1 in 10 women and men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children. About one-third of both women (31%) and men (32%) consider 3 children to be ideal and another one-third or so consider 4 children to be ideal.

In Mizoram there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-eight percent of women and 39 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 16-22 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, almost all women and men would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 41 percent with two sons and 35 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 18 percent with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased from 43 percent in NFHS-3 to 33 percent in NFHS-4.

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

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



In Mizoram, unplanned pregnancies are not common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 2.2 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.3 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

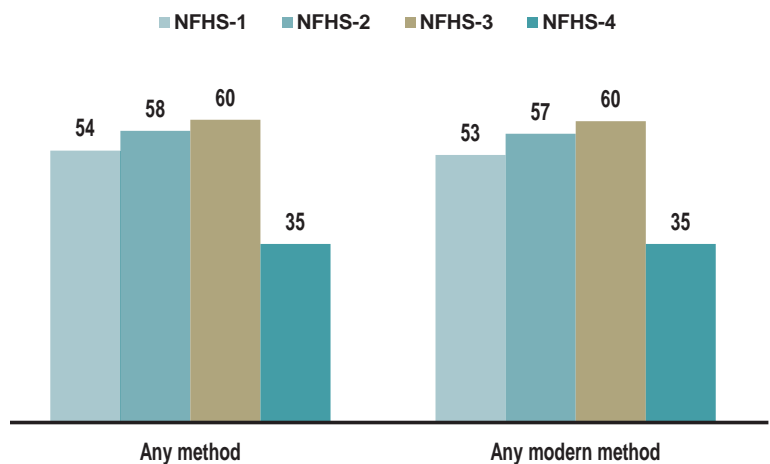
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Mizoram. However, some methods are less well known. About half of currently married women know about male sterilization and injectables. Among all women, only 40 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 35 percent, down substantially from 60 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, also at 35 percent, is also down from its level in NFHS-3 (60%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has decreased from 72 percent in NFHS-3 to 50 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 8 percent for women age 15-19 to 38-39 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



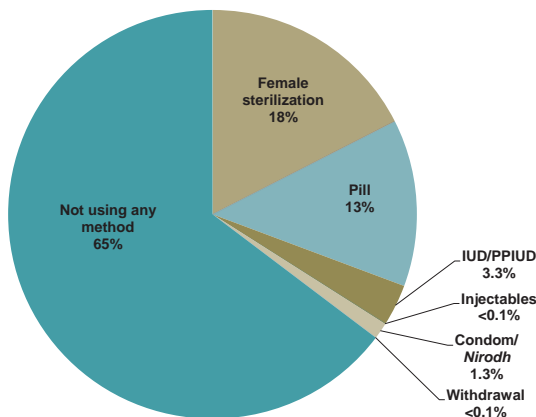
In Mizoram, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (39%) than in rural areas (32%). Contraceptive prevalence varies substantially by schooling; increasing from 20 percent among women with no schooling to 32-41 percent among women with some schooling. Hindu women (18%) are much less likely to use contraception than Christian women (37%).

Women in Mizoram with 1-2 children are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son, but the opposite is observed for women with three or more children.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Mizoram are the pill (13%) and IUD or PPIUD (3%). In general, better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 71 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private medical sector, mainly from pharmacies/drugstores. Nonetheless, 45 percent of pill users and 39 percent of condom users get their supply from the public medical sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 40 percent. Almost half (47%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Almost half (47%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

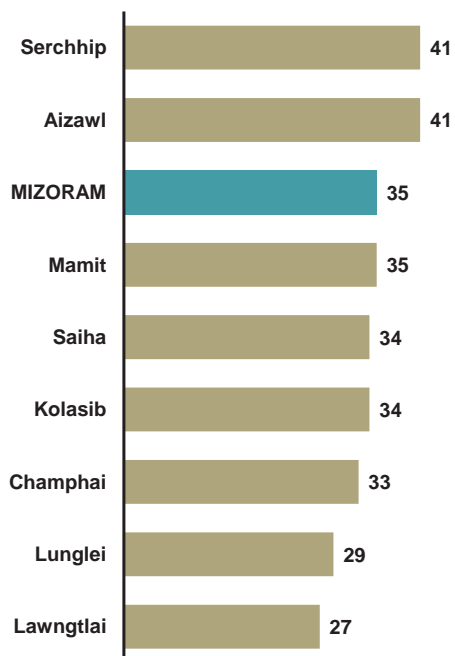
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 58 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 53 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (43%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Nineteen percent of men age 15-49 in Mizoram agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 10 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (88%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

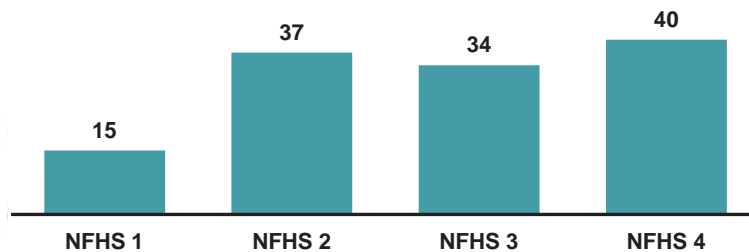
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 20 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, up slightly from 18 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 64 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied, all by modern contraceptive methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Mizoram in NFHS-4 is estimated at 40 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, somewhat higher than the NFHS-3 estimate of 34 and the NFHS-2 estimate of 37.

Trends in Infant Mortality

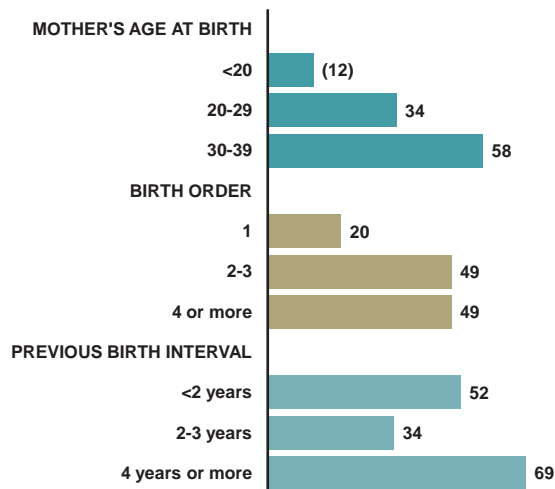
Deaths per 1,000 live births



In the first five years after birth, girls have a higher mortality rate than boys at all ages (during the neonatal period, the postneonatal period, and between ages 1 and 5 years).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure

Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 58 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 34 per 1,000 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years and more than four years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited two or three years between births.

The infant mortality and child mortality rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have gone to school but have completed less than 10 years of schooling (48 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (30 per 1,000 live births).

Girls have a higher mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period, the postneonatal period, and between ages 1 and 5 years.

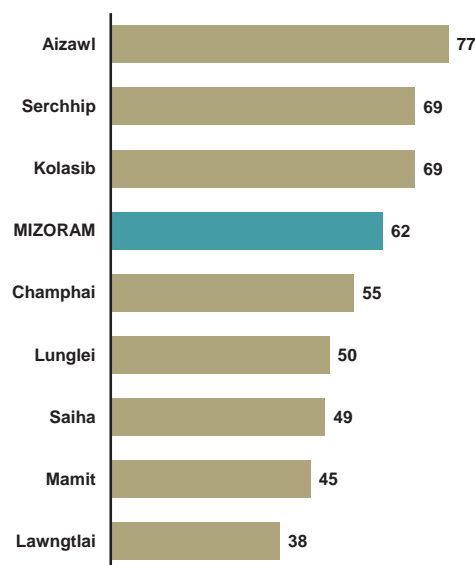
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 87 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (68% from a doctor and 19% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eleven percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 9 in 10 registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Almost two-thirds (66%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-two percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits and to have received the first visit during the first trimester of pregnancy than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

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



For 84 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 54 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Eighty-three percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only 6 percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

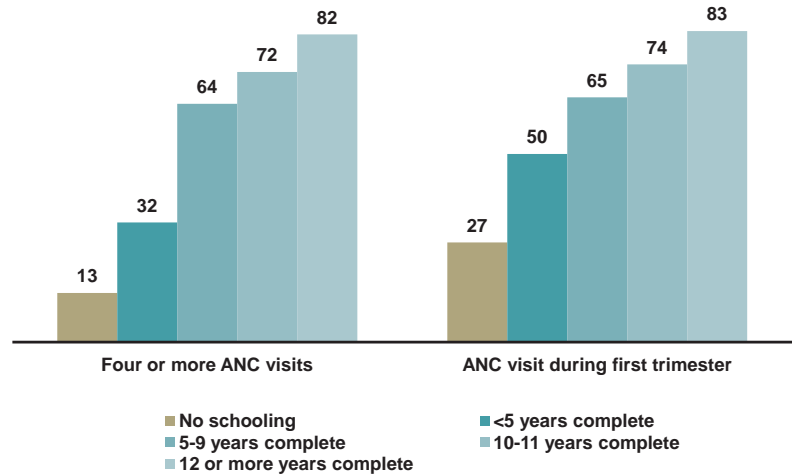
Only 62 percent of mothers in Mizoram received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, 92 percent received advice on the importance of institutional delivery, 89 percent received advice on breastfeeding, 82 percent received advice on keeping the baby warm, 71 percent received advice on family planning, and 62 percent received advice on cord care.

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Mizoram, more than 8 in 10 women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (96% each), having their abdomen examined (95%), having blood samples taken (89%), and urine samples taken (82%).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



An ultrasound test was performed during 54 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Seventy-nine percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with only 7 percent of women with no schooling. There are only small differences in ultrasound testing in pregnant women irrespective of their number of children and sons.

Delivery care

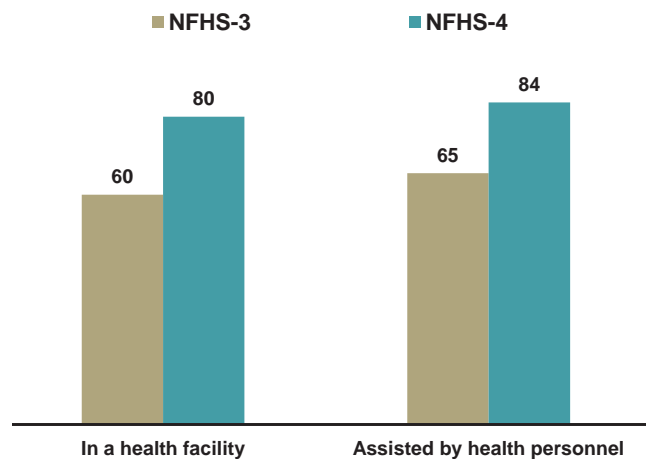
Four-fifths of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 20 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased from 60 percent in NFHS-3 to 80 percent in NFHS-4.

Institutional births are more common among women who are living in urban areas, women who are having their first birth, women who have received 4 or more antenatal visits and women with 10 or more years of schooling.

For 77 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 34 percent of deliveries. Seventy-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years

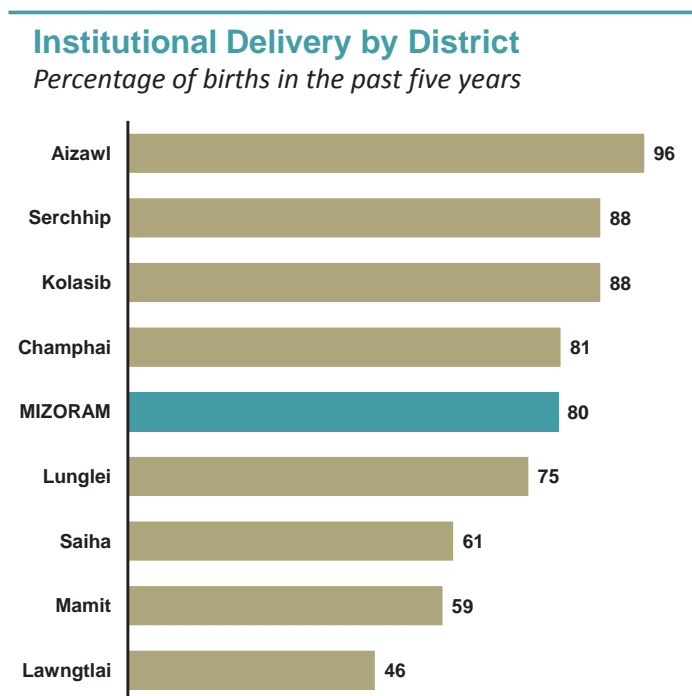


Eighty percent of children in Mizoram who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Eighty-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and only 9 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. One-fourth of caesarean sections (3% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 48 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY.



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Mizoram, 73 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 66 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility: 76 percent of births in public health facilities and 87 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth. Only 12 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth.

Only 14 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Seven percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Eighty-nine percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-three percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (55% in urban areas and 26% in rural areas), but only 50 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 38-49 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, severe abdominal pain, high blood pressure, vaginal bleeding, and prolonged labour).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-six percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and 75 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy. Fifty-one percent were told by a health provider or health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

Only 16 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, 36 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery, and 41 percent were told about the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

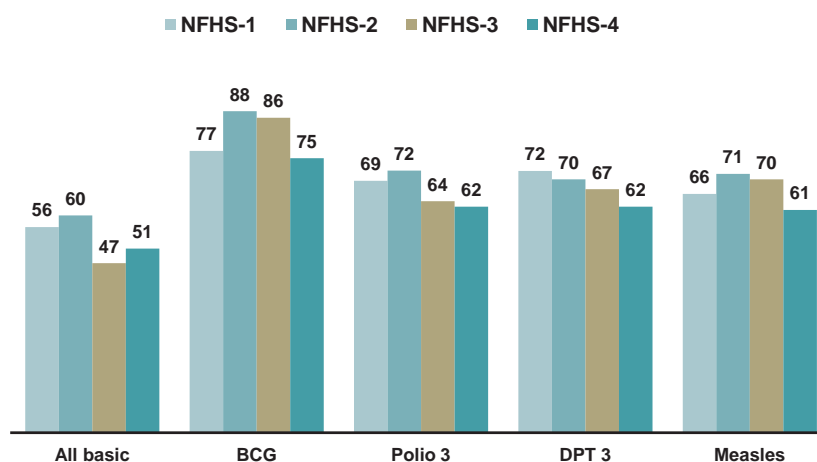
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

More than half (51%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; 22 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

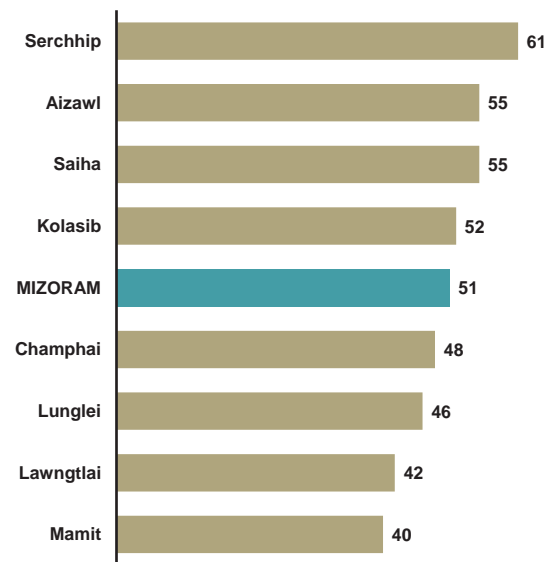


Seventy-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only about three-fifths have received other basic vaccinations (61% have been vaccinated against measles, and 62% each have received at least the recommended three doses of polio and DPT vaccines). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 76% to 62%) and polio vaccine (from 77% to 62%).

Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a decline in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 67% to 62%), measles (70% to 61%), BCG (from 86% to 75%), and three doses of polio vaccine (64% to 62%). Overall, there was a small increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 47% to 51%). In addition, 72 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but only 57 percent have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among female children than male children (55% versus 46%). Coverage is particularly low for children whose mothers have no schooling (22%).

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



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 63 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 49 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Forty-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost all the mothers of young children (97%) have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 70 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 77 percent were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

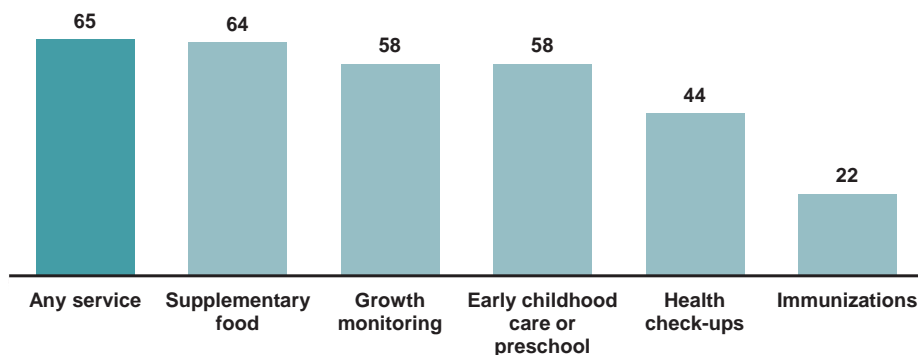
To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Mizoram only 10 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Less than half of children (46%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 44 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 42 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Slightly more than half (51%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Sixty-five percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that children receive are supplementary food (64%), age-eligible growth monitoring (58%), early childhood care or preschool (58%), and health check-ups (44%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (22%). Two-fifths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (40%) received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM after the child was weighed. Almost two-thirds (66%) of mothers of children under 6 years received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 61 percent of the mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Mizoram, only 61 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 73 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, one-sixth of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 91 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 79 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25.8 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months more than two-thirds (68%) of children in Mizoram receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 35 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and 43 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 15 percent are fed according to all three recommended IYCF practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Mizoram, more than two-thirds of children (69%) age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 79 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

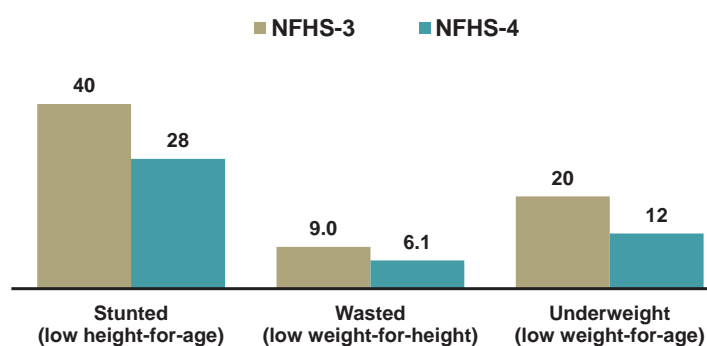
Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Two-thirds of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but only one-fourth of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

In Mizoram, 28 percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Six percent of children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 2 percent are severely wasted. Twelve percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition, and 4 percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 8 percent of children are stunted, 10 percent are wasted, and 6 percent are underweight.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Children's nutritional status in Mizoram improved since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased by 12 percentage points, from 40 percent to 28 percent, in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased by 8 percentage points, from 20 percent to 12 percent. Wasting decreased by 3 percentage points (from 9% to 6%).

There are wide differences in the level of undernutrition by some key background characteristics. Undernutrition decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, larger child's size at birth, and lower birth order.

Adults' nutritional status

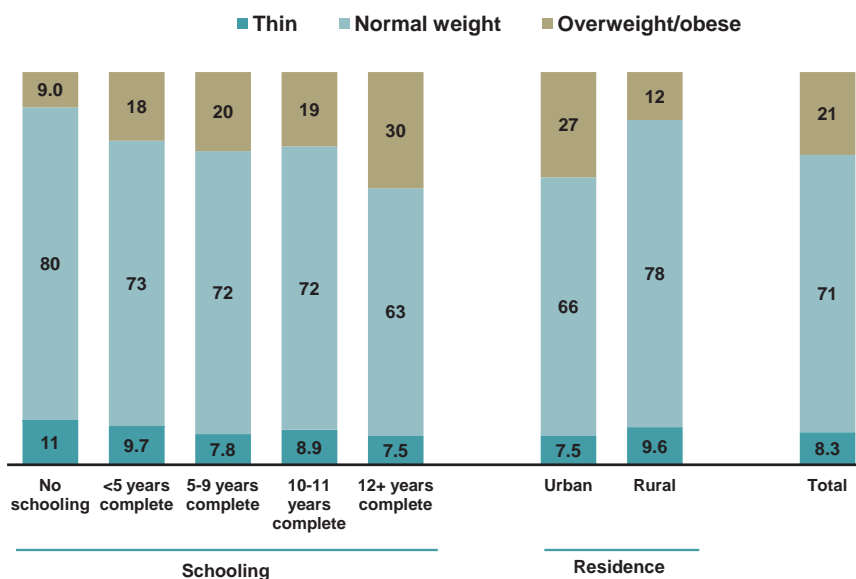
Twenty-nine percent of women and 28 percent of men age 15-49 are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin or severely thin. Eight percent of women and 7 percent of men are too thin, compared with 21 percent of both women and men who are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among those with no schooling, and among scheduled castes. In contrast, overweight and obesity are most prevalent among older adults, in urban areas, and among persons with 12 or more years of schooling.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Nearly all (99%) households in Mizoram used iodized salt at the time of the survey, the same as in NFHS-3.

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

Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

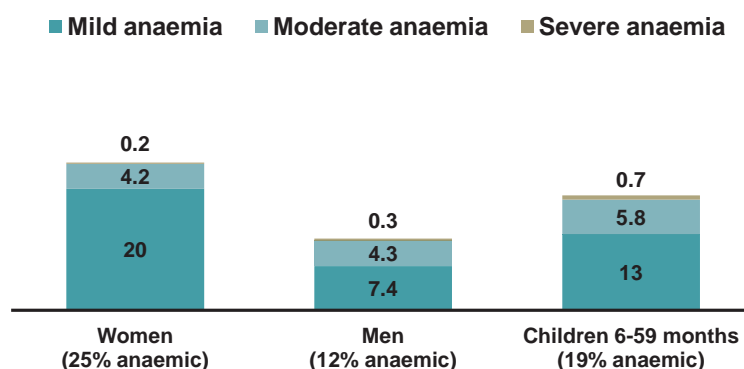
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is still a health problem in Mizoram, especially among women and children, despite a substantial decrease since NFHS-3.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a sizeable proportion (19%) of children are anaemic. This includes 13 percent who are mildly anaemic, 6 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 0.7 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys are slightly more likely than girls to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic themselves. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is common in every group. Fifteen percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling, and 16 percent are anaemic even if their mothers are not anaemic.

One-fourth of women are anaemic (20 percent with mild anaemia, 4 percent with moderate anaemia, and less than 1 percent with severe anaemia). Anaemia is particularly high for women in rural areas (30%), Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (42%), women with no

schooling (39%), and women belonging to other backward classes (37%). Only half as many men are anaemic (12%) as women. Despite the lower level of anaemia among men, those particularly likely to have anaemia are those in rural areas and those with little or no schooling.

Anemia among women, men, and children



Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women in Mizoram vary widely across districts in the state. For instance, Champhai district has the lowest prevalence of anaemia among children and women (8% and 13% respectively), while Kolasib district has the highest prevalence of anaemia (41% of children and 39% of women). Undernutrition among women is lowest (7%) in Champhai and Aizawl districts. While Champhai also has fewer overweight or obese women than average (17%), Aizawl district has the most, at 27 percent, followed by Kolasib district (25%).

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Mizoram, 240 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically-treated tuberculosis is higher among men (279) than among women (201) and is lower in rural areas (163) than in urban areas (296). The prevalence of TB is particularly high among persons age 60+ (461 per 100,000) and is as high as 620 among persons age 60+ in urban areas.

Almost all respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and men), but among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 80 percent of women and 75 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Sixteen percent of women, compared with 20 percent of men, have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, nearly all women (96%) and men (98%) know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 2 percent of both women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from their neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,195 per 100,000 women age 15-49 and 995 per 100,000 men age 15-49 have diabetes. Overall, 1,755 women and 1,175 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorder is 1,778 per 100,000 among women and 724 per 100,000 among men. The prevalence of any heart disease is much higher among women (3,598 per 100,000) than among men (2,488 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 268 women per 100,000 and 174 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer. The prevalence of most of these diseases among women and men is higher in urban areas, among older age groups, among those with some schooling, and among Christian women.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. A little over one-fifth (12%) of women have normal blood pressure, including 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension is higher among men age 15-49 than among women age 15-49. At that age, 19 percent of men in Mizoram have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Over one-third (35%) of men have normal blood pressure, including a negligible proportion (0.1%) of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age and is higher among those in urban areas than in rural areas.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Five percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Mizoram, 21 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 8 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 23 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Eighty percent of men and 59 percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram use any type of tobacco. Men are most likely to smoke cigarettes (68%) while women are more likely to chew *paan* with tobacco (24%) than to use other types of tobacco. The use of any form of tobacco is about the same in rural and urban areas for women and it is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (82% versus 77%) for men. Among those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, 71 percent of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours, whereas 80 percent female smokers smoked five or fewer cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours.

In Mizoram, men (50%) and women (5%) are much less likely to drink alcohol than to use

tobacco. Among those who drink alcohol, 5 percent of women and 14 percent of men drink alcohol almost every day, and a much larger proportion say they drink alcohol about once a week (20% of women and 41% of men).

Source of health care

In Mizoram, the public medical sector is the main source of health care for 85 percent of households (95% in rural areas and 78% in urban areas). Within the public health sector, more household members (58%) reported going to government or municipal hospitals (68% in urban areas), followed by CHC/rural hospitals/Block PHC (12%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, less than half of households (45%) in Mizoram have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat higher in rural areas (50%) than in urban areas (42%). In Mizoram, one type of programme dominates: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (85%), especially in rural areas (92%), followed by the Employee State Health Insurance Scheme (9%).

Only 17 percent of women and 44 percent of men age 15-49 years in Mizoram are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women (19%) and men (51%) in rural areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance than women (15%) and men (39%) in urban areas. Health scheme or health insurance coverage increases with age for both women and men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

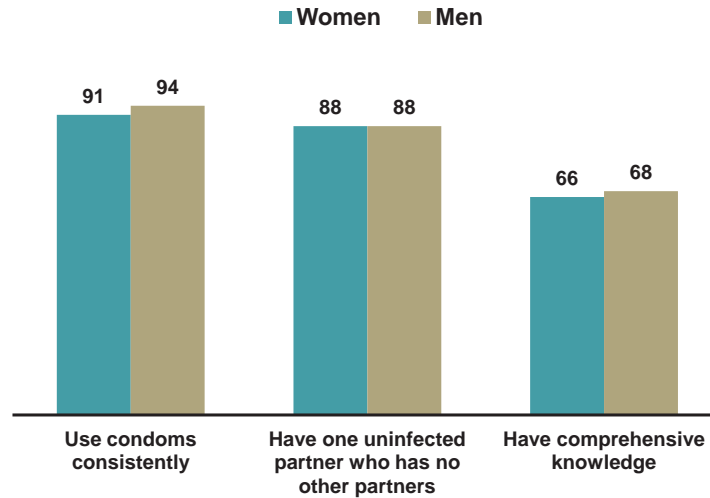
In Mizoram, almost all men (99%) and women (98%) have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

More than 9 in 10 women and men know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, and 88 percent of women and men know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



About two-thirds of women and men in Mizoram have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS, much higher than the national average of 21 percent of women and 33 percent of men. Having a comprehensive knowledge means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge varies positively with the level of schooling, and is higher among those who are regularly exposed to media and those in urban areas.

Knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby is higher among women (90%) than among men (85%).

HIV-related stigma

Almost all men (94%) and women (95%) in Mizoram would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than 9 in 10 men (92%) and women (94%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Eighty-eight percent of women and 87 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. However, only 56 percent of women and 53 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, less than half of women (46%) and men (42%) express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS in all four of these areas.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Thirty-seven percent of men and 46 percent of women age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are much more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than women and men in rural areas. More than half of women (53%) who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

More than half of women (53%) who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during pregnancy.

In Mizoram, 5 percent of men and 7 percent of women have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have receive an injection in the past 12 months (20% of women and 16% of men). A disposable syringe was used for 94 percent of men and 91 percent of women who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 24 percent of men and 4 percent of women in Mizoram reported having had higher-risk sex. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is much higher in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (11%). Eight percent of men and 0.2 percent of women said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Only 10 percent of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom at the time of their last higher-risk intercourse.

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

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Mizoram, 85 percent use sanitary napkins, 13 percent use cloth, 7 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 93 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection.

Employment and earnings

In Mizoram, 46 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, while in the same period 89 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 64 percent earned cash, including 16 percent whose earnings were both in cash and in-kind, and 33 percent were not paid at all. Eighty-two percent of men who were employed earned cash and 17 percent were not paid at all. Sixty percent of employed women and 63 percent of employed men worked in non-agricultural occupations.

Almost half of women (46%) age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; 60 percent of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 94 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Thirty-eight percent of women who work for cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Ninety percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 41 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. About 9 out of 10 women participate in three key decisions in the household, viz., about their own health care, making major households purchases, and visits to her family or relatives. Only 9-12 percent of women make these decisions alone. Four percent of women do not participate in making any of the three decisions. The more children a woman has the more likely she is to participate in all three decisions.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were about equally likely as women to report that they alone or jointly with their spouse participate in both these decisions: 90 percent participate in making decisions about their own health care and 92 percent participate in making decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Less than one-fourth (23%) of women in Mizoram say they have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is substantially higher among women in urban (30%) than rural areas (12%), it increases sharply with age and the level of schooling and it is higher for women who are employed for cash (39%) than those who are not employed or are employed but do not earn cash.

Fifty-seven percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Fifty-seven percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 85 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited; only 9 percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and just 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Eighty-five percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village or community. The groups of women least likely to be allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 15-19 (58%), and women with no living children (74%).

Ownership of assets

Interestingly, only 18 percent of women and 42 percent of men in Mizoram own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 15 percent of women and 27 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is higher among older women and men and those in rural areas.

Only 18 percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and only 15 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

A little over three-fourths (77%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use; among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 96 percent can read SMS messages. Eighty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 58 percent of rural women. Women's ownership of a mobile phone that they themselves use is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (99%) and women in urban areas (89%). Even in rural areas, 96 percent of women with mobile phones can read SMS messages.

Over three-fourths (77%) of women in Mizoram have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

In Mizoram, nearly three-fifths of women (59%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a husband suspects his wife of being unfaithful (42%), if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (35%), and if she neglects the house or children (30%). In the case of men, 53

percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if a wife shows disrespect for her in-laws (39%) or she neglects the house or children (26%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 56 percent of women and 47 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

About two-thirds of women and men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if he has sex with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Men and women are equally likely to justify women refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease (84% each), if she knows he has intercourse with other women (91% of women and 88% of men), and if she is tired or not in the mood (78% of women and 80% of men). Less than half of men (47%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, and have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among all women age 15-49 in Mizoram, 13 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 15 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was her husband (81%).

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

In Mizoram, 2 percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women age 20-24 are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy (12%).

Spousal violence

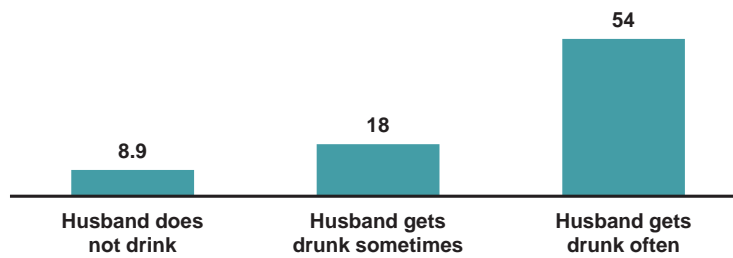
Overall, 16 percent of ever-married women in Mizoram have ever experienced any form of physical violence, and 17 percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. Twelve percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 11 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; 3-5 percent report having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1 percent each have been choked or burned on purpose and have been threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Three percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 0.6 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Ten percent of ever-married women report ever being subjected to spousal emotional violence, and 9 percent report spousal emotional

violence often or sometimes in the past 12 months. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is generally lower among more educated women, 7 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves (30%). Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience physical or sexual spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk (54%). However, 9 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Two-fifths of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and almost half (49%) of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months have had injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 28 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families (51%), followed by a friend (28%) or neighbour (25%). Only 1 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	5,809	6,182	11,991
Households occupied	5,622	6,020	11,642
Households interviewed	5,499	5,898	11,397
Household response rate ¹	97.8	98.0	97.9
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	6,333	6,160	12,493
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,198	6,081	12,279
Eligible women response rate ²	97.9	98.7	98.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	925	902	1,827
Number of eligible men interviewed	875	874	1,749
Eligible men response rate ²	94.6	96.9	95.7

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Aizawl	682	214	896	97.7	827	229	1,056	93.6	115	26	141	87.0
Champhai	917	924	1,841	98.6	1,016	983	1,999	99.3	151	156	307	98.7
Kolasib	903	794	1,697	96.9	912	748	1,660	98.2	133	116	249	95.4
Lawngtlai	169	688	857	97.4	204	778	982	99.5	34	92	126	94.7
Lunglei	889	828	1,717	97.7	989	836	1,825	98.1	132	116	248	94.3
Mamit	169	700	869	99.3	169	721	890	99.3	30	109	139	96.5
Saiha	878	904	1,782	97.8	1,132	965	2,097	99.2	136	132	268	96.8
Serchhip	892	846	1,738	98.1	949	821	1,770	98.1	144	127	271	98.2
Mizoram	5,499	5,898	11,397	97.9	6,198	6,081	12,279	98.3	875	874	1,749	95.7

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an Aadhaar card, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.9	7.9	8.4	10.5	10.1	10.3	9.6	8.8	9.2
5-9	10.1	8.5	9.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	10.8	9.9	10.4
10-14	9.4	9.7	9.6	11.0	11.7	11.3	10.1	10.5	10.3
15-19	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.0	8.0	8.5	9.4	8.7	9.0
20-24	9.3	8.8	9.1	7.1	7.5	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.3
25-29	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.6
30-34	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.8
35-39	7.4	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.6
40-44	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.6
45-49	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
50-54	5.2	6.3	5.7	4.6	5.6	5.1	4.9	6.0	5.5
55-59	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.1
60-64	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
65-69	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
70-74	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
75-79	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
80 +	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	46.0	47.0	46.5	30.7	30.6	30.6	39.5	40.3	39.9
Number	14,428	15,050	29,478	10,726	10,432	21,158	25,154	25,482	50,636
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,043	na	na	973	na	na	1,013
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	977	na	na	944	na	na	961
Schooling²									
No schooling	2.1	3.4	2.8	9.6	15.4	12.4	5.3	8.2	6.7
<5 years complete	19.7	20.3	20.0	29.4	32.2	30.8	23.8	25.1	24.4
5-9 years complete	38.3	40.3	39.3	44.1	39.8	42.0	40.7	40.1	40.4
10-11 years complete	14.3	14.3	14.3	8.5	7.1	7.8	11.9	11.4	11.7
12 or more years complete	24.8	20.9	22.8	7.9	5.2	6.5	17.7	14.6	16.1
Don't know	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,925	13,588	26,513	9,365	9,144	18,509	22,290	22,732	45,022
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.3	4.3	4.8	7.1	6.6	6.8

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	75.0	86.2	79.7	82.4
Female	25.0	13.8	20.3	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.6	4.5	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	54.8	64.8	59.0	50.5
Non-nuclear	45.2	35.2	41.0	49.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.8
Christian	97.1	84.3	91.8	92.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	15.2	6.4	6.2
Other	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.8
Scheduled tribe	96.4	95.5	96.0	96.3
Other backward class	0.8	3.8	2.1	2.0
Other	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Don't know	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.7	90.5	95.9	96.0
No	0.3	9.5	4.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	94.1	87.8	91.5	91.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	79.8	31.0	59.5	59.9
Public tap/standpipe	6.4	39.0	20.0	19.8
Tube well or borehole	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other improved ²	7.7	17.4	11.8	11.7
Unimproved source ³	5.6	12.1	8.3	8.1
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	91.6	56.2	76.9	76.9
Less than 30 minutes	6.5	41.2	20.9	20.8
Thirty minutes or longer	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.9
Don't know	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	36.1	31.8	34.3	34.4
Strain through cloth	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	57.9	32.8	47.5	48.6
Electronic purifier	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.8
Other treatment	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
No treatment	20.2	42.1	29.3	28.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	79.6	57.1	70.2	71.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	90.9	73.1	83.4	84.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	87.6	60.5	76.3	77.4
Pit latrine with slab	3.2	12.4	7.0	6.9
Other ⁶	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shared facility ⁷	7.4	4.6	6.2	5.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.1	3.5	5.6	4.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Unimproved	1.8	22.3	10.3	10.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.6	18.9	8.8	8.8
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
No facility/open space/field	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.8
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.5	15.4	6.7	6.3
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	20.7	51.8	33.7	33.9
<i>Pucca</i>	73.7	28.7	55.0	55.0
Missing	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
LPG/natural gas	91.1	29.2	65.4	65.2
Biogas	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	1.3	4.4	2.6	2.3
Charcoal	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Wood	5.6	65.1	30.4	30.9
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	92.8	29.9	66.6	66.4
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	5.8	65.7	30.7	31.3

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	24.9	14.3	20.5	22.0
In the house, no separate room	73.5	83.1	77.5	75.9
In a separate building	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3
Outdoors	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,652	4,745	11,397	51,331
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
<i>Chullah</i>	23.4	20.5	20.8	19.8
Open fire	72.0	76.9	76.3	77.3
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	387	3,115	3,502	16,057
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	67.4	77.8	71.7	74.9
Weekly	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.1
Monthly	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.4
Less than monthly	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
Never	20.4	12.2	16.9	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,652	4,745	11,397	51,331

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPC/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Mizoram, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.8	71.2	85.5	86.3
Pressure cooker	99.2	86.4	93.9	94.0
Chair	93.1	68.4	82.8	84.0
Cot or bed	99.3	89.0	95.0	95.3
Table	96.6	78.2	88.9	89.8
Electric fan	54.3	31.6	44.8	47.0
Radio or transistor	22.2	13.6	18.6	19.2
Television (black and white)	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6
Television (colour)	91.2	66.2	80.8	83.8
Any television	91.4	66.6	81.0	84.1
Sewing machine	53.5	25.5	41.8	46.3
Mobile telephone	98.3	85.8	93.1	94.2
Landline telephone	8.1	0.7	5.0	5.6
Internet	52.5	16.8	37.6	39.8
Computer	42.3	5.6	27.0	29.1
Refrigerator	78.7	40.2	62.7	66.0
Air conditioner/cooler	3.3	0.2	2.0	2.4
Washing machine	64.9	21.8	47.0	50.5
Watch or clock	93.2	78.4	87.0	88.6
Water pump	13.4	2.1	8.7	9.9
Thresher	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
None of the above	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.8
Means of transport				
Bicycle	13.5	6.0	10.3	12.8
Motorcycle or scooter	41.5	18.3	31.9	35.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Car	18.8	4.0	12.6	14.4
None of the above	47.3	76.0	59.2	55.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	73.8	47.0	62.6	59.5
Agricultural land	26.2	53.0	37.4	40.5
Irrigated land only	6.1	11.4	8.3	9.2
Non-irrigated land only	7.8	20.3	13.0	13.8
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	3.9	10.8	6.8	7.6
Irrigation not determined	8.4	10.6	9.3	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	32.8	47.7	39.0	39.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	20.3	50.9	33.0	35.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.6	88.8	93.3	94.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	42.3	49.9	45.4	47.0
Percentage having a BPL card	16.0	39.2	25.7	24.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	3.1	6.4	4.5	4.5
Number	6,652	4,745	11,397	51,331

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2015-16 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.6	96.0	97.4	97.9	95.3	96.6	98.3	95.6	97.1
6-13 (Elementary)	98.4	95.1	96.8	98.0	94.2	96.2	98.2	94.6	96.5
11-13 (Upper primary)	97.9	93.7	95.9	98.1	92.3	95.6	98.0	93.0	95.7
14-15 (Secondary)	94.2	75.2	86.2	90.7	79.4	86.0	92.4	77.4	86.1
16-17 (Higher secondary)	81.7	53.1	69.3	76.6	54.9	69.0	79.1	53.9	69.2
11-14 years	98.1	93.0	95.7	98.1	92.6	95.5	98.1	92.8	95.6
15-17 years	89.2	68.0	80.6	83.9	72.8	79.8	86.5	70.3	80.2
6-14 years	98.1	93.4	96.0	97.7	92.9	95.5	97.9	93.2	95.7
6-17 years	95.1	86.2	91.1	93.2	87.5	90.7	94.2	86.8	90.9
Religion									
Hindu	(92.9)	*	(87.8)	(97.5)	*	(95.3)	95.5	*	91.9
Christian	95.3	88.0	92.3	93.1	89.8	91.8	94.2	88.9	92.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	78.6	78.7	*	75.9	75.7	*	77.4	77.4
Other	(66.4)	*	(75.6)	*	*	(92.2)	(84.2)	*	85.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(90.7)	*	(87.1)	(96.9)	*	94.8	93.8	(80.7)	91.0
Scheduled tribe	95.2	86.4	91.3	93.2	88.0	91.0	94.2	87.2	91.1
Other backward class	*	86.0	88.1	*	79.4	80.9	(88.0)	82.8	84.1

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2015-16 school year (assumed here to be April 2015).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	82.9	13.2	2.0	1.9	100.0	1.5	4,614
5-9 years	78.2	10.4	4.8	6.5	100.0	4.8	5,243
10-14 years	72.7	10.4	6.2	10.7	100.0	8.6	5,223
15-17 years	66.2	12.1	5.5	16.2	100.0	12.7	2,776
Residence							
Urban	71.4	14.2	5.0	9.5	100.0	7.5	9,543
Rural	81.2	8.2	4.1	6.4	100.0	4.8	8,314
Sex							
Male	76.2	11.8	4.8	7.2	100.0	6.4	9,061
Female	75.7	11.0	4.4	9.0	100.0	6.1	8,796
Total age <15 years	77.7	11.3	4.4	6.6	100.0	5.1	15,081
Total age <18 years	76.0	11.4	4.6	8.0	100.0	6.3	17,857

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

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	96.0	2.0	98.0	1,680
2-4 years	95.6	2.3	97.9	2,934
Sex				
Male	96.9	1.8	98.6	2,369
Female	94.6	2.6	97.2	2,246
Residence				
Urban	95.1	2.8	97.8	2,424
Rural	96.5	1.5	98.0	2,190
Total	95.7	2.2	97.9	4,614

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Aizawl	93.7	3.1	96.9	1,811
Champhai	96.7	1.4	98.1	557
Kolasib	96.7	2.1	98.8	286
Lawngtlai	97.2	2.0	99.2	548
Lunglei	98.0	1.6	99.6	604
Mamit	96.9	0.5	97.4	378
Saiha	94.4	2.5	96.9	236
Serchhip	99.0	0.6	99.6	195
Mizoram	95.7	2.2	97.9	4,614

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.6	16.1	2,038	1,952	262	280
20-24	15.7	16.5	1,924	1,850	269	242
25-29	17.0	14.8	2,087	2,163	241	262
30-34	15.3	17.0	1,873	1,965	276	253
35-39	15.2	12.2	1,870	1,806	199	247
40-44	10.9	14.0	1,344	1,426	228	196
45-49	9.3	9.2	1,143	1,117	150	137
Residence						
Urban	61.5	62.9	7,546	6,198	1,023	807
Rural	38.5	37.1	4,733	6,081	603	810
Schooling						
No schooling	6.1	2.6	752	787	42	46
<5 years complete	8.3	5.4	1,016	1,229	87	121
5-9 years complete	45.4	48.5	5,578	5,960	788	852
10-11 years complete	17.0	17.6	2,085	2,047	286	247
12 or more years complete	23.2	25.9	2,848	2,256	422	351
Literacy						
Literate ¹	93.5	98.2	11,480	11,449	1,596	1,583
Not literate	6.5	1.8	798	828	30	34
Not measured	0.0	0.0	2	2	0	0
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	63.3	73.4	7,771	7,015	1,193	1,103
Watches television at least once a week	89.7	92.7	11,019	10,859	1,507	1,494
Listens to the radio at least once a week	8.2	16.5	1,004	893	268	220
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	0.9	1.3	112	63	21	21
Not regularly exposed to any media	7.8	4.0	956	1,130	65	70
Marital status						
Never married	37.0	45.1	4,539	4,108	733	668
Currently married	52.9	49.3	6,501	7,006	801	872
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.1	0	1	1	1
Widowed	3.7	1.0	451	368	17	12
Divorced/separated/deserted	6.4	4.6	788	796	75	64
Religion						
Hindu	0.6	1.1	71	79	17	10
Christian	92.6	95.4	11,371	11,490	1,551	1,555
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.4	2.8	780	664	45	39
Other	0.5	0.7	57	46	12	13

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.8	0.8	101	113	14	12
Scheduled tribe	95.7	97.5	11,754	11,833	1,585	1,579
Other backward class	2.5	0.8	301	259	14	19
Other	0.4	0.4	50	48	7	2
Don't know	0.6	0.4	73	26	6	5
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	12,279	12,279	1,626	1,617
Age 50-54	na	7.0	na	na	123	132
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,749	1,749
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	45.9	89.1	905	972	1,448	1,474
In agricultural occupation	18.5	33.1	364	466	538	702
In non-agricultural occupation	25.6	42.0	505	459	683	599
Don't know	1.8	14.0	36	47	227	173
Not employed	54.1	10.9	1,068	966	178	143
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,973	1,938	1,626	1,617
Age 50-54	na	7.0	na	na	123	132
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,749	1,749

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Mizoram

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.030	0.052	0.038	0.054	0.099	0.074	0.054	0.046
20-24	0.092	0.172	0.123	0.156	0.192	0.172	0.188	0.140
25-29	0.115	0.148	0.129	0.150	0.155	0.152	0.167	0.143
30-34	0.095	0.094	0.094	0.091	0.133	0.109	0.110	0.085
35-39	0.046	0.054	0.049	0.041	0.049	0.044	0.048	0.031
40-44	0.015	0.018	0.016	0.007	(0.039)	0.020	0.009	0.014
45-49	0.001	0.005	0.002	(0.000)	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.97	2.71	2.26	2.50	3.33	2.86	2.89	2.30
CBR	16.9	21.2	18.7	23.3	26.6	24.8	25.7	20.8

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16.

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.97	3.8	2.9	1.89
Rural	2.71	4.4	3.3	2.54
Schooling				
No schooling	3.05	3.2	3.4	2.80
<5 years complete	3.13	4.4	3.6	2.92
5-9 years complete	2.51	3.6	3.1	2.41
10-11 years complete	2.57	4.1	2.8	2.44
12 or more years complete	1.54	4.9	2.3	1.50
Religion				
Hindu	(1.40)	0.9	*	(1.40)
Christian	2.32	4.1	3.0	2.21
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.38	3.4	2.8	1.36
Other	(2.14)	(1.3)	*	(2.14)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.43	1.7	(4.1)	1.43
Scheduled tribe	2.30	4.1	3.0	2.19
Other backward class	1.04	2.3	(2.7)	1.02
Other	(2.39)	(2.0)	*	(2.39)
Don't know	*	(0.0)	*	*
Total	2.26	4.0	3.0	2.15

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.1	0.0	0.1	414
16	0.2	0.0	0.2	452
17	2.5	1.2	3.7	366
18	7.9	5.8	13.7	432
19	16.3	3.3	19.7	374
Residence				
Urban	4.3	2.0	6.2	1,269
Rural	6.7	2.2	8.9	769
Schooling				
No schooling	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	50
<5 years complete	(25.0)	(6.5)	(31.5)	60
5-9 years complete	5.1	1.8	6.9	1,095
10-11 years complete	4.4	2.4	6.7	655
12 or more years complete	1.5	1.6	3.1	179
Marital status				
Never married	0.7	0.3	1.0	1,886
Currently married	58.1	25.5	83.7	138
Religion				
Christian	5.2	2.0	7.2	1,868
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.5	2.5	5.0	147
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled tribe	5.4	2.1	7.5	1,911
Other backward class	2.0	1.9	3.9	69
Total	5.2	2.1	7.2	2,038

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	93.8	6.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	104
20-29	38.6	35.8	15.9	9.8	100.0	1,376
30-39	12.3	24.0	28.5	35.1	100.0	945
40-49	3.6	10.8	26.0	59.7	100.0	116
Residence						
Urban	32.8	30.4	20.0	16.7	100.0	1,335
Rural	25.8	27.5	20.8	25.9	100.0	1,206
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	10.0	26.9	24.1	39.0	100.0	189
<5 years complete	19.0	22.6	21.2	37.3	100.0	232
5-9 years complete	24.7	28.9	21.0	25.3	100.0	1,198
10-11 years complete	36.4	30.9	23.1	9.6	100.0	448
12 or more years complete	48.0	31.5	14.5	6.0	100.0	474
Religion						
Christian	29.3	28.6	20.7	21.4	100.0	2,416
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	32.4	37.2	15.8	14.6	100.0	103
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	29.5	28.9	20.4	21.2	100.0	2,487
Other backward class	(29.5)	(47.0)	(12.1)	(11.3)	100.0	28
Total	29.5	29.0	20.4	21.1	100.0	2,541
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	32.9	27.3	19.2	20.5	100.0	502

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, and women belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	11.1	17.5	33.2	18.9	9.8	9.5	100.0	1,311	31.7
30-39	5.9	9.5	23.2	20.0	10.6	30.7	100.0	1,505	43.7
40-49	7.7	3.9	22.7	15.0	9.5	41.2	100.0	238	49.1
Residence									
Urban	6.8	11.5	24.5	19.9	10.0	27.2	100.0	1,557	40.8
Rural	9.8	13.8	30.5	18.3	10.3	17.3	100.0	1,504	34.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.8	13.2	26.8	18.4	15.3	18.6	100.0	312	37.5
<5 years complete	5.0	16.3	37.3	18.5	7.7	15.2	100.0	332	31.8
5-9 years complete	9.6	11.4	26.5	19.5	11.2	21.8	100.0	1,541	37.3
10-11 years complete	7.2	11.2	25.3	20.7	8.3	27.3	100.0	426	39.8
12 or more years complete	7.7	15.0	25.9	17.4	6.5	27.5	100.0	450	37.3
Religion									
Christian	8.6	12.3	27.7	18.8	10.0	22.6	100.0	2,886	36.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.9	14.1	27.1	20.7	14.4	20.8	100.0	142	38.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	8.4	12.8	27.5	19.0	9.9	22.4	100.0	2,966	36.9
Other backward class	2.8	8.9	27.7	13.1	28.4	19.1	100.0	51	44.0
Birth order									
2-3	7.9	13.5	26.5	20.4	9.5	22.3	100.0	2,144	37.3
4-6	9.4	10.0	28.1	16.5	12.3	23.7	100.0	839	37.5
7+	8.1	16.3	48.3	11.9	5.2	10.2	100.0	77	28.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.2	12.6	26.6	21.0	10.1	21.7	100.0	1,584	37.6
Female	8.5	12.6	28.4	17.2	10.2	23.1	100.0	1,477	36.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.8	12.7	27.5	19.6	10.4	23.0	100.0	2,897	37.6
Dead	34.8	11.2	27.3	10.2	5.6	10.9	100.0	163	24.9
Total	8.3	12.6	27.4	19.1	10.2	22.4	100.0	3,061	37.1

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, and women belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Mizoram, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	43.0	24.4	14.6	6.7	4.0	4.5	1.7	12.6
Want another later ³	1.3	37.3	16.7	6.4	2.7	2.8	0.8	12.8
Want another, undecided when	15.7	18.5	16.1	4.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	9.5
Undecided	5.7	5.8	12.5	12.2	11.3	10.0	11.2	10.6
Want no more	5.4	6.9	22.4	35.4	37.4	35.4	57.7	27.1
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	0.9	10.5	24.5	34.3	27.7	15.1	17.5
Declared infecund	28.8	6.2	7.2	9.9	9.1	18.0	12.7	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	319	1,061	1,594	1,914	1,035	377	202	6,501
MEN								
Want another soon ²	14.3	15.1	2.9	1.6	1.4	(0.3)	(1.4)	5.0
Want another later ³	29.4	57.3	30.9	17.2	5.0	(12.4)	(3.4)	25.5
Want another, undecided when	9.3	13.2	11.1	4.7	2.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	7.1
Undecided	22.7	4.2	15.6	10.6	11.3	(9.2)	(5.1)	11.0
Want no more	17.3	9.6	33.1	58.7	72.5	(67.4)	(85.2)	45.6
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	0.6	6.2	4.6	7.4	(9.6)	(4.8)	4.7
Declared infecund	5.7	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	(1.1)	(0.0)	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	45	146	175	241	124	31	39	801

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	1.4	2.3	4.8	36.9	*	5.8	*	(3.8)	*	*	*	4.8
25-34	1.9	4.3	21.3	47.8	55.5	30.8	(8.9)	4.5	11.6	36.4	(74.4)	22.0
35-49	11.1	25.2	56.9	68.9	75.3	63.8	*	(24.4)	63.5	77.1	82.7	70.7
Residence												
Urban	8.1	7.8	36.8	63.6	74.3	47.0	(15.2)	10.2	35.4	61.3	88.7	50.4
Rural	2.8	7.8	28.1	54.5	65.9	41.7	(24.0)	10.1	43.6	66.3	71.8	50.1
Schooling												
No schooling	(4.3)	17.9	30.8	45.3	60.4	42.0	*	*	*	*	*	(53.4)
<5 years complete	(31.7)	10.4	37.1	61.8	63.0	51.2	*	*	*	*	(58.1)	43.3
5-9 years complete	2.6	6.6	32.8	62.3	71.7	47.7	(21.6)	11.1	39.3	57.6	85.0	52.1
10-11 years complete	7.1	7.6	32.7	64.4	84.0	42.5	*	*	*	(90.8)	(88.3)	58.0
12 or more years complete	0.8	6.9	32.1	54.0	75.0	33.7	*	(6.5)	(40.1)	(67.7)	(84.4)	42.7
Religion												
Christian	6.2	8.1	33.2	60.8	70.4	45.6	19.5	10.8	40.9	62.4	81.6	50.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	5.5	29.5	35.0	60.2	31.0	*	*	*	*	*	(26.4)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	5.7	7.9	32.3	59.3	69.8	44.2	19.5	10.4	38.9	62.5	82.5	50.2
Other backward class	*	*	45.8	(65.7)	(87.1)	51.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.5	7.2	18.2	46.0	64.9	18.1	18.6	7.7	(24.2)	(27.4)	*	20.1
1	na	8.5	35.1	61.1	74.9	43.8	na	13.3	44.9	67.8	(84.0)	47.1
2	na	na	41.3	60.2	70.5	58.9	na	na	(36.3)	78.3	88.7	76.2
3	na	na	na	66.8	70.3	69.0	na	na	na	(45.1)	81.1	64.5
4+	na	na	na	na	na	60.0	na	na	na	na	na	(55.8)
Total	5.5	7.8	32.9	59.9	69.9	44.6	18.6	10.2	39.4	63.3	81.5	50.2
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	(0.0)	7.9	43.0	77.9	86.5	57.6	(0.0)	6.7	32.7	59.7	80.6	45.9

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, and women belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Mizoram, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.2
1	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
2	13.4	8.7	12.6	1.4	2.7	1.8	0.6	9.0	8.8
3	37.9	42.6	27.5	31.6	3.9	4.4	2.4	30.9	33.1
4	33.0	33.2	41.5	38.0	55.9	17.8	17.9	36.6	36.4
5	11.2	12.0	13.7	20.9	22.1	49.8	20.2	15.9	14.7
6+	2.6	1.2	3.8	6.7	14.7	24.1	57.4	6.1	6.2
Non-numeric responses	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,764	1,596	2,017	2,157	1,124	409	213	12,279	1,791
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.8	3.8	3.8
Number of all respondents	4,759	1,595	2,010	2,143	1,124	408	213	12,251	1,785
Currently married respondents	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.0	4.0
Number of currently married respondents	319	1,061	1,586	1,900	1,035	376	201	6,478	1,052
MEN									
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	(3.2)	(0.0)	0.1	0.5
1	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
2	10.4	12.4	8.0	6.2	0.4	(0.0)	(1.9)	8.5	7.0
3	32.8	40.3	43.4	35.3	8.0	(10.3)	(2.9)	32.3	33.5
4	34.3	25.6	30.0	26.8	37.7	(21.2)	(10.7)	31.0	34.3
5	13.9	18.8	13.4	21.5	28.3	(48.1)	(26.1)	17.7	17.1
6+	5.5	2.1	1.7	9.9	24.7	(17.3)	(48.7)	8.1	6.8
Non-numeric responses	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	(9.7)	1.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	779	184	209	255	130	31	39	1,626	635
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.9	(4.8)	(6.2)	3.9	3.9
Number of all respondents	756	182	207	254	130	31	35	1,596	631
Currently married respondents	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.9	(4.8)	(6.2)	4.1	4.0
Number of currently married respondents	44	144	174	240	124	31	35	793	341

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Background characteristic	Women						Men							
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter
Age														
15-19	26.0	22.9	95.5	95.3	2,036	33.9	16.3	99.2	98.6	247	33.9	16.3	99.2	98.6
20-29	29.2	20.7	95.8	95.1	4,010	41.2	12.7	97.2	95.7	502	41.2	12.7	97.2	95.7
30-39	28.6	21.9	94.8	93.2	3,722	38.2	19.2	97.5	96.2	469	38.2	19.2	97.5	96.2
40-49	27.9	21.2	94.3	94.8	2,478	40.2	15.4	95.4	95.0	370	40.2	15.4	95.4	95.0
Residence														
Urban	26.8	23.5	95.2	94.5	7,516	35.6	18.0	96.8	95.9	1,017	35.6	18.0	96.8	95.9
Rural	30.5	18.4	95.1	94.5	4,729	44.8	11.9	97.7	96.6	571	44.8	11.9	97.7	96.6
Schooling														
No schooling	28.7	12.5	90.5	89.8	752	(36.0)	(7.4)	(82.4)	(82.4)	42	(36.0)	(7.4)	(82.4)	(82.4)
<5 years complete	33.3	15.2	92.6	91.6	1,013	52.2	17.9	96.5	93.7	86	52.2	17.9	96.5	93.7
5-9 years complete	28.4	21.7	95.4	95.4	5,555	42.0	13.2	96.5	95.9	756	42.0	13.2	96.5	95.9
10-11 years complete	27.3	21.2	95.7	93.9	2,085	33.2	20.1	99.6	96.7	283	33.2	20.1	99.6	96.7
12 or more years complete	26.7	26.0	96.3	95.5	2,841	34.9	18.1	98.4	97.9	420	34.9	18.1	98.4	97.9
Marital status														
Never married	25.2	24.6	95.3	94.9	4,534	36.0	13.9	96.8	96.5	712	36.0	13.9	96.8	96.5
Currently married	30.4	19.1	95.0	93.9	6,473	41.5	18.1	97.1	96.2	784	41.5	18.1	97.1	96.2
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	28.3	22.8	95.4	95.9	1,239	40.1	11.2	100.0	92.2	91	40.1	11.2	100.0	92.2
Religion														
Hindu	24.9	35.1	98.3	95.0	71	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*
Christian	28.4	21.7	95.6	94.9	11,338	39.0	16.0	97.2	96.0	1,515	39.0	16.0	97.2	96.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.4	18.6	89.1	88.6	780	(54.3)	(3.9)	(94.5)	(97.3)	44	(54.3)	(3.9)	(94.5)	(97.3)
Other	(49.9)	(6.3)	(87.3)	(86.7)	57	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	24.0	19.1	99.1	97.0	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	28.6	21.5	95.5	94.8	39.4	15.7	97.1	96.0
Other backward class	23.8	30.3	96.9	96.8	*	*	*	*
Other	(15.0)	(5.1)	(85.7)	(83.8)	*	*	*	*
Don't know	(8.1)	(0.5)	(34.1)	(34.1)	*	*	*	*
Total	28.2	21.5	95.1	94.5	38.9	15.8	97.2	96.1
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.0	22.7	98.3	98.1	43.5	14.7	99.2	97.3

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9
Any modern method	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9
Female sterilization	91.0	93.7	87.6	85.0	93.1	75.3
Male sterilization	46.4	54.5	35.8	48.6	54.2	41.6
IUD or PPIUD	85.9	95.4	72.9	72.6	80.0	64.4
Injectables	46.5	60.4	27.4	23.4	27.1	21.8
Pill	88.6	93.7	81.7	84.3	90.5	77.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	98.3	98.8	97.6	99.8	99.9	99.7
Female condom	24.1	22.5	25.5	40.2	35.3	45.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	9.7	11.9	6.0	2.3	1.9	2.9
Emergency contraception	47.9	50.4	44.6	44.5	44.7	41.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	79.8	89.9	65.9	66.6	74.4	58.6
Any traditional method	50.3	62.8	34.4	66.6	66.0	64.2
Rhythm	24.9	30.7	17.5	21.0	26.9	15.9
Withdrawal	46.0	58.9	29.8	64.5	63.9	61.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.6	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.7	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,546	3,551	3,142	1,023	459	494
RURAL						
Any method	97.7	97.7	97.3	99.0	98.9	99.0
Any modern method	97.7	97.7	97.3	98.7	98.3	99.0
Female sterilization	84.4	86.1	78.8	77.4	82.8	71.2
Male sterilization	31.4	34.6	22.3	31.6	33.1	30.8
IUD or PPIUD	70.3	76.6	54.2	56.5	62.7	46.8
Injectables	31.0	36.3	18.1	15.6	15.8	15.4
Pill	82.9	88.0	69.9	69.1	76.7	57.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	94.7	94.2	95.3	97.2	97.0	97.1
Female condom	9.0	8.7	9.3	15.1	15.9	14.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.3	5.2	2.6	4.4	5.6	3.1
Emergency contraception	28.0	27.6	26.0	25.3	24.4	26.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	65.9	72.5	48.6	49.0	56.6	37.8
Any traditional method	33.8	39.2	19.8	57.0	58.6	52.0
Rhythm	16.7	19.7	9.4	13.6	17.7	6.4
Withdrawal	30.8	36.2	16.9	54.6	55.4	50.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,733	2,950	1,396	603	342	239

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.9	98.9	98.8	99.6	99.5	99.6
Any modern method	98.9	98.9	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.6
Female sterilization	88.4	90.2	84.9	82.2	88.7	73.9
Male sterilization	40.6	45.5	31.7	42.3	45.2	38.1
IUD or PPIUD	79.9	86.9	67.1	66.6	72.6	58.7
Injectables	40.5	49.5	24.5	20.5	22.3	19.7
Pill	86.4	91.1	78.1	78.7	84.6	71.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	96.9	96.7	96.9	98.8	98.7	98.8
Female condom	18.3	16.2	20.6	30.9	27.0	35.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.6	8.9	5.0	3.1	3.5	3.0
Emergency contraception	40.2	40.1	38.9	37.4	36.1	36.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	74.4	82.0	60.6	60.1	66.8	51.8
Any traditional method	43.9	52.1	29.9	63.0	62.9	60.2
Rhythm	21.8	25.7	15.0	18.3	23.0	12.8
Withdrawal	40.2	48.6	25.8	60.9	60.3	58.3
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.6	6.0	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	12,279	6,501	4,539	1,626	801	733

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method		Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill			IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Not currently using			
				8.2	20.5	2.1									5.8
Age															
15-19	8.2	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	100.0	138	
20-24	24.0	23.9	0.1	20.5	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	76.0	100.0	595	
25-29	32.2	32.2	4.4	21.0	5.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	100.0	1,105	
30-39	38.8	38.8	17.7	14.8	4.5	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	100.0	2,765	
40-49	37.6	37.6	31.5	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	100.0	1,898	
Residence															
Urban	38.5	38.4	19.4	13.6	3.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	100.0	3,551	
Rural	31.5	31.5	15.1	12.7	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	100.0	2,950	
Schooling															
No schooling	19.5	19.5	11.3	7.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	100.0	599	
<5 years complete	32.3	32.2	20.7	8.8	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	67.7	100.0	784	
5-9 years complete	40.7	40.6	20.8	16.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	100.0	3,130	
10-11 years complete	32.2	32.2	13.3	11.8	4.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	100.0	942	
12 or more years complete	33.4	33.4	12.2	12.7	6.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	100.0	1,046	
Religion															
Hindu	18.4	18.4	11.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6	100.0	51	
Christian	36.8	36.8	18.3	13.5	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	100.0	5,917	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.3	21.3	8.8	10.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.7	100.0	498	
Other	(11.0)	(11.0)	(3.4)	(4.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.0)	100.0	35	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	30.9	30.9	9.9	9.4	2.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1	100.0	63	
Scheduled tribe	34.9	34.9	17.3	12.9	3.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	100.0	6,204	
Other backward class	45.5	45.5	24.9	18.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	100.0	172	
Other	(37.8)	(37.8)	(25.5)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.2)	100.0	28	

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method			Number of women	
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Not currently using		Total
Number of living children											
No children	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	465
1 child	21.3	0.9	15.7	3.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	78.7	100.0	1,026
1 son	23.4	1.3	16.9	4.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	76.6	100.0	529
No sons	19.1	0.6	14.4	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	80.9	100.0	497
2 children	36.3	10.3	20.1	3.7	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	63.7	100.0	1,620
1 or more sons	38.6	11.3	20.4	4.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	61.4	100.0	1,306
No sons	26.6	6.1	18.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	73.4	100.0	314
3 children	43.8	25.8	12.3	4.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	56.2	100.0	1,816
1 or more sons	43.3	26.4	12.1	3.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	56.7	100.0	1,644
No sons	49.3	19.8	13.7	10.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	100.0	172
4+ children	43.9	31.2	9.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	56.1	100.0	1,573
1 or more sons	43.0	30.3	9.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	57.0	100.0	1,480
No sons	57.9	44.4	8.9	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	100.0	93
Total	35.3	17.5	13.2	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0	6,501
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	59.9	42.9	10.6	4.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	40.1	100.0	1,054

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
 IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Aizawl	40.9	40.9	20.4	20.5	0.0	2,613
Champhai	32.5	32.4	12.7	19.7	0.2	705
Kolasib	33.8	33.6	15.3	18.2	0.2	368
Lawngtlai	27.1	27.1	16.0	11.1	0.0	772
Lunglei	29.0	29.0	13.0	16.0	0.0	1,000
Mamit	34.5	34.5	16.6	17.9	0.0	486
Saiha	33.9	33.9	26.1	7.9	0.0	295
Serchhip	40.9	40.8	16.7	24.1	0.0	261
Mizoram	35.3	35.3	17.5	17.8	0.0	6,501

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know the place		
Age							
<30	0.0	6,049	*	*	*	100.0	2
30-39	1.0	3,743	*	*	*	100.0	38
40-49	3.5	2,487	51.3	48.7	0.0	100.0	88
Residence							
Urban	1.2	7,546	(57.4)	(42.6)	(0.0)	100.0	93
Rural	0.8	4,733	(76.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Schooling							
No schooling	0.7	752	*	*	*	100.0	6
<5 years complete	2.3	1,016	*	*	*	100.0	23
5-9 years complete	1.2	5,578	(55.1)	(44.9)	(0.0)	100.0	64
10-11 years complete	0.5	2,085	*	*	*	100.0	11
12 or more years complete	0.9	2,848	*	*	*	100.0	25
Religion							
Hindu	0.0	71	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Christian	1.0	11,371	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	117
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.5	780	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other	(0.0)	57	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	0.0	101	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	1.1	11,754	61.4	38.6	0.0	100.0	124
Other backward class	0.0	301	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Other	(0.0)	50	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Don't know	(6.5)	73	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total	1.0	12,279	62.8	37.2	0.0	100.0	129

nc = No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method			Modern method			Any traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married	20.1	20.1	7.2	10.8	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	79.9	100.0	801
Wife	24.7	24.6	8.1	13.8	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	75.3	100.0	615
Other	5.0	5.0	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	186
Not currently married	9.1	7.4	0.0	3.7	0.5	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	90.9	100.0	78
Age													
20-24	6.8	6.8	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	100.0	58
25-29	14.3	13.5	0.8	9.8	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	85.7	100.0	110
30-34	16.2	16.2	1.4	13.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	209
35-39	27.8	27.8	10.4	12.7	2.9	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	100.0	166
40-44	20.9	20.9	10.3	9.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	100.0	191
45-49	18.9	18.9	12.5	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	100.0	132
Residence													
Urban	20.6	20.3	7.0	11.1	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	79.4	100.0	524
Rural	17.0	17.0	5.8	8.9	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	100.0	355
Schooling													
No schooling	(22.6)	(22.6)	(22.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.4)	100.0	32
<5 years complete	8.4	8.4	1.0	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	100.0	67
5-9 years complete	22.3	22.2	6.4	13.3	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	77.7	100.0	445
10-11 years complete	18.0	17.0	5.4	7.7	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	82.0	100.0	136
12 or more years complete	16.1	16.1	6.8	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	100.0	199
Marital status													
Never married	(8.6)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(91.4)	100.0	69
Currently married	20.1	20.1	7.2	10.8	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	79.9	100.0	801
Religion													
Christian	19.0	18.7	6.5	10.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	81.0	100.0	835
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(26.8)	(26.8)	(8.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.2)	100.0	31
Total age 15-49	19.2	18.9	6.5	10.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	80.8	100.0	879
Age 50-54	11.8	11.8	10.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	100.0	112
Total age 15-54	18.3	18.1	6.9	9.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	81.7	100.0	990

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men and men belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public health sector	82.2	34.0	56.3	(36.3)	62.3
Government/municipal hospital	73.0	4.6	38.0	(2.3)	44.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	0.1
Government dispensary	0.1	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	0.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.8	0.0	2.7	(0.0)	2.3
PHC/Additional PHC	4.3	1.0	0.7	(0.0)	2.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	25.7	15.0	(17.5)	10.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Camp	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	0.4
ASHA	0.0	2.3	0.0	(3.2)	0.9
Other public health sector	0.9	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	5.1	0.0	5.9	(0.0)	3.3
Private health sector	12.8	65.1	37.4	(54.8)	33.7
Private hospital	11.2	0.2	10.1	(0.0)	7.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	4.4	21.9	(0.0)	4.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	2.0	5.3	(0.0)	1.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	57.5	0.0	(42.9)	20.3
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11.9)	0.5
Other private health sector	0.6	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.6
Other source	0.0	1.0	0.4	(8.9)	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.9)	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.1	0.0	(8.0)	0.3
Other	0.0	0.8	0.4	(0.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	814	488	141	57	1,502

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL					
Public health sector	96.9	58.9	96.3	(43.5)	79.9
Government/municipal hospital	61.9	2.7	21.8	(4.3)	33.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	15.4	2.2	19.6	(0.0)	10.0
PHC/Additional PHC	13.6	0.2	5.3	(0.0)	7.2
Sub-centre/ANM	4.3	39.7	49.5	(32.0)	22.9
Government mobile clinic	0.7	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	0.4
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	14.1	0.0	(4.8)	5.7
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.4	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.7
Private health sector	1.7	39.9	3.2	(51.9)	18.7
Private hospital	1.5	0.2	1.5	(1.5)	1.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.2	1.2	(2.5)	0.3
Private mobile clinic	0.2	0.4	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	39.1	0.0	(47.8)	17.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	0.0	1.3	0.0	(4.7)	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.5	0.0	(3.9)	0.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.0	0.8	0.0	(0.8)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	465	376	78	32	953

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public health sector	87.5	44.8	70.5	38.9	69.1
Government/municipal hospital	68.9	3.8	32.2	3.0	40.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.0	1.0	8.7	0.0	5.3
PHC/Additional PHC	7.7	0.7	2.3	0.0	4.5
Sub-centre/ANM	1.6	31.8	27.3	22.7	15.3
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.2
ASHA	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.8	2.7
Other public health sector	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	3.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.3
Private health sector	8.7	54.1	25.3	53.7	27.9
Private hospital	7.7	0.2	7.1	0.5	4.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	2.6	14.6	0.9	2.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	49.5	0.0	44.7	19.0
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.3
Other private health sector	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.0	1.1	0.2	7.4	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,280	864	219	89	2,455

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

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, *Unani, Siddha* and Homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist;

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	55.9	46.2	51.5	180
Pill	48.3	39.4	61.2	394
IUD or PPIUD	78.1	62.5	70.3	109
Total	55.0	44.9	60.1	684
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	59.0	44.5	55.1	104
Pill	41.0	32.8	50.7	299
IUD or PPIUD	76.6	71.1	80.1	54
Total	49.4	40.0	55.2	457
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	57.0	45.6	52.8	284
Pill	45.1	36.6	56.6	693
IUD or PPIUD	77.6	65.4	73.6	163
Total	52.8	42.9	58.1	1,141

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Mizoram, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation									Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴	
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	296
Pill	1.7	14.9	4.3	11.9	1.9	1.7	6.9	43.5	0.5	1,260
IUD or PPIUD	1.0	7.2	5.5	19.3	1.8	3.3	5.8	43.8	3.6	344
All modern spacing methods ⁷	1.5	15.1	6.8	12.7	1.9	2.1	6.6	46.7	1.2	1,785
All spacing methods ⁸	1.4	15.0	6.9	12.7	1.9	2.1	6.7	46.7	1.3	1,793
All methods	1.2	12.7	5.9	10.8	1.6	1.8	5.7	39.7	1.1	2,089

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes condom/*Nirodh*, rhythm and "other" methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree							Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					
			Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	10.6	8.4	81.0	12.4	2.9	3.7	100.0	262
20-24	23.3	11.3	87.5	8.4	0.0	4.0	100.0	269
25-29	19.8	11.1	92.0	5.2	0.7	2.1	100.0	241
30-34	11.6	8.5	90.7	4.4	0.4	4.5	100.0	276
35-39	21.3	10.6	86.7	3.3	0.5	9.5	100.0	199
40-44	24.7	8.0	91.2	4.3	0.6	4.0	100.0	228
45-49	23.0	11.0	85.4	2.8	0.0	11.7	100.0	150
Residence								
Urban	18.3	7.8	87.2	6.9	0.3	5.6	100.0	1,023
Rural	19.3	13.0	89.1	5.0	1.6	4.3	100.0	603
Schooling								
No schooling	(38.1)	(19.9)	(80.4)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(14.0)	100.0	42
<5 years complete	24.1	13.8	82.5	9.2	1.3	6.9	100.0	87
5-9 years complete	18.5	10.3	89.6	5.0	1.1	4.3	100.0	788
10-11 years complete	15.2	6.9	85.7	7.8	0.1	6.4	100.0	286
12 or more years complete	18.2	8.8	88.1	7.1	0.2	4.5	100.0	422
Religion								
Christian	18.1	10.1	87.9	6.4	0.7	5.0	100.0	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(20.2)	(2.8)	(84.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(10.5)	100.0	45
Total age 15-49	18.7	9.8	87.9	6.2	0.8	5.1	100.0	1,626
Age 50-54	26.3	8.6	76.8	3.4	6.7	13.0	100.0	123
Total age 15-54	19.2	9.7	87.1	6.0	1.2	5.7	100.0	1,749

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

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning				Met need for family planning (currently using)				Total demand for family planning ¹				Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women	
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age															
15-19	19.3	0.9	20.2	7.8	0.4	8.2	27.1	1.3	28.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	138	
20-24	29.7	3.4	33.2	22.4	1.6	24.0	52.1	5.0	57.1	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	595	
25-29	20.0	8.0	28.0	22.3	9.9	32.2	42.2	18.0	60.2	53.5	53.5	53.4	53.4	1,105	
30-34	13.6	9.5	23.1	17.6	20.0	37.7	31.3	29.5	60.8	62.0	61.9	61.9	61.9	1,394	
35-39	9.3	8.4	17.7	7.5	32.5	40.0	16.9	40.8	57.7	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3	1,371	
40-44	5.8	7.5	13.3	1.2	39.3	40.5	7.0	46.8	53.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.3	1,009	
45-49	0.3	6.4	6.8	0.4	33.8	34.3	0.8	40.3	41.0	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	889	
Residence															
Urban	11.3	7.8	19.1	13.1	25.4	38.5	24.4	33.2	57.6	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.7	3,551	
Rural	13.7	7.2	20.9	9.9	21.7	31.5	23.5	28.9	52.4	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	2,950	
Schooling															
No schooling	13.4	6.5	19.8	3.7	15.8	19.5	17.0	22.3	39.3	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	599	
<5 years complete	9.6	6.3	15.9	5.8	26.4	32.3	15.4	32.7	48.1	67.1	67.1	66.9	66.9	784	
5-9 years complete	12.2	7.7	19.9	12.6	28.1	40.7	24.9	35.8	60.6	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	3,130	
10-11 years complete	12.0	9.5	21.5	12.3	19.9	32.2	24.3	29.4	53.7	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	942	
12 or more years complete	14.6	6.8	21.4	16.9	16.6	33.4	31.5	23.4	54.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	1,046	
Religion															
Hindu	4.3	23.8	28.2	3.2	15.2	18.4	7.5	39.0	46.6	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	51	
Christian	12.2	7.6	19.8	12.0	24.8	36.8	24.2	32.4	56.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5,917	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.1	3.7	18.8	8.1	13.2	21.3	23.2	16.9	40.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	498	
Other	(18.5)	(22.0)	(40.5)	(1.0)	(10.0)	(11.0)	(19.5)	(32.0)	(51.5)	(21.3)	(21.3)	(21.3)	(21.3)	35	

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	8.7	19.2	27.9	13.6	17.2	30.9	22.3	36.5	58.8	52.5	63
Scheduled tribe	12.4	7.5	19.8	11.4	23.5	34.9	23.7	31.0	54.7	63.7	6,203
Other backward class	17.1	3.7	20.8	14.5	31.0	45.5	31.6	34.7	66.3	68.6	172
Other	(1.1)	(23.2)	(24.3)	(10.2)	(27.6)	(37.8)	(11.3)	(50.8)	(62.1)	(60.9)	28
Total	12.4	7.5	19.9	11.6	23.7	35.3	24.0	31.2	55.2	64.0	6,501

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Aizawl	18.5	10.1	8.4	2,613
Champhai	24.3	15.7	8.6	705
Kolasib	18.2	12.5	5.7	368
Lawngtlai	18.1	13.2	4.9	772
Lunglei	19.3	11.8	7.4	1,000
Mamit	23.6	15.9	7.7	486
Saiha	25.3	18.0	7.2	295
Serchhip	19.4	12.7	6.7	261
Mizoram	19.9	12.4	7.5	6,501
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	18.1	12.3	5.8	1,054

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.5	0.0	5.8	1.7	100.0	110
20-29	94.9	0.1	4.7	0.3	100.0	1,703
30-39	94.9	0.2	4.5	0.4	100.0	1,448
40-49	83.1	0.5	13.8	2.6	100.0	254
Residence						
Urban	93.4	0.2	5.8	0.6	100.0	1,939
Rural	94.6	0.2	4.6	0.5	100.0	1,578
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.9	0.4	2.4	1.3	100.0	273
<5 years complete	96.0	0.2	2.8	1.0	100.0	306
5-9 years complete	93.2	0.2	6.4	0.2	100.0	1,701
10-11 years complete	93.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	100.0	577
12 or more years complete	94.3	0.2	4.3	1.2	100.0	659
Religion						
Christian	94.0	0.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	3,285
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.1	0.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	188
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(96.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Scheduled tribe	94.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	100.0	3,382
Other backward class	92.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	75
Total	94.0	0.2	5.3	0.5	100.0	3,516

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Mizoram, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	92.6	2,038	a	a	a
20-24	2.0	10.8	24.9	na	na	62.9	1,924	a	a	a
25-29	2.8	12.7	28.5	34.0	55.2	35.9	2,087	23.7	a	22.7
30-34	2.9	17.2	30.6	37.2	60.8	15.5	1,873	23.1	23.7	21.8
35-39	3.0	17.4	32.4	41.1	63.9	12.0	1,870	22.3	23.8	21.8
40-44	3.6	17.1	34.2	42.9	65.9	9.3	1,344	22.1	23.7	21.4
45-49	2.8	19.7	37.0	45.3	70.2	4.5	1,143	21.5	23.4	20.7
20-49	2.8	15.4	30.6	na	na	25.9	10,241	a	a	a
25-49	3.0	16.4	31.9	39.3	62.2	17.3	8,317	22.6	24.1	21.7
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.8	262	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.5	6.7	na	na	83.3	269	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.8	11.1	14.2	30.7	55.6	241	a	a	21.7
30-34	0.0	3.3	8.4	12.3	36.0	23.3	276	26.4	26.9	20.9
35-39	0.0	2.8	11.4	13.9	39.1	12.0	199	26.3	26.3	23.8
40-44	0.0	1.1	9.9	14.8	40.1	11.1	228	26.2	25.7	21.7
45-49	0.0	4.9	10.6	15.9	41.7	1.9	150	26.2	26.0	21.5
20-49	0.0	2.6	9.5	na	na	34.8	1,363	a	a	a
25-49	0.0	2.9	10.1	14.0	37.0	22.9	1,094	a	a	21.8

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	11.6	19.6	31.2	3.6	34.7
5-9	30.1	25.4	55.5	8.7	63.7
10-14	9.4	13.2	22.6	6.8	29.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	13.3	23.8	37.1	16.8	53.2
RURAL					
0-4	11.0	38.7	49.7	8.9	58.1
5-9	10.9	33.8	44.7	11.3	55.6
10-14	14.3	15.2	29.4	17.7	46.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	12.6	31.5	21.8	52.7
TOTAL					
0-4	11.3	28.7	40.0	6.1	45.9
5-9	20.8	29.4	50.3	9.9	59.7
10-14	11.7	14.1	25.8	11.8	37.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	18.8	18.2	37.0	18.4	54.7
NFHS-1 (0-4)	8.3	6.3	14.6	14.9	29.3

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	11.6	19.6	31.2	3.6	34.7
Rural	11.0	38.7	49.7	8.9	58.1
Schooling					
No schooling	(2.1)	(25.1)	(27.2)	(26.5)	(53.0)
<10 years complete	11.7	35.7	47.5	5.0	52.2
10 or more years complete	12.8	17.4	30.2	1.9	32.1
Child's sex					
Male	9.5	25.0	34.6	5.6	40.0
Female	13.1	32.5	45.6	6.6	51.9
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(6.5)	(5.7)	(12.2)	(0.4)	(12.6)
20-29	10.4	23.9	34.4	5.9	40.1
30-39	15.2	42.3	57.5	9.0	66.0
Birth order					
1	5.5	14.1	19.6	3.9	23.4
2-3	17.7	31.6	49.2	2.9	52.0
4+	4.8	43.7	48.5	17.2	64.9
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	13.9	37.6	51.5	15.4	66.1
2-3 years	7.5	26.2	33.7	2.1	35.8
4 years or more	22.8	46.0	68.9	8.5	76.8
Total	11.3	28.7	40.0	6.1	45.9

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

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Mizoram, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	33.8	1.0	35.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	27.9	0.4	4.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.3	0.4	0.1
Mother's age >34	5.0	1.7	12.7
Birth interval <24 months	9.8	1.1	6.8
Birth order >3	11.2	1.0	11.2
Subtotal	28.2	1.1	30.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	*	0.7
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	5.4	0.7	22.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	(6.2)	1.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.4	1.3	3.6
Subtotal	10.0	1.3	29.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	38.3	1.2	59.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	4,427	na	6,501

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	64.4	17.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.0	100.0	254	81.9
20-34	68.4	19.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	9.9	100.0	2,669	87.6
35-49	67.1	18.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	457	85.4
Birth order											
1	78.3	15.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.2	100.0	902	93.8
2-3	68.7	17.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	11.1	100.0	1,716	85.9
4+	54.1	26.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	16.9	100.0	762	80.9
Residence											
Urban	87.1	7.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	100.0	1,852	95.0
Rural	44.7	32.3	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.0	19.3	100.0	1,527	77.0
Schooling											
No schooling	13.8	19.9	0.9	1.8	0.2	3.7	0.0	59.7	100.0	265	33.7
<5 years complete	43.8	30.5	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	21.4	100.0	299	74.4
5-9 years complete	68.0	22.6	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	6.9	100.0	1,624	90.7
10-11 years complete	83.5	14.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	551	98.2
12 or more years complete	88.0	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	100.0	640	95.3
Religion											
Christian	70.6	18.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	9.1	100.0	3,158	89.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	26.1	1.0	3.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	42.7	100.0	178	46.1
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(76.3)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	100.0	27	(89.1)
Scheduled tribe	68.6	18.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	10.7	100.0	3,259	87.1
Other backward class	35.0	40.8	0.0	5.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	16.2	100.0	70	75.8
Total	67.9	18.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	10.8	100.0	3,379	86.9

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Mizoram, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	97.2	94.6	96.7	97.4	99.9	71.9	96.2
Blood pressure measured	97.6	94.3	97.0	96.7	99.6	74.3	96.3
Urine sample taken	87.1	74.1	80.4	91.0	90.7	41.5	81.8
Blood sample taken	95.3	78.7	87.6	95.4	94.9	48.4	88.5
Abdomen examined	97.6	90.5	94.0	99.2	99.4	78.3	94.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	38.3	28.8	32.5	43.8	43.6	20.8	34.4
Convulsions	25.2	22.0	24.1	27.0	33.7	15.8	23.9
Prolonged labour	38.1	30.1	34.3	39.7	40.9	15.3	34.9
Severe abdominal pain	36.3	31.4	33.4	40.5	42.2	22.4	34.3
High blood pressure	38.6	38.5	38.9	41.0	46.7	24.2	38.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	69.7	72.8	71.9	69.6	71.0	42.6	70.9
Number of women	1,781	1,232	2,436	817	283	40	3,013

¹ Include nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	50.1	50.5	80.0	83.4	81.0	54.6	32.1	3.3	254
20-34	62.0	66.9	74.3	83.3	84.2	52.9	37.8	5.7	2,669
35-49	66.2	67.7	71.5	79.2	83.1	58.6	46.2	5.7	457
Birth order									
1	69.5	70.2	89.0	90.8	89.6	65.2	49.4	6.5	902
2-3	62.5	67.9	72.7	83.2	83.8	50.1	36.4	5.6	1,716
4+	50.7	55.6	60.7	72.1	77.0	48.7	30.1	4.1	762
Residence									
Urban	77.5	77.0	81.5	88.5	89.9	59.3	47.9	6.1	1,852
Rural	42.5	52.1	65.7	75.7	76.5	47.2	27.0	4.8	1,527
Schooling									
No schooling	13.1	26.6	31.4	34.6	43.5	23.9	6.7	3.9	265
<5 years complete	31.9	50.2	66.5	76.6	71.6	37.4	14.4	2.2	299
5-9 years complete	63.6	65.3	76.2	85.1	87.6	54.6	38.7	4.4	1,624
10-11 years complete	72.1	74.1	80.0	91.3	89.3	66.3	53.4	8.6	551
12 or more years complete	82.1	83.0	86.2	92.1	92.0	61.0	49.4	7.7	640
Religion									
Christian	63.9	67.1	76.0	84.9	86.1	55.8	39.9	5.9	3,158
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.8	37.0	41.6	43.3	48.2	19.6	10.5	0.0	178
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(74.6)	(77.3)	(80.6)	(81.9)	(82.3)	(75.0)	(72.7)	(7.8)	27
Scheduled tribe	61.8	65.6	74.5	83.1	84.1	54.2	38.9	5.6	3,259
Other backward class	51.1	66.4	65.5	69.9	76.9	40.5	19.1	0.4	70
Total	61.7	65.7	74.4	82.7	83.8	53.8	38.5	5.5	3,379

Note: Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions and women belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Aizawl	76.6	74.8	59.7	80.7	47.8	1,392	97.0	1,310
Champhai	55.2	60.3	52.6	81.1	32.2	395	98.0	386
Kolasib	68.7	67.5	60.5	76.1	46.3	209	98.0	201
Lawngtlai	38.3	50.5	42.8	47.1	25.3	382	92.2	233
Lunglei	49.6	57.8	40.4	69.1	26.3	434	95.9	400
Mamit	45.3	60.6	51.2	73.8	32.8	272	95.6	231
Saiha	48.6	63.3	54.7	73.3	28.9	154	97.0	148
Serchhip	69.3	67.1	63.3	82.7	46.8	141	98.3	138
Mizoram	61.7	65.7	53.8	74.4	38.5	3,379	96.6	3,048

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	91.6	69.9	95.2	72.4	75.4	80
20-34	91.2	62.0	88.9	83.0	70.6	1,172
35-49	93.3	60.0	86.7	80.2	71.2	215
Birth order						
1	90.7	61.0	90.8	81.7	69.4	444
2-3	92.3	62.3	90.0	84.2	71.1	685
4+	91.2	63.2	84.3	78.0	72.7	338
Residence						
Urban	90.5	62.8	88.6	82.2	74.2	836
Rural	93.0	61.3	89.2	81.7	66.7	631
Schooling						
No schooling	79.9	50.4	83.0	82.2	68.5	46
<5 years complete	92.8	65.7	86.1	76.3	66.0	108
5-9 years complete	91.7	63.6	90.3	83.8	67.2	751
10-11 years complete	95.1	65.2	91.7	85.3	76.1	289
12 or more years complete	88.9	55.3	84.2	76.0	78.4	273
Religion						
Christian	91.7	61.6	88.9	82.3	71.1	1,410
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(87.6)	(72.9)	(87.6)	(83.2)	(73.8)	47
Total	91.6	62.1	88.9	82.0	71.0	1,467

Note: Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	44.6	621	44.7	48.4	0.9	6.0	100.0	277
20-34	54.4	4,083	45.2	43.6	3.7	7.5	100.0	2,220
35-49	58.7	558	45.6	32.8	11.3	10.3	100.0	328
Residence								
Urban	72.2	2,819	45.3	42.3	4.0	8.5	100.0	2,034
Rural	32.4	2,444	45.1	44.3	5.0	5.7	100.0	791
Antenatal care visits²								
None	17.8	430	20.9	46.1	10.6	22.4	100.0	76
1-3	38.3	1,053	41.7	46.5	3.0	8.8	100.0	403
4+	69.9	2,487	46.9	43.4	4.7	5.1	100.0	1,739
Don't know	(72.9)	43	*	*	*	*	100.0	32
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	6.9	405	(56.6)	(25.5)	(16.2)	(1.7)	100.0	28
<5 years complete	28.2	480	45.6	46.4	5.1	2.8	100.0	135
5-9 years complete	52.0	2,516	45.3	42.5	5.5	6.7	100.0	1,309
10-11 years complete	65.2	858	49.0	41.9	2.4	6.7	100.0	560
12 or more years complete	79.0	1,004	41.9	44.0	3.1	11.1	100.0	793
Religion								
Hindu	(26.5)	27	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Christian	56.1	4,952	45.3	42.7	4.2	7.7	100.0	2,781
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.3	253	(33.2)	(51.3)	(10.1)	(5.4)	100.0	34
Other	(12.0)	30	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	34.4	34	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Scheduled tribe	54.2	5,084	45.4	42.9	3.9	7.8	100.0	2,755
Other backward class	29.1	96	(40.8)	(49.8)	(4.5)	(4.9)	100.0	28
Other	(35.6)	14	*	*	*	*	100.0	5

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	61.0	1,661	45.2	43.9	2.5	8.4	100.0	1,014
1 child	53.7	1,511	46.6	45.9	1.6	5.9	100.0	812
0 sons	51.6	739	44.7	43.5	1.2	10.5	100.0	381
1 son	55.8	772	48.3	48.0	1.9	1.7	100.0	431
2 children	53.6	1,119	42.3	39.9	7.1	10.7	100.0	600
0 sons	56.0	271	41.6	42.4	2.8	13.1	100.0	151
1 or more sons	52.9	849	42.5	39.0	8.6	9.9	100.0	449
3 children	48.8	583	45.6	34.7	13.3	6.4	100.0	285
0 sons	47.1	100	(55.4)	(27.7)	(11.2)	(5.7)	100.0	47
1 or more sons	49.2	483	43.7	36.1	13.7	6.5	100.0	238
4+ children	29.4	388	49.6	46.7	1.6	2.2	100.0	114
0 sons	(20.6)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
1 or more sons	30.2	353	52.8	43.2	1.7	2.3	100.0	107
Total	53.7	5,263	45.2	42.8	4.3	7.7	100.0	2,825

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	91.1	254	80.9	18.5	97.9	231
20-34	90.5	2,669	87.6	12.2	96.3	2,415
35-49	88.0	457	83.4	13.8	97.8	402
Birth order						
1	93.5	902	84.0	15.9	98.1	843
2-3	90.0	1,716	89.1	10.6	96.3	1,544
4+	86.9	762	83.9	14.4	95.5	662
Residence						
Urban	94.2	1,852	87.0	12.1	97.8	1,745
Rural	85.3	1,527	85.9	13.9	95.1	1,303
Schooling						
No schooling	42.9	265	84.1	13.5	94.8	113
<5 years complete	88.0	299	86.9	12.8	93.3	263
5-9 years complete	96.2	1,624	83.4	15.7	96.2	1,563
10-11 years complete	94.5	551	90.0	9.9	98.0	521
12 or more years complete	91.8	640	92.0	7.9	98.6	587
Religion						
Christian	92.6	3,158	86.5	12.9	96.6	2,925
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.7	178	91.5	7.1	97.1	94
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(47.0)	27	*	*	*	13
Scheduled tribe	90.8	3,259	86.5	12.9	96.7	2,959
Other backward class	82.5	70	88.1	11.9	97.6	58
Total	90.2	3,379	86.5	12.9	96.6	3,048

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.2	61.0	80.1
Public sector	70.2	56.6	63.8
NGO/trust	11.0	1.8	6.6
Private sector	15.9	2.6	9.6
At home	2.7	38.4	19.6
Own home	2.4	35.4	18.0
Parent's home	0.2	2.8	1.4
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	31.2	11.8	22.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	66.7	54.7	61.0
Other health personnel	0.1	1.6	0.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.7	17.2	8.5
Friends/relatives	1.0	13.5	6.9
Other	0.1	1.2	0.6
No one	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	97.9	68.2	83.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	0.8	7.2	3.8
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	19.0	5.7	12.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	4.0	2.2	3.1
Number of births	2,329	2,094	4,424
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	31.3	34.5	34.3
Clean blade used to cut the cord	94.3	75.5	76.6
Either of the above	95.3	76.3	77.4
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	89.3	73.0	74.0
Number of births delivered at home	37	569	605
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	56.1	35.6	46.8
4-23 hours	11.8	9.0	10.5
1-2 days	9.5	7.5	8.6
3-41 days	2.0	4.1	3.0
Don't know ¹	5.4	3.1	4.4
No postnatal check	15.2	40.7	26.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	49.5	23.4	37.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	34.3	30.8	32.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.4	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.3	0.6
Other	1.0	3.3	2.0
No postnatal check	15.2	40.7	26.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,852	1,527	3,379

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor;

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	61.7	13.8	75.5	80.6	396	75.6	68.5	254
20-34	65.0	15.9	80.9	84.4	3,523	73.4	66.7	2,669
35-49	56.8	21.0	77.8	82.3	505	71.3	59.7	457
Residence								
Urban	70.2	26.9	97.2	97.9	2,329	84.8	77.4	1,852
Rural	56.6	4.4	61.0	68.2	2,094	59.3	52.0	1,527
Birth order								
1	71.9	16.8	88.7	91.3	1,366	81.4	75.6	902
2-3	62.1	18.4	80.6	84.2	2,143	73.6	65.7	1,716
4+	55.5	10.3	65.9	71.9	914	62.8	55.0	762
Antenatal care visits²								
None	22.3	8.0	30.3	35.4	366	22.6	16.9	366
1-3	65.1	8.1	73.2	79.7	891	65.1	58.0	891
4+	73.9	20.8	94.6	96.8	2,085	85.6	77.8	2,085
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	13.8	2.2	16.0	20.9	365	23.2	16.7	265
<5 years complete	54.6	2.8	57.3	64.3	413	53.5	46.3	299
5-9 years complete	72.7	11.2	83.9	88.7	2,135	75.5	68.2	1,624
10-11 years complete	75.5	20.6	96.1	97.0	709	86.5	80.7	551
12 or more years complete	57.3	39.2	96.5	97.9	802	86.0	76.9	640
Religion								
Hindu	(42.5)	(48.3)	(90.7)	(90.7)	26	*	*	22
Christian	65.5	16.8	82.3	86.2	4,163	75.2	67.8	3,158
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	29.1	2.5	31.6	35.0	205	36.0	28.7	178
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(49.5)	(43.5)	(93.1)	(93.7)	30	(78.5)	(72.2)	27
Scheduled tribe	64.2	16.1	80.3	84.1	4,289	73.3	66.2	3,259
Other backward class	54.6	13.6	68.2	72.5	77	70.3	60.6	70
Other	(27.5)	(4.7)	(32.2)	(34.6)	12	*	*	9
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,822	82.7	75.6	2,212
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	720	92.8	86.9	556
Home	na	na	na	19.6	867	21.2	11.6	605
Total	63.8	16.3	80.1	83.8	4,424	73.3	65.9	3,379

Note: Total includes information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

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

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Aizawl	67.5	28.8	96.2	97.6	20.7	1,781	76.1	1,392
Champhai	74.6	6.0	80.6	86.3	8.2	530	66.8	395
Kolasib	79.3	8.5	87.7	89.6	9.7	274	69.3	209
Lawngtlai	37.5	8.5	46.0	49.9	3.2	519	39.9	382
Lunglei	62.7	11.8	74.6	77.9	12.1	564	64.6	434
Mamit	53.8	4.8	58.6	68.3	3.1	352	50.9	272
Saiha	56.9	3.7	60.6	71.5	3.6	226	57.4	154
Serchhip	79.5	8.8	88.3	93.9	11.9	178	69.7	141
Mizoram	63.8	16.3	80.1	83.8	12.7	4,424	65.9	3,379

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	4,615	19,043	7,153	39.3	276
20-34	4,337	19,991	7,371	49.6	2,200
35-49	3,924	21,660	9,410	39.1	292
Birth order					
1	4,660	23,208	7,901	46.9	1,210
2-3	4,156	20,772	8,126	49.0	1,138
4+	3,832	10,599	5,126	45.0	420
Residence					
Urban	5,019	20,607	9,245	44.9	1,816
Rural	3,281	17,303	4,355	52.5	952
Schooling					
No schooling	3,228	6,500	3,855	37.0	47
<5 years complete	2,450	12,757	3,158	53.8	179
5-9 years complete	3,714	18,069	5,714	49.5	1,392
10-11 years complete	5,128	25,069	9,137	53.3	532
12 or more years complete	6,332	20,628	11,951	36.8	618
Religion					
Christian	4,396	20,372	7,670	48.1	2,669
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2,718	13,249	3,675	26.0	59
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(5,216)	(15,477)	(11,116)	(25.4)	25
Scheduled tribe	4,355	20,291	7,538	48.4	2,678
Other backward class	(2,983)	(8,596)	(4,219)	(7.7)	48
Total	4,327	20,182	7,566	47.5	2,768

Note: Total includes information on births to women and women belonging to Hindu and "other" religions, women belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Aizawl	41.0	1,022	86.4	31.6	1,392	46.6	1,346
Champhai	43.2	323	57.9	55.2	395	48.7	327
Kolasib	37.6	161	74.2	46.4	209	48.9	188
Lawngtlai	45.0	274	35.8	38.0	382	38.3	187
Lunglei	36.7	325	64.8	38.5	434	46.0	331
Mamit	40.9	197	47.1	48.6	272	60.8	163
Saiha	51.5	135	47.5	66.2	154	51.3	99
Serchhip	40.7	103	64.0	65.6	141	49.1	127
Mizoram	41.5	2,541	67.9	41.2	3,379	47.5	2,768

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.4	8.7	0.1	4.9	3.4	0.6	80.9	100.0	15.2	350
20-34	0.5	7.4	0.7	4.3	3.0	1.3	82.8	100.0	12.9	2,659
35-49	0.7	9.5	0.0	6.0	0.4	3.5	80.0	100.0	16.1	370
Birth order										
1	0.3	6.8	1.5	6.4	2.5	1.1	81.4	100.0	15.0	902
2-3	0.8	7.8	0.3	3.6	3.0	1.7	82.8	100.0	12.5	1,716
4-5	0.4	8.7	0.2	4.3	2.1	1.1	83.1	100.0	13.6	613
6+	1.0	8.9	0.0	5.4	4.3	1.3	79.2	100.0	15.2	149
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	0.6	8.6	0.4	4.7	3.3	1.6	80.7	100.0	14.4	2,212
Private health facility ²	1.3	10.9	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.0	80.5	100.0	16.6	556
Home	0.0	1.7	0.6	5.1	1.2	1.3	90.1	100.0	7.4	605
Residence										
Urban	0.8	9.4	0.5	4.3	2.1	1.6	81.2	100.0	15.1	1,852
Rural	0.3	5.7	0.7	4.9	3.6	1.2	83.6	100.0	11.6	1,527
Religion										
Christian	0.6	8.2	0.6	4.8	2.9	1.4	81.5	100.0	14.2	3,158
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	94.7	100.0	3.2	178
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(3.1)	(91.2)	100.0	(4.4)	27
Scheduled tribe	0.6	8.0	0.6	4.7	2.8	1.4	81.8	100.0	13.9	3,259
Other backward class	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	70
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.5	1.0	95.1	100.0	3.4	265
<5 years complete	0.6	7.2	0.0	3.1	3.7	1.5	83.8	100.0	10.9	299
5-9 years complete	0.6	8.0	0.5	4.4	3.2	0.9	82.4	100.0	13.5	1,624
10-11 years complete	1.1	12.6	0.2	4.2	3.0	1.9	77.1	100.0	18.1	551
12 or more years complete	0.5	6.0	1.8	6.7	1.7	2.5	80.8	100.0	15.0	640
Total	0.6	7.7	0.6	4.6	2.7	1.4	82.3	100.0	13.5	3,379

Note: Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to other caste/tribe, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Mizoram

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.9	87.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	76.2	65.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.8	59.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	48.0	16.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	97.6	90.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	97.8	91.3
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	81.3	63.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	43.9	26.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	52.3	27.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	28.6	6.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	63.6	39.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	70.2	47.7
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	88.6	75.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	61.0	45.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	64.8	43.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	38.9	11.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	81.4	64.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	84.7	69.4

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	98.4	76.0	89.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	54.8	25.7	43.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	56.6	34.0	47.5
Convulsions	42.2	30.4	37.5
Prolonged labour	57.1	37.6	49.2
Severe abdominal pain	46.7	41.4	44.6
High blood pressure	55.6	34.5	47.1
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	59.5	36.7	50.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	97.3	63.3	83.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	87.7	58.8	76.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	85.2	60.1	75.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	56.6	42.7	51.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	198	133	331
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	15.5	15.9
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	34.6	36.3
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	41.2	40.9
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	5	49	54

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

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹						DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	0		1		2		3		1		2							3	
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						0	1
Sex																			
Male	36.6	67.8	59.8	52.2	70.5	70.2	66.9	56.2	43.9	70.6	67.2	54.7	56.0	46.0	27.3	60.4	438		
Female	44.6	76.6	72.5	61.3	80.1	80.7	76.7	67.2	51.2	82.4	77.1	68.7	66.3	55.0	16.9	66.1	436		
Birth order																			
1	41.1	78.5	71.6	62.3	78.9	80.7	79.3	63.9	49.1	83.1	78.8	63.8	64.7	50.1	16.4	64.4	267		
2-3	42.0	71.4	66.3	57.0	76.2	75.0	70.9	64.8	50.6	75.2	71.9	61.9	63.3	53.6	22.6	65.3	419		
4-5	40.3	64.6	56.6	45.6	69.1	69.8	62.6	49.3	42.3	70.8	63.3	58.1	50.4	43.6	28.1	60.8	151		
6+	22.1	66.4	63.1	60.3	65.3	66.9	65.7	60.7	24.3	66.9	63.6	58.2	55.6	48.0	33.1	41.6	38		
Residence																			
Urban	47.1	75.6	68.0	58.0	79.2	79.2	73.7	63.0	54.9	80.0	74.4	64.2	60.4	49.8	18.3	69.9	438		
Rural	34.1	68.7	64.3	55.5	71.4	71.7	69.9	60.4	40.2	73.0	70.0	59.1	61.8	51.3	26.0	56.5	437		
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	15.6	36.1	29.9	25.6	47.1	44.2	39.6	31.9	19.0	46.2	36.6	30.9	25.6	22.2	51.6	27.4	62		
<5 years complete	37.5	64.7	61.9	59.8	74.7	74.7	64.7	60.2	41.7	67.1	66.0	60.7	57.6	52.6	25.3	54.2	83		
5-9 years complete	40.3	73.5	66.5	55.2	74.5	74.6	71.5	59.8	46.1	77.2	72.8	62.8	61.2	50.8	22.2	67.0	418		
10-11 years complete	45.7	80.7	70.3	61.8	81.3	82.6	81.5	68.8	55.2	85.2	82.4	69.0	70.0	55.1	14.8	69.7	143		
12 or more years complete	47.6	78.6	77.1	66.4	82.8	83.4	79.7	72.0	58.1	83.2	78.0	64.5	68.4	55.4	15.7	65.9	169		
Religion																			
Christian	41.0	72.8	66.9	57.2	76.4	76.4	72.7	62.2	48.4	77.4	73.2	62.2	61.8	51.4	21.3	63.7	834		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(35.4)	(54.4)	(43.1)	(39.9)	(44.2)	(49.8)	(47.2)	(43.1)	(35.4)	(54.0)	(43.1)	(43.1)	(40.1)	(19.9)	(41.5)	(45.8)	31		
Total	40.6	72.2	66.1	56.8	75.3	75.5	71.8	61.7	47.5	76.5	72.2	61.7	61.1	50.5	22.1	63.2	875		
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	86.4	89.1	84.5	66.8	46.4	89.0	83.7	63.5	69.5	46.5	7.0	38.7	151		

Note: Total includes births to Hindu children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCC	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Aizawl	60.2	82.8	65.0	66.3	60.4	55.3	17.2	335	85.1	277
Champhai	56.9	72.3	59.0	56.2	64.2	48.3	24.3	116	99.1	88
Kolasib	57.4	64.6	60.7	61.3	56.4	51.5	31.1	59	97.6	40
Lawngtlai	49.3	70.7	53.4	53.4	48.9	42.2	28.0	101	92.5	73
Lunglei	56.4	69.2	60.9	61.1	66.4	46.4	24.3	110	98.1	83
Mamit	47.6	64.2	54.4	55.0	57.2	40.4	30.1	70	98.2	49
Saiha	57.6	78.6	68.2	65.3	74.3	55.0	14.0	46	100.0	40
Serchhip	61.8	81.4	71.3	69.1	73.9	60.9	17.7	39	96.7	32
Mizoram	56.8	75.3	61.7	61.7	61.1	50.5	22.1	875	92.4	681

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	5.1	10.6	324	*	*	17	(55.5)	34
6-11	3.8	21.0	416	*	*	16	70.8	87
12-23	2.2	14.0	875	*	*	19	33.9	123
24-35	2.7	10.8	822	*	*	22	30.8	88
36-47	1.0	8.0	839	*	*	8	43.6	67
48-59	1.1	8.8	974	*	*	11	71.1	85
Sex								
Male	2.6	10.1	2,183	(52.4)	(75.1)	56	48.3	220
Female	1.8	12.8	2,066	(79.9)	(42.8)	37	50.3	265
Residence								
Urban	3.0	13.1	2,256	(76.1)	(62.1)	68	61.3	296
Rural	1.2	9.5	1,993	(27.4)	(62.8)	24	30.7	189
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	0.0	3.9	351	nc	nc	0	*	14
<5 years complete	1.3	10.4	388	*	*	5	(14.6)	40
5-9 years complete	2.9	12.3	2,045	(61.5)	(72.0)	59	46.3	251
10-11 years complete	1.1	15.6	688	*	*	8	52.1	107
12 or more years complete	2.8	9.4	777	*	*	22	79.1	73
Religion								
Hindu	(0.0)	(4.6)	26	nc	nc	0	*	1
Christian	2.3	11.7	3,994	63.4	62.3	93	50.9	467
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	5.9	202	nc	nc	0	*	12
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(3.4)	30	nc	nc	0	*	1
Scheduled tribe	2.2	11.6	4,115	62.9	61.8	92	49.8	477
Other backward class	1.4	3.1	77	*	*	1	*	2
Other	(0.0)	(1.4)	12	nc	nc	0	nc	0
Total	2.2	11.4	4,249	63.4	62.3	93	49.4	485

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea	
	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given gruel	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Percentage given any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/ herbal/ other		Percentage not receiving any treatment
Age in months														
<6	8.2	324	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
6-11	12.4	416	(59.1)	(66.0)	(54.1)	(81.1)	(22.8)	(90.9)	(5.7)	(11.6)	(25.1)	(13.1)	(3.3)	52
12-23	9.9	875	29.7	82.3	39.3	84.2	15.7	84.8	9.3	8.8	38.9	2.9	6.4	87
24-35	9.2	822	38.2	77.9	7.5	79.5	2.1	80.6	5.1	9.5	21.4	3.6	15.7	76
36-47	4.4	839	(56.4)	(81.9)	(39.1)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(21.8)	(2.8)	(38.7)	(0.2)	(13.3)	37
48-59	4.6	974	(29.8)	(46.6)	(18.6)	(48.4)	(7.2)	(55.6)	(2.7)	(16.8)	(16.5)	(25.5)	(17.3)	45
Sex														
Male	7.3	2,183	35.4	69.3	36.8	76.9	13.4	80.7	5.7	11.6	27.1	7.7	10.3	160
Female	7.9	2,066	48.5	70.5	20.1	70.5	6.6	73.8	11.4	7.9	31.3	12.0	11.9	163
Residence														
Urban	7.6	2,256	46.7	76.3	30.4	79.3	11.9	83.3	6.3	14.4	31.7	14.1	5.4	171
Rural	7.6	1,993	36.8	62.8	26.1	67.4	7.7	70.4	11.1	4.5	26.5	5.1	17.5	152
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	7.0	351	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
<5 years complete	8.4	388	(39.8)	(59.5)	(24.0)	(59.5)	(0.0)	(59.5)	(5.6)	(8.6)	(32.5)	(8.2)	(17.8)	33
5-9 years complete	8.4	2,045	39.6	73.8	20.9	76.4	15.5	79.9	9.5	10.9	21.8	11.9	7.2	171
10-11 years complete	7.7	688	(48.8)	(64.2)	(49.7)	(74.6)	(10.5)	(85.1)	(11.9)	(15.8)	(36.2)	(4.7)	(4.2)	53
12 or more years complete	5.3	777	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41
Religion														
Hindu	(47.2)	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	7.4	3,994	41.2	68.9	26.5	72.6	10.9	76.4	8.7	10.7	27.9	10.8	11.2	295
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	202	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Number of health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage age given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Percentage given any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug ²	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percentage not receiving any treatment			
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(39.2)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Scheduled tribe	7.4	4,115	40.1	26.2	72.3	10.6	76.0	8.7	10.4	26.9	10.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	303	
Other backward class	3.2	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Other	(0.0)	12	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	
Total	7.6	4,249	42.0	28.4	73.7	9.9	77.2	8.6	9.8	29.2	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	323	

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes anti motility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given				Amount of food given				Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual				Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food
Age in months															
6-11	(22.8)	(36.6)	(10.2)	(28.8)	(1.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(46.7)	(21.8)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	(63.5)	52
12-23	15.7	27.2	31.0	13.1	13.0	100.0	3.7	25.7	39.1	23.9	7.0	0.5	100.0	56.8	87
24-35	2.1	49.3	30.9	15.0	2.6	100.0	0.0	44.2	33.5	20.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	60.9	76
36-47	(0.0)	(48.2)	(12.8)	(34.3)	(4.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(49.0)	(11.2)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.4)	37
48-59	(7.2)	(75.5)	(11.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.2)	(54.9)	(10.4)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.7)	45
Sex															
Male	13.4	40.0	30.0	15.6	1.1	100.0	0.0	30.5	34.4	27.8	0.5	6.7	100.0	48.5	160
Female	6.6	51.4	15.3	18.0	8.7	100.0	4.0	49.8	19.6	21.4	4.0	1.1	100.0	52.4	163
Residence															
Urban	11.9	53.4	19.6	11.7	3.3	100.0	0.0	50.3	22.9	21.6	0.5	4.8	100.0	57.8	171
Rural	7.7	37.1	25.9	22.6	6.7	100.0	4.3	29.1	31.5	28.0	4.3	2.8	100.0	42.2	152
Mother's schooling															
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(37.7)	(29.9)	(11.7)	(20.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(37.4)	(30.2)	(16.2)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(38.4)	33
5-9 years complete	15.5	42.3	27.9	9.4	4.8	100.0	0.0	41.9	35.4	16.9	1.2	4.6	100.0	59.5	171
10-11 years complete	(10.5)	(52.5)	(5.6)	(29.8)	(1.6)	100.0	(12.2)	(28.3)	(5.0)	(48.3)	(0.0)	(6.1)	100.0	(39.3)	53
Total	9.9	45.7	22.6	16.8	4.9	100.0	2.0	40.3	27.0	24.6	2.3	3.9	100.0	50.5	323

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age <6 months and children whose mothers have no schooling or have 12 or more years of schooling, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	97.9	2,038	97.7	104
20-24	97.0	1,924	96.8	616
25-34	97.2	3,960	96.7	1,879
35-49	97.1	4,356	96.9	783
Residence				
Urban	99.1	7,546	99.6	1,852
Rural	94.3	4,733	93.5	1,529
Schooling				
No schooling	76.5	752	72.0	266
<5 years complete	95.9	1,016	95.9	299
5-9 years complete	98.5	5,578	98.9	1,625
10-11 years complete	99.6	2,085	99.7	551
12 or more years complete	99.1	2,848	99.8	640
Religion				
Hindu	95.4	71	*	22
Christian	98.2	11,371	97.8	3,160
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.0	780	79.4	178
Other	(97.9)	57	*	21
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	95.2	101	(90.9)	27
Scheduled tribe	97.2	11,754	96.9	3,261
Other backward class	98.8	301	96.4	70
Other	(97.4)	50	*	9
Don't know	(98.6)	73	*	15
Total	97.2	12,279	96.8	3,381

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months													
<12	56.2	55.8	19.2	36.5	739	na	na	46.7	739	45.9	346		
12-23	73.0	72.5	25.5	48.2	875	na	na	64.3	875	38.3	563		
24-35	76.4	75.4	24.8	53.2	822	na	na	66.6	822	36.5	548		
36-47	65.8	64.9	21.4	44.2	839	64.9	839	56.9	839	38.5	477		
48-59	62.9	62.8	19.5	47.1	974	60.7	974	55.8	974	42.7	543		
60-71	52.1	50.9	23.8	35.6	829	46.8	829	na	na	na	na		
0-35	69.1	68.4	23.3	46.3	2,436	na	na	59.8	2,436	39.4	1,456		
36-71	60.4	59.7	21.4	42.6	2,641	57.7	2,641	na	na	na	na		
Sex													
Male	62.4	61.7	21.4	43.3	2,607	54.6	1,329	57.6	2,183	40.7	1,257		
Female	66.9	66.2	23.4	45.6	2,471	60.8	1,313	59.0	2,066	39.2	1,220		
Residence													
Urban	60.6	59.8	23.5	41.9	2,691	52.6	1,407	55.9	2,256	43.5	1,262		
Rural	69.0	68.5	21.1	47.2	2,387	63.5	1,234	61.0	1,993	36.3	1,215		
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	47.7	46.5	12.3	22.9	423	40.5	239	30.6	351	36.3	107		
<5 years complete	69.3	69.0	23.4	49.3	478	62.8	259	64.4	388	28.4	250		
5-9 years complete	70.4	69.9	25.6	50.4	2,468	64.6	1,321	66.4	2,045	39.3	1,357		
10-11 years complete	57.8	56.1	20.7	40.6	801	49.5	371	51.3	688	51.5	353		
12 or more years complete	60.1	59.7	19.2	38.8	908	50.4	452	52.7	777	40.2	410		
Religion													
Hindu	(41.2)	(41.2)	(8.2)	(21.1)	29	*	22	(27.5)	26	*	7		
Christian	66.4	65.7	23.0	45.9	4,766	59.8	2,453	60.2	3,994	40.4	2,403		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	37.7	37.0	12.1	22.8	252	31.6	150	31.8	202	19.3	64		
Other	(27.4)	(27.4)	(23.7)	(5.4)	30	*	17	*	28	*	3		

Continued...

Table 58. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	40.8	40.5	11.7	34.0	39	(34.0)	28	(30.7)	30	*	*	9	
Scheduled tribe	65.1	64.4	22.6	44.9	4,922	58.6	2,540	59.1	4,115	40.2		2,433	
Other backward class	43.9	43.9	18.3	23.6	86	30.1	58	31.9	77	(7.0)		25	
Other	(96.8)	(96.8)	(10.3)	(15.4)	15	*	8	(28.2)	12	*		3	
Total	64.6	63.9	22.4	44.4	5,078	57.7	2,641	58.3	4,249	40.0		2,477	

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²					
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	62.0	61.4	34.9	40.5	2,691	57.9	57.7	33.7	38.1	2,690
Rural	71.0	70.9	31.1	36.8	2,387	63.6	63.4	28.2	34.0	2,387
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	46.9	46.9	16.7	16.8	423	38.2	37.7	13.2	14.1	423
<5 years complete	72.8	72.5	32.9	41.2	478	67.3	67.2	32.9	41.3	478
5-9 years complete	71.9	71.7	37.4	42.7	2,468	66.8	66.7	34.6	40.3	2,468
10-11 years complete	65.9	64.9	30.1	41.9	801	56.3	56.1	29.8	33.0	801
12 or more years complete	56.7	56.3	31.8	34.2	908	54.6	54.1	30.0	35.6	907
Religion										
Hindu	(36.4)	(36.4)	(17.3)	(15.3)	29	(75.6)	(75.6)	(14.4)	(56.4)	29
Christian	68.2	67.9	34.1	40.3	4,766	62.5	62.3	32.3	37.6	4,765
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.7	38.7	18.5	17.5	252	29.0	28.5	12.6	12.0	252
Other	(12.2)	(12.2)	(5.0)	(5.0)	30	(9.8)	(8.7)	(4.7)	(6.2)	30
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.3	27.3	17.3	20.8	39	53.6	53.6	14.8	48.2	39
Scheduled tribe	67.3	66.9	33.5	39.4	4,922	61.5	61.3	31.8	36.8	4,921
Other backward class	41.5	41.5	23.4	22.7	86	25.5	25.5	6.2	8.4	86
Other	(37.0)	(37.0)	(7.4)	(7.4)	15	(39.3)	(39.3)	(3.7)	(7.4)	15
Total	66.2	65.9	33.1	38.8	5,078	60.6	60.4	31.1	36.2	5,077

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)		Percentage above +2 SD
Age in months														
<6	2.2	7.8	-0.0	3.1	10.0	6.6	-0.0	0.3	6.1	2.5	-0.1	299		
6-8	2.4	8.2	0.0	1.1	4.4	4.8	0.0	1.0	4.0	5.2	-0.1	158		
9-11	2.1	6.8	-0.2	0.8	2.5	7.8	0.3	1.2	3.4	3.3	0.1	242		
12-17	7.2	23.3	-0.9	2.0	4.8	7.1	0.0	2.1	7.8	2.4	-0.4	468		
18-23	9.8	30.2	-1.3	2.4	8.6	7.0	-0.0	2.9	13.6	1.5	-0.6	398		
24-35	13.4	35.0	-1.5	3.2	8.3	3.6	-0.2	5.1	16.3	0.8	-1.0	850		
36-47	10.5	36.2	-1.5	2.9	6.4	2.0	-0.3	4.0	15.5	0.5	-1.1	844		
48-59	8.3	30.5	-1.6	1.3	3.5	2.4	-0.1	1.7	11.5	1.3	-1.0	1,019		
Sex														
Male	8.9	27.5	-1.2	2.8	6.1	5.0	-0.1	2.7	11.5	1.7	-0.8	2,199		
Female	8.7	28.5	-1.2	1.7	6.1	3.4	-0.1	2.9	12.4	1.4	-0.8	2,077		
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ¹	8.3	22.4	-1.0	2.1	5.4	4.6	-0.1	2.0	10.3	0.9	-0.6	1,278		
<24	13.6	32.0	-1.5	1.9	5.5	4.8	-0.1	3.9	13.7	1.0	-0.9	571		
24-47	7.9	29.7	-1.2	2.0	6.6	2.8	-0.2	2.7	12.2	0.9	-0.8	1,336		
48+	8.4	30.1	-1.2	2.8	6.2	5.7	-0.0	3.6	12.6	3.7	-0.7	886		
Birth order³														
1	8.3	22.4	-1.0	2.1	5.4	4.6	-0.1	2.0	10.3	0.9	-0.6	1,277		
2-3	8.7	26.8	-1.2	2.2	6.6	4.6	-0.1	3.1	12.8	1.8	-0.8	1,954		
4-5	9.0	38.4	-1.3	2.7	5.7	3.3	-0.1	3.6	12.4	1.8	-0.8	679		
6+	15.5	38.7	-1.6	1.2	4.5	1.9	-0.1	3.5	11.4	1.6	-1.0	160		
Size at birth³														
Small	16.0	43.8	-1.8	2.1	7.1	2.0	-0.4	6.9	17.6	0.5	-1.3	283		
Average or larger	8.2	26.5	-1.1	2.1	5.7	4.6	-0.1	2.4	11.0	1.6	-0.7	3,698		
Don't know	13.2	33.4	-1.3	4.5	15.0	0.1	-0.7	5.9	27.4	0.0	-1.3	83		

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)		
Residence													
Urban	6.0	22.7	-1.1	1.2	4.5	5.3	0.1	1.8	8.5	2.3	-0.6	2,230	
Rural	11.8	33.8	-1.4	3.4	7.8	3.0	-0.3	3.9	15.7	0.7	-1.0	2,046	
Mother's schooling⁵													
No schooling	17.9	43.2	-1.7	7.1	15.1	2.2	-0.6	8.9	27.4	0.8	-1.4	355	
<5 years complete	14.4	39.3	-1.5	1.9	5.5	1.3	-0.3	3.0	16.6	0.3	-1.0	392	
5-9 years complete	8.9	28.9	-1.2	1.7	5.4	3.6	-0.1	2.2	11.1	0.7	-0.8	1,956	
10-11 years complete	7.1	21.3	-0.9	3.3	6.9	5.7	-0.0	3.1	8.8	4.5	-0.5	649	
12 or more years complete	3.4	17.2	-0.9	0.6	3.1	7.4	0.1	1.1	7.2	2.0	-0.4	746	
Religion													
Christian	8.3	27.3	-1.2	1.8	5.4	4.3	-0.1	2.3	10.9	1.5	-0.7	4,035	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.4	37.3	-1.5	11.6	18.6	2.7	-0.9	12.7	33.1	1.4	-1.5	204	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(10.7)	(62.0)	(-1.9)	(1.6)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	(4.7)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	31	
Scheduled tribe	8.8	27.2	-1.2	2.2	6.0	4.3	-0.1	2.8	11.6	1.6	-0.7	4,149	
Other backward class	8.4	45.4	-1.2	9.1	11.7	2.2	-0.4	7.4	27.7	0.7	-1.0	69	
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	8.9	27.8	-1.2	2.2	6.0	4.3	-0.1	2.8	11.9	1.5	-0.8	4,069	
Not interviewed but in the household	(14.8)	(27.1)	(-1.2)	(9.0)	(11.7)	(9.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(20.8)	(2.3)	(-0.3)	30	
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	4.6	31.7	-1.4	2.8	7.1	1.9	-0.4	3.4	11.3	1.5	-1.1	177	

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	8.0	30.8	-1.4	1.2	6.3	1.5	1.0	15.8	0.1	-1.0	368
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.7	30.4	-1.3	2.6	6.8	3.7	3.6	13.4	1.1	-0.8	2,875
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	3.3	17.8	-0.9	1.4	3.3	7.7	1.0	5.0	3.7	-0.3	827
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	8.9	28.2	-1.2	2.4	6.2	4.7	2.7	11.8	1.6	-0.8	3,508
Living with one or neither parent	8.0	26.8	-1.1	1.7	5.6	2.0	3.2	12.5	1.1	-0.7	769
Total	8.8	28.0	-1.2	2.3	6.1	4.2	2.8	11.9	1.5	-0.8	4,276
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.7	39.8	-1.6	3.5	9.0	4.3	5.4	19.9	1.2	-1.1	761

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes information on children whose size at birth was very small, children whose mother's schooling is not known, children belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, and children belonging to "other" caste/tribe, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

- ¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children
- ² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
- ³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
- ⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
- ⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
- ⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased
- ⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	94.4	71.5	89.7	843	20.9	796
Rural	97.5	75.2	94.0	788	11.7	768
Sex						
Male	96.1	70.3	92.0	858	16.1	824
Female	95.6	76.6	91.6	774	16.8	740
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.6	79.6	92.4	115	10.7	111
<5 years complete	94.2	62.1	91.4	154	7.0	145
5-9 years complete	96.6	75.3	93.6	735	11.3	710
10-11 years complete	97.1	75.4	95.2	320	20.8	311
12 or more years complete	93.6	69.5	83.9	307	31.3	287
Religion						
Christian	95.8	73.1	91.6	1,564	17.1	1,499
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(97.7)	(80.5)	(95.6)	52	(0.9)	50
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	95.8	73.0	91.7	1,602	16.6	1,535
Other backward class	(100.0)	(97.5)	(100.0)	17	(0.0)	17
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	95.8	72.4	91.7	1,398	17.5	1,339
Dai (TBA)	95.7	81.3	92.3	132	6.7	126
Other/no one	96.9	74.6	92.8	102	13.3	99
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.7	72.5	91.6	1,346	18.0	1,288
At home	96.7	76.9	92.8	279	9.3	270
Total	95.9	73.3	91.8	1,632	16.4	1,565

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes information on children belonging to Hindu and "other" religions, scheduled caste children and children belonging to "other" caste/tribe, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Mizoram, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	5.0	78.8	4.0	1.5	8.0	2.7	100.0	95.0	55	1.3	56
2-3	6.1	68.8	6.7	1.9	7.9	8.7	100.0	93.9	128	10.9	128
4-5	1.2	45.7	10.7	6.0	9.0	27.4	100.0	98.8	137	15.7	139
6-8	5.6	16.3	8.2	0.9	1.2	67.9	100.0	94.4	167	13.5	167
9-11	6.2	4.4	3.8	0.9	2.7	82.0	100.0	93.8	241	17.3	249
12-17	10.9	3.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	82.0	100.0	89.1	465	16.1	473
18-23	22.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.0	73.9	100.0	77.7	361	16.4	402
<4	5.8	71.8	5.9	1.7	7.9	6.9	100.0	94.2	183	8.0	185
<6	3.8	60.6	7.9	3.6	8.4	15.7	100.0	96.2	320	11.3	324
6-9	4.3	12.1	8.8	0.7	0.9	73.1	100.0	95.7	235	14.8	236
12-15	8.8	5.5	0.4	0.7	2.2	82.4	100.0	91.2	294	17.8	299
12-23	15.9	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	78.5	100.0	84.1	826	16.2	875
20-23	20.9	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	76.5	100.0	79.1	238	15.8	269

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

Table 63. Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16																				
	Any breast-feeding		Exclusive breast-feeding		Predominant breast-feeding		4+ food groups ³		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:										
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	61.3	13.6	157	*	*	*	10	97.9	14.5	60.9	12.8	167	
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	36.4	27.2	11.5	226	*	*	*	15	96.2	36.4	28.0	10.7	241	
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	45.0	31.3	11.5	414	(44.8)	(47.7)	(30.9)	51	94.0	45.6	33.1	13.6	465	
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.4	33.6	22.7	280	13.1	16.4	6.8	78	81.1	57.4	29.8	19.2	358	
Sex																					
Male	26.1	3.3	4.8	1,206	43.0	42.7	18.2	42.1	26.1	26.1	582	24.7	62.8	3.4	69	92.1	42.9	40.9	16.6	651	
Female	25.4	4.5	5.6	1,098	39.6	26.9	10.6	32.7	35.0	35.0	496	32.7	62.8	21.6	87	90.0	43.0	28.1	12.2	583	
Residence																					
Urban	25.5	4.1	5.2	1,224	49.5	34.6	15.6	43.6	45.4	45.4	533	43.6	54.1	18.4	81	92.6	50.1	36.1	15.9	614	
Rural	26.1	3.7	5.3	1,080	33.6	36.1	13.8	13.3	15.5	15.5	545	13.3	53.2	8.3	74	89.6	35.9	33.7	13.2	619	
Mother's schooling																					
No schooling	(28.0)	*	*	170	28.5	41.0	7.6	*	*	*	79	*	*	*	14	85.6	30.0	36.4	6.9	93	
<5 years complete	24.3	(3.2)	(6.0)	207	43.3	42.5	20.8	*	*	*	84	*	*	*	24	78.6	50.9	34.3	16.7	108	
5-9 years complete	26.0	3.1	4.4	1,078	39.0	37.0	14.5	22.0	22.4	22.4	490	22.0	47.1	13.7	67	90.6	40.0	35.2	14.4	557	
10-11 years complete	24.1	5.3	6.2	419	45.8	33.8	19.9	*	*	*	221	*	*	*	11	95.6	46.5	33.0	19.0	233	
12 or more years complete	27.0	4.6	5.3	430	46.7	28.2	9.8	(71.9)	(72.3)	(72.3)	203	(71.9)	(53.6)	(27.1)	40	95.4	47.8	35.4	12.7	243	
Continued...																					

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:	
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding
			4+	4+	4+	4+	4+	4+
			Minimum meal frequency ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴
			Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children
			Both 4+ food groups and	Milk or milk products ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵	Milk or milk products ⁵
			Pre-dominant breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding	Pre-dominant breast-feeding
			Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding
			25.8	3.9	25.8	3.9	25.8	3.9
			*	*	*	*	*	*
			25.8	3.9	25.8	3.9	25.8	3.9
			*	*	*	*	*	*
			2,184	99	2,184	99	2,184	99
			2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,304
			41.8	41.4	41.8	41.4	41.8	41.4
			(34.5)	(34.5)	(34.5)	(34.5)	(34.5)	(34.5)
			35.3	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.4
			(44.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)
			15.0	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.7
			(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)
			1,033	1,078	1,033	1,078	1,033	1,078
			30.7	29.2	30.7	29.2	30.7	29.2
			54.2	53.6	54.2	53.6	54.2	53.6
			*	*	*	*	*	*
			32.7	31.1	32.7	31.1	32.7	31.1
			*	*	*	*	*	*
			14.1	13.6	14.1	13.6	14.1	13.6
			*	*	*	*	*	*
			146	155	146	155	146	155
			8	8	8	8	8	8
			91.4	91.1	91.4	91.1	91.4	91.1
			(80.8)	(80.8)	(80.8)	(80.8)	(80.8)	(80.8)
			43.4	43.0	43.4	43.0	43.4	43.0
			(36.3)	(36.3)	(36.3)	(36.3)	(36.3)	(36.3)
			35.0	34.9	35.0	34.9	35.0	34.9
			(35.5)	(35.5)	(35.5)	(35.5)	(35.5)	(35.5)
			14.9	14.6	14.9	14.6	14.9	14.6
			(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)
			1,179	1,233	1,179	1,233	1,179	1,233
			43	43	43	43	43	43
			14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
			(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(7.9)

Note: Total includes Hindu children and children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children born in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Aizawl	73.8	674	(59.7)	136	23.7	2.3	6.7	1,643		
Champhai	61.0	206	55.4	39	32.9	6.1	12.7	535		
Kolasib	79.8	104	69.4	19	25.6	6.5	10.9	271		
Lawngtlai	79.4	174	(42.6)	39	35.3	12.0	21.3	517		
Lunglei	60.9	199	(66.0)	35	25.3	6.1	13.1	560		
Mamit	86.6	123	*	20	31.2	9.5	17.4	355		
Saiha	87.2	86	75.9	16	36.9	11.9	16.2	225		
Serchhip	74.5	66	66.0	15	25.6	9.5	12.3	171		
Mizoram	73.3	1,632	60.6	320	28.0	6.1	11.9	4,276		

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	18.7	11.5	0.7	31.0	395
12-23	19.4	10.4	0.5	30.3	887
24-35	11.0	4.5	1.0	16.5	867
36-47	12.7	4.2	0.2	17.1	826
48-59	6.3	1.9	0.9	9.1	1,054
Sex					
Male	13.7	6.3	0.8	20.8	2,071
Female	11.7	5.2	0.5	17.4	1,959
Birth order¹					
1	12.6	6.7	1.3	20.6	1,188
2-3	13.6	5.4	0.3	19.3	1,838
4-5	10.8	5.4	0.7	16.9	640
6+	18.2	8.2	0.9	27.3	161
Residence					
Urban	9.9	3.7	0.4	14.1	2,063
Rural	15.6	7.9	0.9	24.5	1,966
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	26.9	13.0	1.5	41.4	349
<5 years complete	14.4	8.5	0.5	23.3	363
5-9 years complete	11.2	5.4	0.6	17.2	1,877
10-11 years complete	11.6	5.1	1.1	17.8	589
12 or more years complete	11.1	3.2	0.4	14.6	678
Religion					
Christian	11.8	5.1	0.6	17.5	3,795
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.3	16.2	1.9	46.4	210
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(5.7)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(13.7)	18
Scheduled tribe	12.3	5.6	0.7	18.6	3,919
Other backward class	25.2	12.2	0.0	37.3	71
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	13.0	5.9	0.7	19.7	3,827
Not interviewed but in the household	(7.9)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(12.4)	29
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	7.0	2.0	0.0	9.0	173

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	13.0	6.0	0.6	19.6	3,283
Living with one or neither parent	11.5	4.6	0.9	17.0	747
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	10.8	4.5	0.6	15.9	2,775
Mildly anaemic	18.9	9.1	0.9	29.0	866
Moderately/severely anaemic	18.5	12.1	0.7	31.3	188
Total	12.7	5.8	0.7	19.1	4,030
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.6	19.5	0.6	43.8	736

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage iron supplements given in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	17.5	11.2	167	99.8	175	99.8	175
9-11	64.5	50.7	241	69.3	249	18.7	12.6	249	96.2	260	96.2	260
12-17	79.2	64.3	465	75.2	473	26.9	36.8	473	98.2	498	98.2	498
18-23	88.0	80.1	361	74.1	402	20.5	52.0	402	99.6	423	99.6	423
24-35	na	na	na	66.2	822	25.7	63.4	822	99.1	904	99.1	904
36-47	na	na	na	65.8	839	25.0	64.8	839	98.9	916	98.9	916
48-59	na	na	na	69.6	974	27.4	72.8	974	99.1	1,129	99.1	1,129
Sex												
Male	80.5	69.4	543	70.7	1,893	25.4	56.2	2,000	98.5	2,198	98.5	2,198
Female	77.1	63.6	523	67.6	1,866	24.2	56.3	1,925	99.2	2,107	99.2	2,107
Birth order												
1	74.0	64.4	300	71.8	1,174	26.4	58.3	1,227	98.3	1,236	98.3	1,236
2-3	78.3	62.9	530	67.9	1,817	22.7	56.0	1,897	99.3	1,937	99.3	1,937
4-5	86.0	77.8	191	70.4	616	28.0	53.4	645	98.1	684	98.1	684
6+	87.4	76.4	46	59.5	151	24.0	55.3	157	100.0	164	100.0	164
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	78.2	65.7	920	72.5	1,234	23.1	38.2	1,391	98.7	1,444	98.7	1,444
Not breastfeeding	83.0	71.9	146	67.5	2,525	25.7	66.1	2,534	98.9	2,574	98.9	2,574
Residence												
Urban	82.6	69.1	537	75.7	1,991	29.0	61.0	2,068	99.5	2,257	99.5	2,257
Rural	75.0	64.0	529	61.8	1,767	20.1	50.9	1,857	98.2	2,049	98.2	2,049

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	72.3	63.0	81	27.3	319	8.7	25.3	331	98.1	377	98.1
<5 years complete	80.6	73.6	93	64.3	335	18.9	46.6	351	98.8	373	98.8
5-9 years complete	80.3	68.9	487	72.8	1,833	27.2	61.7	1,903	99.0	1,978	99.0
10-11 years complete	74.7	59.8	200	73.4	581	28.9	55.2	613	98.1	630	98.1
12 or more years complete	81.2	65.8	205	77.5	690	25.3	61.4	727	99.1	763	99.1
Religion											
Hindu	*	*	3	(71.1)	26	(6.9)	(26.5)	26	*	26	*
Christian	79.3	67.2	1,019	71.2	3,521	25.9	57.8	3,682	98.8	4,038	98.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(76.4)	(60.4)	37	36.5	188	6.3	31.8	194	99.8	218	99.8
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	4	(83.1)	27	(21.0)	(32.6)	30	(93.7)	30	(93.7)
Scheduled tribe	78.9	67.0	1,045	69.3	3,631	25.1	56.3	3,796	99.0	4,170	99.0
Other backward class	*	*	15	58.4	75	12.4	60.9	75	97.0	77	97.0
Total	78.8	66.6	1,066	69.2	3,758	24.8	56.2	3,925	98.9	4,306	98.9
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	64.0	29.1	187	40.2	710	22.1	41.0	742	98.4	761	98.4

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes information on children whose mother's schooling is not known, children belonging to "other" religions, children belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.3	6,645
Rural	98.6	4,731
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.5	109
Christian	98.9	10,454
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.5	717
Other	99.2	95
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	97.9	120
Scheduled tribe	99.0	10,919
Other backward class	99.2	234
Other	(100.0)	56
Don't know	(93.8)	47
Total	99.0	11,376
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	98.8	1,509

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Mizoram, 2015-16.

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Aizawl	98.8	4,792
Champhai	99.0	1,171
Kolasib	99.2	679
Lawngtlai	99.1	1,196
Lunglei	99.6	1,757
Mamit	97.8	821
Saiha	99.8	477
Serchhip	99.5	483
Mizoram	99.0	11,376

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Mizoram, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	9.7	14.4	50.8	25.1	100.0	12,279
Pulses or beans	15.6	40.0	43.6	0.8	100.0	12,279
Dark green leafy vegetables	76.2	17.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	12,279
Fruits	12.3	35.2	51.6	0.9	100.0	12,279
Eggs	10.9	46.6	40.8	1.6	100.0	12,279
Fish	1.5	24.8	69.4	4.2	100.0	12,279
Chicken or meat	2.3	52.2	44.3	1.2	100.0	12,279
Fish or chicken or meat	3.3	57.3	38.9	0.5	100.0	12,279
Fried foods	86.7	8.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	12,279
Aerated drinks	2.2	6.2	60.2	31.4	100.0	12,279
MEN						
Milk or curd	7.6	13.2	58.5	20.7	100.0	1,626
Pulses or beans	15.4	42.8	40.9	1.0	100.0	1,626
Dark green leafy vegetables	73.4	20.9	5.6	0.1	100.0	1,626
Fruits	11.2	25.5	62.3	1.0	100.0	1,626
Eggs	8.6	57.0	33.4	1.0	100.0	1,626
Fish	3.4	32.8	60.4	3.4	100.0	1,626
Chicken or meat	4.0	77.9	17.0	1.0	100.0	1,626
Fish or chicken or meat	6.1	77.9	15.5	0.5	100.0	1,626
Fried foods	89.5	8.1	2.3	0.2	100.0	1,626
Aerated drinks	2.0	10.3	59.0	28.6	100.0	1,626

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	13.0	2.7	6.6	0.6	1,939	15.2	1.9	1.9	0.1	250
20-29	9.9	1.7	14.4	1.6	3,630	7.5	1.9	20.1	6.4	491
30-39	5.6	0.9	28.3	5.3	3,456	2.9	0.4	26.4	4.1	437
40-49	6.0	1.6	32.6	7.0	2,425	6.6	1.8	28.9	6.9	372
Marital status										
Never married	10.6	2.1	13.0	1.9	4,358	11.1	2.0	13.2	4.2	678
Currently married	6.9	1.1	25.8	5.0	5,916	4.6	1.1	28.0	5.9	781
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.8	2.5	27.8	3.8	1,177	0.9	0.1	19.3	0.7	91
Residence										
Urban	7.5	1.1	26.8	4.7	6,994	6.0	1.8	28.1	7.2	949
Rural	9.6	2.4	12.2	2.1	4,457	9.2	1.0	9.9	1.1	601
Schooling										
No schooling	11.4	3.3	9.0	3.8	718	(15.5)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(0.0)	42
<5 years complete	9.7	2.2	17.5	2.1	959	5.4	1.3	12.0	1.3	87
5-9 years complete	7.8	1.5	20.1	3.5	5,249	8.1	1.5	15.4	4.6	764
10-11 years complete	8.9	1.8	18.9	4.0	1,950	5.1	0.5	26.7	3.1	285
12 or more years complete	7.5	1.0	29.6	4.4	2,576	6.4	1.9	32.2	8.1	372
Religion										
Hindu	6.7	1.2	21.0	4.1	70	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	8.5	1.6	21.8	4.0	10,593	7.0	1.4	21.4	4.8	1,477
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.2	1.5	10.7	0.5	731	(17.4)	(3.9)	(16.3)	(5.8)	44
Other	(0.9)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)	56	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.6	5.0	25.1	7.0	98	*	*	*	*	14
Scheduled tribe	8.3	1.5	21.1	3.7	10,951	7.3	1.5	21.2	4.9	1,509
Other backward class	7.3	1.9	16.4	3.8	281	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(5.3)	(0.6)	(32.6)	(10.5)	49	*	*	*	*	7
Don't know	(6.3)	(6.3)	(24.7)	(0.0)	73	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	8.3	1.6	21.1	3.7	11,451	7.2	1.5	21.0	4.8	1,550
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	0.5	35.2	3.3	116
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	1.4	22.0	4.7	1,666
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	14.4	4.1	10.6	1.2	1,675	9.2	1.7	11.4	0.5	628

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	18.3	2.9	0.1	21.3	1,977	6.9	6.9	0.6	14.5	250
20-29	19.3	3.8	0.1	23.1	3,927	5.8	2.5	0.1	8.4	491
30-39	20.6	4.9	0.3	25.7	3,630	8.1	6.2	0.3	14.5	437
40-49	23.3	4.8	0.4	28.5	2,410	9.0	2.8	0.3	12.1	372
Marital status										
Never married	17.0	3.0	0.1	20.1	4,374	6.0	4.6	0.2	10.8	678
Currently married	22.1	4.9	0.3	27.3	6,394	9.3	4.1	0.3	13.8	781
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.2	4.2	0.2	27.7	1,175	1.6	3.9	0.0	5.6	91
Maternity status										
Pregnant	18.3	7.1	1.2	26.6	488	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	21.8	4.0	0.1	25.9	1,629	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	20.2	4.0	0.2	24.4	9,827	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	16.8	4.2	0.3	21.3	7,251	5.5	4.1	0.2	9.8	949
Rural	25.8	4.1	0.1	30.0	4,692	10.3	4.8	0.5	15.5	601
Schooling										
No schooling	31.3	7.7	0.2	39.2	745	(14.9)	(5.0)	(0.9)	(20.7)	42
<5 years complete	28.9	4.7	0.0	33.6	1,009	11.8	8.3	0.0	20.2	87
5-9 years complete	20.4	4.6	0.3	25.2	5,462	8.1	3.5	0.4	11.9	764
10-11 years complete	17.1	2.4	0.4	19.9	2,036	6.4	5.9	0.0	12.3	285
12 or more years complete	16.4	3.5	0.0	19.9	2,692	4.8	3.9	0.3	9.0	372
Religion										
Hindu	27.5	8.0	1.7	37.2	71	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	19.1	4.2	0.2	23.5	11,057	7.2	4.3	0.3	11.7	1,477
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	38.4	3.4	0.0	41.8	759	(17.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(25.3)	44
Other	(9.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(11.8)	57	*	*	*	*	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.7	10.8	0.6	27.1	100	*	*	*	*	14
Scheduled tribe	20.0	4.2	0.2	24.4	11,427	7.3	4.3	0.3	11.8	1,509
Other backward class	34.2	3.0	0.0	37.2	288	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(26.6)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(31.7)	50	*	*	*	*	7
Don't know	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(19.0)	73	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	20.3	4.2	0.2	24.7	77,944	7.4	4.3	0.3	12.0	1,550
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.5	10.1	0.8	23.4	116
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	4.7	0.3	12.8	1,666
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.7	8.7	0.7	38.1	1,773	10.0	9.0	0.3	19.4	626

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Mizoram, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Aizawl	10.5	1,525	18.4	5,385	7.0	26.8	5,199
Champhai	7.9	505	12.8	1,188	6.7	17.4	1,137
Kolasib	41.1	259	38.5	624	8.9	24.9	586
Lawngtlai	33.8	499	35.8	1,266	10.4	10.2	1,209
Lunglei	26.8	524	37.1	1,711	9.8	20.3	1,645
Mamit	19.0	341	27.9	781	10.3	12.7	739
Saiha	20.7	214	27.7	521	11.1	9.4	493
Serchhip	28.8	163	24.9	467	9.8	19.0	443
Mizoram	19.1	4,030	24.7	11,944	8.3	21.1	11,451

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (and smoking for women) using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				Number		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Age																					
15-24	98.2	99.7	91.7	96.0	86.6	87.7	63.2	65.5	87.8	83.9	637	531									
15-19	98.1	99.9	91.4	96.2	86.1	88.5	57.7	60.4	83.9	85.7	355	262									
20-24	98.3	99.5	92.1	95.7	87.3	87.0	70.0	70.5	92.7	82.2	283	269									
25-29	97.1	100.0	92.4	90.3	87.3	90.6	68.9	72.2	87.6	89.5	322	241									
30-39	97.7	96.8	90.2	94.3	85.8	87.1	63.4	70.0	90.4	85.7	607	475									
40-49	98.0	98.6	91.9	94.1	92.4	88.2	73.9	67.2	92.4	81.7	407	378									
Residence																					
Urban	99.9	100.0	94.0	95.7	90.0	89.0	70.9	71.8	95.9	86.9	1,242	1,023									
Rural	94.3	96.4	86.9	91.7	83.7	86.7	58.7	62.1	78.6	81.1	731	603									
Schooling																					
No schooling	69.5	(71.5)	48.4	(69.2)	51.8	(59.3)	21.2	(24.7)	45.6	(45.4)	93	42									
<5 years complete	96.1	94.1	83.4	80.7	89.3	82.2	52.6	43.0	82.5	77.4	138	87									
5-9 years complete	99.2	99.6	93.0	96.6	87.4	89.0	63.5	69.7	91.2	84.8	1,066	788									
10-11 years complete	99.8	99.5	96.1	96.3	93.3	84.4	82.0	64.7	88.2	86.8	247	286									
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	96.6	93.7	92.4	93.1	78.9	77.4	97.7	88.8	429	422									
Regular media exposure³																					
Yes	99.3	99.2	93.7	95.1	90.0	89.1	68.9	69.6	91.9	86.0	1,842	1,561									
No	77.1	85.6	58.4	72.4	55.5	63.7	31.5	35.3	55.9	55.7	131	65									
Marital status																					
Never married	99.0	99.6	93.7	93.9	89.0	89.3	67.5	67.4	89.1	84.5	716	733									
Currently married	96.7	97.7	89.1	94.3	86.0	87.6	63.9	69.0	89.1	86.1	1,040	801									
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	99.1	99.2	94.8	96.0	91.5	83.4	74.8	68.1	92.7	75.1	218	91									

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	98.7	99.8	97.5	94.9	85.1	87.4	67.1	69.6	92.8	87.6	130	304
Not been away	97.8	98.4	91.0	94.1	87.9	88.3	66.3	67.9	89.3	84.1	1,843	1,321
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	97.9	100.0	97.0	86.4	90.6	97.3	62.5	75.0	88.7	89.5	63	96
Not been away	97.8	98.6	91.2	94.7	87.6	87.5	66.5	67.8	89.5	84.5	1,910	1,530
Religion												
Christian	98.4	98.9	92.4	95.5	88.5	88.4	67.6	70.0	90.8	85.6	1,876	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.1	(89.1)	59.4	(78.2)	59.7	(73.0)	34.1	(41.1)	53.3	(54.5)	60	45
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	98.0	99.0	92.2	95.3	88.2	88.3	68.0	69.5	89.9	85.2	1,868	1,585
Other backward class	(91.3)	*	(67.4)	*	(64.1)	*	(23.0)	*	(66.3)	*	49	14
Total	97.8	98.6	91.4	94.2	87.7	88.1	66.4	68.2	89.5	84.8	1,973	1,626

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:							
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS		
Age												
15-24	92.6	85.7	94.2	51.1	39.7	626	95.5	85.1	95.1	46.2	39.0	530
15-19	94.8	87.1	93.0	47.9	34.8	348	93.4	81.3	95.5	48.4	39.8	262
20-24	89.9	83.9	95.8	55.1	45.8	278	97.5	88.7	94.7	44.1	38.3	268
25-29	95.9	90.7	95.6	56.6	50.4	313	92.7	81.2	92.3	53.1	33.8	241
30-39	95.3	89.5	93.6	58.0	47.6	593	93.8	89.9	94.1	51.7	40.1	460
40-49	92.2	87.9	90.7	60.1	47.9	399	95.6	88.1	83.0	63.2	51.6	373
Residence												
Urban	94.3	90.5	95.1	55.2	45.4	1,241	95.3	88.5	92.0	47.4	37.6	1,023
Rural	93.1	83.9	90.7	57.4	45.7	690	93.5	83.1	90.8	62.2	48.3	581
Schooling												
No schooling	83.5	64.3	70.7	67.4	34.6	64	(95.9)	(84.5)	(96.9)	(36.7)	(32.4)	30
<5 years complete	89.1	75.1	85.0	72.3	43.9	133	88.3	68.8	80.8	71.5	44.5	82
5-9 years complete	94.9	88.8	93.3	56.3	46.4	1,057	95.5	86.2	91.9	55.0	43.7	785
10-11 years complete	96.6	95.1	96.6	57.4	52.5	247	96.2	85.2	87.2	47.3	42.2	285
12 or more years complete	93.0	90.2	98.3	47.5	41.6	429	93.1	91.7	95.6	49.7	36.9	422
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	94.9	89.4	94.7	56.0	46.5	1,829	94.9	86.9	91.7	52.8	41.8	1,548
No	76.1	64.7	71.7	55.4	27.4	101	87.5	77.3	87.7	50.8	32.4	55
Marital status												
Never married	93.9	87.3	95.8	52.2	41.6	708	95.9	85.0	94.1	45.2	35.0	731
Currently married	92.9	87.0	91.1	57.4	45.7	1,006	93.6	87.7	90.2	59.3	47.3	782
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	98.7	96.2	97.2	61.4	57.9	216	92.8	88.8	82.9	57.0	43.1	91

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion										
Christian	94.4 (75.3)	89.4 (41.5)	94.3 (63.6)	56.2 (30.3)	95.9 (76.5)	87.7 (61.3)	93.2 (63.8)	53.4 (20.4)	42.5 (6.5)	1,535 40
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist										
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled tribe	94.3 (86.3)	89.2 (62.9)	94.6 (44.6)	55.8 (54.1)	95.7 *	87.3 *	92.6 *	52.9 *	41.9 *	1,569 14
Other backward class										
Total	93.9	88.1	93.5	56.0	94.6	86.6	91.6	52.8	41.5	1,604

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	10.5	0.3	5.5	2.3	0.1	1.1	7.5	0.2	3.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	30.9	5.8	18.6	10.5	0.6	5.1	23.5	3.6	13.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.4	0.2	5.4	2.0	0.0	0.9	7.3	0.1	3.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	497	479	976	285	344	629	782	823	1,605
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	9.1	*	16.6	12.3	*	11.6	9.7	*	15.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	154	28	181	30	2	32	184	30	213
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	5.9	1.3	3.5	3.4	1.3	2.2	5.0	1.3	3.0
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	600	678	1,279	347	465	812	948	1,143	2,090
Among all men									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.8	na	na	0.3	na	na	0.6	na	na
Number of men	1,023	na	na	603	na	na	1,626	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
	na	53.7	na	na	52.8	na	na	53.4	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	277	na	na	182	na	na	459	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	43.7	51.5	48.0	24.2	37.7	31.6	36.5	46.4	41.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.9	8.2	6.7	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.2	7.0	6.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	18.6	21.2	20.0	12.5	17.5	15.3	16.3	19.8	18.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.3
Number of respondents	1,023	1,242	2,265	603	731	1,334	1,626	1,973	3,599
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	94.6	90.6	92.3	91.8	91.1	91.4	93.8	90.8	92.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	190	263	453	75	128	203	265	391	657

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	68.6	66.5	67.4	60.5	57.0	58.7	65.5	63.2	64.2
Percentage who know a condom source	63.2	59.9	61.4	65.4	65.2	65.3	64.0	61.7	62.8
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	33.7	21.4	26.8	24.4	32.5	28.6	30.2	25.2	27.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	4.2	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.0	0.6	1.7
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	22.6	30.4	27.0	15.5	22.7	19.3	19.9	27.7	24.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.1	6.6	5.1	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.7	4.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	21.3	16.5	18.6	9.8	14.5	12.3	16.9	15.8	16.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.0	9.3	6.1	7.3	4.0	5.2	4.0	7.6	5.9
Number age 15-24	329	415	745	202	222	424	531	637	1,169
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	87.6	96.3	91.9	(93.6)	93.3	93.4	88.9	95.4	92.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	70	69	139	20	32	52	90	101	191
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	17.7	15.8	16.8	8.1	11.4	10.0	14.4	13.8	14.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	111	90	201	58	75	132	169	164	333
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	69.8	(24.1)	46.8	(50.3)	3.4	22.6	63.6	15.8	38.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	66	68	134	31	45	76	98	112	210
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	(14.7)	*	(26.4)	*	*	(9.1)	13.5	*	22.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	46	16	63	16	2	17	62	18	80
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	70.9	93.3	82.8	82.1	95.9	88.6	75.0	94.1	84.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14.9	4.5	9.4	8.7	1.0	5.1	12.7	3.4	8.0
Number never married	307	349	656	176	154	330	483	503	986

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	233	229	15,033
Male	365	365	14,670
Age			
<15	120	112	7,937
15-59	327	327	19,105
60+	620	620	2,661
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	626	626	1,720
Other fuel	278	276	27,982
Total	298	296	29,703
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	183	162	10,588
Male	185	164	11,041
Age			
<15	70	46	7,144
15-59	240	218	12,599
60+	241	238	1,886
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	200	169	14,337
Other fuel	151	151	7,292
Total	184	163	21,629
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	212	201	25,621
Male	287	279	25,710
Age			
<15	96	81	15,081
15-59	292	284	31,703
60+	463	461	4,547
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	246	218	16,057
Other fuel	252	250	35,274
Total	250	240	51,331

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78. Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:										Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:					
	Percentage of women who heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who heard of TB	Percentage of men who heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing			Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who heard of TB
			Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹						Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹				
Age																
15-19	94.8	2,038	76.2	13.9	92.0	3.1	1,932	93.4	262	70.3	17.9	95.4	1.3	245		
20-34	94.0	5,885	81.4	15.4	96.3	2.7	5,531	96.4	786	77.2	20.5	98.1	1.2	758		
35-49	94.5	4,356	79.9	16.5	96.9	1.7	4,117	92.2	577	73.9	20.0	98.5	2.4	532		
Residence																
Urban	98.5	7,546	84.4	16.1	97.2	2.5	7,434	96.8	1,023	78.4	19.8	98.7	1.6	990		
Rural	87.6	4,733	72.0	14.6	93.2	2.4	4,147	90.4	603	68.6	20.0	96.1	1.7	545		
Schooling																
No schooling	54.5	752	31.6	11.5	75.2	5.6	410	(65.3)	42	(57.9)	(7.9)	(97.5)	(9.9)	28		
<5 years complete	88.5	1,016	59.0	14.9	91.8	3.0	899	87.8	87	46.9	20.9	90.8	0.6	77		
5-9 years complete	96.5	5,578	78.5	14.1	96.4	2.2	5,384	95.5	788	72.0	17.8	98.0	2.2	753		
10-11 years complete	98.4	2,085	86.3	17.7	97.1	2.2	2,052	92.3	286	79.7	23.7	96.2	0.9	264		
12 or more years complete	99.6	2,848	92.0	17.6	98.0	2.5	2,835	98.0	422	83.7	21.9	99.8	0.7	413		
Religion																
Hindu	84.3	71	56.7	8.1	94.9	22.5	60	*	17	*	*	*	*	17		
Christian	96.8	11,371	81.7	15.9	96.7	2.1	11,008	95.1	1,551	75.3	20.7	98.2	1.7	1,475		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.3	780	45.1	10.0	74.0	8.7	470	(85.5)	45	(54.6)	(0.0)	(81.6)	(1.2)	38		
Other	(74.4)	57	(66.7)	(6.8)	(95.9)	(1.4)	42	*	12	*	*	*	*	5		
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	91.1	101	65.7	4.8	89.6	8.5	92	*	14	*	*	*	*	13		
Scheduled tribe	94.5	11,754	81.1	15.7	96.6	2.2	11,109	95.1	1,585	75.0	20.1	98.2	1.5	1,507		
Other backward class	88.6	301	52.8	14.4	65.9	8.8	267	*	14	*	*	*	*	14		
Other	(83.0)	50	(57.4)	(8.1)	(92.9)	(4.8)	42	*	7	nc	nc	nc	nc	0		
Don't know	(96.7)	73	*	*	*	*	70	*	6	*	*	*	*	1		
Total	94.3	12,279	80.0	15.5	95.8	2.4	11,580	94.4	1,626	75.0	19.9	97.8	1.6	1,535		

nc = No cases

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	9.2	2,038	34.9	262
20-24	13.6	1,924	38.0	269
25-34	17.2	3,960	43.0	517
35-49	20.7	4,356	50.4	577
Residence				
Urban	14.8	7,546	39.2	1,023
Rural	19.3	4,733	50.7	603
Schooling				
No schooling	9.7	752	(38.1)	42
<5 years complete	18.6	1,016	37.5	87
5-9 years complete	18.4	5,578	47.2	788
10-11 years complete	14.9	2,085	38.3	286
12 or more years complete	15.3	2,848	41.7	422
Religion				
Hindu	16.3	71	*	17
Christian	17.3	11,371	45.3	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.5	780	(6.0)	45
Other	(0.1)	57	*	12
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	18.3	101	*	14
Scheduled tribe	16.9	11,754	44.4	1,585
Other backward class	8.1	301	*	14
Other	(4.6)	50	*	7
Don't know	(3.5)	73	*	6
Total age 15-49	16.6	12,279	43.5	1,626
Age 50-54	na	na	34.2	123
Total age 15-54	na	na	42.8	1,749

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	78.2	94.9	85.2
Government/municipal hospital	68.2	44.2	58.2
Government dispensary	0.6	0.6	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.3	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.3	19.2	11.7
PHC/additional PHC	2.5	16.7	8.4
Sub-centre	0.5	11.8	5.2
ASHA	0.0	2.0	0.8
Other public health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	5.2	1.3	3.6
Private health sector	16.5	3.5	11.1
Private hospital	11.4	2.2	7.5
Private doctor/clinic	4.8	0.7	3.1
Private paramedic	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other private health sector	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.3	0.2
Home treatment	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	42.3	49.9	45.4
Number of households	6,652	4,745	11,397
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	1.8	0.6	1.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.5	2.4	3.0
State health insurance scheme	12.4	5.2	9.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	78.5	91.9	84.6
Other health insurance through employer	0.5	0.1	0.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.0	0.8	2.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	1.7	0.2	1.0
Other	0.8	0.0	0.5
Number of households	2,812	2,368	5,179

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary Health Centre; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	40	1,863	801	2,035	0	2,038	0	1,987	0	0	0	262
20-34	303	1,107	1,234	3,437	14	5,885	160	550	135	2,173	114	786
35-49	2,939	2,580	2,972	4,547	736	4,356	2,585	1,659	1,855	4,049	334	577
Residence												
Urban	1,617	2,070	2,181	4,136	347	7,546	1,557	1,473	786	3,436	276	1,023
Rural	521	1,254	1,137	2,740	142	4,733	42	670	620	880	0	603
Schooling												
No schooling	467	777	1,486	2,300	31	752	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1,111)	(0)	42
<5 years complete	1,534	1,919	997	4,252	131	1,016	863	760	45	1,421	0	87
5-9 years complete	1,090	2,250	1,338	3,785	532	5,578	287	718	514	2,011	358	788
10-11 years complete	1,099	2,021	2,307	3,721	78	2,085	4,115	1,822	179	2,364	0	286
12 or more years complete	1,541	791	2,610	3,252	2	2,848	330	1,796	1,700	3,825	0	422
Marital status												
Never married	103	1,439	1,556	3,227	18	4,539	354	1,501	413	453	385	733
Currently married	1,988	1,780	1,822	3,549	477	6,501	1,655	919	1,092	4,546	0	801
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,032	2,784	2,367	5,213	84	1,239	367	809	0	805	0	91
Religion												
Hindu	953	0	1,253	862	0	71	*	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	1,284	1,776	1,718	3,687	289	11,371	1,043	1,232	759	2,577	182	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0	955	2,786	2,761	0	780	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1,052)	(0)	45
Other	(0)	(10,754)	(617)	(764)	(0)	57	*	*	*	*	*	12

Continued...

Table 81. Health problems—Continued

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,592	0	9,310	11,714	0	101	*	*	*	*	*	14
Scheduled tribe	1,229	1,736	1,555	3,478	280	11,754	894	1,084	621	2,431	56	1,585
Other backward class	0	1,754	7,459	6,844	0	301	*	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(1,335)	(12,126)	(1,085)	(1,208)	(0)	50	*	*	*	*	*	7
Don't know	(0)	(0)	(4,459)	(0)	(0)	73	*	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	1,195	1,755	1,778	3,598	268	12,279	995	1,175	724	2,488	174	1,626
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,365	5,166	609	6,962	0	123
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,021	1,457	716	2,804	162	1,749

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	4.5	1.9	24.1	2,038
20-24	8.9	5.4	24.5	1,924
25-34	20.8	8.3	21.7	3,960
35-49	33.9	10.3	23.0	4,356
Residence				
Urban	24.3	9.2	29.7	7,546
Rural	15.4	4.8	12.3	4,733
Schooling				
No schooling	10.0	1.6	6.5	752
<5 years complete	20.6	4.2	11.4	1,016
5-9 years complete	21.6	7.3	19.5	5,578
10-11 years complete	20.4	8.2	26.9	2,085
12 or more years complete	22.8	10.1	35.5	2,848
Religion				
Hindu	11.1	4.0	15.6	71
Christian	21.9	7.8	23.5	11,371
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.1	2.9	16.0	780
Other	(5.5)	(0.6)	(23.4)	57
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	26.8	2.5	16.8	101
Scheduled tribe	21.1	7.6	22.8	11,754
Other backward class	11.7	5.1	30.5	301
Other	(7.2)	(1.7)	(42.2)	50
Don't know	(25.3)	(0.7)	(21.5)	73
Total	20.9	7.5	23.0	12,279

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg					
Age											
15-19	3.6	70.9	26.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	0.6	1,989		
20-24	6.5	68.6	26.8	3.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.2	1,882		
25-29	7.6	66.0	27.8	5.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	0.9	2,040		
30-34	13.8	59.6	29.7	8.2	2.1	0.4	100.0	1.6	1,836		
35-39	15.9	51.5	36.0	9.1	2.7	0.7	100.0	1.9	1,806		
40-44	20.3	43.4	39.6	12.4	3.6	1.0	100.0	1.2	1,276		
45-49	27.4	39.0	37.5	16.9	4.1	2.5	100.0	0.4	1,127		
Residence											
Urban	13.3	59.3	30.1	8.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	1.3	7,261		
Rural	10.5	58.7	32.7	6.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	0.9	4,694		
Schooling											
No schooling	11.5	45.7	44.1	7.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.3	744		
<5 years complete	15.5	52.0	34.7	10.4	2.0	0.8	100.0	1.4	1,009		
5-9 years complete	11.8	59.0	31.2	7.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	1.1	5,461		
10-11 years complete	10.1	62.9	29.9	5.7	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.8	2,047		
12 or more years complete	13.5	62.8	26.8	7.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	1.6	2,693		
Religion											
Hindu	6.4	66.0	28.5	3.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	0.0	71		
Christian	12.5	59.9	30.1	7.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.2	11,069		
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.1	47.7	43.9	5.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.0	758		
Other	(1.9)	(45.6)	(52.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	100.0	(0.0)	57		
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	18.5	55.3	30.9	11.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	4.4	100		
Scheduled tribe	12.3	59.4	30.8	7.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.2	11,443		
Other backward class	9.1	54.1	37.7	4.5	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	288		
Other	(18.2)	(33.3)	(48.5)	(16.7)	(0.6)	(0.9)	100.0	(0.0)	50		
Don't know	(0.7)	(56.1)	(43.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	73		
Total	12.2	59.1	31.1	7.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.1	11,955		

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP < 120 mmHg and DBP < 80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP ≥ 110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	8.2	44.9	47.0	5.6	2.4	0.1	100.0	0.0	250			
20-24	12.4	34.0	55.1	9.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.0	258			
25-29	17.5	29.5	53.2	8.8	8.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	233			
30-34	18.7	33.5	48.2	15.2	2.0	1.2	100.0	0.1	245			
35-39	24.8	33.2	43.1	15.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	0.5	193			
40-44	23.0	32.9	44.6	19.6	2.7	0.2	100.0	0.0	222			
45-49	33.1	33.8	34.4	18.4	11.1	2.2	100.0	0.0	150			
Residence												
Urban	20.7	36.5	43.0	14.3	5.7	0.6	100.0	0.0	949			
Rural	15.2	32.0	54.3	10.5	2.6	0.6	100.0	0.2	601			
Schooling												
No schooling	(14.8)	(42.5)	(42.7)	(6.2)	(5.4)	(3.2)	100.0	(0.0)	42			
<5 years complete	21.7	33.0	46.6	11.4	8.8	0.2	100.0	0.0	87			
5-9 years complete	15.9	35.5	49.7	11.0	3.6	0.3	100.0	0.2	764			
10-11 years complete	20.5	31.7	48.1	14.9	4.6	0.7	100.0	0.0	284			
12 or more years complete	22.2	35.0	43.0	16.1	5.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	372			
Religion												
Christian	17.9	35.4	47.3	12.6	4.0	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,477			
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(15.8)	(28.4)	(55.8)	(10.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	44			
Total age 15-49	18.5	34.7	47.4	12.8	4.5	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,550			
Age 50-54	30.9	16.9	54.0	25.8	2.4	1.0	100.0	1.3	116			
Total age 15-54	19.4	33.5	47.9	13.7	4.3	0.6	100.0	0.2	1,666			

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.2	2.1	0.7	100.0	1,977
20-24	96.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	1,887
25-29	93.7	4.4	1.9	100.0	2,041
30-34	91.2	5.2	3.6	100.0	1,837
35-39	88.4	5.8	5.8	100.0	1,793
40-44	87.4	5.9	6.7	100.0	1,283
45-49	79.2	8.4	12.4	100.0	1,127
Residence					
Urban	90.6	4.9	4.5	100.0	7,251
Rural	92.7	4.5	2.9	100.0	4,692
Schooling					
No schooling	91.9	4.8	3.3	100.0	745
<5 years complete	90.5	4.9	4.6	100.0	1,009
5-9 years complete	91.0	4.8	4.2	100.0	5,462
10-11 years complete	93.6	4.4	1.9	100.0	2,036
12 or more years complete	90.7	4.6	4.7	100.0	2,692
Religion					
Hindu	93.6	3.3	3.1	100.0	71
Christian	91.2	4.8	4.0	100.0	11,057
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.0	3.4	2.6	100.0	759
Other	(99.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	100.0	57
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	84.5	3.7	11.8	100.0	100
Scheduled tribe	91.3	4.8	3.9	100.0	11,432
Other backward class	94.7	3.4	1.9	100.0	288
Other	(94.5)	(2.2)	(3.3)	100.0	50
Don't know	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	73
Total	91.4	4.7	3.9	100.0	11,944

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	92.8	6.3	0.9	100.0	250
20-24	94.8	4.9	0.3	100.0	258
25-29	85.9	6.5	7.5	100.0	233
30-34	91.5	3.8	4.8	100.0	245
35-39	88.0	9.0	3.0	100.0	193
40-44	85.1	5.6	9.3	100.0	222
45-49	88.0	5.7	6.3	100.0	150
Residence					
Urban	89.3	5.8	5.0	100.0	949
Rural	90.4	6.1	3.5	100.0	601
Schooling					
No schooling	(93.0)	(0.7)	(6.3)	100.0	42
<5 years complete	80.5	10.5	9.0	100.0	87
5-9 years complete	93.6	4.8	1.7	100.0	764
10-11 years complete	83.8	8.4	7.8	100.0	285
12 or more years complete	88.2	5.8	6.0	100.0	372
Religion					
Christian	90.3	5.3	4.4	100.0	1,477
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(82.9)	(14.0)	(3.1)	100.0	44
Total age 15-49	89.7	5.9	4.4	100.0	1,550
Age 50-54	80.4	12.2	7.4	100.0	116
Total age 15-54	89.1	6.3	4.6	100.0	1,666

Note: Total includes Hindu men and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	14.8	13.3	14.2	69.9	66.0	68.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.8	2.5	1.4	7.7	13.4	9.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.8	10.9	5.8
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	23.3	25.6	24.2	14.4	22.2	17.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	14.2	13.4	13.9	18.3	12.4	16.1
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	16.9	13.0	15.4	17.8	12.0	15.6
Uses <i>khaini</i>	12.3	15.0	13.4	3.1	3.7	3.3
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	7.5	5.9
Uses any type of tobacco	59.2	59.3	59.2	82.0	77.7	80.4
Drinks alcohol	6.7	2.2	5.0	52.3	44.9	49.6
Number of respondents	7,546	4,733	12,279	1,023	603	1,626
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	3.8	2.9	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
1-2	48.1	39.5	44.8	3.8	2.9	3.4
3-5	30.2	34.8	32.0	14.4	11.2	13.2
6-9	5.4	8.7	6.7	8.6	7.6	8.3
10 or more	12.5	14.2	13.1	71.0	70.8	70.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	1,156	731	1,887	741	431	1,172
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	4.8	4.2	4.7	18.2	5.4	13.9
About once a week	20.1	21.2	20.3	41.1	41.4	41.2
Less than once a week	75.1	74.6	75.0	40.7	53.2	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	506	106	612	535	271	806

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	11.5	7.2	86.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	94.3	2,038
20-24	14.3	6.7	84.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	92.4	1,924
Residence								
Urban	7.4	7.7	87.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	96.3	2,471
Rural	21.8	5.6	82.1	2.0	0.4	0.4	88.6	1,491
Schooling								
No schooling	46.5	7.8	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	60.2	128
<5 years complete	34.5	7.7	72.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	79.0	143
5-9 years complete	14.9	6.9	85.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	92.9	1,738
10-11 years complete	7.1	6.1	89.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	96.9	988
12 or more years complete	7.4	7.6	88.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	97.2	965
Religion								
Christian	10.9	6.5	86.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	94.6	3,645
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.7	13.5	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.7	278
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(13.4)	(16.2)	(80.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.7)	33
Scheduled tribe	13.1	6.6	85.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	93.3	3,759
Other backward class	4.6	17.2	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	118
Total	12.8	6.9	85.3	1.9	0.3	0.2	93.4	3,962

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions and women belonging to "other" caste/tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Mizoram, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings			Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Total	Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture			Non-agriculture
WOMEN											
15-19	16.1	355	30.8	4.7	3.0	61.6	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	57
20-24	39.5	283	50.5	7.3	2.2	40.0	100.0	35.5	64.5	100.0	112
25-29	52.2	322	46.8	16.9	1.9	34.4	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	168
30-34	53.2	286	58.7	9.4	4.8	27.1	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	152
35-39	57.0	321	55.1	15.5	1.1	28.2	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	183
40-44	51.4	224	43.6	22.8	5.9	27.7	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	115
45-49	64.6	183	34.2	31.0	1.1	33.7	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	118
Total	45.9	1,973	47.9	16.0	2.7	33.4	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	905
MEN											
15-19	65.2	262	43.4	18.8	1.7	36.1	100.0	45.1	54.9	100.0	171
20-24	87.8	269	59.8	17.4	3.2	19.6	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0	236
25-29	91.6	241	62.7	23.6	1.2	12.6	100.0	32.9	67.1	100.0	221
30-34	97.4	276	79.6	12.1	0.5	7.9	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	269
35-39	99.1	199	59.4	24.1	0.2	16.2	100.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	197
40-44	92.1	228	66.7	17.9	0.0	15.3	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	210
45-49	95.4	150	62.9	23.9	0.6	12.6	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	143
Total	89.1	1,626	63.2	19.2	1.1	16.5	100.0	37.2	62.8	100.0	1,448

Table 88. Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide: how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husbands' earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them
Age										
20-29	91.3	81.3	176	27.1	39	(83.5)	26	71.4	107	(41.0)
30-39	96.6	82.4	321	42.8	106	91.8	102	80.7	310	45.1
40-49	93.1	86.9	190	36.0	81	90.0	97	78.7	258	37.0
Residence										
Urban	94.1	83.4	438	38.1	153	89.7	160	78.9	428	48.5
Rural	94.8	83.2	258	36.4	76	91.0	66	77.7	249	20.3
Schooling										
No schooling	*	74.7	47	*	17	*	6	(70.4)	24	*
<5 years complete	(96.5)	85.3	58	(54.7)	20	*	10	81.0	49	*
5-9 years complete	95.2	83.5	418	36.8	133	84.1	123	76.3	346	52.2
10-11 years complete	(91.8)	87.0	78	(35.7)	19	(96.4)	30	84.4	96	*
12 or more years complete	92.7	82.6	96	39.5	40	97.0	57	80.0	163	31.3
Religion										
Christian	94.5	85.9	653	38.0	226	89.7	218	78.0	638	40.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	(50.6)	29	*	2	*	5	(84.0)	27	*
Total	94.3	83.3	696	37.5	229	90.1	225	78.5	678	41.4

Note: Total includes Hindu women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues; by residence, Mizoram, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	13.2	76.1	8.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	40.9	46.0	12.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	14.1	74.8	4.6	2.3	4.2	100.0	26.4	65.1	6.5	1.8	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	10.8	76.8	9.5	1.8	1.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	10.1	77.9	11.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	45.9	48.1	4.7	0.7	0.7	100.0
Major household purchases	10.0	81.1	6.0	2.2	0.7	100.0	31.5	61.5	4.5	1.5	0.9	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.7	83.9	9.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	11.9	76.9	9.6	0.9	0.7	100.0	43.0	46.9	9.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
Major household purchases	12.4	77.5	5.2	2.2	2.7	100.0	28.6	63.6	5.6	1.7	0.6	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.6	79.8	9.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	
Age							
20-24	83.0	81.0	73.6	59.7	7.0	95	85.7
25-29	89.2	87.8	87.3	82.9	8.0	157	87.0
30-39	89.5	91.6	91.4	80.0	2.0	440	85.3
40-49	89.0	91.6	89.3	81.1	3.9	329	80.1
Residence							
Urban	89.3	89.0	87.6	77.2	3.7	594	80.0
Rural	88.1	91.1	89.6	81.3	4.4	445	88.1
Schooling							
No schooling	88.0	89.3	90.9	84.2	7.1	75	(94.8)
<5 years complete	94.5	97.7	94.1	89.2	1.1	109	83.0
5-9 years complete	89.1	87.9	86.9	76.6	4.0	617	81.7
10-11 years complete	91.6	89.6	90.2	84.1	4.1	94	86.4
12 or more years complete	81.4	92.8	88.6	74.9	4.6	144	83.8
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	90.3	91.2	88.2	80.7	3.3	508	83.7
Employed, for cash	89.5	92.2	88.9	80.7	2.1	310	82.7
Employed, not for cash	91.5	89.7	87.3	80.8	5.1	198	90.4
Not employed	87.3	88.6	88.7	77.2	4.7	531	* * *
Number of living children							
0	87.3	85.7	81.9	74.6	8.6	72	78.9
1-2	85.1	89.3	89.1	77.6	4.3	397	86.0
3-4	90.9	91.1	89.3	79.6	3.2	481	80.5
5+	94.3	89.6	86.6	84.7	3.4	90	92.2

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife			Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	
Household structure¹							
Nuclear	90.1	93.7	89.4	82.3	95.4	83.6	512
Non-nuclear	86.6	84.0	87.1	73.8	86.4	83.3	289
Religion							
Christian	89.1	90.3	89.2	79.7	91.9	82.8	759
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(77.8)	(78.6)	(85.5)	(72.0)	(95.9)	(95.9)	28
Total	88.7	89.9	88.5	78.9	92.1	83.5	801

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, Hindu women/men and women/men who belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and percentage who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Age						
15-19	15.9	54.5	1.9	0.0	57.6	355
20-24	24.2	59.0	10.7	2.4	77.6	283
25-29	19.0	50.8	7.6	2.5	90.9	322
30-39	25.6	58.0	11.9	2.7	92.2	607
40-49	28.0	63.3	11.1	2.2	96.9	407
Residence						
Urban	29.9	68.4	9.0	2.2	83.5	1,242
Rural	11.5	38.8	9.2	1.8	86.5	731
Schooling						
No schooling	5.1	6.6	1.9	0.0	85.2	93
<5 years complete	13.5	38.9	7.2	3.3	96.0	138
5-9 years complete	16.7	49.2	9.2	2.6	82.9	1,066
10-11 years complete	20.7	75.1	6.5	0.7	78.0	247
12 or more years complete	47.2	84.7	12.2	1.5	89.0	429
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	29.4	58.5	11.1	2.1	90.7	905
Employed, for cash	39.3	68.9	13.5	2.5	92.1	578
Employed, not for cash	11.8	40.2	7.0	1.2	88.4	327
Not employed	17.7	56.5	7.3	2.0	79.4	1,068
Number of living children						
0	27.6	61.2	6.4	0.4	74.4	790
1-2	22.1	56.1	12.1	3.9	88.7	570
3-4	20.1	57.8	10.2	3.0	93.5	519
5+	7.3	32.5	6.6	0.1	96.9	95
Household structure²						
Nuclear	21.3	57.9	9.1	2.9	82.2	1,033
Non-nuclear	25.1	57.0	9.0	1.2	87.3	941
Religion						
Christian	23.5	58.3	8.4	2.2	85.7	1,876
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.0	37.0	25.1	0.0	79.9	60
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	23.6	58.1	8.5	2.2	85.9	1,868
Other backward class	(20.8)	(46.6)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(66.4)	49
Total	23.1	57.4	9.1	2.0	84.6	1,973

Note: Total includes women belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92. Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men					
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	11.4	10.6	54.8	355	99.6	194	21.3	13.3	262
20-24	11.6	10.0	84.7	283	99.5	239	27.8	15.3	269
25-29	19.3	14.7	80.3	322	95.0	259	35.5	26.4	241
30-34	17.3	16.3	85.9	286	98.6	246	33.5	17.9	276
35-39	23.2	17.7	81.9	321	94.7	263	62.6	49.8	199
40-44	19.6	15.5	79.0	224	91.9	177	52.7	33.8	228
45-49	27.2	23.2	80.3	183	93.8	147	86.0	53.4	150
Residence									
Urban	12.6	9.8	88.5	1,242	96.7	1,100	33.0	20.9	1,023
Rural	26.9	23.4	58.2	731	95.5	425	57.2	38.4	603
Religion									
Christian	18.0	14.9	78.8	1,876	96.5	1,479	40.9	27.4	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.3	12.1	42.1	60	*	25	(83.3)	(33.2)	45
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	18.6	15.5	77.4	1,868	96.9	1,446	41.8	27.3	1,585
Other backward class	(2.8)	(0.0)	(80.2)	49	*	40	*	*	14
Schooling									
No schooling	18.4	14.4	28.8	93	(17.6)	27	(76.4)	(35.0)	42
<5 years complete	31.9	23.3	51.0	138	81.0	71	73.2	47.9	87
5-9 years complete	15.3	12.5	74.2	1,066	98.3	791	41.9	28.2	788
10-11 years complete	21.3	17.6	85.6	247	100.0	212	35.3	23.1	286
12 or more years complete	17.7	16.6	99.1	429	98.4	425	36.8	23.7	422
Total age 15-49	17.9	14.9	77.3	1,973	96.4	1,525	42.0	27.4	1,626
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	74.8	59.0	123
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.3	29.6	1,749

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to Hindu or "other" religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or, "other" caste/tribe, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Mizoram, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	19.6	12.4	15.5	11.8	18.1	12.1
She neglects the house or children	30.6	25.5	28.6	25.6	29.9	25.6
She argues with him	16.4	15.3	14.9	18.8	15.8	16.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.5	2.5	9.1	5.8	9.3	4.0
She doesn't cook properly	8.0	1.6	6.7	4.2	7.6	2.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	44.1	18.0	39.0	21.1	42.3	19.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	32.7	37.7	37.6	40.3	34.5	38.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	57.6	53.1	62.2	53.3	59.3	53.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	83.0	82.5	84.5	85.9	83.6	84.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	90.1	87.8	91.7	89.1	90.7	88.4
Is tired or not in the mood	78.1	81.3	77.3	78.6	77.8	80.1
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	66.0	65.6	68.7	66.4	67.0	66.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	4.1	3.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	32.5	na	25.8	na	29.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	18.3	na	12.6	na	15.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	22.1	na	16.0	na	19.3
Have sex with another woman	na	28.3	na	25.9	na	27.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	10.9	na	9.0	na	10.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	55.0	na	60.5	na	57.5
Number of respondents	1,258	892	716	733	1,973	1,626

na = Not applicable

Table 94. Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	62.0	59.1	66.0	66.1	51.6	51.6	355	262
20-24	61.2	57.6	63.2	61.5	40.4	40.4	283	269
25-29	57.2	57.1	72.8	72.1	50.5	50.5	322	241
30-39	64.1	49.2	62.8	64.3	41.9	41.9	607	475
40-49	50.0	48.6	72.1	67.4	50.4	50.4	407	378
Residence								
Urban	60.7	52.3	68.5	65.0	41.7	41.7	1,242	1,023
Rural	56.8	54.8	64.4	67.6	54.6	54.6	731	603
Schooling								
No schooling	54.7	(59.0)	38.1	(80.6)	(67.1)	(67.1)	93	42
<5 years complete	52.9	53.5	72.3	59.3	49.3	49.3	138	87
5-9 years complete	61.8	59.3	65.5	62.8	49.0	49.0	1,066	788
10-11 years complete	59.1	44.9	70.1	67.4	41.5	41.5	247	286
12 or more years complete	56.2	47.0	73.3	70.9	42.5	42.5	429	422
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	65.4	54.7	63.3	66.5	45.7	45.7	905	1,448
Employed, for cash	62.2	54.4	65.7	66.4	45.1	45.1	578	1,193
Employed, not for cash	70.9	55.9	58.9	67.0	48.3	48.3	327	255
Not employed	54.1	41.6	70.1	61.6	53.1	53.1	1,068	178
Marital status								
Never married	62.2	53.3	68.7	66.4	45.7	45.7	716	733
Currently married	58.7	53.0	65.4	66.6	48.0	48.0	1,040	801
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	52.4	54.5	68.6	57.2	39.2	39.2	218	91

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	59.9	52.3	67.7	65.9	46.5	46.5	790	805
1-2	56.4	53.9	67.3	70.4	44.8	44.8	570	384
3-4	61.1	52.9	66.0	61.7	44.0	44.0	519	369
5+	61.5	62.6	64.1	64.9	70.4	70.4	95	67
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	62.9	53.7	64.7	63.5	46.7	46.7	1,033	946
Non-nuclear	55.3	52.6	69.4	69.4	46.3	46.3	941	680
Religion								
Christian	58.6	53.1	67.9	65.5	46.4	46.4	1,876	1,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	70.8	(54.4)	28.5	(86.7)	(63.3)	(63.3)	60	45
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	59.1	53.4	68.0	65.8	46.9	46.9	1,868	1,585
Other backward class	(59.7)	*	(32.5)	*	*	*	49	14
Total	59.3	53.2	67.0	66.0	46.5	46.5	1,973	1,626

Note: Total includes Hindu women/men and women/men belonging to "other" religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or "other" caste/tribe, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Mizoram, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	15.1	3.9	11.1
Sexual violence only	1.2	3.1	1.9
Physical and sexual violence	2.7	1.1	2.1
Physical or sexual violence	19.1	8.2	15.1
Number of women	852	487	1,339
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	80.7	*	69.5
Former husband	15.6	*	13.4
Father/step-father	5.1	*	5.8
Mother/step-mother	0.8	*	1.0
Sister/brother	3.7	*	3.8
Daughter/son	2.1	*	1.8
Other relative	0.9	*	4.7
Current boyfriend	0.2	*	3.7
Former boyfriend	0.5	*	0.4
Other in-law	2.2	*	1.9
Teacher	0.0	*	2.9
Other	0.5	*	1.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	152	25	177
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(63.2)	*	39.0
Former husband	(6.1)	*	3.8
Current/former boyfriend	(0.7)	*	3.5
Brother/step-brother	(9.5)	*	5.8
Other relative	(6.2)	*	3.9
In-law	(2.6)	*	1.6
Own friend/acquaintance	(1.3)	*	12.5
Family friend	(4.8)	*	7.4
Stranger	(2.2)	*	20.3
Other	(3.6)	*	2.2
Number who experienced sexual violence	34	21	54

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

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	12.0	71
25-29	1.6	151
30-39	1.7	336
40-49	0.5	266
Residence		
Urban	2.8	496
Rural	1.3	335
Marital status		
Currently married	1.7	658
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3.9	152
Number of living children		
0	(0.0)	32
1-2	4.1	363
3-4	0.6	345
5+	1.3	91
Schooling		
No schooling	1.2	63
<5 years complete	1.3	75
5-9 years complete	3.3	498
10-11 years complete	0.0	72
12 or more years complete	0.0	122
Total	2.2	831

Note: Total includes women age 15-49 and never married women, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Mizoram, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	16.1	1.0	10.8	11.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.5	0.5	8.4	8.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.4	0.2	1.9	2.1
Slapped her	11.7	0.7	8.6	9.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.9	0.2	3.4	3.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.7	0.3	2.5	2.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.7	0.1	1.8	2.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.5	0.1	1.8	1.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	10.1	0.8	8.0	8.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.2	0.6	4.0	4.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.1	0.1	6.2	6.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.8	0.6	2.4	3.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	17.0	1.0	12.0	13.0
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	18.8	1.4	14.2	15.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.4	0.1	2.0	2.1
Number of ever-married women	852	852	852	852

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	20.7	21.9	2.8	23.2	26.5	69
25-29	5.6	11.1	1.2	12.3	12.5	148
30-39	8.0	15.3	2.6	16.8	18.8	354
40-49	12.8	18.9	3.9	18.9	21.0	272
Residence						
Urban	10.5	15.7	2.0	16.7	18.3	515
Rural	9.4	16.7	3.9	17.5	19.6	337
Schooling						
No schooling	9.6	18.4	5.7	18.4	18.5	63
<5 years complete	17.9	24.2	10.8	30.2	37.0	78
5-9 years complete	10.6	17.0	1.4	17.4	19.0	517
10-11 years complete	9.8	14.6	3.8	15.9	17.9	70
12 or more years complete	3.4	7.0	1.1	7.0	7.4	124
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.4	11.9	1.4	12.1	13.6	407
Employed for cash	11.9	20.6	4.8	22.5	24.0	295
Employed not for cash	11.0	18.6	2.3	19.5	23.0	149
Marital status						
Currently married	9.9	16.1	2.9	17.2	19.2	693
Widowed	(1.2)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(5.1)	69
Divorced/separated/deserted	17.6	24.4	3.5	24.4	26.6	91
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	7.8	13.0	2.8	14.0	15.6	636
0-4 years	4.7	6.9	0.9	7.8	10.2	95
5-9 years	5.8	8.3	3.0	11.3	13.8	135
10+ years	9.1	15.9	3.2	16.4	17.5	406
Married more than once	29.6	48.3	3.0	49.6	55.5	69
Number of living children						
0	1.7	4.6	1.3	5.9	6.3	69
1-2	11.1	14.8	2.0	15.1	18.6	347
3-4	5.5	14.4	3.0	16.2	16.7	345
5+	29.8	35.8	5.4	35.8	37.2	91
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.3	17.0	3.5	18.5	19.5	498
Non-nuclear	11.1	14.9	1.6	14.9	18.0	354

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	19.0	26.8	5.9	29.5	31.9	57
No	9.6	15.6	2.6	16.4	18.1	779
Total	10.1	16.1	2.7	17.0	18.8	852

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women age 15-19 and women who don't know whether their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	(3.9)	(10.0)	(2.0)	(10.0)	(10.9)	37
<5 years complete	9.7	8.9	2.1	8.9	12.5	111
5-9 years complete	11.9	21.6	4.3	23.7	26.1	383
10-11 years complete	14.1	19.8	2.4	19.8	20.9	123
12 or more years complete	3.9	6.7	0.4	6.7	7.0	175
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.7	8.4	1.0	8.9	10.0	448
Gets drunk sometimes	10.8	17.5	2.3	17.7	19.1	311
Gets drunk often	38.2	48.5	12.8	53.7	60.7	92
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	16.1	21.6	6.4	25.2	26.8	138
Wife is same age	(7.2)	(23.3)	(2.5)	(23.4)	(23.4)	35
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.8	12.9	2.6	13.5	16.2	270
Wife 5-9 years younger	3.6	13.2	1.1	13.6	15.3	165
Wife 10+ years younger	16.8	19.9	2.0	20.7	22.1	85
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	10.7	19.7	3.1	20.9	22.4	408
Wife has more schooling	7.0	12.0	3.7	12.8	14.7	230
Both have equal schooling	13.1	13.6	1.2	14.4	17.3	168
Neither attended school	(2.1)	(7.2)	(0.7)	(7.2)	(7.2)	24
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	1.4	5.3	2.0	6.5	6.6	417
1-2	12.3	21.5	2.6	22.1	25.5	360
3-4	43.0	48.8	5.3	49.3	52.7	60
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	(4.3)	(6.5)	(4.2)	(8.8)	(10.2)	39
1-2	25.7	35.7	2.2	36.2	38.8	109
3	7.2	12.8	3.0	14.0	15.9	545
Number of reasons for which wifebeating is justified⁴						
0	4.4	7.3	2.7	8.9	10.5	356
1-2	11.8	22.2	1.8	22.2	24.3	259
3-4	19.9	25.1	3.9	25.4	27.3	170
5-6	10.7	19.8	3.4	22.0	23.1	50

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Mizoram, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	(4.6)	(8.2)	(1.6)	(9.8)	(12.3)	39
1-2	10.4	19.0	2.6	19.4	22.0	272
3	10.3	15.2	2.9	16.4	17.7	542
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(47.1)	(50.0)	(4.5)	(50.0)	(50.0)	47
Sometimes	11.4	21.2	4.6	23.0	25.4	398
Never	4.5	7.1	0.7	7.4	8.8	406
Total	10.1	16.1	2.7	17.0	18.8	852

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol but never get drunk, women whose husbands display 5-6 marital control behaviours, and women who mention 7 or more reasons for which wife-beating is justified, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Mizoram, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	33.4	1.3	24.2	0.8	42.2	137
In the past 12 months	43.8	1.8	29.0	1.0	52.2	101
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	31.6	1.2	22.9	0.7	39.9	145
In the past 12 months	40.9	1.6	26.4	1.0	48.5	111

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

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Mizoram, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	44.4	(64.9)	(35.4)	46.6	(41.9)	45.7
Never sought help but told someone	33.2	(2.5)	(14.4)	28.5	(18.7)	26.6
Sought help	22.5	(32.5)	(50.2)	24.8	(39.3)	27.7
Number of women who experienced violence	148	26	29	163	40	203
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(65.9)	*	*	60.2	*	51.3
Husband's family	(7.0)	*	*	8.4	*	6.0
Friend	(13.9)	*	*	19.6	*	28.1
Neighbour	(23.2)	*	*	25.1	*	25.2
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	*	2.5	*	1.8
Police	(0.0)	*	*	1.5	*	1.1
Other	(1.8)	*	*	1.5	*	1.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	33	8	14	40	16	56

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Mizoram, there were 545 clusters. Hence, 559 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 559 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 558 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Mizoram, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Mizoram, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.915	0.010	11,397	11,397	3.980	0.011	0.894	0.936
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.834	0.009	11,397	11,397	2.448	0.010	0.817	0.852
Using iodized salt	0.990	0.002	11,383	11,376	1.983	0.002	0.986	0.994
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1013.015	14.968	25,350	25,154	2.088	0.015	983.079	1042.952
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.082	0.005	22,115	22,732	2.376	0.059	0.072	0.092
Urban residence	0.615	0.009	12,279	12,279	2.151	0.015	0.596	0.633
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.061	0.006	12,279	12,279	2.585	0.091	0.050	0.072
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.402	0.011	12,279	12,279	2.554	0.028	0.379	0.424
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.370	0.009	12,279	12,279	1.958	0.023	0.353	0.387
Currently married	0.529	0.009	12,279	12,279	2.061	0.018	0.511	0.548
Married before age 18	0.154	0.007	10,327	10,241	1.915	0.044	0.140	0.167
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.353	0.012	7,006	6,501	2.048	0.033	0.330	0.377
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.353	0.012	7,006	6,501	2.047	0.033	0.330	0.376
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.000	0.000	7,006	6,501	0.724	0.504	0.000	0.001
Currently using pill	0.132	0.008	7,006	6,501	2.029	0.062	0.115	0.148
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.033	0.004	7,006	6,501	1.914	0.123	0.025	0.042
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.013	0.003	7,006	6,501	1.876	0.197	0.008	0.018
Currently using female sterilization	0.175	0.010	7,006	6,501	2.097	0.054	0.156	0.194
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.691	0.017	2,493	2,455	1.852	0.025	0.657	0.725
Unmet need for family planning	0.199	0.008	7,006	6,501	1.633	0.039	0.183	0.215
Want no more children	0.446	0.011	7,006	6,501	1.806	0.024	0.424	0.467
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.128	0.007	7,006	6,501	1.745	0.055	0.114	0.141
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.617	0.017	3,679	3,379	2.147	0.028	0.582	0.652
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.538	0.019	3,679	3,379	2.307	0.036	0.499	0.577
Birth registration	0.979	0.005	4,868	4,614	2.077	0.006	0.968	0.990
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.838	0.013	4,900	4,424	1.961	0.016	0.812	0.864
Institutional delivery	0.801	0.014	4,900	4,424	1.943	0.017	0.773	0.828
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.659	0.015	3,679	3,379	1.920	0.023	0.629	0.690
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.135	0.011	3,679	3,379	1.973	0.084	0.112	0.158
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.606	0.047	351	320	1.755	0.077	0.513	0.700
Children with diarrhoea	0.076	0.008	4,674	4,249	2.055	0.109	0.059	0.092
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.699	0.041	253	323	1.682	0.059	0.617	0.782
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.420	0.063	253	323	2.321	0.150	0.295	0.546
Child received BCG vaccination	0.753	0.026	995	875	1.797	0.034	0.702	0.804
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.617	0.030	995	875	1.872	0.049	0.557	0.677
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.617	0.029	995	875	1.790	0.047	0.559	0.674
Child received measles vaccination	0.611	0.029	995	875	1.774	0.047	0.554	0.668
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.568	0.028	995	875	1.739	0.050	0.511	0.624
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.505	0.029	995	875	1.752	0.057	0.448	0.563
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.692	0.017	4,089	3,758	2.026	0.024	0.659	0.725
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.280	0.014	4,546	4,276	1.870	0.049	0.253	0.307
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.061	0.005	4,546	4,276	1.325	0.082	0.051	0.071
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.119	0.009	4,546	4,276	1.672	0.072	0.102	0.136
Children with any anaemia	0.191	0.010	4,322	4,030	1.580	0.054	0.171	0.212
Women with any anaemia	0.247	0.008	12,146	11,944	2.025	0.032	0.231	0.263
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.083	0.005	11,566	11,451	1.871	0.058	0.074	0.093
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.212	0.008	11,566	11,451	1.970	0.035	0.197	0.228
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.978	0.007	1,938	1,973	2.038	0.007	0.965	0.992
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.664	0.024	1,938	1,973	2.217	0.036	0.616	0.711
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.151	0.019	1,339	1,339	1.887	0.122	0.114	0.188
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.258	0.081	34,890	34,917	1.738	0.036	2.095	2.420
Neonatal mortality	11.288	2.946	4,964	4,485	1.829	0.261	5.395	17.180
Postneonatal mortality	28.734	3.962	4,978	4,537	1.490	0.138	20.809	36.659
Infant mortality	40.022	5.227	4,972	4,498	1.735	0.131	29.568	50.476
Child mortality	6.079	1.558	5,031	4,559	1.354	0.256	2.962	9.195
Under-five mortality	45.857	5.319	4,987	4,507	1.671	0.116	35.218	56.495
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.053	0.004	22,379	22,290	2.380	0.079	0.044	0.061
Urban residence	0.629	0.016	1,617	1,626	1.349	0.026	0.597	0.662
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.026	0.007	1,617	1,626	1.877	0.285	0.011	0.041
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.435	0.032	1,617	1,626	2.577	0.073	0.372	0.499
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.451	0.024	1,617	1,626	1.965	0.054	0.402	0.500
Currently married	0.493	0.027	1,617	1,626	2.177	0.055	0.438	0.547
Married before age 21	0.140	0.021	1,095	1,094	1.983	0.149	0.099	0.182
Want no more children	0.502	0.022	872	801	1.326	0.045	0.458	0.547
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.255	0.025	872	801	1.722	0.100	0.204	0.305
Men with any anaemia	0.120	0.011	1,588	1,550	1.376	0.096	0.097	0.143
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.072	0.010	1,588	1,550	1.401	0.136	0.053	0.092
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.211	0.016	1,588	1,550	1.489	0.074	0.180	0.242
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.986	0.004	1,617	1,626	1.496	0.004	0.978	0.995
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.682	0.025	1,617	1,626	2.188	0.037	0.631	0.733

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Mizoram, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.941	0.014	5,499	6,652	4.323	0.015	0.914	0.969
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.909	0.008	5,499	6,652	2.079	0.009	0.892	0.925
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.002	5,495	6,645	2.201	0.003	0.988	0.998
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1043.094	21.911	11,931	14,428	2.001	0.021	999.272	1086.917
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.034	0.003	10,886	13,588	1.790	0.091	0.028	0.040
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.385	0.017	3,194	3,551	1.974	0.044	0.351	0.419
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.384	0.017	3,194	3,551	1.972	0.044	0.350	0.418
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.000	0.000	3,194	3,551	0.701	0.575	0.000	0.001
Currently using pill	0.136	0.013	3,194	3,551	2.085	0.093	0.110	0.161
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.039	0.006	3,194	3,551	1.856	0.162	0.027	0.052
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.015	0.004	3,194	3,551	1.900	0.274	0.007	0.023
Currently using female sterilization	0.194	0.015	3,194	3,551	2.129	0.077	0.164	0.224
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.623	0.026	1,241	1,502	1.870	0.041	0.571	0.674
Unmet need for family planning	0.191	0.012	3,194	3,551	1.761	0.064	0.167	0.216
Want no more children	0.470	0.014	3,194	3,551	1.580	0.030	0.442	0.497
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.775	0.023	1,650	1,852	2.174	0.029	0.730	0.821
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.593	0.027	1,650	1,852	2.235	0.046	0.538	0.648
Birth registration	0.978	0.008	2,101	2,424	2.206	0.008	0.962	0.995
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.979	0.005	2,088	2,329	1.288	0.005	0.970	0.989
Institutional delivery	0.972	0.005	2,088	2,329	1.271	0.006	0.961	0.982
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.774	0.021	1,650	1,852	1.970	0.027	0.732	0.815
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.151	0.017	1,650	1,852	1.947	0.115	0.116	0.186
Children with diarrhoea	0.076	0.013	2,005	2,256	2.170	0.170	0.050	0.101
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.763	0.069	85	171	1.971	0.090	0.625	0.901
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.467	0.107	85	171	2.613	0.230	0.252	0.681
Child received BCG vaccination	0.792	0.041	441	438	1.962	0.052	0.710	0.874
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.630	0.047	441	438	1.874	0.074	0.537	0.723
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.642	0.045	441	438	1.804	0.069	0.553	0.731
Child received measles vaccination	0.604	0.043	441	438	1.714	0.071	0.518	0.691
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.580	0.042	441	438	1.661	0.073	0.496	0.664
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.498	0.039	441	438	1.527	0.079	0.419	0.577
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.757	0.023	1,745	1,991	2.054	0.030	0.711	0.803
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.227	0.020	1,948	2,230	1.998	0.090	0.186	0.267
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.045	0.006	1,948	2,230	1.207	0.135	0.033	0.057
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.085	0.011	1,948	2,230	1.576	0.127	0.063	0.106
Children with any anaemia	0.141	0.012	1,843	2,063	1.364	0.086	0.116	0.165
Women with any anaemia	0.213	0.010	6,108	7,251	1.968	0.049	0.192	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.075	0.007	5,846	6,994	1.957	0.091	0.062	0.089
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.270	0.011	5,846	6,994	1.855	0.040	0.248	0.291
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.999	0.001	1,032	1,242	1.190	0.001	0.996	1.001
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.709	0.033	1,032	1,242	2.330	0.047	0.643	0.775
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.969	0.106	17,655	21,528	1.854	0.054	1.757	2.181
Neonatal mortality	11.555	5.038	2,112	2,365	2.092	0.436	1.478	21.632
Postneonatal mortality	19.650	4.520	2,114	2,395	1.401	0.230	10.611	28.689
Infant mortality	31.204	7.737	2,115	2,371	1.957	0.248	15.731	46.678
Child mortality	3.563	2.051	2,106	2,398	1.515	0.576	0.000	7.666
Under-five mortality	34.657	7.822	2,120	2,374	1.878	0.226	19.012	50.301
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.021	0.003	10,693	12,925	1.833	0.137	0.015	0.027
Want no more children	0.504	0.035	416	459	1.442	0.070	0.433	0.575
Men with any anaemia	0.098	0.015	782	949	1.361	0.150	0.068	0.127
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.060	0.014	782	949	1.589	0.230	0.032	0.087
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.282	0.023	782	949	1.471	0.083	0.235	0.328
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	1.000	0.000	807	1,023	0.524	0.000	0.999	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.718	0.036	807	1,023	2.243	0.050	0.647	0.789

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Mizoram, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.878	0.016	5,898	4,745	3.767	0.018	0.846	0.910
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.731	0.017	5,898	4,745	2.938	0.023	0.697	0.765
Using iodized salt	0.986	0.003	5,888	4,731	1.781	0.003	0.980	0.991
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	972.556	18.390	13,419	10,726	2.014	0.019	935.776	1009.336
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.154	0.011	11,229	9,144	2.791	0.069	0.132	0.175
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.315	0.016	3,812	2,950	2.116	0.051	0.283	0.347
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.315	0.016	3,812	2,950	2.116	0.051	0.283	0.347
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.000	0.000	3,812	2,950	0.383	0.657	0.000	0.000
Currently using pill	0.127	0.010	3,812	2,950	1.818	0.077	0.108	0.147
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.026	0.005	3,812	2,950	1.816	0.179	0.017	0.036
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.010	0.003	3,812	2,950	1.575	0.251	0.005	0.015
Currently using female sterilization	0.151	0.011	3,812	2,950	1.889	0.073	0.129	0.173
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.799	0.016	1,252	953	1.434	0.020	0.766	0.831
Unmet need for family planning	0.209	0.009	3,812	2,950	1.317	0.042	0.191	0.226
Want no more children	0.417	0.017	3,812	2,950	2.067	0.040	0.384	0.450
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.425	0.025	2,029	1,527	2.267	0.059	0.375	0.475
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.472	0.028	2,029	1,527	2.460	0.058	0.417	0.527
Birth registration	0.980	0.007	2,767	2,190	1.883	0.007	0.967	0.994
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.682	0.024	2,812	2,094	2.204	0.035	0.634	0.730
Institutional delivery	0.610	0.025	2,812	2,094	2.259	0.041	0.560	0.661
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.520	0.023	2,029	1,527	2.026	0.044	0.475	0.566
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.116	0.014	2,029	1,527	1.899	0.118	0.089	0.143
Children with diarrhoea	0.076	0.010	2,669	1,993	1.830	0.131	0.056	0.096
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.628	0.044	168	152	1.299	0.069	0.541	0.715
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.368	0.049	168	152	1.400	0.133	0.270	0.466
Child received BCG vaccination	0.714	0.032	554	437	1.667	0.044	0.651	0.777
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.604	0.039	554	437	1.886	0.064	0.526	0.681
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.591	0.038	554	437	1.841	0.064	0.515	0.667
Child received measles vaccination	0.618	0.037	554	437	1.814	0.060	0.545	0.692
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.555	0.039	554	437	1.863	0.070	0.478	0.633
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.513	0.042	554	437	2.000	0.082	0.429	0.597
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.618	0.022	2,344	1,767	1.897	0.035	0.575	0.661
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.338	0.017	2,598	2,046	1.662	0.049	0.305	0.371
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.078	0.008	2,598	2,046	1.477	0.104	0.062	0.095
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.157	0.013	2,598	2,046	1.808	0.085	0.130	0.184
Children with any anaemia	0.245	0.016	2,479	1,966	1.723	0.065	0.213	0.277
Women with any anaemia	0.300	0.012	6,038	4,692	2.023	0.040	0.276	0.323
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.096	0.006	5,720	4,457	1.610	0.065	0.083	0.108
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.123	0.008	5,720	4,457	1.938	0.068	0.106	0.140
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.943	0.019	906	731	2.416	0.020	0.906	0.981
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.587	0.029	906	731	1.774	0.049	0.529	0.646
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.710	0.103	17,236	13,389	1.410	0.038	2.505	2.915
Neonatal mortality	10.989	2.779	2,852	2,120	1.281	0.253	5.431	16.547
Postneonatal mortality	38.702	6.185	2,864	2,141	1.623	0.160	26.332	51.071
Infant mortality	49.691	6.450	2,857	2,127	1.529	0.130	36.791	62.591
Child mortality	8.852	2.372	2,925	2,161	1.321	0.268	4.107	13.597
Under-five mortality	58.103	6.511	2,867	2,133	1.483	0.112	45.081	71.126
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.096	0.009	11,686	9,365	2.779	0.092	0.078	0.113
Want no more children	0.501	0.023	456	342	0.963	0.045	0.455	0.546
Men with any anaemia	0.155	0.018	806	601	1.353	0.114	0.120	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.092	0.013	806	601	1.091	0.137	0.067	0.117
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.099	0.017	806	601	1.536	0.174	0.065	0.134
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.964	0.012	810	603	1.785	0.012	0.941	0.987
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.621	0.029	810	603	1.693	0.047	0.563	0.679



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