DLHS-4

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

MIZORAM

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)

International Institute for Population Sciences
(*Deemed University*)
Mumbai

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

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ACRONYMS

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

ACRONYMS

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

Preface and Acknowledgements

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

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

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities dada were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Mizoram for the 8 districts was conducted during June 2013 to November 2013, gathering information from 8,583 households and 6,506 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

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

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

each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08. NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

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

2.1. Sampling Weight

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

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

f_1^i = Probability of selection of ith PSU in a district

$\quad$ = $(n_r * Hi)/H$,

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

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

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

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

$\quad$ = $(25*HR_i)/ HL_i$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Village Questionnaire: - This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally

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

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

3.5 Sample Implementation

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

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

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF MIZORAM

Basic demographic indicators of Mizoram and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 1,097 (in thousands). The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 is 23.48 percent. Decadal growth rate is highest in Mamit (37.56%) and lowest in Champhi district (16.65%) during this period. The sex ratio of the state is 975 females per 1000 males, it is 924 the lowest in Mamit and 1,009 the highest in the Aizawl. The overall literacy rate is 91.3 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 93.3 percent for males and 89.3 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 320 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 8,583 households with 95.8 percent response rate and 6,506 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 98.4 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the districts varies from 93.2 to 97.3 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 80.8 to 99.1 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

Total number of PSUs surveyed in Mizoram 320 out of this 184 are rural PSUs. Most villages 95 percent have primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 65.8 percent of the villages there is Sub- Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of 184 villages, 81 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 66.3 percent of the total villages have JSY beneficiaries but 21.2 percent villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (94.6%) have anganwadi centre, 67.4 percent have accessed to any government health facility, but about 15.8 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 69 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 15.7 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca houses, 20 percent in kachha houses and 53.3 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 89.7 percent of households have electricity connection, 45.5 percent of households use woods for cooking while 52 percent use LPG, 86.1 percent of households have mobile, 73.6 percent owned television, 3.1 percent owned bicycle while 20.3 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and 10.2 owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 3.4 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 37 percent of households are using piped water into dwelling/yard/plot. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 13.6 percent of the total surveyed households and only 70.2 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Figure 1: Sources of drinking water

- Piped water into dwelling/yard/ plot, 37
- Public tap/stand pipe, 30.7
- Non Improved source, 16.3
- Other improved, 12.6
- Tube Well or borehole, 3.4

Figure 2: Toilet facilities

- Flush to sewer/septic/pit, 70.2
- Pit with slab, 16
- Not improved, 13.6
- Pit ventilated improved, 0.2
- other, 0.0
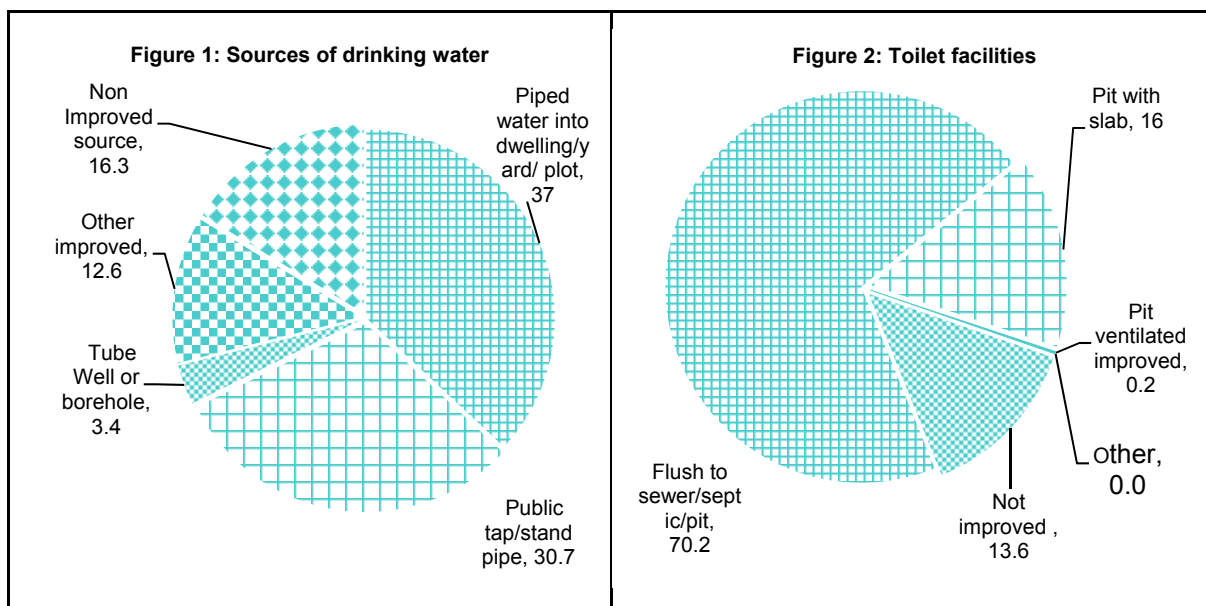
Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.5 while it is 4.5 in rural and 4.6 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 5.6 percent of all surveyed households, 81.8 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 41 years. Christian is majority among households that is 87.6 percent and a highly significant share of 97.3 percent of the household heads are scheduled tribes (ST) and 0.5 percent of household heads are from the general caste.

The age-sex composition of the population of Mizoram is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterize by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and but not at older ages.

Figure 3: Age- sex composition of Mizoram, 2012-13
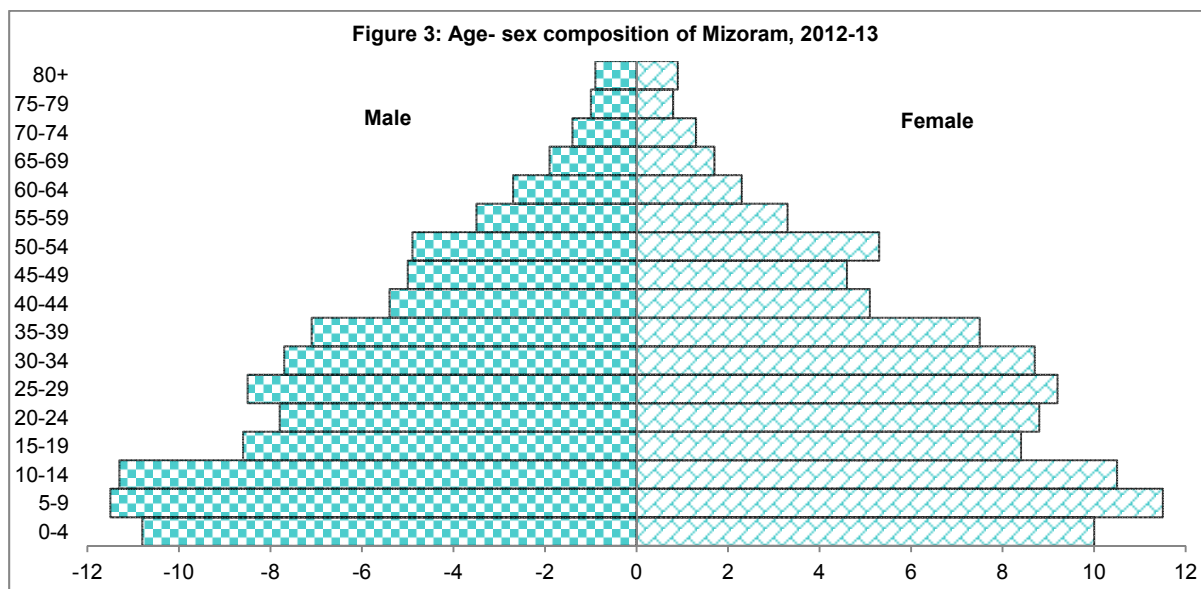
Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinctive feature is that are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 23.2 years while it is 26.1

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years among boys. Mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Six percent marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 14 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females 7 years and older 2.1 percent are non-literate and corresponding figure among males is 1.1 percent. There is no sex differential in 11 or more years of schooling and the corresponding figures for male and female are 19 and 19.4 percent respectively. Regardless of sex individuals about 35.5 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate persons are less in urban than in rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and caste.

Figure 4: School attendance by age and sex
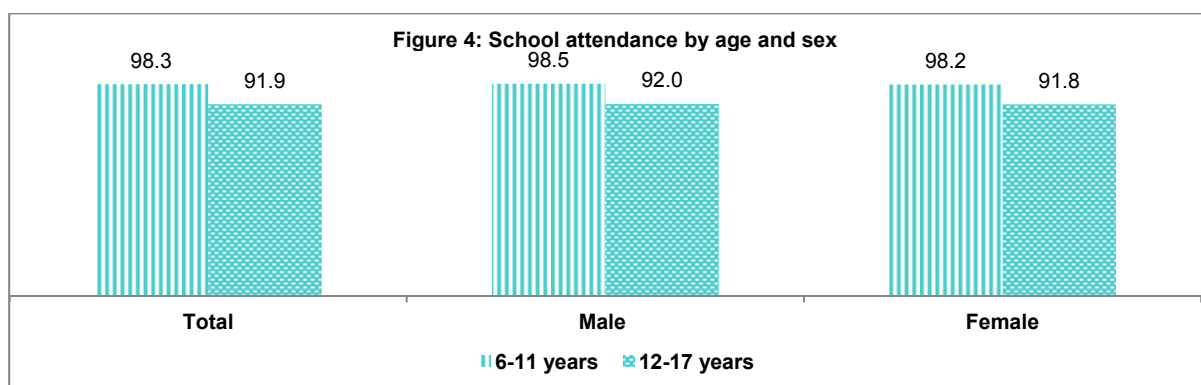
Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98.3 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 91.9 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of significant sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years and for 12-17 years.

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 17 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 23 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban, 12 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (19.5%) than in urban areas (2.5 %). Non-literate husbands are less by 3.8 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Ten percent of women are non-literate whereas 31.6 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 38.7 percent. Around 38 percent of the ever-married women were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (20.6%), 5-9 years (21.2%) and 10-14 years (20.6%) marital duration are almost uniform with each less than twenty one percent each.

The proportion of women belonging to Christian has been highest and found to be 89 percent followed by (9.3%) Buddhist. The proportion of Christian women is higher in urban area (97.4%) as compared to rural (78%). The percent distribution of women by caste/tribes is

skewed towards Scheduled tribes (96.2%) followed by women belonging to 'Others' caste (1.9%) and Scheduled caste (1.1%). The percent of women who belong to Scheduled tribes is more (97%) in urban area than in the rural (95%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups are uniformly distributed while it is found to be low in early and older ages. In 25-29 years (15.2 %) and 30-34 years (15.3 %) is relatively higher than the other age groups. The urban women had 3.4 times higher percentage (19.2%) in education in the 11 more years of schooling as compared to rural women (5.6%). It is to be noted that at least 24.3 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 13.2 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 52 percent births comes from urban area and the rest 48 percent from rural area. Around 35 percent of them belong to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 26 percent from women in the age group 20-24 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 90.5 percent births belong to Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and rest belongs to other religions. The distribution of births by caste/tribes indicates that births from the Scheduled tribes contribute maximum 97 percent. Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 68.4 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 74.1 percent and 79.8 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (73.4%), belonging to Hindu (73%), belonging to others category (81%), and among 40-45 years or older women (94%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (60.2%), and those belonging to scheduled caste (61%) (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Saiha district (74.7%) and the lowest in district Aizawl (65.4%). The proportion of first order birth has uniformly distributed among the districts. It ranges 25.3 percent in district Saiha to 34.6 percent in Aizawl. Over all percentage distribution of births is highest in district Saiha (16%) followed by Kolasib district (14%).

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.7 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.1 for non-literate and 2.2 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 3.4. Mean children ever born to ever married women (15-49 years of age) is highest among the other backward classes (2.8%) and lowest in

Figure 5
Mean children ever born by districts

District	Mean CEB
Saiha	3.0
Mamit	2.8
Serchhip	2.7
Mizoram	2.7
Champhai	2.7
Kolasib	2.6
Lunglei	2.6
Lawngtlai	2.6
Aizawl	2.4

the scheduled caste (2.1). The differentials by religion have shown significant difference in
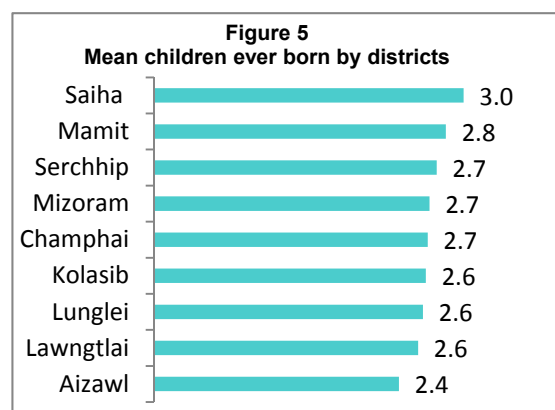
this fertility indicator. It is high among others religion (3.5) and low among Hindu (2.2). The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher for other backward classes, less than 5 years of education and early age women (age less than 20 years). In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.1 children. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.10), other caste (0.33), and less than 5 years educated women (0.12) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by district is shown in figure 5, it varies from 3 children in Saiha district to 2.4 children in Aizawl district, while the state average is 2.7 children.

In Mizoram, most of the outcomes (97%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 1.4 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is only 0.1 percent for the state as a whole. Age of women and sex composition of children depict less variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion and spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from nil in district Kolasib to 3.2 percent in Lawngtlai district. Still birth rate (5.9 %) is found to be highest in district Saiha. As a result 97 percent of pregnancies since January 1, 2008, the highest in the state, are reported as live births, (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, around thirty seven percent women want a child soon (within the next two years) and 7.4 percent want a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 13.8 percent wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (26%) or undecided about children (28.4%). In addition, not more than 7 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6: Desire for the additional child/Next child
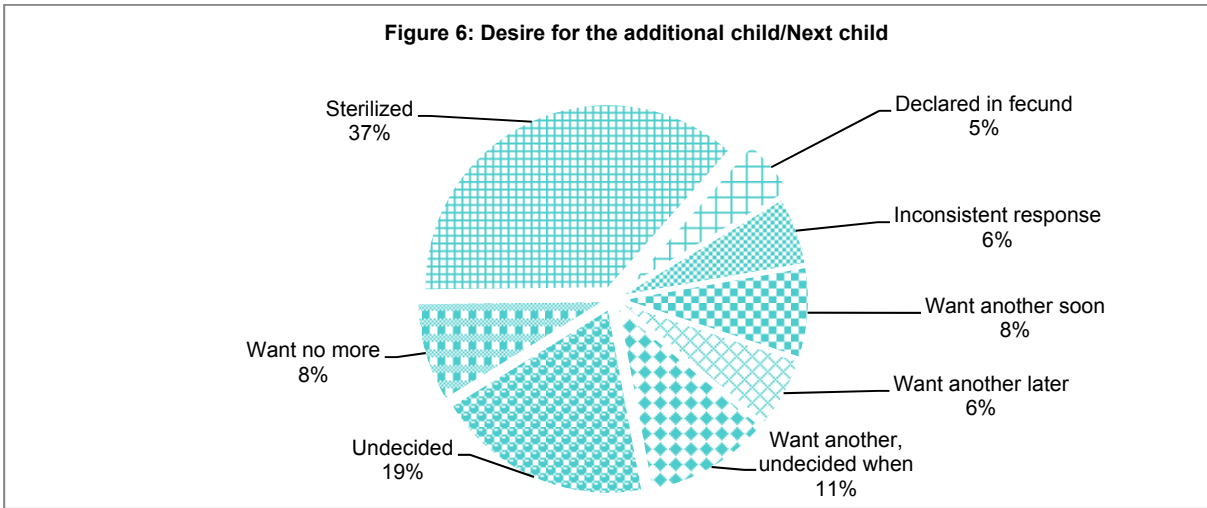
Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Eight percent of currently married women want no more children, eight percent want additional child soon, nineteen percent is undecided about having and additional child and 37 percent have undergone sterilization. Eleven percent of currently women want to have an additional child but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.

Among the currently married women with no living children but want an additional child, 22.6 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 50.6 percent say it is up to God while 20.5 and 6.4 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (23.4 % wanting boy and 21.9 % wanting girl). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 23.4 percent among currently married women with one child to 34.1 percent among currently married women with three living children. It is interesting to note that percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of additional child further increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH programme focused more on ANC. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote institutional delivery and post-natal care to prevent maternal deaths.

6.1 Any ANC by Selected background Characteristics.

In Mizoram, 83.3 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. The utilisation of Government health facility for ANC care (95.4%) is more than compare to private health facility (14.4) and community based services (2.4%) (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 32.2 percent as against 94.8 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is significant rural-urban gap of 25.5 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 95.5 percent among urban residents and 70 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with 1 living child is around 86.9 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children is 80.6 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Serchhip district (99.7%), near universal coverage in Aizawl and Kolasib (95% to 99.7%) and lowest in

Figure 7
Any ANC by backgraound characteristics

Lawngtlai district (38.1%). Majority of women from Camphai, Mamit, Serchhip and Kolasib district are availed ANC care from government health facilities (99.4% to 98.5%) and 14.4 percent received it from private health facility. The proportion of women availing any ANC from private health facility utilization is highest in Aizawl district which is the highest in the state (Table 3.2).

The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Lawngtlai District (81.5%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from Government health facilities for ANC as compare to Private health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were also collected. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 74.2, 21.2, 73.3, 34.7, 35.3, 50.6 & 22 percent respectively, (Table No. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Mizoram in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having single children than 4+ living children (28.5% and 11.5% respectively), having 10 or more years of education (38%), rural-urban residence (8% and 34.9% respectively), and Hindu religion (29%). The women from Schedule caste are the highest (22.4%) as compare all others caste. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.
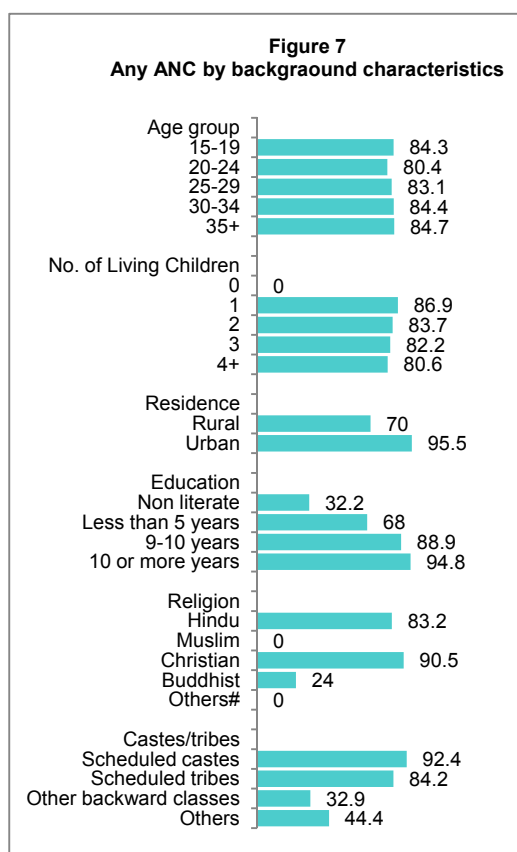
The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (61.6%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (54.3%) (Table 3.5 A). The women who had three ANC are highest among women who are having single living child (67.3%), having 10 or more years of education (76.3%), urban residence (77.2%), Christian religion (67.9%), Scheduled caste (64.4%) and there is no much difference by age group between 15-35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Mizoram is 36.7 percent. But

MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS

48.9 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 46.5 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Aizawl district (53.8%) and lowest is 12.2 percent in Lawngtlai District (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injections are 46.5 percent and 80 percent respectively in Mizoram during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).
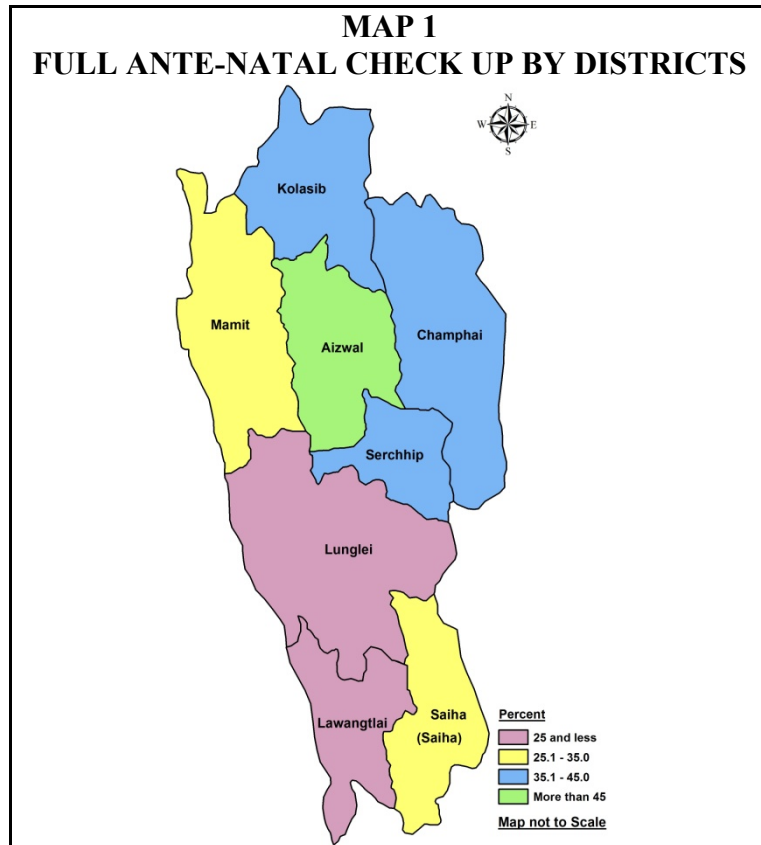
6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Mizoram, the institutional delivery has declined from 59 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 53 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04), while it has increased from DLHS-2 to 56 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) to 72 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Mizoram is presented in figure 7. More than seventy two percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which

Figure 8
Progress in institutional delivery

resulted either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten years or more education (91.8%) and having one living child (84.6%) are mostly going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 93.6 percent in Aizawl and 27.8 percent in Lawngtlai district. Around 79.5 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Mizoram). The home delivery cases (27.1%) who are assisted by
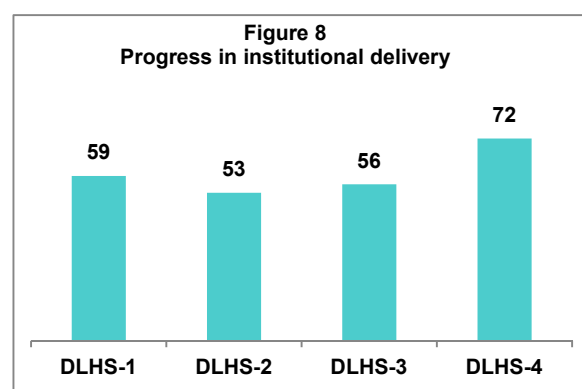
skilled persons are only 7.2 percent. The mean delivery cost in Mizoram ranges with a maximum of Rs.6,885 in Aizawl district to minimum is Rs.3,409 in Kolasib District (Table 3.9. In Mizoram, out of the 8 Districts, two districts are having the institutional delivery 80 percent & above in Aizawl and Serchhip districts and remaining 6 districts the percentage ranges from minimum 27 percent to 78 percent. District wise variations in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

In Mizoram, only 0.2 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 53.1 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.987. The used of jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 and above children (40.4%), Non literate (9.3%), Buddhist (8.2%) and others backward caste (17.7%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs.3,958 in Government Health facilities and Rs.12,655 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of institutional delivery cost compare to government and private health facilities.

MAP 2
INSTITUTIOANL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS

Percent
60 and less
60.1 - 70.0
70.1 - 80.0
More than 80
Map not to Scale
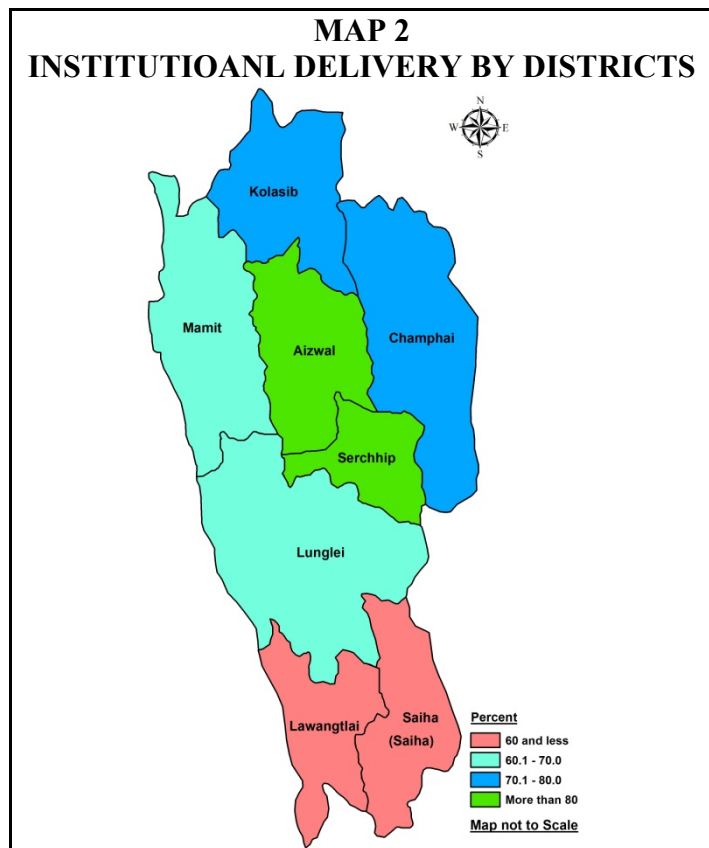
The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 60.9 percent delivery cases and 3.5 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional are those in the age group of 15-19 (82.1%), urban residence (61.3%), having one living children (79.7%), Christian (61.8%) and Schedule Tribe (61.3%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

The women who either do not take ANC or had an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Mizoram, as much as 35.8 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 8 districts, in 3 districts women faced high pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 48.4 percent in Serchhip district to 32.4 percent in Lunglei and remaining 5 districts faced complication ranges from 20.9 percent to 30 percent. The women who had faced pregnancy complication is highest in Serchhip district (48.4%) and lowest in Aizawl district (20.9%). Around forty nine percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Mizoram (Table 3.15).

Around 10.6 percent of women in Mizoram had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the

three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (11%), premature labour (17.6%), prolonged labour (50%), excessive bleeding (16.7%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (25.2%). Delivery complication is higher among who undergone by Instrument or Assisted (29.4%) compared to Normal (9.2%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Mizoram, Serchhip district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (16.6%) and is lowest in Champhai (5.8%) (Table 3.15).

In Mizoram, 11 percent women had faced post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (23.7%), lower abdominal pain (52.8%) followed by and excessive bleeding 19.6 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complication, 56.9 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Aizawl district (81.8%) and lowest in Lawngtlai district (45.5%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time, and a complete package of routine immunization for children. Twenty one percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). Majority of women from Scheduled Tribes went for check-up in government health facilities (75.4%) than in the private health facilities (24.2%). In Mizoram, women who availed newborn care from government health facility constituted 75.4 percent as compared to 24.3 percent from private health facility. More newborns to women of urban resident (26.4%) and educated up to 10 or more years (23.9%) have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. There is enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities (87.3%) and private health facilities (11.6%), in urban area also found variation in government (70.1%) and private (29.9%). Majority of women of Scheduled Tribes check-up in government health facilities (75.4%) than the private health facilities (24.2 %) (Table 4.1).

Majority (89.8%) of children under 3 years of age, born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation in this regard across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums is 95.5 percent in Lunglei district and lowest is 71.7 percent in Lawngtlai district (Table 4.5).

In Mizoram about 82 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among the women in Lawngtlai district is the least practiced of the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (54 %) and most widely practiced in Mamit (90.4%). However, 95.1 percent of women in Mizoram initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 90.2 percent in Lawngtlai to 98.1 percent in Aizawl (Table 4.5).

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high among infant under 2 to 5 months old is ranges from 73.3 percent to 60.3 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semisolid and solid food started in 4-5 month along with breastfeeding. As the age increase percentage of the breast feeding declines and about 6.8 percent of children under 24 to 35 months breast fed along with other fluid, semi solid and solid food (Table 4.3).

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

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. About 57.6 percent of children's immunization details was recorded from the vaccination card (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 71.2 percent among children aged 12-23 months. The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles vaccines (Table 4.6). In Mizoram the coverage of BCG and measles are 88.4 percent and 79.7 percent respectively. Seven percent of children have not received any kind of immunization in the state.

In the Districts of Mizoram, the highest full immunization coverage was in Aizawl with 86.8 percent and lowest in Lawngltai with 25.9 percent. Out of 8 Districts of Mizoram, 4 Districts covered full immunization less than 61 Percent whereas the remaining 4 Districts covered more than 80 percent (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG is high in all the districts except Lawngltai (40.6%). The coverage of DPT 3 ranges from 45.1 to 96.1 percent, Polio 3 ranges from 39.5 to 94 percent and coverage of measles fluctuates from 35 to 90.6 percent in the districts. Higher proportion of children of women educated 10 or more years (81%) and living in urban area (82%) received full immunization compared to their counterparts (Table 4.6).

The coverage of full immunization declined from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (around 68 to 33 %) but it has further increased by 21 percentage points from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 (54%) and it further increased by 17 point from DLHS-3 to DLHS-4 (71%) as depicted in Figure 9. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 61 percent in Mamit, Lunlei, Lawngltai and Saiha while it is more than 80 percent in remaining districts (Table 4.7).

Figure 9
Change in full immunization coverage of children
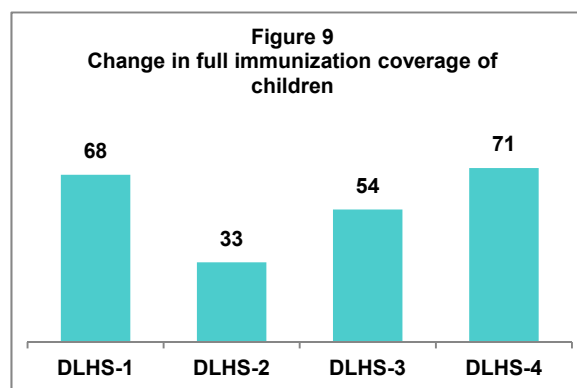
With regard to the location of vaccination of children, it was reported that Aganwadi Centre (0.9%), Sub-Health Centre (90.8 %), Primary Health Centre (1.2 %) and other government health facility (5.7%) (Table 4.8). District wise variations in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 57.5 percent and received 3-5 doses is 42.2 percent in Mizoram (Table no. 4.9). In Serchhip district 75 percent of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Lawngtlai district 20.6 percent children of the same age had received Vitamin-A. Kolasib, Aizwal, Champhai, Serchhip and Saihaare other districts of Mizoram where coverage of Vitamin-A is above the state level and remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is below state level (Table 4.7). There is no much variation in background characteristics of the children who had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A in Mizoram.About 52 percent of children in Mizoram had

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

received Hepatitis-B vaccination. Children of women educated 10 or more year (68.6%), living in urban area (64.6%) and having lower birth order (55.4%) more likely to receive Hepatitis B vaccination compared to their counterparts (Table 4.9).
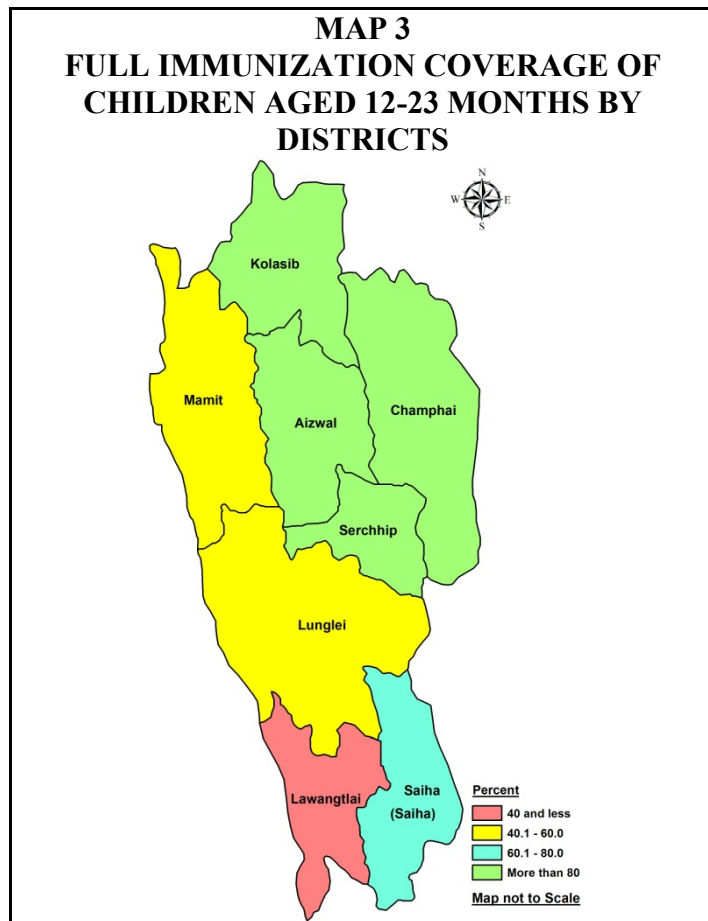
7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (71.5%) of women has knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and 50.6 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (58.4%), salt and sugar solution (10.7%), plenty of fluids (13%), continue normal food (7.9%) and continue breastfeeding (8%) (Table 4.10). In Mizoram about 61 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 48 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (72.8%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea were treated in a government health facility and 27.6 percent in a private health facility (Table 4.11).

In Mizoram 50.6 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them 39.1 percent of women were aware of difficulty in breathing, 17.1 percent knew pain in chest and productive cough, 19.8 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 32.4 percent consider rapid breathing and 8.1 percent women having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

About 7 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 66.8 percent children had sought advice/treatment, majority (58.4 %) of children had sought treatment at government health facility and about 38.4 percent sought at private health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varied from 11 percent in Serchhip district to 2.8 percent in Champhai district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 70 percent and above in the districts of Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip and Lunglei (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

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

There was awareness to the extent of 88 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization and Condom was known to only 22 and 61 percent of women surveyed respectively (Table No. 5.2). More than 68 percent of the women were aware of IUD and knowledge of Pill was 72 percent. The knowledge of traditional method was only 42 percent among women in Mizoram. However, new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom was known to only 9 percent among women. The female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 37 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom being used by 2 percent of husbands of currently married women. IUD and Oral pills are being ever used by 6 and 17 percent of women respectively (Table 5.4). Among the currently married women, the proportion ever using any modern method is 60 percent, while 62 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is difference in rural-urban areas in the ever use of any modern contraception. However, female sterilization among rural women is 34 percent which is comparatively lower than the urban women (39%).

Figure 10 Percent of currently married women using contraceptive methods
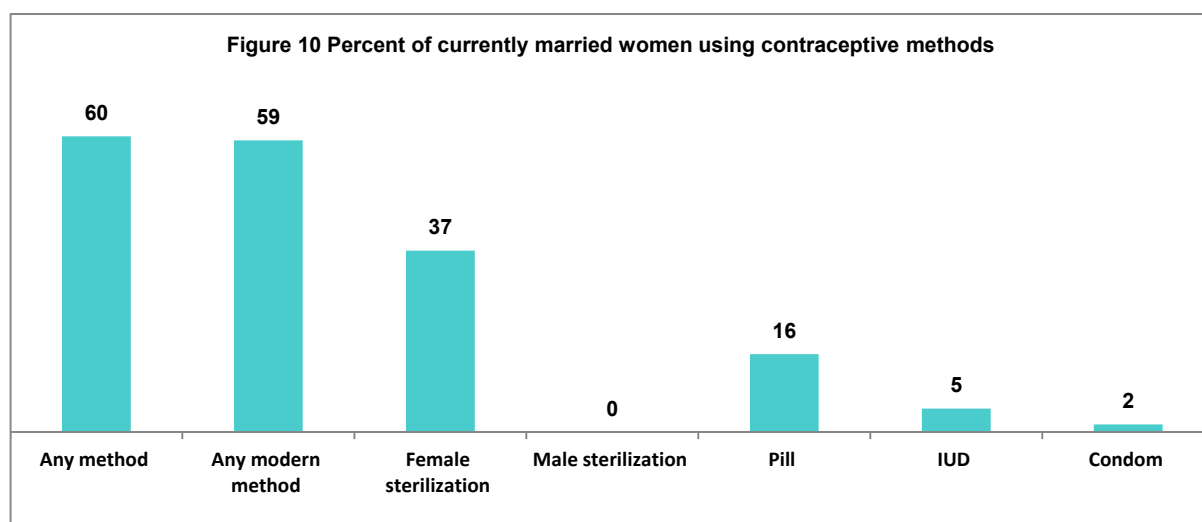
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows that 59 percent of them were using one or other modern methods, mostly female sterilization (37%). Use of Condom was only 2 percent among currently married women's husbands. The female sterilizations are more among urban women (39%) and women educated for at least 10 years (31%) compared to rural women (34%) and non-literates (24%).

Female sterilization, regardless of family size, was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Only 2 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 10 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 31 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 31 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 6, 2-3 and more than 3 years are 10, 26 and 14 percent respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 66 percent of the total pill users and 41 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was more than 60 percent in 3 districts out of 8 districts of Mizoram. Highest CPR for any modern method is 65 percent in Lunglei District and lowest is 47 percent in Lawangtlai district. About 94 percent of sterilization for limiting method has been done in government health facilities and 43 percent

Figure 11: Change in contraceptive prevalance rate

have availed government health facility for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Mizoram. Nearly 45 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 27 percent in Lunglei, 60 percent in Serchhip district. As many as in 53 percent of sterilization cases, monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge from the health facility.
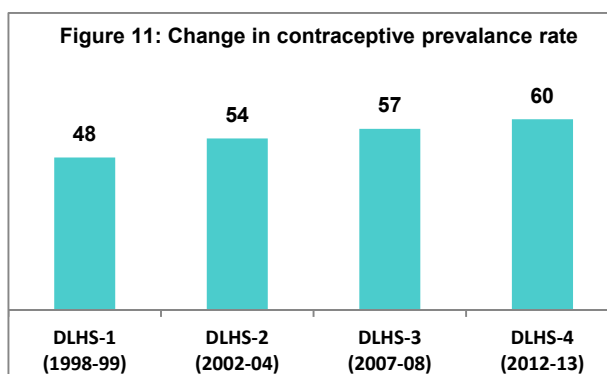
 Eleven percent of sterilized women, 36 and 4 percent among users of IUD and Pills, were informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 8, 5 and 14 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effect or health problems. Among the currently married women who have discontinued, the main reason cited is related to fertility (39%) while 37 percent mentioned side-effects and 24 percent mentioned other reasons. For the younger women in the age bracket between 20-29 years, reasons for discontinuation of contraception was primarily fertility related.

It was observed that around 3 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 12 percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 25, 14 and 61 percent respectively.

The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Mizoram, 18 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS

spacing is 34 percent for women with one living child and 35, 39, 28 percent for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraception for limiting is about 3 percent in the state.

Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Lawangtlai district (24%) and lowest in Serchhip (14%). On the other hand, unmet need for limiting is also highest in Lawangtlai district (6%) and lowest in Aizawl and Lunglei districts (2%).

The total unmet need of contraception has been substantially declined from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 25 percent in 2002-04, 14 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has increased to 21 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District-wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

Figure 12: Change in Unmet need for contraceptiin

Figure 13: Contraceptive prevalance rate and unmet need by districts

District	Unmet Need for spacing	Unmet Need for Limiting	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
Saiha	6	22	54
Lawngtlai	6	24	48
Lunglei	2	17	66
Serchhip	3	14	66
Mizoram	3	18	60
Champhai	3	20	59
Aizawl	2	15	65
Kolasib	2	18	57
Mamit	2	26	59
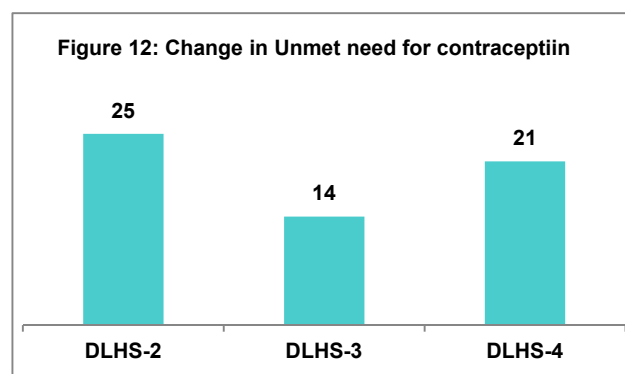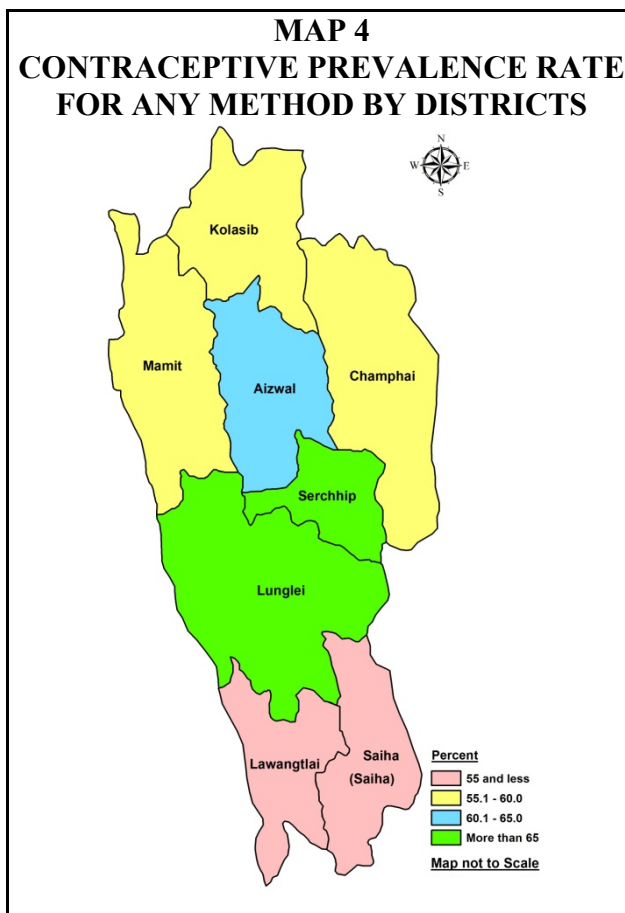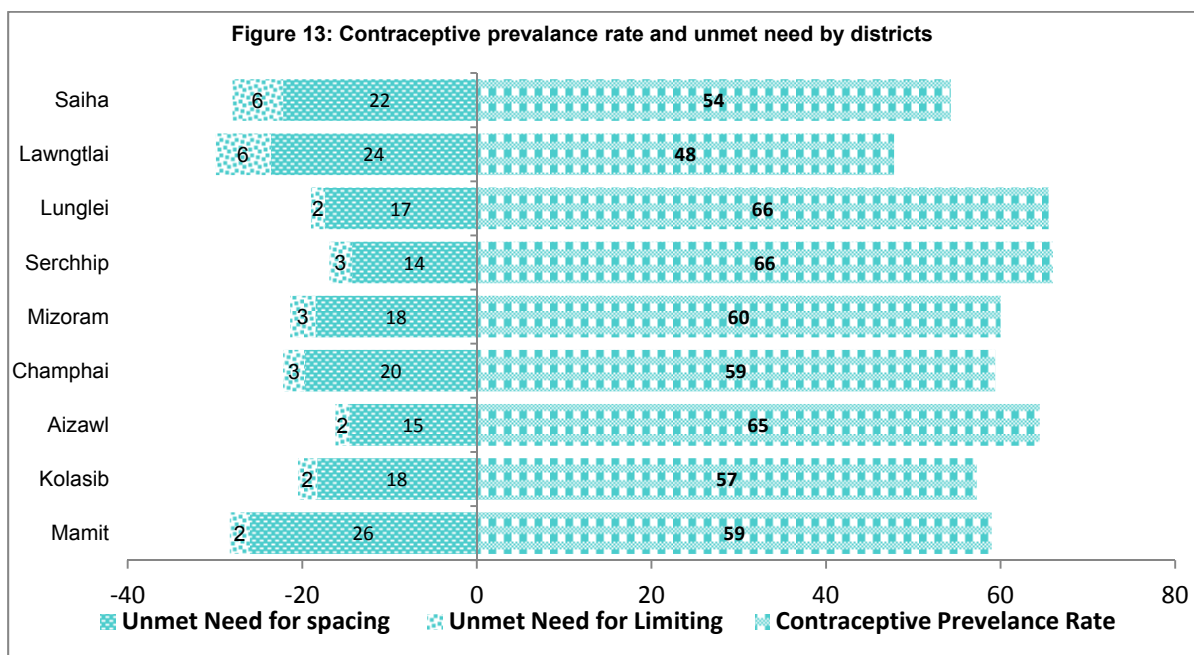
9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 11 percent of women in Mizoram. The problems ranges from painful periods (48%) and irregular period (47%). The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (12%), prolonged bleeding (9%), absences of periods (4%), scanty bleeding. The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the wife. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had less menstruation related problems (10%) as compared to the women who had consummated their marriage above 18 years (12%). The related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 13 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years and more than 15 years.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the mode of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Nearly one third of women in Mizoram had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (20%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, and Buddhist women. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Fifty five percent of women who had completed 10 or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, 80 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Other major important sources of information about RTI/STI are from cinema (50%), print media (46%), Leaders/community meeting (41%), Health personnel (26%) and School/adult education programs (13%) The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

Nearby 17, 19 and 18 percent of women reported unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion respectively. Sixty five percent of women reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex workers (63%) and unsafe sex with homosexuals(43%) as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 22 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 12 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (11%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (6%). About 63 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (63%) from Government health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 15 percent in Lawangtlai district to 45 percent in Aizawl district. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varies 7 percent in Mamit district to 15 percent in Kolasib district. Out of 8 districts in Mizoram more than 30 percent of the women in 7 districts had sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women between the ages 15-49 years. More than 85 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDs. The sources of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was Television (reported by 85 percent women) followed by cinema (55%), community leaders meetings (50%), print media (41%), health personal (24%), Husband (15%), school adult education programs (14%), radio and relatives/friends (8%) (Table 6.7). More than fifty seven percent of women reported shearing of

injection/needles and transfusion of infected blood as mode of transmission reported by 56 percent of the women. Fifty five percent of the women reported unsafe sex with sex worker and 52 percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners. Nearby 30 percent of women reported infected mother to child as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Sixty two percent women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. More than one fourth of women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and more than 26 percent of women reported that having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug reported was reported by 24 percent of women. The other misconception were stepping on someone's urine/stool (7%), sharing food and sharing clothes (3%), , hugging and shaking hand (2%) respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). Nearly tow third of the women knew the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Thirty five percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 12 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Fifty one percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS. The women who had gone for the test. More than half of the women had undergone HIV/AIDS test(Table 6.12).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower

rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

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

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

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

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

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

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

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless

tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (11,966 men and 12,491 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Mizoram

As shown in Table 7.1, overall a substantial proportion (82%) of adults in Mizoram use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (84%), persons age 30 plus (around 90%), rural residents (85%), and among schedule tribe (82%), etc. Education does not seem to have an impact on the tobacco use in Mizoram. Among persons with 10 or more years of education 79 percent use some sort of tobacco.

In Mizoram, the adults are using more of the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (78%) as compared to the smoking form (42%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (63%) as compared with females (21%), in rural areas (47%) and also more likely to be higher among the adults age 25 and above (over 40%), and those with lesser education (around 47%), and also among the 'Other' caste (49%).

In general, it is observed that in Mizoram use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also differs hugely and shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Mizoram. In all the 8 districts in the state, use of smokeless tobacco is over 70 percent (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Mamit and Kolasib (83% each), followed by Saiha (81%). In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 36 percent in Aizawl to 51 percent in Lawngtlai. Other districts in which at least 40 percent of adults are likely to smoke are Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei and Saiha.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Mizoram (79% for oral or smokeless and 63% for smoking). It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (51% for smokeless and 30% for smoking), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Tobacco use is more common among men in rural areas (82% for smokeless and 69% for smoking) than urban males (77% for smokeless and 59% for smoking), although the urban-rural gap is not so wide. Among men also, education does not seem to have an impact on the tobacco use, as 78 percent of men

with 10 or more years of education use smokeless tobacco and 59 percent smoke (Table 7.2). Tobacco use among men by religious affiliation shows that highest tobacco use is among Buddhists (84% for smokeless & 72% for smoking). Both forms of tobacco use among men are observed to be highest among the 'Other' caste (82% for smokeless & 66% for smoking).

In Mizoram, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are used widely by men (79% for smokeless & 63% for smoking). However, in rural areas the proportion of non-smoke users (82%) is higher by about 5 percent than urban males (Table 7.2). About 25 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and below 1 percent with guthka/paan masala, while 53 percent use other forms of tobacco, which is higher by 5 percent in rural areas than urban areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men (69%) use this form, higher by about 10 percent, than those in urban areas (59%). About 43 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Mizoram. The proportion of usual smokers is 46 percent in rural areas as compared with 40 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Mizoram, a substantial proportion of adult women (80%) reported using any kind of tobacco. Among the women tobacco users, while only about 21 percent smoke, a substantial proportion of them (77%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form. About 26 percent of women in rural areas smoke, compared with about 18 percent in urban areas. As presented in Table 7.3, among women, for ages 20 and above smokeless tobacco use is around 80 percent. Clearly, education does not play an important role in influencing such personal habits among women in Mizoram. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 34 percent used betel nut or paan, while 43 percent use other forms of tobacco (47% in rural areas & 39% in urban areas) (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, about 10 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Mizoram

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (11,966 men and 12,491 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Mizoram 17 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state the level of consumption is found much higher among men (33% as compared with 2% among females), adults age above 25 (around 23%), and highest among 'Other' caste (24%). Like use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Use of alcohol is higher among more educated persons than non literates, but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Christians (1.6%) and highest among Buddhist (6.3%).

In Mizoram, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 8 districts, only in 2 districts the level is around 20 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 14 percent in Aizawl to about 24 percent in Lawngtlai. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Kolasib (20%), Mamit (18%), Lunglei (16%) and Serchhip and Saiha (around 15% each).

In Mizoram, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (33%), as compared with (2%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those aged 20 and above (around 40%), non-literates (36%), who follow Buddhism religion (47%) and 'Other' caste (38%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (13%).

Only about 2 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Mizoram (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 20 and above (3%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are those from rural areas (2%), non-literate (5%), and belonging to 'Other' caste (6%).

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

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

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

11.1 Disability and Injury

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

As presented in Table 7.8, in Mizoram about 2 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is marginally higher in the rural areas

(2.3%) compared to urban areas (2%). The prevalence of any injury (about 2% each) shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 3 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 16 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 12 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Mizoram, about 62 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More males go for other treatments (65%) as compared with females, while women are more likely to be treated in intensive care or as in-patient with stay less than 1 week (17%). Higher percentage of rural residents go for other treatments (72%) than the urban residents (56%), while urban residents are more likely to be treated as in patient with stay more than 2 weeks (Table 7.10)

In Mizoram, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of hearing disability is a little higher (0.6%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, visual and speech disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Mizoram (0.4%, 0.5% and 1% respectively). While reporting of mental disability is higher among females (0.4%) than males (0.3%), males reported higher hearing disability (0.6%) than females (0.5%). The prevalence of all disabilities is higher in rural areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

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

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Mizoram is 11 percent. There is no difference in the prevalence of acute illness by residence (11% in both rural and urban areas).

About 11 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Mizoram, and marginally more women (10.6%) than men (10.4%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 40 percent, followed by fever with rash (11%), Jaundice with fever (9%) diarrhea/dysentery (6%), and malaria (5%). Acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and Malaria are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illness is found in high in urban area (31%) than rural areas (24%).

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 53 percent preferred treatment at 'Other' facility such as DOTS centre or at home. Around 32 percent were treated at government health facility, mainly in a hospital (17%), followed by a Primary Health Centre (PHC). About 10 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a private facility, mainly in a hospital (5%), followed by a

dispensary/clinic (4%). In Mizoram, use of 'Other' health facility (such as DOTS centre or at home) for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (60%), and more or less equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Mizoram about 4 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey, which is found to be higher in urban areas (4%) than rural areas (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the gastrointestinal system (11%), followed by diseases of respiratory system (9%), central nervous system (7%) and musculoskeletal system (5%). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 54 percent.

In Mizoram, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (11% as compared with 7% among females), gastrointestinal system (12% versus 10% among females), and central nervous system (8% as compared with 6% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of genitourinary system (4% compared to 2% among males) and for 'other' diseases (57% against 52% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system (5%), central nervous system (8%) and gastrointestinal system (11%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to skin diseases (3%) and 'other' diseases (57%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Mizoram, 65 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 16 percent have no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 19 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (23%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (16%). Overall, 61 percent of rural residents and 68 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Mizoram most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at government facility (63%), even among rural residents (70%), and the proportion is 59 percent among urban residents. About 19 percent were treated at private facility (13% in rural areas and 23% in urban areas), while 17 percent reported being treated at home.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Mizoram, diabetes (7%), hypertension (5%) and asthma or

chronic respiratory failure (6%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart and tuberculosis (around 3% each). Goitre accounts for about 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses. As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (5% against 4% among males), while men are more suffered from tuberculosis (4% against 2%).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 14 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabetes, 7 percent with hypertension, and about 9 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (9% as compared with 4% in rural areas) and diabetes (15% against 10% in rural areas). Among the older persons it is found that more females are diagnosed with diseases related to heart (5% as compared with 3% among males) and asthma or chronic respiratory failure (10% as compared with 9% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes (15%), TB (3%), cataract (1%) and stroke (2%).

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme. The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).In Mizoram, about 3 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth

potential(WHO, 2006)[1]. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for height (wasting) and weight -for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 4131 children from Mizoram for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.

In Mizoram, 38 percent children under age five are stunted and 15 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (46%) in children age 25-35 months, followed by those in age 19-24 months (44%) and the lowest (18%) in children below age 7-12 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 19-24 months (28%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (21%).

Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is pronounced as male children (40%) are more likely to stunt than female children (36 %). The sex differential also pronounced even in ease of severe stunting. Children under age five living in rural areas and coming from other backward classes as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Mizoram. Stunting is the highest in Champhai and Saiha (43%) followed Mamit (41%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the lowest in Serchhip (29 %) followed by Aizwal (30 %). Severe stunting is the lowest in Serchhip (10%), and Aizwal (11%). On the other hand, Saiha portrays the highest prevalence even in case of sever stunting (21 %).

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

12.2 Weight -for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 18 percent children in Mizoram are wasted and 7 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting rages from a maximum 28 percent in children age 0-6 months to the minimum 15 percentage in children age 25-35 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (20%) than children living in urban areas (16%). Children from other backward classes are more likely to be wasted (26%) than the children in other caste groups. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 16 percent in each of Aizawl and Champhai to 22 percent in Lawngtlai.

12.3 Weight- for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for height and height-for-age. Thus, is does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or he is wasted, or both. Table 8.1 reveals that 27 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 7 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (32%) among children age 25-35 months and the lowest (20 %) among children age 0-months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not so much pronounced. Rural children are more likely to be underweight (31%) than the urban children (20%). Children from scheduled tribes and other backward classes are relatively less likely to be underweight than their counterparts. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 22 percent in Aizawl to 34 percent in Lawngtlai.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Mizoram were obtained for 6813 women age 15-49 who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.2, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About seventh- tenths (69%) of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI , 16 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 15 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound

variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin or undernourished (24%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (19%) than their urban counterpart (14%), where as urban women are almost 1.4 times more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (18 and 10% respectively). Educational attainment show an consistent relationship with the proportion of thin or undernourished women. Among women who are non literate, nearly one fifth of them are thin or underweight and 7 percent are overweight or obese. The percentage of overweight or obese is maximum among women having more than 10 years of schooling. Women from scheduled caste households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Mizoram. It ranges from the minimum of 10 percent in Aizawl to 24 percent in Lawngtlai. On the other hand, proportion of ever married women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Aizawl (20%) and lowest in Lawngtlai (9%)

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia , characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin b12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)[2]. It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

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

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia   status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over seventh-tenth (71 %) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 12 percent of children have mild anaemia and 45 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). About 13 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). There is slightly different has been found in prevalence of anaemia   among children age 6-59 months by sex of child and place of

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

residence. The prevalence any anaemia varies significantly by caste of the household to which children belong to. Of course, Buddhist's children are comparatively less likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other religion.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (56%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 15 and 40 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (70 %) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (58 %) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are little more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 73 percent among non literate to 55 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling .Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are more likely to be anemic even in the school going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over six-tenths (56%) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Mizoram. Adult women are 1.3 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Similar to the school age population (age 6-19year) adult's population portrays a decreasing prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. The pattern in decreasing in prevalence of anaemia remains the same for women but not for men. There is little bit differential to be anemic by palace of residence (Table 8.7). Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia . across the different years of schooling. Buddhist religion portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight, Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics. It is evident from the table that almost four-fifths (60%) of pregnant women in Mizoram are anemic. About 18 percent of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 37 percent have moderate anaemia and 8 percent have severe anaemia . Pregnant women in Mizoram who are younger in age (specifically age 15-29); those living in rural areas and coming from scheduled tribes households are more likely to be suffering with anaemia .

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetes

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2013)[3]. The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International

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

Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2013). In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 4 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Mizoram suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 5 percent of men and 4 percent of women age 18 and above in Mizoram are pre-diabetic. However, over ninety percent of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 10 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above - 1.2 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 12.2 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.5 times and 1.2 times respectively). Men and women who are illiterate and having less than 5 year of schooling are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their counter part. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in Muslim religion are very less likely to suffer from diabetes than the other religion's category. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes in also profound but men and women who are non SC/ST and non OBC are more likely to suffer from diabetes than others, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dietary practices. Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Mizoram. Among districts, men in Serchhip have the highest prevalence of diabetes (7%) followed by Kolasib (6%) and Aizawl (5%). On the other hand, men in Mamit and Saiha (2% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Mizoram. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Mizoram. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Serchhip (8%) and lowest in Mamit and Saiha (2% each).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical

diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic devise included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis(AHA, 2003)[4]. In DLHS we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 16 percent of men and 9 percent of women age 18 years and above in Mizoram are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 24 percent men and 14 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (26%) than those living in rural areas (21%). On the other hand prevalence of hypertension is same for women living in rural area as well as urban area (14%). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably.

The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Mizoram are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Serchhip and Lawngtlai (13% each) to the maximum in Champhai (18%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Lawngtlai (21%) to the maximum in Kolasib (27%).

 In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Mamit, Kolasib and Aizawl (8%) among the 8 districts of Mizoram. On the other hand, Champhai and Lunglei (11 percent some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP>= 140 or DBP>=90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Saiha (10 %) and the highest proportion in Champhai (17%), Kolasib (16%) and Aizawl (15%).

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[4] **American Heart Associations. http://www.heart.org/HeartORG/**

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (KIO3).According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 99 percent of household in Mizoram and 72 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 25 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. There is difference in use of iodine salt by place of residence (Table 8.18).Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts; it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Saiha (76%) to the minimum in Lawngtlai (62%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted for the first time in DLHS-3 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

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

In Mizoram, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are3,311, 6,783 and 12,223 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 140 Sub-Centres, 42 PHCs and 11 CHCs.

Out of the 140 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 62.8 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). In 39.1 percent of these Sub-Health Centres there are labor rooms; and out of this, 82.4 percent of the labor rooms are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 87.7 percent of the sampled Sub-Centre located in government buildings. And,87.0 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water.

Citizen's charter is displayed in 67.1 percent of the sampled 140 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 96.4 percent and 95.0 percent respectively.

Eighty nine percent of SHCs are having Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM). Additional ANM available in SHCs (18%), and 64.3 percent SHCs are having Male Health Worker (MHW) available.

In Mizoram, out of 42 sampled PHCs, 93 percent of the PHCs have MOs. At the PHC level, all the districts, except Lawngtlai and Saiha districts all the surveyed PHCs are having Medical Officers (MOs). Availability of other human resources like LMOs, and Pharmacists are available in 12 percent, and 71.4 percent PHCs respectively (Table 9.5).

Residential quarters available for MOs in 95.2 percent of the sampled PHCs. 90.2 percent PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. At least four beds are available in 95.2 percent of the sampled PHCs. Availability of regular power supply is found in 64.3 percent of the PHCs. Out of 42 PHCs more than two third of the PHCs are having functional vehicles /on road (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 92.3 percent of the sampled PHCs, 16.2 percent provide referral services for delivery cases during last one month, and 9.5 percent PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries during last one month prior to the survey (Table 9.7).

Ninety five percent of the PHCs have received untied fund for previous financial year and it was utilized by 100 percent of the PHCs. Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 95.2 percent of the sampled 42 PHCs and the Citizen's Charter displayed found in 85.7 percent of sampled PHCs (Table 9.8).

Out of total 11 CHCs which have Obstetric/Gynecologist (2 CHCs) Pediatrician (1CHC), Anesthetist (3CHCs) where as non of the CHC have Public Health Manager in Mizoram.

Six CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs) form the 11 CHCs in Mizoram. All 11 CHCs have functional Operation Theatres (OTs) and provided newborn care services.

All 11 CHCs have utilized untied fund for previous financial year. Displayed citizen's charter is found in10 CHCs, RKS constituted by all 11 CHCs and all CHCs have monitored RKS activities regularly(Table 9.11).

Two Sub-Divisional has been surveyed in Mizoram at the time of the survey. Total 8 District Hospitals have surveyed in Mizoram. Pediatricians has been found in 4 DHs, Radiographers (1DH) The facility of 2D Echo (2 DHs), Ultra Sound facility is available in all the DHs. Critical care area is available in (03 DHs). Suggestion and Complaint boxes are available in 7 DHs out of total 8 District Hospitals in Mizoram.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Mizoram and its districts, Census 2011, India

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+ Male	Percentage literate 7+ Female	Percentage literate 7+ Total
Mamit	86.4	17.3	+37.56	924	89.1	80.4	84.9
Kolasib	84.0	56.2	+27.28	956	94.6	92.4	93.5
Aizawl	400.3	77.4	+22.92	1,009	98.1	97.7	97.9
Champhai	125.7	38.5	+16.65	981	97.2	94.6	95.9
Serchhip	64.9	49.3	+19.24	976	98.3	97.5	97.9
Lunglei	161.4	39.9	+17.64	944	92.0	85.5	88.9
Lawngtlai	117.9	17.8	+34.59	945	74.1	57.1	65.9
Saiha	56.6	44.5	+20.16	978	92.6	87.3	90.0
Mizoram	1097.2	51.5	+23.48	975	93.3	89.3	91.3

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

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

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

State/Districts	No of PSU Rural	No of PSU Urban	Number of households interviewed Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Number of ever-married women interviewed Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Mamit	33	7	1,085	904	181	96.9	680	667	133	84.5
Kolasib	18	22	1,065	485	580	95.1	887	396	435	94.7
Aizawl	9	31	1,078	249	829	96.3	975	187	615	83.0
Champhai	25	15	1,087	683	404	97.1	794	501	309	97.1
Serchhip	20	20	1,046	538	508	93.4	786	382	368	97.7
Lunglei	24	16	1,088	660	428	97.1	771	513	285	96.5
Lawngtlai	33	7	1,044	861	183	93.2	709	683	146	80.8
Saiha	22	18	1,090	606	484	97.3	904	491	395	99.1
Mizoram	184	136	8,583	4,986	3,597	95.8	6506	3,820	2,686	98.4

Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

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

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village < 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Total percent (100%)
Primary school	95.1	2.7	1.1	1.1	100.0
Middle school	90.8	5.4	2.2	1.6	100.0
Secondary school	52.8	7.4	6.3	33.5	100.0
Higher secondary school	10.3	4.1	3.9	81.3	100.0
College	2.0	3.3	2.0	91.8	100.0
Madrasa	8.3	0.0	0.0	91.7	100.0

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

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

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

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub Health Centre	65.8	72.8	75.5	83.2	14.7
Primary Health Centre	15.8	28.3	30.4	39.7	61.4
Community Health Centre	2.7	37.0	37.0	40.2	59.8
District/Govt. Hospital	1.6	14.7	14.7	15.8	85.9
Government Dispensary	0.5	37.0	37.0	38.0	62.5
Private Clinic	2.2	32.6	33.2	35.3	64.7
Private Hospital	0.5	37.0	37.0	38.0	62.5
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	1.1	63.0	63.0	64.1	36.4

[1] Including facilities within village.

[2] AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries

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

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	66.3	122
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	21.2	39
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	81.0	149
Total number of villages		184

Table 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

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

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	1.3	0.0	0.6
Further education not necessary	4.7	7.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.6	1.4	7.3	4.4
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	6.9	7.3	6.2	6.0	6.1
Required for outside work	12.3	8.9	10.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	21.6	10.8	15.9
Not interested in studies	34.8	28.6	31.6	37.5	25.5	31.4	28.9	34.8	32.0
Cost too much	11.6	11.1	11.3	13.4	14.5	13.9	7.6	4.2	5.8
Repeated failures	5.4	3.7	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.5	10.4	3.3	6.7
Got married	0.4	5.0	2.8	0.0	5.1	2.6	1.3	4.9	3.2
Others	20.0	25.8	23.0	19.4	24.4	22.0	21.2	28.7	25.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	257	263	520	195	198	393	62	65	127

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Mizoram, 2012-13

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	89.7	78.8	99.5
Source of drinking water			
Improved source[1]	83.7	71.8	94.4
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation[2]	86.4	76.6	95.2
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	52.0	21.0	79.9
Electricity	0.5	0.3	0.6
Kerosene	1.2	0.5	1.9
Wood	45.5	77.8	16.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	20.0	33.4	8.0
Semi - pucca	53.3	51.1	55.2
Pucca	15.7	3.8	26.4
Number of rooms			
1	6.4	8.7	4.3
2	40.4	45.8	35.6
3+	53.1	45.5	60.0
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	9.8	14.0	5.9
Television	73.6	58.0	87.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	11.1	4.0	17.4
Computer/ laptops with internet	6.3	1.0	11.1
Telephone only	3.8	2.0	5.4
Mobile only	86.1	76.3	94.9
Washing Machine	36.0	16.9	53.1
Refrigerator	52.3	32.6	69.9
Sewing machine	31.0	19.7	41.2
Watch/ clock	83.0	77.0	88.4
Bicycle	3.1	2.9	3.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	20.3	11.0	28.7
Car / Jeep/van	10.2	4.6	15.3
Tractor	0.4	0.2	0.5
Water pump/tube well	2.6	0.5	4.5
Cart driven by animal	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cart driven by Machine	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other cart	0.7	0.8	0.5
Cooler/AC	0.2	0.0	0.4
Number of households**	8,583	4,986	3,597

**Unweighted cases. [1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

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TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT
Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Mizoram, 2012-13

Districts	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water[1]	Improved access to Sanitation[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL card
Mamit	88.9	62.6	87.4	29.2	4.6	37.6
Kolasib	96.2	83.9	83.4	54.5	15.0	32.2
Aizawl	100.0	95.2	97.1	79.7	37.8	17.2
Champhai	99.8	92.6	94.6	33.1	7.6	33.9
Serchhip	99.7	91.4	89.0	38.8	9.7	22.7
Lunglei	88.5	80.9	83.2	46.8	9.0	32.6
Lawngtlai	36.0	53.1	46.2	26.7	6.9	32.3
Saiha	89.3	89.9	93.3	58.8	16.1	38.3
DLHS-4	89.7	83.7	86.4	52.3	15.8	29.0
DLHS-3	92.4	76.2	98.1	36.5	7.0	38.5

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

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Mizoram, 2012-13

Characteristics	Total	Residence Rural	Residence Urban
Sex			
Male	81.8	85.8	78.1
Female	18.2	14.2	21.9
Age			
< 30	10.4	12.1	8.9
30-44	33.9	35.6	32.4
45-59	32.4	31.3	33.4
60+	23.3	20.9	25.3
Median age	41.0	45.0	48.0
Religion			
Hindu	1.6	0.6	2.5
Muslim	0.5	0.2	0.9
Christian	87.6	78.7	95.6
Buddhist	9.4	19.8	0.1
Others	0.8	0.8	0.9
Caste/Tribe			
Scheduled caste	1.3	0.3	2.3
Scheduled tribes	97.3	97.6	97.0
Other backward classes	0.8	1.2	0.5
Others	0.5	0.9	0.2
Number of usual members			
1	5.6	5.7	5.5
2	10.1	10.3	10.0
3	15.9	15.9	15.9
4	21.1	21.5	20.7
5	19.6	19.1	20.0
6	13.2	13.6	12.7
7	6.9	6.9	6.9
8	4.0	3.8	4.2
9+	3.7	3.3	4.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.5	4.6
Number of households**	8,590	4,073	4,517

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

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

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

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
1-4	8.5	8.9	8.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	7.5	8.2	6.9
5-9	11.5	11.5	11.5	13.0	12.9	13.2	10.1	10.2	10.1
10-14	10.9	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	10.2	10.9	9.5
15-19	8.5	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.4	9.2	9.1	9.2
20-24	8.3	7.8	8.8	7.9	7.3	8.4	8.7	8.2	9.1
25-29	8.8	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.4
30-34	8.2	7.7	8.7	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.0	9.2
35-39	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.2	8.0
40-44	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
45-49	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.5
50-54	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.6
55-59	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.5
60-64	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5
65-69	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
75-79	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	20,706	10,110	10,552	22,395	11,294	11,073	16,491	8,050	8,405
Sex ratio at birth[1]	104	na	na	104	na	na	104	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4[1]	106	na	na	104	na	na	109	na	na

Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). na = Not applicable. [1] Females per 1000 males. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Mizoram, 2012-13

Age group	Never married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated	Total percent	Number of persons**
			Marital status			
Total						
10-14	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,280
15-19	95.4	0.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	3,223
20-24	64.3	0.6	31.5	3.6	100.0	3,189
25-29	36.6	0.8	57.4	5.1	100.0	3,405
30-44	14.8	0.9	75.7	8.5	100.0	7,945
45-49	6.9	0.8	80.0	12.2	100.0	1,850
50-54	4.3	0.6	80.5	14.4	100.0	1,963
55-59	4.1	0.9	78.5	16.3	100.0	1,301
60+	2.5	0.2	62.1	34.6	100.0	2,860
Total	40.3	0.6	50.1	9.0	100.0	30,016
Male						
10-14	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,196
15-19	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,633
20-24	75.0	0.7	23.0	1.3	100.0	1,486
25-29	44.0	0.5	51.9	3.5	100.0	1,628
30-44	16.4	0.9	77.0	5.6	100.0	3,876
45-49	8.0	1.1	82.5	8.3	100.0	960
50-54	5.1	0.8	85.5	8.4	100.0	939
55-59	4.7	1.1	85.1	9.2	100.0	674
60+	2.8	0.4	76.1	20.1	100.0	1,507
Total	43.3	0.6	50.6	5.5	100.0	14,899
Female						
10-14	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,084
15-19	92.9	0.1	6.3	0.7	100.0	1,590
20-24	55.0	0.6	38.9	5.6	100.0	1,702
25-29	29.9	1.1	62.5	6.5	100.0	1,777
30-44	13.3	0.8	74.5	11.3	100.0	4,067
45-49	5.6	0.5	77.4	16.4	100.0	890
50-54	3.6	0.4	76.1	19.8	100.0	1,024
55-59	3.5	0.7	71.5	23.9	100.0	627
60+	2.3	0.1	46.8	50.5	100.0	1,353
Total	37.4	0.5	49.6	12.4	100.0	15,114

**Unweighted cases

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TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

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

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Mamit	26.2	22.2	12.0	2.2	32.0
Kolasib	25.4	23.2	15.6	5.3	29.5
Aizawl	27.4	24.6	8.7	3.5	17.9
Champhai	25.8	22.5	20.0	9.7	25.7
Serchhip	27.0	24.0	7.3	4.3	20.0
Lunglei	27.1	23.4	11.9	6.4	36.6
Lawngtlai	24.0	21.5	22.7	13.4	41.9
Saiha	23.0	21.7	22.1	8.2	35.6
Rural	24.6	22.3	18.5	7.8	36.6
Urban	27.2	23.8	9.9	4.7	21.4
DLHS-4	26.1	23.2	13.5	6.0	29.5
DLHS-3	24.6	21.7	20.9	9.9	23.7

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

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Mizoram, 2012-13

	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	0.3	97.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	2,719
10-14	0.0	60.7	36.1	2.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	4,280
15-19	0.2	9.9	44.1	30.6	14.3	0.8	100.0	3,223
20-29	0.8	15.6	31.0	20.8	31.7	0.0	100.0	6,594
30-39	1.2	20.6	33.7	18.6	25.8	0.0	100.0	5,933
40-49	1.7	27.7	30.8	17.1	22.7	0.0	100.0	3,862
50+	5.2	46.5	17.7	10.1	20.5	0.0	100.0	6,124
Sex								
Male	1.1	35.0	29.4	15.2	19.0	0.2	100.0	16,252
Female	2.1	35.9	27.7	14.5	19.4	0.3	100.0	16,481
Religion								
Hindu	2.5	28.9	22.5	19.3	26.3	0.4	100.0	348
Muslim	1.0	35.8	25.3	11.9	25.0	1.0	100.0	114
Christian	1.4	34.7	30.0	15.8	18.0	0.1	100.0	28,531
Buddhist	4.1	44.5	13.5	4.6	31.3	2.0	100.0	3,583
Others	5.0	55.7	29.0	4.7	4.5	1.1	100.0	159
Caste								
Scheduled Caste	2.1	33.7	22.4	19.5	21.6	0.8	100.0	277
Scheduled Tribes	1.5	35.3	28.9	15.0	19.0	0.2	100.0	31435
Other Backward Classes	5.9	40.7	19.8	10.9	21.7	1.0	100.0	296
Others	7.2	42.0	17.2	6.2	25.0	2.4	100.0	727
Total	1.6	35.5	28.5	14.8	19.2	0.3	100.0	32,735

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Mizoram, 2012-13

| | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	0.3	96.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	1,710
10-14	0.0	67.2	29.3	1.6	0.5	1.4	100.0	2,620
15-19	0.4	17.3	48.8	22.9	8.8	1.8	100.0	1,724
20-29	1.7	23.6	35.1	16.5	23.0	0.0	100.0	3,671
30-39	2.6	30.6	32.6	12.9	21.2	0.0	100.0	3,276
40-49	3.1	37.0	27.6	11.1	21.2	0.0	100.0	2,140
50+	6.3	49.6	14.2	5.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	3,388
Sex								
Male	1.9	43.1	28.5	11.2	14.9	0.7	100.0	9,345
Female	2.9	43.9	26.1	9.0	17.5	0.4	100.0	9,184
Religion								
Hindu	0.0	21.6	27.5	9.6	40.0	1.4	100.0	72
Muslim	0.0	41.2	22.0	8.8	28.0	0.0	100.0	22
Christian	2.0	43.2	30.7	11.6	12.4	0.2	100.0	14,744
Buddhist	4.1	44.7	13.5	4.4	31.3	2.0	100.0	3,575
Others	3.5	52.6	32.4	5.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	116
Caste								
Scheduled Caste	0.0	24.3	20.2	20.3	35.2	0.0	100.0	29
Scheduled Tribes	2.1	43.4	27.8	10.4	15.8	0.4	100.0	17,681
Other Backward Classes	8.2	43.5	23.7	7.9	15.2	1.4	100.0	243
Others	8.6	45.4	13.3	2.7	27.0	3.0	100.0	576
Total	2.4	43.5	27.3	10.1	16.2	0.5	100.0	18,529

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

| | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.3	97.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,009
10-14	0.0	55.1	41.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,660
15-19	0.1	5.1	41.2	35.5	17.9	0.2	100.0	1,499
20-29	0.2	10.1	28.2	23.8	37.7	0.0	100.0	2,923
30-39	0.3	13.8	34.4	22.5	29.0	0.0	100.0	2,657
40-49	0.8	21.3	32.9	21.2	23.7	0.0	100.0	1,722
50+	4.5	44.4	20.0	13.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	2,736
Sex*								
Male	0.6	29.1	30.1	18.2	22.0	0.1	100.0	6,907
Female	1.6	30.4	28.8	18.3	20.8	0.1	100.0	7,297
Religion								
Hindu	2.9	30.0	21.8	20.7	24.3	0.3	100.0	276
Muslim	1.1	35.1	25.7	12.3	24.6	1.1	100.0	92
Christian	1.1	29.6	29.6	18.3	21.3	0.1	100.0	13,787
Buddhist	5.8	52.0	22.8	9.5	7.8	2.1	100.0	08
Others								43
Caste								
Scheduled Caste	2.2	34.3	22.5	19.4	20.7	0.8	100.0	248
Scheduled Tribes	1.1	29.6	29.7	18.3	21.3	0.1	100.0	13,754
Other Backward Classes	0.0	34.0	10.0	18.2	37.8	0.0	100.0	53
Others	4.2	35.1	25.1	13.4	21.1	1.3	100.0	151
Total	1.1	29.7	29.4	18.2	21.4	0.1	100.0	14,206

*Does not upto total. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

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

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	97.1	99.4	98.2	97.2	99.5	98.3	97.1	99.4	98.1
11-13	96.6	99.0	97.8	97.2	99.5	98.4	95.9	98.5	97.2
14-17	84.8	91.6	88.5	84.3	91.6	88.1	85.3	91.7	88.9
Total	93.4	96.7	95.0	93.4	96.9	95.1	93.4	96.4	94.9
Religion									
Hindu	79.7	98.3	95.2	88.5	96.9	95.8	72.6	100.0	94.5
Muslim	66.7	77.4	76.0	66.7	75.9	74.0	--	79.4	79.4
Christian	95.7	96.8	96.3	95.4	97.1	96.3	96.0	96.6	96.3
Buddhist	85.6	100.0	85.6	87.6	--	87.6	83.5	100.0	83.5
Others	97.5	100.0	98.6	95.3	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	93.5	96.8	95.1	93.7	97.0	95.3	93.2	96.6	94.9
Caste/Tribes									
Scheduled Caste	100.0	92.0	92.3	100.0	91.9	92.0	100.0	92.1	92.6
Scheduled Tribes	94.1	96.9	95.5	94.4	97.1	95.7	93.8	96.6	95.2
Other Backward Classes	89.2	100.0	90.7	88.7	100.0	89.5	89.9	100.0	92.0
Others	79.0	97.2	83.0	78.8	94.5	82.1	79.3	100.0	83.9
Total	93.5	96.8	95.1	93.7	97.0	95.3	93.2	96.6	94.9

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Mizoram, 2012-13

	Number of villages having facility**						
District	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	Number of villages
Mamit	100.0	66.7	18.2	66.7	100.0	69.7	33
Kolasib	100.0	72.2	16.7	77.8	100.0	83.3	18
Aizawl	100.0	88.9	0.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	09
Champhai	100.0	88.0	28.0	88.0	100.0	84.0	25
Serchhip	100.0	85.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	90.0	20
Lunglei	100.0	54.2	8.3	54.2	95.8	70.8	24
Lawngtlai	97.0	30.3	9.1	33.3	72.7	33.3	33
Saiha	100.0	72.7	22.7	77.3	100.0	59.1	22
Mizoram	99.5	65.8	15.8	67.4	94.6	69.0	184

Table is based on unweighted cases.** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/agnanwadi centre. [1] Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

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

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate[1]	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	90.2	94.2	708
1 to 2 years	92.1	98.2	826
3-4 years	91.7	97.3	1,694
Sex of the children			
Male	91.7	97.0	2,042
Female	90.6	96.8	1,931
Place of residence			
Rural	86.8	96.4	2,479
Urban	95.8	97.4	1,494
Religion			
Hindu	91.1	100.0	49
Muslim	100.0	100.0	06
Christian	93.1	96.9	3,460
Buddhist	72.2	95.3	446
Others	100.0	100.0	12
Castes/Tribes	91.8	100.0	26
Scheduled Caste	91.8	96.8	3,854
Scheduled tribes	70.4	100.0	26
Other backward classes	61.7	95.9	67
Others			
Total	91.2	96.9	3,973

[1]Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate[1]			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Mamit	79.6	98.9	82.8	93.9	95.1	94.2	491
Kolasib	96.6	98.2	97.4	96.5	98.8	97.6	526
Aizawl	83.7	97.6	94.0	98.2	98.1	98.1	433
Champhai	91.0	98.5	94.0	95.2	97.0	96.0	502
Serchhip	98.5	96.6	97.7	98.2	97.7	98.0	460
Lunglei	80.6	94.9	85.6	97.2	98.5	97.7	416
Lawngtlai	81.4	88.4	82.4	96.5	97.3	96.7	545
Saiha	87.6	89.7	88.4	97.0	94.6	96.1	600
Mizoram	86.8	95.8	91.2	96.4	97.4	96.9	3,973

[1]Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	1.7	2.3	1.2
20-24	11.5	13.6	9.8
25-29	19.1	20.4	18.1
30-34	21.0	20.8	21.2
35-39	19.9	18.3	21.2
40-44	14.0	12.2	15.4
45-49	12.8	12.5	13.0
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	17.0	23.0	12.1
18 years & above	83.0	77.0	87.9
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	20.6	18.7	22.2
5-9 years	21.2	22.2	20.4
10-14 years	20.6	20.9	20.3
15 or more years	37.5	38.2	37.0
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	10.0	19.5	2.5
Less than 5 years	8.4	13.3	4.5
5-9 years	50.0	50.8	49.4
10 or more years	31.6	16.3	43.5
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	8.9	15.7	3.5
Less than 5 years	6.9	10.8	3.9
5-9 years	45.6	50.1	42.0
10 or more years	38.7	23.4	50.6
Religion			
Hindu	1.3	0.4	2.0
Muslim	0.3	0.2	0.4
Christian	88.9	78.0	97.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.3	21.0	0.1
Others[#]	0.3	0.5	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled Caste	1.1	0.1	1.8
Scheduled tribes	96.2	95.4	96.9
Other backward classes	0.8	1.3	0.4
Others	1.9	3.1	0.9
(DLHS-4)**	6,506	3,820	2,686
(DLHS-3)**	7,847	4,991	2,856

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

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN
Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0 -5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	14.9	0.0	20.0	34.4	23.4	7.3	100.0	121
20-24	10.7	0.4	19.9	35.8	20.2	12.9	100.0	784
25-29	10.2	0.2	22.3	32.3	19.8	15.2	100.0	1261
30-34	8.9	0.2	22.1	35.5	18.0	15.3	100.0	1356
35-39	8.5	0.1	24.9	34.3	17.8	14.3	100.0	1277
40-44	9.1	0.5	27.2	32.2	18.9	12.1	100.0	881
45-49	10.9	0.8	36.0	30.1	14.8	7.4	100.0	826
Place of residence								
Rural	19.0	0.5	33.8	30.4	10.8	5.6	100.0	3820
Urban	2.4	0.2	18.0	35.9	24.3	19.2	100.0	2686
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	54.0	0.8	24.3	13.2	5.2	2.5	100.0	698
Less than 5 years	21.6	2.2	57.1	16.1	2.5	0.5	100.0	512
5-9 years	6.0	0.1	34.0	43.1	11.9	4.9	100.0	3040
10 or more years	1.7	0.1	8.6	30.1	31.8	27.7	100.0	2256
Religion								
Hindu	15.9	1.5	21.3	17.1	24.6	19.5	100.0	71
Muslim	(40.8)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(20.8)	(10.7)	(23.7)	(100.0)	17
Christian	4.5	0.2	24.4	36.4	20.2	14.3	100.0	5590
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	56.5	1.3	30.5	8.4	1.1	2.3	100.0	801
Others	12.5	0.0	37.4	50.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Caste	12.2	1.8	26.9	15.3	27.2	16.6	100.0	55
Scheduled tribes	8.7	0.3	24.8	34.2	18.6	13.4	100.0	6246
Other backward classes	31.7	4.5	24.9	19.7	9.5	9.7	100.0	60
Others	49.6	0.6	28.2	12.9	3.7	5.0	100.0	145
Mizoram	9.7	0.3	24.9	33.5	18.4	13.2	100.0	6506

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

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER
Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order				2 & above	Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+			
Age group								
15-19	3.0	85.8	10.8	3.4	0.0	14.2	100.0	71
20-24	26.0	49.2	35.3	12.0	3.5	50.8	100.0	585
25-29	34.5	32.8	30.7	22.7	13.8	67.2	100.0	743
30-34	22.5	17.0	20.8	28.2	34.0	83.0	100.0	481
35-39	10.5	7.4	24.2	20.6	47.8	92.6	100.0	225
40-45	2.7	6.2	13.5	20.4	59.9	93.8	100.0	58
45-49	0.8	(16.2)	(4.4)	(32.8)	(46.5)	(83.8)	(100.0)	19
Place of residence								
Rural	47.7	26.6	26.5	21.1	25.7	73.4	100.0	1359
Urban	52.3	36.1	28.8	19.7	15.4	63.9	100.0	823
Education								
Non-literate[a]	9.8	25.9	26.4	18.9	28.8	74.1	100.0	274
Less than 5 years	6.6	20.2	26.3	15.2	38.3	79.8	100.0	166
5-9 years	48.0	28.2	26.2	22.9	22.8	71.8	100.0	1065
10 or more years	35.5	39.8	30.5	18.4	11.3	60.2	100.0	677
Religion								
Hindu	1.5	27.0	28.4	32.0	12.6	73.0	100.0	27
Muslim	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	7.8	31.8	27.2	20.2	20.9	68.3	100.0	1915
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.5	30.2	33.5	20.7	15.6	69.5	100.0	235
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	0.9	38.9	31.3	16.7	13.0	61.1	100.0	16
Scheduled tribes	97.0	31.8	27.6	20.2	20.4	68.2	100.0	2116
Other backward classes	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Others	1.8	18.9	30.9	27.9	22.2	81.1	100.0	43
Mizoram	100.0	31.6	27.7	20.4	20.3	68.4	100.0	2182

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

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS
Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Mizoram, 2012-13

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order				2 & above	Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+			
Mamit	11.9	26.5	31.5	18.1	23.9	73.5	100.0	259
Kolasib	14.1	33.6	24.5	19.8	22.1	66.4	100.0	306
Aizawl	10.2	34.6	29.8	21.0	14.6	65.4	100.0	224
Champhai	12.6	33.0	25.4	22.1	19.5	67.0	100.0	269
Serchhip	12.2	29.4	26.5	21.1	23.0	70.6	100.0	263
Lunglei	10.0	30.4	27.3	24.8	17.5	69.6	100.0	221
Lawngtlai	12.9	30.4	28.6	20.5	20.5	69.6	100.0	288
Saiha	16.0	25.3	26.7	18.8	29.2	74.7	100.0	352
Mizoram	100.0	31.6	27.7	20.4	21.3	68.4	100.0	2182

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

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN
Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.69	0.36	0.33	121	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.41	0.75	0.66	784	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.06	1.08	0.98	1261	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.72	1.40	1.32	1356	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.08	1.61	1.47	1277	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.35	1.74	1.62	881	3.35	1.74	1.62	881
45-49	3.49	1.79	1.70	826	3.49	1.79	1.70	826
Residence								
Rural	2.88	1.50	1.39	3820	3.73	1.96	1.77	947
Urban	2.50	1.30	1.20	2686	3.21	1.62	1.58	760
Education								
Non-literate[a]	3.07	1.62	1.45	815	3.83	2.02	1.80	210
Less than 5 years	3.16	1.67	1.49	628	3.66	1.89	1.77	257
5-9 years	2.80	1.45	1.35	3264	3.50	1.80	1.69	845
10 or more years	2.20	1.14	1.06	1799	3.00	1.51	1.49	395
Religion								
Hindu	2.17	1.24	0.93	71	(2.08)	(1.27)	(0.81)	13
Muslim	(2.18)	(1.05)	(1.13)	17	--	--	--	04
Christian	2.68	1.39	1.29	5590	3.43	1.76	1.67	1541
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.63	1.43	1.20	801	3.42	1.82	1.60	140
Others	3.46	1.88	1.58	24	--	--	--	08
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Caste	2.12	1.16	0.96	55	(2.77)	(1.20)	(1.58)	11
Scheduled tribes	2.67	1.39	1.28	6246	3.43	1.77	1.67	1653
Other backward classes	2.84	1.55	1.29	60	(3.07)	(1.75)	(1.31)	16
Others	2.77	1.39	1.37	145	2.99	1.66	1.33	27
Mizoram	2.67	1.39	1.28	6506	3.42	1.76	1.66	1707

[a]Literate but not attend school are also included. Na : Not applicable. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY
Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Age group								
15-19	108	26.4	97.6	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	65
20-24	669	23.3	96.8	1.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	535
25-29	1142	17.6	97.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	704
30-34	1191	11.2	96.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	459
35-39	1108	6.4	96.5	0.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	224
40-44	758	3.2	96.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	59
45-49	700	2.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Place of resident								
Urban	3409	13.4	97.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	1289
Rural	2267	13.7	96.9	1.1	0.1	1.9	100.0	771
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	432	18.0	97.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	253
One daughter only	418	15.7	96.8	1.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	250
One son, one daughter only	715	9.8	98.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	314
Two sons only	401	12.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
Three sons only	174	8.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Three daughters only	155	10.4	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Four and above	1519	3.9	98.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	420
Woman's Education								
Non-literate[a]	750	10.8	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	259
Less than 5 years	550	9.5	96.4	0.5	0.0	3.1	100.0	163
5-9 years	2815	14.6	97.5	1.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	991
10 or more years	1561	14.1	96.1	1.8	0.2	2.0	100.0	647
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	527	16.1	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Less than 5 years	478	8.5	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
5-9 years	2678	14.5	97.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	1004
10 or more years	1993	12.9	96.3	1.6	0.1	2.0	100.0	756
Religion								
Hindu	69	10.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Muslim	15	28.9	--	--	--	--	--	04
Christian	4811	13.7	96.9	1.5	0.1	1.5	100.0	1796
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	758	12.5	97.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	233
Others	21	11.9						
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	52	16.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	16
Scheduled tribes	5435	13.5	96.9	1.5	0.1	1.5	100.0	2000
Other backward classes	57	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	07
Others	132	11.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Mizoram	5676	13.6	97.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	2060

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

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY
Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Mizoram, 2012-13

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Mamit	719	11.2	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	247
Kolasib	706	16.4	96.9	1.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	281
Aizawl	682	12.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	205
Champhai	688	13.2	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	240
Serchhip	653	10.6	97.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	249
Lunglei	717	10.2	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	207
Lawngtlai	755	15.6	95.5	1.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	286
Saiha	756	10.8	93.0	5.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	345
Mizoram	5676	100.0	97.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	2060

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Mizoram, 2012-13

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	37.2	13.8	6.9	2.1	1.5	7.8
Want another later[2]	7.4	15.5	8.1	2.8	1.2	6.0
Want another, undecided when	24.3	22.2	12.9	7.1	2.2	11.0
Undecided	9.3	18.1	28.4	18.5	14.7	19.1
Want no more	0.1	2.3	7.5	10.2	14.8	8.6
Sterilized[3]	2.9	6.1	26.0	52.1	60.3	36.6
Declared in fecund	14.5	5.0	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.9
Inconsistent response	4.3	17.0	6.8	3.2	1.1	5.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	457	850	1358	1492	1519	5676
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	20.5	23.4	18.5	24.2	34.1	22.1
Girl	6.4	21.9	23.8	18.8	14.9	18.6
Doesn't matter	22.6	20.6	20.7	22.9	15.4	21.1
Up to God	50.6	34.0	37.0	34.2	35.6	38.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	339	580	475	245	96	1735

[1] Want next birth within 2 years. [2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. [3] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[4] Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]		Private health facility[3]	Others[4]	Number of women[**]
		Government health facility[2]				
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	84.3	98.3	1.6	2.8	1.7	60
20-24	80.4	96.8	2.0	10.0	1.1	528
25-29	83.1	96.8	2.5	13.6	0.6	909
30-34	84.4	95.0	2.5	17.4	0.8	711
35+	84.7	92.3	2.8	16.5	1.5	541
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	86.9	96.9	1.9	17.1	0.7	609
2	83.7	94.9	2.4	16.1	0.7	779
3	82.2	95.3	2.6	14.7	0.9	647
4+	80.6	95.0	2.9	9.0	1.4	708
Residence						
Rural	70.0	97.6	3.7	4.6	1.5	1714
Urban	95.5	94.0	1.6	20.9	0.6	1035
Education						
Non literate[a]	32.2	93.2	7.6	1.7	7.3	384
Less than 5 years	68.0	98.8	1.2	3.0	1.2	217
9-10 years	88.9	98.3	2.4	7.1	0.6	1323
10 or more years	94.8	91.5	2.1	26.7	0.6	825
Religion						
Hindu	83.2	92.2	2.2	19.8	0.0	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	90.5	95.5	2.5	14.5	0.9	2314
Buddhist	24.0	95.7	0.0	8.8	3.4	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled Caste	92.4	100.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	20
Scheduled tribes	84.2	95.6	2.5	14.3	0.9	2653
Other backward classes	32.9	100.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	20
Others	44.4	77.9	0.0	18.3	3.8	56
DLHS-4	83.3	95.4	2.4	14.4	0.9	2749
DLHS-3	89.5	93.2	4.4	8.3	-	2693

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses 'do not know' and 'missing cases. [##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. [1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[3] Includes private hospital/clinic. [4] Includes own home , parents home, other home and other.
-- Percentage not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up		Private health facility[2]	Others[3]	Number of Women**
		Government health facility[1]				
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Mamit	77.9	98.9	2.4	4.9	0.0	341
Kolasib	95.0	98.5	5.1	4.8	1.5	342
Aizawl	97.7	91.7	2.8	30.8	0.0	308
Champhai	91.4	99.4	2.9	5.6	0.6	343
Serchhip	99.7	98.6	2.7	6.2	0.3	312
Lunglei	74.1	96.4	0.8	8.8	2.1	312
Lawngtlai	38.1	81.5	1.4	30.5	4.5	407
Saiha	73.7	95.5	2.4	12.9	1.3	384
DLHS-4	83.3	95.4	2.4	14.4	0.9	2749
DLHS-3	89.5	93.2	4.4	8.3	-	2693

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [2] Includes Private hospital/clinic,[3] Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [##] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	73.9	18.5	72.3	35.5	36.2	46.6	17.7	60
20-24	71.1	16.3	67.4	29.3	34.5	45.8	20.9	528
25-29	75.7	22.6	75.7	34.4	36.6	53.0	21.6	909
30-34	76.0	21.5	74.5	39.3	35.2	51.3	22.0	711
35+	72.1	23.0	73.1	34.1	33.7	50.6	24.4	541
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	80.0	27.4	75.7	41.0	45.8	56.5	28.5	609
2	75.0	21.5	75.4	36.4	37.2	52.6	24.9	779
3	74.2	21.0	73.4	33.6	35.4	49.6	22.9	647
4+	68.0	15.1	68.7	28.0	23.0	44.0	11.5	708
Residence								
Rural	58.6	12.7	58.2	18.4	20.7	35.5	8.0	1714
Urban	88.5	28.9	87.1	49.7	48.6	64.4	34.9	1035
Education								
Non- literate[a]	24.0	5.1	22.5	6.0	6.4	10.7	3.0	384
Less than five years	51.9	10.3	54.3	19.7	14.9	33.4	6.2	217
5-9 years	78.3	18.0	78.6	33.5	34.4	55.4	17.1	1323
10 or more years	88.9	32.8	85.8	48.5	49.7	60.2	38.0	825
Religion								
Hindu	74.6	26.1	76.1	29.5	27.7	57.6	29.0	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	80.8	22.8	79.7	38.2	39.2	55.6	24.3	2314
Buddhist	19.5	7.1	19.7	6.6	3.8	8.6	2.1	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Caste	81.6	26.7	80.7	27.9	21.5	52.0	22.4	20
Scheduled Tribes	75.0	21.3	74.1	35.1	35.8	51.1	22.3	2653
Backward Classes Others	32.9	8.0	32.9	8.0	14.5	18.9	0.0	20
	41.3	15.2	38.4	25.3	23.8	33.9	17.5	56
DLHS-4	74.2	21.2	73.3	34.7	35.3	50.6	22.0	2749
DLHS-3	77.9	29.8	68.8	29.0	37.9	66.5	6.9	2693

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

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	37.9	24.3	38.7	49.3	53.3	25.7	17.8	60
20-24	48.5	35.3	47.5	49.9	56.4	34.4	27.8	528
25-29	52.9	44.8	50.6	55.7	60.0	39.5	28.3	909
30-34	49.0	40.4	50.8	52.5	56.9	32.1	27.3	711
35+	44.9	37.2	46.3	47.7	54.9	32.5	25.9	541
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	55.4	44.2	53.5	59.4	63.7	33.7	28.8	609
2	51.8	41.3	51.5	54.6	59.6	40.4	29.9	779
3	48.8	39.4	48.1	51.5	57.3	35.0	24.2	647
4+	39.8	34.5	42.3	42.0	48.4	29.5	25.5	708
Residence								
Rural	39.5	30.2	40.4	42.7	48.5	27.4	20.5	1714
Urban	55.6	46.5	54.8	58.3	63.3	40.0	31.8	1035
Education								
Non-literate[a]	24.7	17.8	20.7	33.8	34.5	13.4	8.4	384
Less than 5 years	36.4	32.0	32.7	39.1	46.2	25.7	24.0	217
5-9 years	46.5	37.7	49.4	49.4	54.8	34.3	25.2	1323
10 or more year	56.9	46.4	53.9	59.2	64.7	39.4	32.3	825
Religion								
Hindu	40.5	37.4	41.4	51.1	68.8	42.1	35.3	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	50.1	40.7	50.0	53.1	57.8	35.4	27.6	2314
Buddhist	25.2	19.5	21.6	21.4	41.0	13.7	12.9	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Caste	24.3	29.3	34.8	38.6	60.6	35.2	29.3	20
Scheduled Tribes	49.5	40.0	49.2	52.2	57.3	34.9	27.3	2653
Other backward classes	57.4	44.2	44.2	70.6	100.0	73.6	73.6	20
Others	36.9	41.2	49.3	43.0	49.9	22.4	11.9	56
DLHS-4	49.1	40.0	49.0	52.0	57.4	34.9	27.2	2749
DLHS-3	62.5	66.2	64.5	66.4	68.9	48.2	41.6	2693

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

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

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	27.1	1.1	9.2	62.5	49.8	25.9	0.0	60
20-24	32.1	2.6	8.3	57.0	51.7	17.7	0.8	528
25-29	30.6	1.9	6.4	61.1	56.0	15.7	1.2	909
30-34	27.2	2.1	5.3	65.5	54.3	21.0	0.9	711
35+	29.8	2.3	6.5	61.4	54.6	19.8	0.7	541
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	25.4	1.2	6.0	67.3	60.4	16.9	0.7	609
2	29.6	2.1	6.5	61.8	56.1	17.3	0.9	779
3	29.7	1.5	5.8	63.0	55.7	16.6	0.5	647
4+	33.8	3.7	7.6	54.9	45.4	23.4	1.5	708
Residence								
Rural	45.7	2.8	6.9	44.6	40.2	17.4	0.8	1714
Urban	15.1	1.6	6.2	77.2	67.3	19.5	1.1	1035
Education								
Non-literate[a]	80.7	3.1	3.0	13.2	12.9	8.6	0.3	384
Less than 5 years	47.7	3.4	12.7	36.2	35.4	17.6	2.3	217
5-9 years	24.4	2.5	7.4	65.7	57.9	21.3	1.1	1323
10 or more year	17.4	1.1	5.3	76.3	66.4	17.9	0.6	825
Religion								
Hindu	33.8	0.0	10.4	55.8	56.1	20.6	0.0	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	23.3	2.3	6.5	67.9	59.6	19.7	1.1	2314
Buddhist	82.2	0.9	6.0	10.9	10.8	7.6	0.0	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Caste	26.3	0.0	9.3	64.4	66.0	17.1	0.0	20
Scheduled Tribes	28.7	2.2	6.4	62.6	55.0	18.8	0.9	2653
Other backward classes	83.8	0.0	9.7	6.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	20
Others	66.1	0.0	10.6	23.3	24.5	11.1	2.6	56
DLHS-4	29.7	2.1	6.5	61.6	54.3	18.5	0.9	2749
DLHS-3	23.6	3.5	10.5	62.4	43.9	38.8	0.7	2693

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
-- Percentage Not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent			
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets	Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
Age group							
15-19	22.6	15.5	61.9	0.0	40.7	37.7	60
20-24	23.2	26.4	50.4	0.3	41.4	30.7	528
25-29	19.7	31.1	49.2	0.4	47.4	36.8	909
30-34	19.4	32.9	47.7	0.3	47.6	38.2	711
35+	18.0	34.7	47.2	0.3	48.9	39.8	541
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	16.1	16.0	67.9	0.0	54.0	44.0	609
2	18.8	34.3	46.9	0.5	49.5	38.5	779
3	20.7	32.1	47.3	0.4	47.3	38.1	647
4+	24.0	41.2	34.8	0.2	35.4	26.3	708
Residence							
Rural	34.4	24.8	40.8	0.1	29.6	21.0	1714
Urban	6.8	36.8	56.3	0.4	62.0	51.0	1035
Education							
Non literate[a]	71.7	14.6	13.7	0.0	8.9	4.3	384
Less than 5 years	38.3	30.7	31.1	0.0	23.9	14.0	217
5-9 years	14.7	35.0	50.3	0.4	45.2	35.5	1323
10 or more years	7.2	31.0	61.7	0.3	64.8	53.1	825
Religion							
Hindu	22.5	29.4	48.1	0.0	51.6	38.6	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	12.7	34.2	53.1	0.3	51.2	40.6	2314
Buddhist	79.1	6.3	14.6	0.0	7.3	3.6	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled Caste	16.9	13.6	69.4	0.0	61.7	47.8	20
Scheduled tribes	18.9	31.7	49.4	0.3	47.0	37.2	2653
Other backward classes	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	18.9	6.5	20
Others	62.6	8.6	28.8	0.0	24.6	13.7	56
DLHS-4	20.0	31.1	48.9	0.3	46.5	36.7	2749
DLHS-3	13.8	38.6	44.9	22.9	34.9	32.9	2693

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
-- Percentage Not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS

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

District/State	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	full antenatal check-up[2]	Any complications	Number of Women**
Mamit	38.5	47.4	75.4	38.0	26.4	26.2	341
Kolasib	65.5	70.7	93.0	51.5	42.7	30.2	342
Aizawl	65.9	76.2	96.5	67.4	53.8	20.9	308
Champhai	54.4	66.0	87.9	51.3	39.1	27.9	343
Serchhip	69.6	74.3	98.3	49.6	38.7	48.4	312
Lunglei	41.0	51.7	67.1	33.4	23.6	32.4	312
Lawngtlai	21.6	26.5	35.0	16.0	12.2	42.0	407
Saiha	53.6	51.1	65.8	35.3	28.0	44.0	384
DLHS-4	54.3	61.6	80.0	46.5	36.7	35.8	2749
DLHS-3	43.9	62.4	85.9	48.4	32.9	43.9	2693

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. [2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA deliveries[2]	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	68.0	2.3	70.4	29.6	4.3	74.6	60
20-24	64.7	5.9	70.6	29.1	6.4	77.0	528
25-29	63.6	8.7	72.3	27.3	6.0	78.2	909
30-34	63.7	10.3	74.0	25.6	8.8	82.8	711
35+	57.4	14.8	72.1	26.7	8.1	80.2	541
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	72.5	12.1	84.6	15.2	2.7	87.2	609
2	65.7	10.0	75.7	23.7	5.0	80.7	779
3	59.3	10.0	69.3	30.4	8.3	77.6	647
4+	53.6	6.5	60.1	39.1	13.1	73.2	708
Residence							
Rural	47.2	2.7	49.9	49.4	12.4	62.3	1714
Urban	77.0	16.0	93.0	6.7	2.4	95.4	1035
Education							
Non literate[a]	16.3	0.6	16.9	81.0	10.2	27.1	384
Less than 5 years	38.8	2.4	41.2	58.8	11.2	52.4	217
5-9 years	71.0	4.5	75.5	23.9	8.3	83.8	1323
10 or more years	70.7	21.1	91.8	8.1	4.0	95.7	825
Religion							
Hindu	78.9	10.2	89.1	10.9	7.3	96.4	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	68.7	10.5	79.2	20.4	7.5	86.7	2314
Buddhist	11.1	2.4	13.5	84.6	4.7	18.1	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled Caste	85.3	11.6	96.9	3.1	0.0	96.9	20
Scheduled tribes	63.2	9.7	72.9	26.6	7.2	80.1	2653
Other backward classes	35.7	0.0	35.7	64.3	21.3	57.1	20
Others	35.0	9.8	44.8	53.7	3.3	48.1	56
DLHS-4	62.7	9.7	72.4	27.1	7.2	79.5	2749
DLHS-3	-	-	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	2693

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. [##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendant -- Percentage Not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram,2012-13

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c]		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	0.0	54.0	2.3	14.1	82.1	0.0	60	500	2919	--	27
20-24	0.2	48.1	1.8	20.5	81.6	3.9	528	996	3642	6855	225
25-29	0.2	52.5	2.3	17.8	66.3	4.4	909	1478	4435	14006	404
30-34	0.1	54.9	2.8	16.6	53.5	4.4	711	464	3633	11467	339
35+	0.2	56.5	1.8	13.8	41.0	1.1	541	834	4058	14950	218
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
1	0.4	64.5	2.3	17.4	79.7	3.1	609	1782	4522	13891	370
2	0.0	57.3	1.9	16.6	79.3	7.9	779	582	4056	12454	339
3	0.1	50.2	2.6	17.1	44.3	3.2	647	733	3353	10865	270
4+	0.2	40.4	2.2	17.6	26.6	0.9	708	838	3633	13037	234
Residence											
Rural	0.2	34.4	1.8	13.8	60.1	3.2	1714	873	4026	13932	527
Urban	0.1	70.4	2.6	20.1	61.3	5.7	1035	1091	3897	12312	686
Education											
Non literate[a]	0.0	9.3	1.2	6.7	49.7	0.3	384	267	2610	2167	33
Less than 5	0.0	25.9	1.7	14.8	49.8	4.2	217	283	3880	14500	50
5-9 years	0.2	51.7	2.5	21.4	59.2	4.5	1323	752	3273	9837	612
10 or more years	0.2	74.5	2.2	15.0	64.4	8.9	825	1398	5065	13735	518
Religion											
Hindu	0.0	53.5	6.1	29.5	57.0	0.0	35	100	8678	12667	16
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	110	3850	5000	03
Christian	0.2	58.6	2.3	18.3	61.8	5.4	2314	1035	3793	12595	1165
Buddhist	0.0	8.2	0.8	5.9	33.5	0.0	386	400	9300	17000	25
others	--	--	--	--	--	--	09	00	1973	00	04
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Caste	0.0	72.2	5.5	19.2	52.7	0.0	20	200	3071	4500	09
Scheduled Tribes	0.2	53.6	2.2	17.2	61.3	3.5	2653	1020	3924	12673	1182
Other backward classes	0.0	17.7	0.0	18.0	49.5	0.0	20	00	11000	00	05
Others	0.0	32.3	4.1	10.0	37.7	5.6	56	60	4346	16000	17
DLHS-4	0.2	53.1	2.2	17.1	60.9	3.5	2749	987	3958	12655	1213
DLHS-3	0.7	57.8	0.5	41.4	36.8	4.6	2693	259	1729	6635	1684

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

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA Delivery[2]	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Mamit	62.0	37.7	10.1	72.1	5444	341
Kolasib	77.6	22.4	6.9	84.5	3409	342
Aizawl	93.6	6.4	2.9	96.5	6885	308
Champhai	78.3	21.7	8.7	87.0	3484	343
Serchhip	83.2	16.4	8.6	91.8	4402	312
Lunglei	61.1	38.6	11.1	72.2	5196	312
Lawngtlai	27.8	69.9	3.4	31.2	8985	407
Saiha	56.6	42.3	17.1	73.7	6359	384
DLHS-4	72.4	27.1	7.2	79.5	5176	2749
DLHS-3	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	-	2693

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. [##]Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendants. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [##] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	9.5	4.6	36.4	22.6	8.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	21
20-24	9.8	6.9	33.3	20.8	7.8	0.0	2.1	0.5	18.3	0.5	190
25-29	10.2	5.9	25.0	32.0	7.8	0.3	2.6	1.7	12.9	1.5	306
30-34	8.5	7.1	26.5	34.0	6.4	0.4	4.6	0.0	11.5	1.0	225
35+	9.8	4.6	25.9	35.1	4.0	0.5	4.9	1.1	14.2	0.0	179
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
1	13.0	6.9	29.7	19.9	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	20.4	0.0	124
2	8.6	6.5	32.2	29.1	6.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	14.0	0.8	235
3	8.2	6.2	22.6	35.6	8.8	0.4	6.1	0.4	10.9	0.8	240
4+	10.3	5.6	26.7	32.1	4.5	0.6	3.6	1.5	13.8	1.3	318
Residence											
Rural	9.5	6.6	30.5	27.1	6.5	0.3	2.9	1.0	14.7	0.8	850
Urban	10.1	2.6	6.7	54.6	8.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	8.6	1.2	71
Education											
Non literate[a]	13.6	6.8	29.3	12.6	7.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	27.5	1.1	319
Less than 5 years	9.7	6.2	30.4	31.6	5.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	10.6	0.7	140
5-9 years	8.3	6.2	26.8	39.7	6.9	0.0	4.2	0.6	7.1	0.2	373
10 or more years	2.0	3.9	20.2	50.1	7.2	0.0	9.1	2.0	2.7	3.0	89
Religion											
Hindu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Christian	9.8	6.6	22.6	39.8	6.2	0.2	4.2	0.8	8.7	1.2	584
Buddhist	9.4	5.0	37.4	13.3	7.3	0.6	2.2	1.0	23.8	0.0	329
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Scheduled tribes	9.7	5.9	26.9	31.7	6.3	0.2	3.6	0.9	14.0	0.8	871
Other backward classes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	15
Others	11.9	12.2	35.6	4.9	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.0	34
DLHS-4	9.6	6.1	27.4	30.7	6.7	0.3	3.5	0.9	13.9	0.9	921
DLHS-3	38.9	9.9	35.6	35.6	12.7	1.4	4.2	1.0	5.5	0.5	1265

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses 'don't know' or 'missing cases. -- Percentage Not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	24.2	31.4	17.1	48.0	35.4	18.1	9.9	60
20-24	8.6	23.5	16.7	40.3	12.1	6.7	18.2	528
25-29	8.8	23.6	20.1	47.1	7.9	13.3	17.8	909
30-34	10.3	12.6	18.2	64.2	9.6	7.0	29.2	711
35+	14.1	10.5	11.7	45.0	10.7	12.7	35.5	541
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	10.5	27.1	17.5	47.8	13.5	14.2	26.0	609
2	10.8	17.9	20.6	46.6	13.6	12.2	18.5	779
3	10.6	12.4	12.2	53.1	5.6	11.7	30.2	647
4+	10.2	13.3	15.9	52.8	9.8	4.6	27.8	708
Residence								
Rural	8.0	21.1	21.5	53.3	13.3	10.9	23.6	1714
Urban	12.9	15.6	14.0	48.2	9.7	10.7	26.1	1035
Number of ANC Visits								
0	5.1	20.4	26.9	45.3	1.8	11.9	24.9	947
1	9.1	0.0	16.9	83.1	13.4	0.0	27.1	63
2	13.4	19.2	15.0	53.5	9.6	0.0	18.2	185
3+	12.9	17.3	15.0	49.7	12.8	12.0	25.9	1554
Delivery								
Normal	9.2	19.5	19.3	52.4	7.7	7.8	23.6	2564
Caesarean	25.8	12.1	5.0	38.9	23.2	28.6	29.1	152
By Instrument or Assisted	29.4	0.0	10.4	45.9	29.2	0.0	41.6	33
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	11.3	18.6	17.0	53.9	9.6	7.1	25.3	1599
Private facility	18.3	14.8	5.4	44.8	18.1	22.3	25.0	212
Home	5.9	15.4	29.1	39.0	8.0	13.0	26.4	921
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
DLHS-4	10.6	17.6	16.7	50.0	11.0	10.7	25.2	2749
DLHS-3	19.6	31.7	13.4	56.9	43.6	6.0	6.4	2693

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage Not shown based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

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

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post delivery complication | | | | Number of women** |
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	11.6	0.0	85.9	23.3	39.2	60
20-24	11.8	26.7	60.5	19.2	10.3	528
25-29	9.9	23.9	47.0	20.1	20.1	909
30-34	12.1	28.0	58.5	21.6	16.8	711
35+	10.5	16.2	41.3	21.8	30.7	541
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	10.2	23.6	56.2	24.8	18.6	609
2	11.1	31.4	48.7	18.6	18.8	779
3	8.5	11.9	59.9	13.8	23.5	647
4+	13.7	24.2	49.8	23.0	19.4	708
Residence						
Rural	9.6	18.5	53.2	21.2	15.4	1714
Urban	12.3	27.4	52.5	20.4	22.7	1035
Delivery						
Normal	10.7	23.2	53.9	21.4	20.0	2564
Caesarean	14.0	29.5	42.6	3.1	15.9	152
By Instrument or Assisted	15.9	18.6	42.8	63.5	20.7	33
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	11.9	24.1	53.0	22.1	22.1	1599
Private facility	9.9	33.6	32.2	9.3	23.7	212
Home	9.1	19.6	59.9	17.6	11.5	921
Others	--	--	--	--	--	08
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	--	--	--	--	--	--
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	14.5	0.0	83.3	26.7	7.7	76
Dai	9.6	22.6	64.9	14.3	12.3	553
Relatives/Friends	7.3	22.5	32.9	30.6	11.5	276
None	10.5	(0.0)	(53.0)	(53.0)	(0.0)	32
DLHS-4	11.0	23.7	52.8	20.7	19.6	2749
DLHS-3	23.9	18.7	73.4	25.7	12.3	2693

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

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TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [##] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	34.7	0.0	34.7	34.7	60
20-24	32.5	0.5	34.5	36.8	528
25-29	34.3	1.7	37.1	39.2	909
30-34	34.1	3.4	37.0	38.8	711
35+	37.5	0.9	40.0	41.7	541
No. of Living Children					
0	--	--	--	--	06
1	43.4	1.4	45.5	47.1	609
2	35.9	2.3	39.8	41.3	779
3	33.0	2.5	35.3	36.7	647
4+	26.2	0.7	27.9	31.1	708
Residence					
Rural	20.9	0.9	22.8	24.1	1714
Urban	47.1	7.0	50.2	52.8	1035
Education					
Non literate[a]	6.5	0.8	8.1	8.8	384
Less than 5 years	16.0	0.0	16.9	19.5	217
5-9 years	35.3	2.7	37.8	39.6	1323
10 or more years	46.2	2.6	49.4	51.8	825
Religion					
Hindu	50.4	0.0	60.2	62.9	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	5
Christian	37.5	2.4	40.0	42.1	2314
Buddhist	7.5	0.3	9.1	9.7	386
Others	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled Caste	45.6	0.0	61.8	61.8	20
Scheduled tribes	34.7	1.8	37.2	39.2	2653
Other backward classes	17.7	0.0	17.7	24.2	20
Others	25.4	0.0	25.4	25.4	56
DLHS-4	34.6	1.7	37.1	39.1	2749
DLHS-3	44.7	NA	47.1	NA	2693

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

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [##] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post- delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	36.9	49.8	24.2	11.6	56.4	60
20-24	32.8	33.2	8.6	11.8	36.6	528
25-29	35.5	49.8	8.8	9.9	63.2	909
30-34	37.4	52.4	10.3	12.1	55.3	711
35+	36.9	56.2	14.1	10.5	71.7	541
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	35.7	46.6	10.5	10.2	56.9	609
2	34.6	47.8	10.8	11.1	52.2	779
3	35.5	48.3	10.6	8.5	61.3	647
4+	37.3	53.3	10.2	13.7	58.9	708
Residence						
Rural	30.7	36.2	8.0	9.6	43.8	1714
Urban	40.5	58.0	12.9	12.3	66.4	1035
Education						
Non literate[a]	27.6	15.3	5.1	8.7	23.1	384
Less than five years	29.7	43.6	4.9	5.7	43.1	217
5-9 years	37.5	51.5	11.0	12.5	56.7	1323
10 or more years	37.3	54.5	12.8	10.7	66.3	825
Religion						
Hindu	42.6	54.1	11.2	13.6	66.2	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	5
Christian	36.8	51.6	11.5	11.5	57.9	2314
Buddhist	26.5	17.2	3.4	7.0	40.0	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	38.2	31.3	8.0	13.6	43.9	20
Scheduled tribes	35.5	49.7	10.6	11.0	57.3	2653
Other backward classes	14.5	100.0	8.0	3.9	0.0	20
Others	57.9	27.4	10.3	9.6	49.1	56
DLHS-4	35.8	49.0	10.6	11.0	56.9	2749
DLHS-3	43.9	61.2	19.6	23.9	66.6	2693

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

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post- delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Mamit	26.2	34.3	7.7	6.1	49.8	341
Kolasib	30.2	42.5	10.0	6.6	63.1	342
Aizawl	20.9	62.4	9.6	8.7	81.8	308
Champhai	27.9	47.9	5.8	5.0	55.9	343
Serchhip	48.4	58.1	16.6	16.3	63.7	312
Lunglei	32.4	47.1	6.4	5.8	56.1	312
Lawngtlai	42.0	35.7	9.2	17.2	45.5	407
Saiha	44.0	45.0	13.3	17.1	47.1	384
DLHS-4	35.8	49.0	10.6	11.0	56.9	2749
DLHS-3	43.9	61.2	19.6	23.9	66.6	2693

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

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

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

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	47.2	43.9	5.4	39.4	8.2	45.0	12.5	60
20-24	45.5	50.8	3.4	42.7	6.1	47.8	9.4	528
25-29	50.1	55.7	4.2	48.6	6.8	49.8	12.9	909
30-34	53.6	60.6	3.3	50.7	5.7	53.4	12.7	711
35+	52.1	58.7	5.0	52.3	7.1	53.7	11.3	541
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
1	51.9	54.9	5.4	49.8	8.4	50.7	13.7	609
2	52.1	55.5	3.8	49.4	5.8	52.4	12.7	779
3	49.0	55.9	3.4	47.8	6.8	49.5	11.9	647
4+	49.0	59.4	3.2	47.4	5.1	51.5	9.1	708
Residence								
Rural	37.8	48.3	2.3	36.2	5.9	39.9	10.2	1714
Urban	62.2	63.9	5.5	60.0	7.0	61.2	13.4	1035
Education								
Non literate[a]	22.5	38.1	0.3	25.4	0.5	29.7	3.7	384
Less than 5 years	37.1	46.9	2.6	35.7	5.7	35.1	9.8	217
9-10 years	50.4	57.1	2.8	49.5	5.5	50.2	11.3	1323
10 or more years	62.3	63.2	7.1	57.3	10.0	62.1	15.7	825
Religion								
Hindu	41.1	53.4	10.2	54.5	10.2	41.6	16.4	35
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Christian	54.1	59.4	4.2	51.4	6.9	53.7	12.6	2314
Buddhist	22.5	32.3	1.2	24.7	2.3	29.7	5.0	386
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	38.2	46.1	16.3	45.4	11.6	36.1	20.9	20
Scheduled tribes	51.1	57.2	3.9	49.2	6.4	51.6	11.8	2653
Other backward classes	41.0	14.5	0.0	52.0	0.0	32.9	8.0	20
Others	28.7	38.2	5.6	17.0	10.2	36.3	10.5	56
DLHS-4	50.5	56.4	4.0	48.6	6.5	51.0	11.9	2749
DLHS-3	54.2	38.0	33.5	50.1	44.7	47.8	70.0	2693

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

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

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

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up [4]					Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Total	
Age group								
15-19	23.7	68	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
20-24	19.1	514	76.1	22.4	1.5	1.5	100.0	83
25-29	22.3	665	74.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
30-34	21.1	440	77.1	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
35-39	21.0	215	70.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	42
40-44	33.0	55	(80.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
45-49	(5.6)	18	--	--	--	--	--	1
Residence								
Rural	14.5	1217	87.3	11.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	173
Urban	26.4	758	70.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	197
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	3.9	244	--	--	--	--	--	7
Less than 5 years	9.5	144	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
5-9 years	23.3	958	87.4	12.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	206
10 or more years	23.9	629	57.9	42.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
Religion								
Hindu	21.0	24	--	--	--	--	--	5
Muslim	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Christian	22.0	1726	75.5	24.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	348
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	5.5	213	(60.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
Others	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	(34.4)	13	--	--	--	--	--	3
Scheduled Tribes	21.1	1916	75.4	24.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	365
Other Backward Classes	0.0	7	na	na	na	na	na	00
Others	8.0	39	--	--	--	--	--	2
DLHS-4	20.8	1975	75.4	24.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	370
DLHS-3	47.3	2481	84.0	10.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	1169

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[3] Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. [4] Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.
( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: Not applicable** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

| Background characteristics | Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b] | Initiation of breastfeeding | | | Number of children** |
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	89.8	84.5	93.5	1.8	68
20-24	90.3	81.3	95.2	1.7	514
25-29	90.5	82.5	95.1	1.5	665
30-34	87.5	82.1	94.9	1.6	440
35-39	92.1	83.8	96.0	0.0	215
40-44	87.2	65.4	91.7	1.5	55
45-49	(88.9)	(66.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	18
Residence					
Rural	88.5	79.1	95.6	1.0	1217
Urban	91.1	84.1	94.6	1.8	758
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	77.9	63.9	97.3	1.6	244
Less than 5 years	88.3	74.3	93.9	1.2	144
5-9 years	92.0	83.3	95.2	1.4	958
10 or more years	90.4	85.8	94.4	1.4	629
Religion					
Hindu	100.0	90.7	100.0	0.0	24
Muslim	--	--	--	--	04
Christian	91.0	83.5	95.0	1.4	1726
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	74.7	61.5	95.3	1.5	213
Others	--	--	--	--	08
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	13
Scheduled Tribes	89.7	81.5	94.9	1.4	1916
Other Backward Classes	--	--	--	--	07
Others	89.5	83.2	98.2	1.8	39
DLHS-4	89.8	81.7	95.1	1.4	1975
DLHS-3	96.3	77.5	96.4	3.6	2481

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

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

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

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	57.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
2-3	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139
4-5	60.3	2.8	3.8	1.8	4.4	145
6-8	33.0	20.7	34.0	9.1	35.3	181
9-11	30.5	25.8	50.8	19.0	52.3	192
12-17	19.7	31.9	63.2	40.0	67.3	360
18-23	15.0	37.2	71.8	57.0	75.1	330
24-35	6.8	40.8	79.5	67.2	85.6	560
6-9	33.6	21.3	37.6	10.4	38.8	255
6-35[2]	17.1	34.1	65.9	47.0	69.9	1623

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
[2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

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

| Background characteristics | Exclusive breastfeeding | |
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	68.2	24
20-24	72.5	93
25-29	70.0	111
30-34	67.6	55
35-39	65.6	37
40-44	--	05
45-49	--	03
Residence		
Rural	76.3	197
Urban	63.4	131
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	69.3	44
Less than 5 years	81.6	26
5-9 years	70.7	150
10 or more years	64.8	108
Religion		
Hindu	--	05
Muslim	--	01
Christian	68.9	289
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	76.4	30
Others	--	03
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	--	04
Scheduled Tribes	69.6	321
Other Backward Classes	na	00
Others	--	03
DLHS-4	69.3	328
DLHS-3	55.4	417

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

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13

Districts	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Mamit	93.0	90.4	96.8	0.9	239
Kolasib	90.6	80.1	96.6	0.3	271
Aizawl	91.9	87.3	98.1	0.0	203
Champhai	90.8	88.1	96.8	0.5	247
Serchhip	92.9	75.0	94.1	1.2	238
Lunglei	95.5	88.6	97.6	0.5	203
Lawngtlai	71.7	54.0	90.2	5.3	266
Saiha	91.4	87.3	93.2	1.2	308
DLHS-4	89.8	81.7	95.1	1.4	1975
DLHS-3	96.3	77.5	96.4	3.6	2481

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

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

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

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
Residence													
Rural	81.3	82.9	80.6	74.3	27.2	83.0	77.6	72.9	71.4	59.9	12.4	46.4	419
Urban	95.1	95.7	94.9	90.3	18.9	96.1	95.4	90.9	87.6	82.0	1.9	68.2	243
Sex of child													
Male	88.1	89.8	88.0	82.9	23.6	89.4	86.8	81.5	79.0	71.6	7.3	57.8	348
Female	88.6	89.1	87.9	82.0	22.3	90.0	86.7	82.8	80.5	70.8	6.6	57.3	314
Birth order							88.0	83.9	82.5	74.2	4.4	63.5	171
1	91.0	91.7	89.8	85.7	17.9	91.7	86.6	82.6	78.5	71.7	8.4	55.6	208
2	87.8	88.5	88.3	83.9	21.0	89.5	91.9	87.0	81.1	75.7	6.0	65.7	136
3	91.1	92.4	91.4	87.2	24.1	91.9	80.0	74.3	76.6	62.4	9.3	44.9	147
4+	83.2	85.3	81.6	71.7	31.0	85.3							
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	48.1	51.9	49.8	47.5	28.1	53.2	42.7	38.6	39.9	28.4	43.0	17.6	78
Less than 5 years	75.9	77.7	73.5	67.3	29.7	77.7	69.6	63.3	71.7	59.1	13.2	41.6	42
5-9 years	92.3	93.4	91.6	84.3	24.6	93.2	91.3	86.4	82.6	73.2	4.0	59.3	325
10 or more years	95.0	95.3	94.7	90.8	18.6	95.8	94.0	90.1	86.9	81.0	1.7	67.4	217
Religion													
Hindu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
Muslim	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	00
Christian	92.9	93.9	92.6	87.0	23.6	94.1	91.6	87.3	84.4	76.0	3.0	60.9	579
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	41.9	43.7	41.7	36.9	17.1	43.9	38.7	30.6	34.0	23.6	50.4	23.2	78
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Scheduled Tribes	88.3	89.4	88.1	82.4	23.2	89.7	86.9	82.2	79.9	71.4	6.9	57.8	644
Other Backward Classes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
Others	(92.3)	(92.3)	92.3	(92.3)	(22.8)	(92.3)	(84.6)	(84.6)	(76.9)	(69.2)	(7.7)	(38.5)	13
DLHS-4	88.4	89.5	88.0	82.5	23.0	89.7	86.7	82.1	79.7	71.2	7.0	57.6	662
DLHS-3	92.3	91.9	85.9	66.2	28.5	90.2	85.7	66.7	80.7	54.2	4.2	47.2	771

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1]BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None		
Mamit	63.7	90.2	79.8	81.7	70.6	59.8	3.8	47.8	81
Kolasib	70.9	99.0	96.1	90.9	90.6	83.3	0.0	66.3	103
Aizawl	65.6	98.6	93.9	94.0	89.8	86.8	0.0	67.9	71
Champhai	60.4	94.4	90.0	91.3	88.9	82.5	0.0	63.3	82
Serchhip	65.0	97.2	85.7	93.4	90.5	82.8	1.5	75.0	78
Lunglei	51.2	85.9	74.2	67.4	76.2	59.3	8.0	50.4	77
Lawngtlai	19.7	40.6	45.1	39.5	35.0	25.9	45.9	20.6	77
Saiha	35.9	81.0	72.4	74.4	73.3	60.4	12.8	60.5	93
DLHS-4	57.6	88.4	82.5	82.1	79.7	71.2	7.0	57.6[#]	662
DLHS-3	47.2	92.3	66.2	66.7	80.7	54.2	4.2	74.6	771

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

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

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

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector[1]	Others	
	Aganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	1.0	91.1	0.7	5.5	1.5	1.4	928
Urban	0.7	90.5	1.5	5.8	6.4	0.0	672
Sex of the child							
Male	1.1	91.3	0.9	5.8	3.7	0.3	838
Female	0.6	90.2	1.5	5.6	4.9	0.9	762
Birth order							
1	0.4	90.5	2.4	6.7	4.5	0.9	457
2	1.0	91.2	0.4	5.5	4.7	0.2	454
3	1.0	90.7	1.0	4.5	4.6	0.7	334
4+	1.1	90.9	0.8	5.7	3.0	0.7	355
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	3.3	87.8	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.8	116
Less than 5 years	0.0	93.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.5	103
5-9 years	1.0	93.3	1.7	4.7	.6	0.7	821
10 or more years	0.4	87.6	0.9	6.2	9.9	0.2	560
Religion							
Hindu	0.0	79.2	0.0	8.1	15.2	2.8	22
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Christian	0.8	90.8	1.3	5.7	4.2	0.5	1484
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	2.4	95.1	0.0	5.9	2.6	1.2	84
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	(0.0)	(91.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	12
Scheduled Tribes	0.8	90.8	1.2	5.8	4.1	0.6	1557
Other Backward Classes	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--
Others	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	27
DLHS-4	0.9	90.8	1.2	5.7	4.3	0.6	1600
DLHS-3	NA	1.0	6.2	2.8	4.9	0.0	2272

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.
[1] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN
Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[#]	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
9-23 months	55.8	37.7	59.3	841
24-35 months	60.1	48.5	40.7	563
Residence				
Rural	44.1	41.4	37.4	866
Urban	69.3	42.7	64.6	538
Sex of the child				
Male	57.6	42.8	50.9	730
Female	57.4	41.7	52.9	674
Birth order				
1	54.1	42.4	55.4	396
2	63.7	45.4	55.2	391
3	58.5	42.0	52.2	304
4+	52.8	37.3	42.0	313
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	15.8	41.6	16.0	
Less than 5 years	44.0	38.5	36.3	178
5-9 years	59.3	41.1	48.5	95
10 or more years	68.6	44.0	68.6	693
				438
Religion				
Hindu	(68.8)	(45.5)	(25.0)	16
Muslim	--	--	--	03
Christian	61.6	42.3	56.0	1224
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	10.6	24.1	13.0	158
Others	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	--	--	--	09
Scheduled Tribes	57.9	41.9	52.9	1356
Other Backward Classes	--	--	--	07
Others	41.3	43.9	16.3	32
DLHS-4	57.5	42.2	51.8	1404
DLHS-3	74.6	33.3	11.5	1650

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. [a]Literate but not attend school are also included.
*Percentage not shown due to less number of cases.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

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

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	49.7	39.4	5.7	8.1	12.6	8.6	11.9	108
20-24	61.1	48.0	6.6	4.7	10.5	8.7	25.2	669
25-29	69.2	56.3	9.1	6.7	9.3	11.7	23.9	1142
30-34	74.5	60.4	11.6	8.8	7.9	14.1	29.4	1191
35-39	75.8	63.2	12.4	8.6	7.4	15.2	29.3	1108
40-44	74.3	62.0	12.7	9.0	6.7	15.2	29.2	758
45-49	72.5	59.0	11.3	8.8	5.9	11.7	32.2	700
Residence								
Rural	60.1	44.3	8.7	6.0	5.9	9.9	25.6	3409
Urban	80.9	70.2	12.3	9.5	9.8	15.6	29.7	2267
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	31.4	15.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	2.7	16.3	750
Less than 5 years	51.0	34.5	6.4	4.8	3.2	4.8	23.3	550
5-9 years	74.5	59.6	9.8	6.4	6.7	11.6	31.8	2815
10 or more years	85.6	77.4	15.8	13.1	13.6	20.9	26.8	1561
Religion								
Hindu	74.3	59.2	7.9	5.0	11.8	13.5	29.9	69
Muslim	57.6	(53.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(20.0)	15
Christian	76.4	63.7	11.6	8.6	8.6	14.1	29.3	4811
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	29.4	13.2	3.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	15.6	758
Others	58.7	44.2	3.5	3.5	0.0	10.6	18.0	23
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	66.8	51.6	10.2	4.2	5.0	14.8	24.9	52
Scheduled Tribes	72.2	59.1	10.9	8.0	8.2	13.2	28.3	5435
Other Backward Classes	47.5	31.9	9.0	5.9	8.8	10.4	19.6	57
Others	48.6	40.5	3.0	5.3	3.6	4.3	13.8	132
DLHS-4	71.5	58.4	10.7	7.9	8.0	13.0	27.9	5676
DLHS-3	85.6	89.0	36.2	32.4	29.0	34.3	14.9	7847

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. [a]Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

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

| Background characteristics | Children suffered from diarrhoea[1] | Number of children | Given ORS | Children sought advice/treatment | Source of treatment | | | Number of children** |
					Government health facility[2]	Private Health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	7.4	878	69.1	49.3	74.6	23.1	2.3	65
25-29	4.8	1231	52.3	49.7	65.8	31.6	2.5	60
30-34	4.3	887	66.5	46.2	76.9	23.1	0.0	40
35-39	5.4	430	59.7	50.1	75.0	39.7	0.0	26
40-49	6.9	170	(38.5)	(30.8)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	13
Residence								
Rural	5.9	2251	54.2	41.8	65.0	29.7	3.4	135
Urban	5.0	1345	67.9	55.4	79.2	25.8	0.0	69
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	8.0	477	33.1	28.6	72.1	27.9	0.0	39
Less than 5 years	7.2	286	(40.0)	(35.0)	(42.9)	(42.9)	(14.3)	20
5-9 years	6.2	1748	65.2	51.3	67.6	29.5	1.3	106
10 or more years	3.4	1085	77.0	58.8	91.9	18.2	0.0	39
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	48	--	--	--	--	--	01
Muslim	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	00
Christian	5.3	3096	66.2	52.7	73.4	26.9	1.6	171
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	7.6	431	24.5	15.6	46.9	53.1	0.0	31
Others	(7.1)	14	--	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.0	26	na	na	na	na	na	00
Schedule Tribes	5.4	3472	61.7	48.6	71.6	28.8	1.6	191
Other Backward Classes	0.0	25	na	na	na	na	na	00
Others	14.5	73	(46.2)	(46.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
DLHS-4	5.5	3596	60.8	48.3	72.8	27.6		204
DLHS-3	12.2	3731	54.9	46.1	74.6	27.8	1.5 1.0	210

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. [a]Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.
( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na: Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases

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

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs[2]	Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	Number of children**
Age group													
15-19	38.4	108	27.3	14.2	15.3	21.2	7.9	8.2	--	--	--	--	75
20-24	40.7	669	32.8	13.6	15.5	27.4	6.3	6.1	65.1	62.3	39.6	0.0	803
25-29	48.3	1142	37.1	16.6	18.7	30.6	7.8	7.1	62.7	62.4	32.9	4.7	1231
30-34	53.0	1191	40.9	19.7	20.3	34.9	8.3	6.6	74.8	45.8	48.9	1.7	887
35-39	54.5	1108	42.8	16.6	20.4	35.2	8.1	6.8	75.7	69.0	27.3	0.0	430
40-44	54.2	758	40.9	18.6	23.7	34.1	9.6	6.5	--	--	--	--	130
45-49	51.0	700	38.7	16.5	19.5	31.2	8.6	3.4	--	--	--	--	40
Residence													
Rural	37.4	3409	27.4	11.9	13.7	21.8	6.0	6.0	60.2	58.4	36.0	2.6	2251
Urban	61.6	2267	48.8	21.5	24.8	41.2	9.9	7.2	71.9	58.3	40.0	1.7	1345
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	11.9	750	8.4	3.3	3.8	6.1	1.5	4.6	34.4	42.1	45.0	12.9	477
Less than 5 years	28.4	550	20.0	11.5	9.6	13.6	5.6	6.8	74.2	54.7	38.3	7.0	286
5-9 years	51.7	2815	38.7	16.8	19.0	32.1	7.3	7.4	63.9	64.9	33.8	0.0	1748
10 or more years	67.8	1561	55.2	23.8	29.1	46.9	12.4	6.2	77.3	51.9	44.0	2.8	1085
Religion													
Hindu	46.2	69	40.7	16.4	15.0	23.1	12.8	6.2	--	--	--	--	48
Muslim	(46.1)	15	(20.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	--	--	--	--	--	07
Christian	55.5	4811	43.2	18.9	21.7	35.7	8.9	6.9	68.2	59.5	37.6	1.6	3096
Buddhist/Neo Buddhist	9.8	758	5.0	2.4	4.1	5.4	1.1	4.2	50.6	39.5	48.0	12.5	431
Others	45.6	23	13.9	24.2	10.6	27.7	10.6	(7.1)	--	--	--	--	14
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	46.0	52	33.7	12.3	12.5	27.6	9.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	26
Scheduled Tribes	51.4	5435	39.7	17.5	20.3	33.1	8.2	6.8	66.2	57.2	39.5	2.1	3472
Other Backward Classes	20.0	57	16.9	5.5	13.4	8.1	7.5	0.0	--	--	--	--	25
Others	27.1	132	21.4	5.9	1.2	11.3	2.6	6.6	--	--	--	--	73
DLHS-4	50.6	5676	39.1	17.1	19.8	32.4	8.1	6.6	66.8	58.4	38.4	2.1	3596
DLHS-3	54.8	7847	73.8	55.2	51.1	37.0	44.9	2.1	59.4	58.7	39.6	1.6	3731

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.**
[1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. [3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 AWARENESSOF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	
Mamit	49.7	2.7	42.6	3.0	36.5	452
Kolasib	59.8	3.8	61.9	6.3	66.7	481
Aizawl	71.2	3.0	63.6	4.0	72.9	386
Champhai	59.6	2.0	57.1	2.8	77.1	457
Serchhip	57.3	4.7	56.6	11.3	75.0	405
Lunglei	55.0	3.6	58.7	3.5	87.5	385
Lawngtlai	28.1	15.8	32.8	12.1	51.0	489
Saiha	59.1	7.6	49.8	7.9	68.2	541
DLHS-4	58.4	5.5	48.3	6.6	66.8	3596
DLHS-3	89.0	12.2	46.1	2.1	59.4	3731

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

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	96.3	94.4	97.7	96.4	94.8	97.8
Any modern method[1]	96.0	93.9	97.6	96.2	94.2	97.7
Female sterilization	88.4	83.0	92.6	88.1	82.8	92.4
Male sterilization	22.1	13.5	28.9	21.9	13.6	28.7
Intra Uterine Device	68.7	57.2	77.7	68.3	57.0	77.8
Pill	72.1	66.3	76.6	72.4	66.6	77.2
Emergency contraceptive pill	12.7	6.0	17.9	12.1	5.6	17.5
Injectables	22.6	14.0	29.2	22.2	13.8	29.2
Condom	61.3	51.0	69.4	60.8	50.4	69.4
Female condom	9.0	4.5	12.6	8.9	4.4	12.7
Rhythm method	16.2	10.5	20.6	16.0	10.6	20.6
Withdrawal method	26.0	19.2	31.4	25.7	18.9	31.4
Contraceptive herbs	1.5	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.5	2.1
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	8.5	6.3	10.2	8.1	5.9	10.0
Others	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Number of women**	**6506**	**3820**	**2686**	**5676**	**3409**	**2267**

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

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contrace ptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	92.5	92.2	18.1	79.2	63.4	72.5	11.0	21.4	61.3	7.8	14.1	23.4	1.1	7.2	0.2	777
25-29	96.1	95.9	20.9	83.4	72.7	79.1	11.2	22.9	65.8	8.1	15.0	25.0	1.5	8.8	0.1	1142
30-34	96.8	96.5	23.3	88.6	70.5	76.1	13.9	23.3	61.1	10.8	17.5	26.4	1.3	8.3	0.2	1191
35-39	97.7	97.2	24.5	90.6	69.4	71.9	13.4	24.0	61.2	9.2	18.2	28.8	1.8	7.8	0.2	1108
40-49	97.4	97.2	21.3	93.6	64.9	64.6	10.9	20.1	56.3	8.3	14.9	24.7	1.1	8.2	0.2	1458
No. of living children																
0	91.9	91.3	20.2	82.2	67.8	70.4	12.9	21.7	67.6	12.0	13.0	22.5	1.0	4.4	0.6	457
1	94.7	94.3	20.9	82.1	70.5	75.3	14.2	23.0	65.6	10.2	13.9	24.6	1.9	9.2	0.2	850
2	96.9	96.7	22.0	87.4	70.9	77.9	12.5	24.7	64.0	9.5	18.2	27.6	1.5	8.3	0.1	1358
3	97.9	97.6	24.4	91.2	69.1	71.6	13.1	23.3	59.7	9.0	16.8	26.9	1.2	7.3	0.2	1492
4+	97.1	96.8	20.1	90.9	63.9	66.7	9.1	18.5	53.7	6.5	15.5	24.5	1.2	9.5	0.2	1519
Residence																
Rural	94.8	94.2	13.6	82.8	57.0	66.6	5.6	13.8	50.4	4.4	10.6	18.9	0.5	5.9	0.3	3409
Urban	97.8	97.7	28.7	92.4	77.8	77.2	17.5	29.2	69.4	12.7	20.6	31.4	2.1	10.0	0.1	2267
Education																
Non-literate[a]	88.2	86.9	4.0	64.4	23.4	53.0	2.1	4.4	29.8	1.8	3.5	9.9	0.3	5.3	0.7	750
Less than five years	96.9	96.5	18.4	89.3	64.8	66.7	6.1	16.8	58.5	4.7	15.2	27.9	0.4	9.0	0.3	1553
5-9 years	98.0	97.9	23.7	91.9	74.2	75.6	13.7	25.7	65.3	9.5	18.1	28.2	1.8	8.9	0.1	1812
10 or more years	97.2	97.2	28.7	91.0	80.1	80.0	18.6	29.0	68.3	14.2	18.7	26.8	2.1	7.6	0.0	1561
Religion																
Hindu	97.4	97.4	20.2	90.3	60.1	62.4	11.1	19.1	74.0	8.9	10.8	21.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	69
Muslim	(93.3)	(93.3)	(6.7)	(73.3)	(53.3)	(40.0)	(6.7)	(13.3)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Christian	97.0	96.9	24.3	91.0	73.8	73.8	13.4	24.3	63.9	9.9	17.5	27.8	1.5	8.4	0.1	4811
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.3	89.9	1.9	62.4	21.9	62.0	1.6	5.3	32.5	1.2	4.7	9.2	0.6	6.4	0.6	758
others	100.0	93.0	8.4	83.8	79.4	79.6	8.4	16.8	55.8	0.0	19.6	33.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	21
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled castes	96.9	95.1	15.1	85.8	49.7	55.6	6.2	10.9	73.5	4.3	4.3	11.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	52
Scheduled tribes	96.7	96.5	22.3	88.5	69.6	73.9	12.4	22.8	61.5	9.2	16.5	26.6	1.4	8.4	0.1	5435
Other backward classes	100.0	100.0	5.6	94.3	36.9	33.0	0.0	2.8	33.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	57
Others	84.4	79.7	9.1	65.5	29.9	26.0	5.1	8.8	33.6	2.8	5.3	6.3	0.0	1.0	3.3	132
DLHS-4	**96.4**	**96.2**	**21.9**	**88.1**	**68.3**	**72.4**	**12.1**	**22.2**	**60.8**	**8.9**	**16.0**	**25.7**	**1.4**	**8.1**	**0.2**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**99.3**	**99.3**	**58.9**	**98.6**	**87.6**	**92.7**	**34.0**	**32.9**	**95.2**	**9.1**	**52.6**	**59.4**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.5**	**6845**

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

TABLE 5.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Mizoram, 2012-13

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contracep tive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Mamit	93.4	93.4	18.1	81.9	57.1	65.0	8.0	15.2	41.8	5.2	12.7	19.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	719
Kolasib	98.2	98.2	26.6	93.8	82.0	85.6	13.0	24.9	75.1	9.5	20.6	38.9	0.9	18.3	0.0	706
Aizawl	100.0	100.0	29.3	97.3	86.2	83.7	16.5	30.0	73.1	12.5	15.8	33.5	2.3	9.6	0.0	682
Champhai	98.4	98.4	20.9	94.9	78.2	70.6	10.8	22.6	63.4	7.2	15.6	28.5	1.7	4.9	0.2	688
Serchhip	97.6	97.6	27.8	88.3	77.7	75.3	19.2	27.0	65.2	13.7	26.2	32.4	1.6	16.9	0.2	653
Lunglei	94.1	94.1	12.2	82.2	53.6	58.5	6.9	15.0	43.7	5.5	9.1	14.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	717
Lawngtlai	93.1	93.1	11.0	70.5	34.3	71.5	5.9	13.7	47.3	2.6	9.3	17.0	0.8	10.5	0.2	755
Saiha	94.0	94.0	13.2	86.4	58.1	58.5	4.3	13.5	57.2	6.4	9.0	10.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	756
DLHS-4	**96.4**	**96.2**	**21.9**	**88.1**	**68.3**	**72.4**	**12.1**	**22.2**	**60.8**	**8.9**	**16.0**	**25.7**	**1.1**	**8.1**	**0.2**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**99.4**	**99.3**	**58.7**	**98.7**	**87.1**	**92.6**	**34.0**	**32.9**	**95.1**	**9.2**	**52.5**	**59.5**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.5**	**6845**

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

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	19.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
20 - 24	32.8	32.2	0.0	2.0	4.2	23.8	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	669
25 - 29	46.3	44.3	0.0	9.6	8.0	24.5	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	1142
30 - 34	63.2	61.4	0.1	30.6	6.5	23.1	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	1191
35 - 39	75.1	73.6	0.6	51.7	6.8	14.3	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	1108
40 - 44	76.2	75.9	0.6	65.7	2.9	7.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	758
45 – 49	76.4	75.7	0.0	70.2	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	700
No. of living children														
0	6.0	5.3	0.0	2.9	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	457
1	38.8	37.4	0.0	6.1	5.1	22.6	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	850
2	62.1	60.6	0.1	26.1	8.1	24.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	1358
3	74.9	73.7	0.4	52.0	6.2	16.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	1492
4+	78.8	77.4	0.5	60.3	4.8	12.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	1519
Residence														
Rural	58.5	57.2	0.2	33.6	4.9	18.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	3409
Urban	64.0	62.6	0.3	39.0	6.3	15.6	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	2267
Education														
Non-literate[a]	48.7	46.8	0.0	23.5	1.3	21.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	750
Less than five years	64.7	63.3	0.2	43.5	4.3	15.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	1553
5-9 years	65.2	64.1	0.2	40.6	5.7	17.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	1812
10 or more years	59.3	58.1	0.4	31.3	8.2	16.7	0.1	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	1561
Religion														
Hindu	58.0	51.6	0.0	28.9	1.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	3.4	0.0	69
Muslim	(53.3)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(6.7)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Christian	62.7	61.5	0.3	38.8	6.3	15.4	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	4811
Buddhhist/Neo-buddhhist	51.8	50.2	0.0	18.3	1.2	29.6	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	758
others	58.6	58.6	0.0	33.6	8.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled castes	59.7	55.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	52
Scheduled tribes	61.7	60.4	0.2	36.3	5.8	17.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	5435
Other backward classes	69.1	69.1	0.0	63.3	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
Others	50.6	48.4	0.0	36.1	3.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	132
DLHS-4	**61.5**	**60.2**	**0.2**	**36.6**	**5.7**	**16.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**66.7**	**65.5**	**0.2**	**41.1**	**10.5**	**24.1**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**5.9**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**6845**

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

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	19.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	16.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
20 - 24	29.3	29.1	0.0	2.1	3.4	21.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	669
25 - 29	44.2	43.0	0.0	9.7	7.5	23.2	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	1142
30 - 34	60.8	60.1	0.0	30.7	5.8	21.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1191
35 - 39	74.4	73.1	0.0	51.7	5.5	13.5	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	1108
40 - 44	75.3	75.1	0.0	65.7	2.1	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	758
45 – 49	75.6	75.0	0.0	70.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	700
No. of living children											
No children	5.7	5.4	0.0	2.9	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	457
1 child											
1 son	36.3	35.6	0.0	7.3	4.8	20.7	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	432
No son	32.9	32.5	0.0	4.9	4.4	19.5	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	418
2 children											
1 or more sons	60.5	59.8	0.0	27.2	7.1	22.9	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1116
No sons	56.0	55.3	0.0	21.0	9.4	22.3	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	242
3 children											
1 or more sons	75.4	74.4	0.0	54.0	4.7	14.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1337
No sons	61.7	61.3	0.0	36.6	6.6	17.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	155
4+ children											
1 or more sons	78.2	77.2	0.0	60.9	3.5	11.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	1444
No sons	75.6	75.6	0.0	49.7	8.0	15.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
Residence											
Rural	56.9	56.0	0.0	33.7	3.9	17.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	3409
Urban	62.2	61.5	0.0	39.1	5.5	14.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2267
Education											
Non-literate[a]	46.8	45.6	0.0	23.7	1.1	20.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	750
Less than five years	63.5	62.5	0.0	43.6	3.5	14.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	1553
5-9 years	63.3	62.6	0.0	40.6	4.8	15.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	1812
10 or more years	57.6	56.9	0.0	31.3	7.1	15.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1561
Religion											
Hindu	58.0	53.0	---	30.3	1.4	18.2	3.1	1.7	3.4	0.0	69
Muslim	(53.3)	(53.3)	---	(40.3)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Christian	61.0	60.3	---	38.8	5.3	14.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	4811
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.5	48.5	---	18.3	0.5	28.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	758
Others	58.0	58.0	---	39.9	6.5	9.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21

Contd …

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled castes	59.7	55.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	12.8	2.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	52
Scheduled tribes	59.9	59.2	0.0	36.3	4.9	16.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	5435
Other backward classes	67.6	67.6	0.0	63.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
Others	51.4	49.5	0.0	37.2	3.7	6.9	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	132
DLHS-4	**59.8**	**59.0**	**0.0**	**36.6**	**4.8**	**15.8**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**57.1**	**56.7**	**0.1**	**41.1**	**3.9**	**9.6**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6845**

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

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

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

Background characteristics	IUD					Pill		Condom	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom users
Age group	---	---	---	---	03	(25.0)	16	---	01
15 - 19	26.5	37.8	7.6	6.9	22	56.9	144	(33.3)	12
20 - 24	11.8	35.8	13.8	30.7	82	63.3	262	19.6	24
25 - 29	11.5	19.4	21.2	40.0	61	69.1	263	(66.7)	15
30 - 34	3.6	21.5	11.8	49.4	57	73.7	157	(40.0)	20
35 - 39	(0.0)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(56.3)	16	73.1	53	---	06
40 - 44	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(53.3)	15	(64.7)	17	---	01
45 - 49									
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	01	---	08	---	01
1	20.0	43.1	8.1	18.5	35	55.2	168	44.3	23
2	9.3	20.6	16.4	39.1	95	66.3	317	34.6	30
3	8.4	22.2	17.1	39.6	66	68.4	239	(25.0)	12
4+	6.0	25.6	11.0	49.6	59	73.0	180	(61.5)	13
Residence									
Rural									
Urban	8.5	31.9	17.7	33.1	132	66.5	582	39.5	30
	10.8	22.1	12.2	41.0	124	64.7	330	41.2	49
Education									
Non-literate[a]	---	---	---	---	08	68.7	157	---	03
Less than five years	4.1	27.6	16.1	34.2	56	69.2	229	(7.7)	13
5-9 years	10.9	21.4	18.2	38.5	87	66.2	286	38.6	22
10 or more years	11.6	28.6	10.9	38.8	105	61.1	240	50.0	41
Religion									
Hindu	---	---	---	---	01	(53.8)	13	---	02
Muslim	---	---	---	---	01	---	01	---	---
Christian	9.9	24.7	14.6	38.4	248	64.4	684	44.1	69
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	---	---	---	---	04	72.3	212	---	07
Others	---	---	---	---	02	---	02	---	01
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled castes	---	---	---	---	---	---	07	---	01
Scheduled tribes	9.6	25.3	14.4	38.4	251	65.9	894	42.3	76
Other backward classes	---	---	---	---	---	---	02	---	---
Others	---	---	---	---	05	---	09	---	02
DLHS-4	**9.9**	**25.7**	**14.2**	**38.1**	**256**	**65.6**	**912**	**40.8**	**79**
DLHS-3	**---**	**---**	**----**	**----**	**272**	**76.4**	**699**	**59.6**	**75**

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () unweighted percentages. NA: Not Applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

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

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.0	4.5	24.1	30.7	32.4	8.3	100.0	32.52	112
2-3	0.5	6.9	30.6	36.4	19.8	5.8	100.0	31.33	164
4-5	0.0	11.9	30.4	27.3	19.2	11.2	100.0	31.44	204
6-7	0.4	10.1	37.8	35.8	10.6	5.4	100.0	29.90	195
8-9	0.8	13.8	38.2	29.6	15.4	2.3	100.0	29.58	197
10+	2.2	20.4	46.0	24.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	27.82	835
No. of living children									
0	(9.1)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(18.2)	100.0	32.36	11
1	1.4	22.1	28.3	25.8	11.4	10.9	100.0	29.95	55
2	2.5	18.7	33.7	21.8	15.5	7.8	100.0	30.06	342
3	0.9	16.0	36.3	24.5	10.2	12.1	100.0	30.45	739
4+	0.4	7.7	33.8	30.9	16.7	10.5	100.0	31.67	896
Residence									
Rural	0.8	10.7	33.4	27.7	15.7	11.7	100.0	31.30	1154
Urban	1.3	14.8	35.4	26.0	12.6	10.0	100.0	30.41	889
Education									
Non-literate[a]	2.1	11.0	26.8	28.2	16.7	15.2	100.0	31.87	164
Less than five years	1.3	13.2	32.0	26.8	15.0	11.6	100.0	31.21	663
5-9 years	0.9	14.2	35.4	26.7	13.3	9.5	100.0	30.56	726
10 or more years	0.7	12.0	38.2	26.3	12.8	10.1	100.0	30.71	490
Religion									
Hindu	0.0	32.9	37.2	24.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	27.33	21
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	06
Christian	1.0	13.1	35.0	26.6	13.9	10.5	100.0	30.87	1870
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	9.8	23.3	29.6	18.6	15.0	100.0	31.99	137
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	08
Castes/Tribes	0.0	24.9	30.8	24.4	0.0	19.9	100.0	29.67	21
Scheduled castes	1.1	13.2	34.7	26.5	14.0	10.5	100.0	30.88	1939
Scheduled tribes	2.5	2.5	41.6	28.7	13.3	11.4	100.0	31.89	37
Other backward classes	0.0	9.3	24.0	39.5	16.3	10.9	100.0	32.37	46
Others									
DLHS-4	**1.1**	**13.1**	**34.6**	**26.7**	**13.9**	**10.7**	**100.0**	**30.91**	**2043**
DLHS-3	**1.5**	**16.4**	**40.6**	**28.6**	**9.9**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**28.90**	**2814**

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.

100

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Mamit	59.0	58.5	0.0	36.3	5.3	15.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	719
Kolasib	57.3	56.7	0.0	34.3	2.7	17.9	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	706
Aizawl	64.5	63.5	0.0	38.1	8.9	14.6	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	682
Champhai	59.4	58.9	0.0	36.2	5.3	16.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	688
Serchhip	66.0	65.0	0.0	35.6	7.4	18.9	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	653
Lunglei	65.5	64.9	0.0	47.1	3.7	13.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	717
Lawngtlai	47.8	46.5	0.0	17.9	1.1	26.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	755
Saiha	54.3	53.5	0.0	42.1	2.8	7.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	756
DLHS-4	**59.8**	**59.0**	**0.0**	**36.6**	**4.6**	**15.8**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**57.1**	**56.1**	**0.1**	**41.1**	**3.9**	**9.6**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6845**

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

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	(37.5)	(37.5)	(25.0)	100.0	20	---	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	44.3	29.3	26.4	100.0	179	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
25 - 29	41.2	25.7	33.1	100.0	372	87.9	12.1	0.0	100.0	115
30 - 34	43.6	25.7	30.7	100.0	342	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	369
35 - 39	42.2	29.0	28.8	100.0	238	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	570
40 - 44	50.6	28.4	21.1	100.0	75	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	491
45 – 49	68.3	21.4	10.3	100.0	33	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	484
No. of living children										
0	(37.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	100.0	10	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
1	45.7	27.6	26.7	100.0	230	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0	55
2	39.7	27.5	32.8	100.0	443	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	342
3	45.2	26.3	28.5	100.0	321	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	739
4+	45.7	28.2	26.1	100.0	255	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	896
Residence										
Rural	45.7	27.5	26.9	100.0	752	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	1154
Urban	41.4	26.9	31.7	100.0	507	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	889
Education										
Non-literate[a]	23.5	33.5	43.0	100.0	170	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	164
Less than five years	44.1	29.0	27.0	100.0	301	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	663
5-9 years	49.2	29.6	21.2	100.0	398	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	726
10 or more years	44.9	21.2	33.9	100.0	390	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	490
Religion										
Hindu	(20.0)	(33.3)	(46.7)	100.0	16	79.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	21
Muslim	---	---	---	---	02	---	---	---	---	06
Christian	48.3	25.8	25.9	100.0	1009	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	1870
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.1	33.1	43.8	100.0	227	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	137
Others	---	---	---	---	05	---	---	---	---	08
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	---	---	---	---	08	81.7	18.3	0.0	100.0	21
Scheduled tribes	43.5	27.4	29.1	100.0	1233	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	1939
Other backward classes	---	---	---	---	02	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	37
Others	(50.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	100.0	16	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	46
DLHS-4	**43.4**	**27.2**	**29.4**	**100.0**	**1259**	**94.2**	**5.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2043**
DLHS-3	**78.7**	**15.1**	**6.2**	**100.0**	**793**	**95.2**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**2814**

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

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.
[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.
[3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.
[4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.
[5] Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.
[6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.
[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total (100%) | Number of women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Mamit	48.5	63.4	17.6	19.1	100.0	260
Kolasib	45.6	46.0	32.7	21.2	100.0	248
Aizawl	54.4	60.1	20.3	19.6	100.0	260
Champhai	56.9	61.3	14.8	23.9	100.0	252
Serchhip	60.1	40.3	29.2	30.6	100.0	234
Lunglei	26.8	57.0	22.6	20.4	100.0	336
Lawngtlai	33.3	46.8	29.8	23.4	100.0	136
Saiha	36.1	46.2	24.4	29.4	100.0	317
DLHS-4	**44.7**	**53.2**	**23.2**	**23.6**	**100.0**	**2043**
DLHS-3	**55.2**	**73.8**	**12.1**	**14.0**	**100.0**	**2814**

** Unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Mizoram, 2012-13

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	11.0	35.6	3.5
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	8.1	4.7	14.1
Number of current users**	**2061**	**267**	**875**
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	18.4	---	11.1
Body ache/ backache	57.9	---	32.0
Abdominal pain	41.4	---	10.7
Weight gain	1.3	---	0.0
Dizziness	5.8	---	24.3
Nausea/vomiting	2.2	---	9.8
Fever	3.1	---	2.1
Breast tenderness	---	---	7.1
Irregular periods	16.4	---	31.4
Excessive bleeding	5.7	---	2.3
Spotting	2.2	---	0.0
Amenorrhoea	0.8	---	0.0
Cramps	0.4	---	4.2
Decreased libido	0.8	---	0.0
Rashes/allergy	0.0	---	0.0
Infection	6.4	---	4.1
Others	3.0	---	2.6
Number of users with side effects**	**166**	**13**	**31**
Percentage of women received treatment	**48.4**	**25.0**	**32.4**
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	1.3	---	(23.5)
Private health facility	0.1	---	0.0
Other	0.0	---	0.0
Number of women with treatment taken**	**76**	**04**	**11**

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

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

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

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	02
20 - 24	46.9	42.2	10.9	26
25 - 29	40.2	49.5	10.3	35
30 - 34	39.7	24.0	36.3	29
35 - 39	---	---	---	08
40 - 44	---	---	---	05
45 - 49	---	---	---	03
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	03
1	43.2	43.1	13.7	40
2	45.9	36.9	17.2	34
3	26.0	36.2	37.8	23
4+	---	---	---	08
Residence				
Rural	38.4	36.6	25.0	63
Urban	40.0	37.2	22.8	45
Education				
Non-literate[a]	(47.1)	(41.2)	(11.8)	17
Less than five years	(47.4)	(36.8)	(15.8)	19
5-9 years	26.0	40.1	34.0	38
10 or more years	48.5	28.3	23.2	34
Religion				
Hindu	---	---	---	0.0
Muslim	---	---	---	---
Christian	37.2	38.7	24.1	89
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(52.6)	(26.3)	(21.1)	19
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	---	---	---	---
Scheduled tribes	39.2	36.8	24.0	106
Other backward classes	---	---	---	01
Others	---	---	---	01
DLHS-4	**39.3**	**37.0**	**23.7**	**108**
DLHS-3	**71.5**	**17.5**	**10.9**	**645**

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. [2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	21.2	4.3	24.2	8.0	67.8	61
20 - 24	19.9	2.9	28.1	12.2	59.7	328
25 - 29	18.0	5.0	27.5	9.8	62.7	474
30 - 34	10.1	3.0	24.3	14.7	61.1	386
35 - 39	6.5	3.9	14.2	26.5	59.3	256
40 - 44	2.2	1.0	18.3	15.2	66.4	185
45 - 49	0.9	0.9	0.0	69.6	30.4	175
No. of living children						
0	4.6	1.9	8.9	10.0	81.1	288
1	14.2	2.6	28.8	12.5	58.6	426
2	16.3	3.1	29.3	16.0	54.7	462
3	13.0	2.9	21.7	10.1	68.2	354
4+	7.9	6.3	22.7	17.2	60.1	335
Residence						
Rural	9.4	2.6	17.0	12.6	70.3	1185
Urban	14.3	3.9	30.3	14.3	55.4	680
Education						
Non-literate[a]	6.7	0.7	10.3	23.7	66.0	351
Less than five years	7.9	2.0	19.2	3.9	76.9	475
5-9 years	13.0	4.9	23.2	9.7	67.1	512
10 or more years	16.3	3.9	31.2	18.2	50.6	527
Religion						
Hindu	7.5	4.4	57.0	0.0	43.0	25
Muslim	---	---	---	---	---	05
Christian	13.0	3.6	25.3	14.0	60.7	1514
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.2	0.6	9.6	13.8	76.7	313
Others	---	---	---	---	---	07
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled castes	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	16
Scheduled tribes	12.2	3.2	25.1	14.1	60.9	1775
Other backward classes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Others	9.2	4.3	38.4	0.0	61.6	60
DLHS-4	**11.9**	**3.3**	**25.1**	**13.6**	**61.3**	**1865**
DLHS-3	**7.0**	**2.5**	**58.3**	**18.7**	**23.0**	**300**

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
(Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases').
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE			
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Mizoram, 20012-13			

		Residence	
Advice	Total	Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	12.9	12.1	13.6
Number of Non-users**			
	1865	1185	680
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	8.3	---	15.8
Number of traditional method users**			
	35	13	22
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization			
Male sterilization	2.8	(2.3)	3.2
IUD	0.1	---	0.1
Pill(Daily/weekly)	6.8	(5.3)	8.4
Injectables	11.4	(10.9)	11.9
Condom/*Nimrod*	0.9	(0.6)	1.3
Female condom	2.5	(1.7)	3.3
	0.1	(0.1)	0.1
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence			
Withdrawal	0.4	(0.2)	0.6
Others	0.1	(0.1)	0.1
	0.3	(0.1)	0.5

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	Number of women**
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	---
20 - 24	---	---	---	01
25 - 29	---	---	---	09
30 - 34	---	---	---	08
35 - 39	38.3	32.8	28.8	12
40 - 44	---	---	---	02
45 - 49	---	---	---	03
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	01
1	---	---	---	04
2	---	---	---	08
3	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)	10
4+	(22.2)	(22.2)	(55.6)	12
Residence				
Rural	15.9	31.6	52.5	22
Urban	(37.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	13
Education				
Non-literate[a]	---	---	---	05
Less than five years	(33.3)	(22.2)	(44.4)	11
5-9 years	(37.5)	(25.0)	(37.5)	11
10 or more years	---	---	---	08
Religion				
Hindu	---	---	---	03
Muslim	---	---	---	---
Christian	30.1	14.0	55.9	27
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	---	---	---	05
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	---	---	---	02
Scheduled tribes	24.6	20.2	55.2	32
Other backward classes	---	---	---	---
Others	---	---	---	01
DLHS-4	**26.1**	**22.4**	**51.5**	**35**
DLHS-3	**13.1**	**16.3**	**70.6**	**26**

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

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

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

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	34.6	2.5	37.1	108
20 - 24	38.6	1.8	40.4	669
25 - 29	28.2	2.6	30.8	1142
30 - 34	19.6	3.1	22.7	1191
35 - 39	10.7	3.2	13.9	1108
40 - 44	8.5	3.7	12.1	758
45 - 49	4.9	3.1	8.0	700
Number of living children				
0	23.3	0.0	23.3	457
1	34.2	1.2	35.4	850
2	21.9	2.6	24.5	1358
3	13.4	2.8	16.2	1492
4+	10.3	5.1	15.4	1519
Residence				
Rural	20.7	3.8	24.5	3409
Urban	16.6	2.2	18.8	2267
Education				
Non-literate[a]	27.3	6.9	34.2	750
Less than five years	17.5	2.5	20.0	1553
5-9 years	16.1	2.5	18.6	1812
10 or more years	18.7	2.4	21.1	1561
Religion				
Hindu	20.8	5.2	25.9	69
Muslim	(26.7)	0.0	(26.7)	15
Christian	17.6	2.6	20.2	4811
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.2	5.6	30.9	758
Others	19.9	8.0	27.9	21
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled castes	15.8	6.2	22.1	52
Scheduled tribes	18.4	2.7	21.1	5435
Other backward classes	20.4	0.0	20.4	57
Others	23.0	10.2	33.2	132
DLHS-4	**18.4**	**2.9**	**21.4**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**7.7**	**6.5**	**14.2**	**6845**

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing. [a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

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

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Mamit	21.4	2.3	23.6	719
Kolasib	18.3	2.2	20.4	706
Aizawl	14.6	1.6	16.2	682
Champhai	19.7	2.5	22.2	688
Serchhip	14.3	2.6	16.9	653
Lunglei	17.4	1.6	19.0	717
Lawngtlai	23.6	6.3	29.9	755
Saiha	22.2	5.8	28.0	756
DLHS-4	**18.4**	**2.9**	**21.4**	**5676**
DLHS-3	**7.7**	**6.5**	**14.2**	**6845**

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	6.9	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
20-24	8.0	646	4.6	47.5	8.2	44.0	8.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	50
25-29	8.6	1094	3.8	46.6	11.5	44.3	7.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	97
30-34	11.8	1265	4.9	51.7	12.9	46.7	4.5	3.4	0.5	0.0	152
35-39	14.0	1235	1.7	51.8	11.0	45.5	12.3	3.6	0.8	0.0	161
40-44	14.2	837	7.7	44.5	17.0	46.1	11.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	120
45-49	10.5	682	2.1	39.8	11.4	54.4	13.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	71
Place of residence											
Rural	10.9	3398	4.2	45.9	13.2	50.1	9.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	369
Urban	11.8	2454	4.0	49.7	11.8	44.1	9.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	288
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below18 years	10.2	960	3.8	53.0	15.2	47.8	8.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	95
18 years & above	11.8	4132	4.3	47.2	12.5	45.1	10.3	3.4	0.4	0.3	477
Marital duration*						39.9	7.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	82
0-4	9.0	926	4.3	51.5	7.1	41.8	9.1	0.8	2.2	1.4	95
5-9	8.6	1087	5.5	50.2	11.9	50.8	7.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	140
10-14	13.2	1103	2.9	48.9	16.4	45.7	12.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	257
15+	13.4	1997	4.4	46.4	13.2	47.4	6.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	61
Education											
Non-literate[a]	9.4	704	6.5	53.0	6.7	38.7	10.8	6.7	1.0	0.0	76
Less than 5 yrs	15.0	566	6.4	56.2	9.2	47.8	8.8	1.6	0.0	0.4	342
5-9 years	11.7	2945	3.0	46.5	16.3	47.3	10.6	3.6	1.0	0.0	178
10 or more years	10.6	1637	4.5	46.8	8.1	47.6	6.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	49
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	8.1	604	5.6	36.1	8.0	43.7	12.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	56
Less than 5 yrs	13.7	452	1.4	47.7	15.2	43.2	6.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	329
5-9 years	12.2	2736	4.2	51.6	12.7	51.5	12.6	3.9	0.8	0.0	223
10 or more years	10.9	2060	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Religion											
Hindu	11.3	64	7.4	17.3	13.5	47.2	9.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	583
Muslim	0.0	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
Christian	11.6	5047	4.4	48.1	12.2	41.8	13.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	63
Buddhist	9.3	703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Others	13.1	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00

Contd…

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonge bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	9.7	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Scheduled Tribes	11.5	5622	4.2	48.8	12.4	46.2	9.1	2.8	0.4	0.0	634
Other Backward Classes	6.4	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Others	11.4	126	0.0	12.2	15.5	73.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	15
DLHS-4	11.4	5852	4.1	48.2	12.4	46.6	9.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	657
DLHS-3	16.2	9562	5.1	49.1	11.6	53.5	7.4	11.7	3.9	8.8	969

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. *excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. NA: Not available. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
Age group												
15-19	25.4	121	8.2	72.0	39.4	30.7	29.3	13.6	28.2	16.2	8.2	28
20-24	29.9	784	3.8	75.2	46.0	41.9	28.5	13.8	47.1	13.0	5.6	208
25-29	32.5	1261	5.2	77.5	51.5	41.3	26.4	13.6	39.3	10.2	9.4	370
30-34	33.3	1356	5.7	79.5	47.0	47.1	28.8	12.8	40.7	13.2	12.0	408
35-39	32.9	1277	7.7	85.0	56.8	49.4	23.5	13.6	43.0	12.0	11.6	382
40-44	32.8	881	4.5	82.3	51.2	44.8	26.0	11.8	38.0	8.6	14.7	257
45-49	27.2	826	4.6	77.1	45.7	55.3	25.3	10.9	39.1	12.7	15.5	203
Residence												
Rural	20.0	3820	7.2	74.6	42.4	46.5	34.9	16.7	45.7	14.3	8.3	765
Urban	40.8	2686	4.9	81.8	53.2	46.1	23.2	11.4	39.0	10.6	12.6	1091
Age at consummation of marriage*												
Below 18 years	20.0	1062	9.2	75.5	40.7	46.8	30.5	16.4	44.7	16.5	7.1	186
18 years & above	33.6	4632	5.2	81.0	51.7	45.5	25.9	13.8	40.0	11.4	11.9	1417
Marital duration*												
0-4	37.7	1150	5.2	76.1	52.3	43.7	25.3	15.9	41.7	13.7	12.2	397
5-9	33.8	1231	5.6	81.3	51.9	45.4	29.2	16.8	40.1	11.2	8.7	373
10-14	30.2	1174	6.0	82.1	53.5	48.4	25.5	12.4	39.2	14.5	12.6	314
15+	27.2	2162	5.7	82.0	46.5	45.6	26.2	11.9	40.9	10.0	11.7	528
Education												
Non-literate[a]	3.8	815	9.5	77.7	27.0	42.1	41.3	19.0	41.8	13.9	13.3	25
Less than 5 yrs	12.8	628	18.0	69.8	29.4	51.1	37.3	34.7	58.8	29.5	12.0	78
5-9 years	25.8	3264	5.4	79.9	41.9	40.3	29.6	13.8	45.1	13.1	6.9	797
10 or more years	54.8	1799	4.9	80.5	58.1	50.5	23.1	10.7	36.6	9.4	14.8	956
Husband's education												
Non-literate[a]	6.3	698	12.7	65.3	45.9	18.6	19.8	5.2	24.2	0.0	13.8	36
Less than 5 years	13.4	512	13.3	80.1	24.6	56.4	36.9	30.2	55.9	32.2	9.2	61
5-9 years	26.5	3040	5.6	78.3	41.2	43.9	29.7	13.6	47.5	14.9	8.6	754
10 or more years	46.8	2256	5.0	81.2	57.6	48.1	23.9	11.7	36.2	8.8	13.4	1005
Religion												
Hindu	26.1	71	6.1	93.8	67.3	45.8	35.2	18.7	49.1	6.3	6.3	17
Muslim	6.7	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Christian	35.0	5590	5.5	79.7	50.1	46.2	26.4	12.8	41.0	11.7	11.6	1817
Buddhist	2.1	801	25.1	69.1	43.1	47.8	29.5	21.6	21.9	6.5	4.3	18
Others	11.9	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge									Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	28.1	55	24.5	93.8	58.0	43.0	42.6	18.2	39.7	7.1	14.6	15
Scheduled Tribes	32.4	6246	5.3	79.7	50.1	46.3	26.2	12.9	40.9	11.8	11.5	1829
Other Backward Classes	10.8	60	13.0	87.0	49.2	37.8	24.8	24.6	49.2	0.0	13.0	5
Others	7.2	145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
DLHS-4	31.7	6506	5.6	79.8	50.2	46.2	26.4	12.9	40.9	11.7	11.4	1856
DLHS-3	44.6	7847	42.9	47.9	4.1	64.4	30.9	6.7	13.0	10.9	52.9	3512

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
*excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. [3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homose xuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	25.4	19.5	28.5	24.5	53.1	65.4	65.3	0.0	28
20-24	29.9	14.8	16.4	14.9	43.5	67.4	65.9	0.0	208
25-29	32.5	14.6	13.9	12.7	41.4	67.3	55.0	0.4	370
30-34	33.3	20.4	18.8	21.2	44.9	66.3	60.9	0.0	408
35-39	32.9	15.8	19.7	21.3	40.4	64.2	67.0	0.0	382
40-44	32.8	16.5	22.9	14.2	39.7	60.0	60.5	0.0	257
45-49	27.2	17.6	21.9	20.2	49.0	65.5	70.6	0.0	203
Residence									
Rural	20.0	16.0	14.4	16.5	44.9	65.5	64.6	0.0	765
Urban	40.8	17.1	20.6	18.3	42.2	65.0	61.9	0.1	1091
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	20.0	16.4	23.4	15.1	41.1	66.5	64.2	0.0	186
18 years & above	33.6	17.1	18.9	18.3	42.9	64.8	62.9	0.1	1417
Marital duration*									
0-4	37.7	18.4	18.1	18.1	43.9	67.7	63.6	0.4	397
5-9	33.8	17.0	17.3	18.1	40.4	66.2	58.5	0.0	373
10-14	30.2	17.0	20.5	21.2	43.6	65.3	62.2	0.0	314
15+	27.2	16.0	21.4	15.8	42.9	62.4	66.5	0.0	528
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.8	7.9	5.2	8.4	25.0	61.4	72.7	0.0	25
Less than 5 yrs	12.8	21.3	21.7	24.9	57.7	64.0	66.9	0.0	78
5-9 years	25.8	14.9	16.8	16.1	40.0	61.2	63.0	0.0	797
10 or more years	54.8	18.2	20.5	18.8	44.6	68.2	61.8	0.1	956
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	6.3	12.1	7.4	12.5	36.4	40.4	41.8	0.0	36
Less than 5 years	13.4	16.1	24.2	16.1	51.3	68.9	71.8	0.0	61
5-9 years	26.5	15.1	18.6	16.0	41.8	62.2	63.4	0.2	754
10 or more years	46.8	18.2	19.1	19.2	43.4	67.7	62.3	0.0	1005
Religion									
Hindu	26.1	17.7	18.7	12.9	31.5	60.9	76.1	0.0	17
Muslim	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Christian	35.0	16.8	19.0	17.9	43.2	65.4	62.5	0.1	1817
Buddhist	2.1	18.3	9.6	13.0	14.4	42.2	70.5	0.0	18
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	32.4	24.6	18.2	11.1	38.7	59.4	65.4	0.0	15
Scheduled Tribes	10.8	16.7	18.8	17.8	42.9	65.2	62.6	0.1	1829
Other Backward Classes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
DLHS-4	31.7	16.8	18.9	17.8	42.9	65.1	62.6	0.1	1856
DLHS-3	44.6	20.8	18.4	21.6	55.6	80.3	68.7	1.0	3512

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
*excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	3.7	16.6	5.8	0.7	7.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	121
20-24	9.8	21.1	12.7	1.8	5.0	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.5	784
25-29	10.9	22.3	10.9	1.0	5.1	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.4	1261
30-34	13.4	23.2	11.0	0.8	7.1	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	1356
35-39	13.4	23.9	12.3	1.1	6.5	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.0	1277
40-44	14.2	22.7	11.5	1.4	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	881
45-49	9.3	20.2	8.2	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	826
Residence										
Rural	11.0	20.5	11.2	1.2	5.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.2	3820
Urban	12.7	23.9	11.0	0.9	6.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2686
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	13.0	24.2	12.3	1.1	5.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.3	1062
18 years & above	11.6	22.1	10.7	1.0	6.0	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.3	4632
Marital duration*										
0-4	9.1	20.5	9.2	0.7	5.6	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	1150
5-9	11.1	21.4	11.8	1.1	5.2	0.6	0.9	2.6	0.2	1231
10-14	12.5	23.9	11.3	1.5	6.3	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1174
15+	13.2	23.5	11.4	1.0	6.3	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.2	2162
Education										
Non-literate[a]	8.6	19.3	10.5	1.2	3.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	815
Less than 5 yrs	13.9	23.6	12.3	1.4	7.6	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	628
5-9 years	14.0	25.3	12.5	1.0	6.6	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.3	3264
10 or more years	9.2	18.4	8.7	1.0	4.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	1799
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	7.1	14.1	8.2	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	698
Less than 5 years	10.5	21.9	10.4	2.1	7.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	512
5-9 years	14.6	25.8	13.1	0.9	6.9	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.2	3040
10 or more years	10.2	20.3	9.5	1.1	5.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	2256
Religion										
Hindu	6.3	20.8	8.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Muslim	6.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Christian	12.5	22.7	11.2	0.9	6.3	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.3	5590
Buddhist	7.5	20.0	10.8	2.8	3.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.2	801
Others	11.9	27.0	11.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	27

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

| Background characteristics | Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge | Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1] | Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1] | | | | | | | Total number of women ** |
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	3.5	20.6	5.9	0.0	4.1	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	55
Scheduled Tribes	12.2	22.5	11.2	1.1	6.0	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	6246
Other Backward Classes	0.0	16.3	7.2	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Others	9.5	19.6	6.5	0.6	17.3	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	145
DLHS-4	11.9	22.4	11.1	1.1	5.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.2	6506
DLHS-3	9.9	32.2	11.9	1.4	7.5	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.9	7847

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases.*excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. [2]Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENTBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics,Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI[1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	47.2	3.8	20	--	--	--	1
20-24	56.6	32.4	186	61.7	32.5	5.8	49
25-29	69.6	31.3	321	71.6	26.1	2.3	82
30-34	68.6	39.8	367	65.3	31.2	3.6	118
35-39	67.8	42.0	349	51.3	44.8	3.9	117
40-44	57.2	39.2	240	58.2	41.8	0.0	75
45-49	49.7	35.4	189	73.5	24.3	2.1	53
Residence							
Rural	59.2	27.5	919	66.2	30.9	2.8	220
Urban	65.9	43.1	753	60.7	36.3	3.0	275
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	67.8	35.8	287	67.0	29.4	3.6	81
18 years & above	70.5	37.5	1169	64.2	33.3	2.5	356
Marital duration*							
0-4	69.3	29.1	269	53.8	43.0	3.2	63
5-9	74.7	36.9	296	71.6	24.6	3.7	91
10-14	67.6	37.7	309	61.5	33.0	5.4	94
15+	68.7	40.7	588	66.9	32.4	0.7	190
Education							
Non-literate[a]	41.8	15.1	175	48.8	51.2	0.0	21
Less than 5 yrs	55.4	33.6	160	64.6	30.7	4.7	43
5-9 years	66.3	37.8	938	68.7	28.9	2.4	292
10 or more years	66.4	43.0	399	51.5	44.7	3.8	139
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	31.6	19.4	115	73.8	18.3	7.9	16
Less than 5 years	60.3	27.0	125	83.3	14.0	2.7	26
5-9 years	62.3	34.2	893	66.4	31.4	2.2	249
10 or more years	70.2	45.4	539	54.6	41.9	3.5	204
Religion							
Hindu	73.6	35.8	15	58.4	41.6	0.0	5
Muslim	0.0	0.0	2	62.9	34.1	3.1	474
Christian	65.6	39.5	1476	23.5	76.5	0.0	13
Buddhist	35.4	7.0	172	--	--	--	3
Others	77.2	--	7	--	--	--	4
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	57.3	36.6	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	00
Scheduled Tribes	63.2	36.8	1374	62.2	34.7	3.0	479
Other Backward Classes	56.3	25.0	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
Others	68.6	42.8	28	59.4	40.6	0.0	10
DLHS-4	63.2	36.8	1421	62.4	34.7	2.9	495
DLHS-3	75.2	33.3	2708	72.3	25.7	2.0	901

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases.
*excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Mizoram, 2012-13

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]**
Mamit	32.9	7.3	14.4	800	27.9	113
kolasib	24.6	14.9	26.2	831	43.6	222
Aizawl	45.3	10.4	15.5	802	44.8	122
Champhai	25.9	11.4	16.0	810	37.6	129
Serchhip	26.8	14.9	33.7	750	35.5	253
lunglei	31.2	11.5	14.4	798	37.8	116
lawngtlai	15.1	11.6	32.3	829	31.3	266
saiha	27.7	11.4	22.6	886	35.7	200
DLHS-4	31.7	11.9	22.4	6506	36.8	1421
DLHS-3	44.6	9.9	32.1	7847	33.3	2708

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

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women **	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	79.4	121	9.3	81.7	46.9	32.2	27.2	8.0	55.8	15.7	1.6	0.0	91
20-24	81.7	784	7.0	80.7	54.7	39.9	29.4	13.5	54.4	14.4	5.1	0.3	603
25-29	83.7	1261	9.7	83.4	58.4	40.3	27.0	15.6	52.5	14.8	8.0	0.4	1003
30-34	87.0	1356	7.0	84.1	53.4	41.5	23.5	14.2	48.4	15.3	9.7	0.1	1131
35-39	86.3	1277	8.7	87.3	58.5	42.8	23.0	13.0	49.2	16.4	9.8	0.3	1056
40-44	86.7	881	7.0	86.7	56.3	39.2	23.3	12.4	47.7	13.5	8.0	0.7	731
45-49	85.6	826	7.7	85.3	49.4	38.1	19.3	12.3	47.1	14.3	8.3	0.6	677
Residence													
Rural	70.8	3820	11.4	79.8	46.7	33.5	26.4	14.2	49.6	15.5	6.4	0.1	2700
Urban	96.6	2686	6.0	87.6	60.2	44.5	22.9	13.2	50.0	14.6	9.4	0.5	2592
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	72.3	1062	9.6	82.9	50.9	35.1	22.0	13.6	53.7	17.1	5.7	0.1	714
18 years & above	87.3	4632	7.9	85.5	56.0	40.6	24.5	14.8	49.3	14.8	8.3	0.4	3880
Marital duration*													
0-4	89.1	1150	7.7	82.2	56.8	41.4	27.0	15.7	52.5	14.9	7.8	0.3	986
5-9	84.0	1231	9.6	84.8	56.2	40.5	27.2	16.5	51.4	15.7	8.4	0.3	979
10-14	82.9	1174	7.7	85.4	54.4	40.6	25.8	14.9	46.8	15.1	8.5	0.3	919
15+	84.0	2162	7.9	86.5	54.4	38.1	19.8	12.9	49.5	15.0	7.5	0.5	1731
Education													
Non-literate[a]	29.9	815	11.0	54.7	23.0	20.5	17.4	8.7	45.9	9.1	8.4	0.0	215
Less than 5 yrs	66.2	628	10.3	77.0	33.9	29.6	20.2	13.6	53.1	18.5	6.7	0.0	393
5-9 years	91.6	3264	7.5	84.6	52.2	37.4	24.5	12.1	49.7	14.7	6.4	0.4	2937
10 or more years	97.7	1799	8.0	89.2	66.8	48.9	25.1	16.2	49.8	15.2	11.6	0.5	1747
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	43.3	698	12.5	68.7	42.6	20.6	14.7	3.0	42.2	6.0	7.2	0.0	271
Less than 5 years	64.6	512	6.6	82.1	40.5	35.1	20.7	14.0	50.4	22.7	6.2	0.0	304
5-9 years	87.8	3040	7.7	83.2	51.4	37.7	26.3	11.6	52.5	15.3	6.6	0.2	2600
10 or more years	95.5	2256	8.0	88.3	62.6	46.1	23.2	16.7	47.6	14.5	10.6	0.6	2117
Religion													
Hindu	83.0	71	7.9	70.6	34.1	48.6	29.5	19.6	40.5	17.6	6.2	1.8	58
Muslim	79.2	17	9.1	69.0	31.1	8.5	15.1	0.0	52.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	13
Christian	92.2	5590	7.8	85.9	56.4	40.8	24.2	13.6	50.0	15.1	8.4	0.4	5054
Buddhist	18.9	801	16.5	43.2	17.2	26.4	20.7	9.6	47.3	6.6	9.8	0.0	146
Others	76.8	27	4.0	75.4	66.1	23.6	16.0	0.0	45.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	21

Contd….

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives / Friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	84.3	55	16.4	83.5	39.5	39.5	29.1	14.0	32.7	17.1	10.1	0.3	46
Scheduled Tribes	86.3	6246	7.7	85.1	55.8	40.6	24.2	13.6	50.2	15.0	8.4	0.4	5159
Other Backward Classes	53.5	60	21.0	55.4	9.9	30.7	18.5	18.7	53.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	29
Others	45.8	145	19.0	68.4	45.3	36.1	22.4	5.8	30.2	15.7	1.4	0.3	58
DLHS-4	85.3	6506	8.0	84.7	55.3	40.5	24.2	13.5	49.8	14.9	8.3	0.7	5292
DLHS-3	92.7	7847	57.7	66.1	7.7	75.3	32.7	9.8	26.7	13.3	64.5	11.3	7274

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses
*excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. [3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. [4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							
	Unsafe sex with homosex uals	Unsafe sex with person having many partner s	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infecte d mother to child	Transfusio n of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	19.8	46.4	57.1	41.3	34.6	52.9	43.4	91
20-24	24.1	51.8	58.6	38.9	28.8	54.8	59.1	603
25-29	21.7	54.6	52.7	35.6	30.3	57.2	57.6	1003
30-34	24.4	49.4	52.6	37.0	31.4	56.3	60.1	1131
35-39	22.3	54.1	55.6	37.8	30.8	58.3	55.7	1056
40-44	23.5	52.0	56.8	38.0	29.8	55.3	54.6	731
45-49	19.5	51.5	52.9	35.0	26.3	52.0	55.1	677
Residence								
Rural	21.9	47.9	54.4	33.2	24.4	49.4	47.4	2700
Urban	23.0	54.7	54.7	39.3	33.1	59.8	62.4	2592
Age at consummation of marriage*								
Below 18 years	22.1	50.6	54.7	31.7	27.5	47.4	50.7	714
18 years & above	22.9	52.5	54.5	37.6	30.8	57.5	57.7	3880
Marital duration*								
0-4	25.6	54.3	55.2	41.2	32.2	57.3	59.9	986
5-9	22.8	53.3	53.7	36.2	32.8	58.7	58.4	979
10-14	23.3	49.5	55.2	36.9	30.8	55.8	56.2	919
15+	20.8	52.1	54.1	34.4	27.4	53.7	54.3	1731
Education								
Non-literate[a]	12.4	31.5	37.9	20.9	11.5	26.9	24.1	215
Less than 5 yrs	21.6	44.8	52.9	28.6	21.3	41.3	47.0	393
5-9 years	20.8	50.9	54.5	32.9	24.5	53.4	54.4	2937
10 or more years	26.4	57.5	56.7	46.2	41.5	65.2	65.7	1747
Husband's Education								
Non-literate[a]	19.4	23.5	42.5	22.8	13.6	31.0	30.7	271
Less than 5 years	19.0	50.8	50.2	30.1	24.2	50.0	50.8	304
5-9 years	21.2	52.9	54.7	33.6	25.9	54.2	54.8	2600
10 or more years	24.8	54.5	56.2	43.1	36.8	61.2	62.7	2117
Religion								
Hindu	22.5	34.5	47.9	26.8	20.0	36.9	38.9	58
Muslim	23.6	22.0	38.6	29.8	16.8	48.2	50.2	13
Christian	22.9	53.1	55.0	37.6	30.5	57.1	58.1	5054
Buddhist	10.1	21.7	43.1	23.3	17.2	19.8	18.0	146
Others	16.0	75.1	57.9	16.3	4.0	31.1	31.1	21
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	24.5	33.0	44.6	31.6	18.7	30.7	41.1	46
Scheduled Tribes	22.6	52.5	54.9	37.3	30.2	56.6	57.6	5159
Other Backward Classes	5.0	20.8	37.4	26.0	25.6	18.6	5.7	29
Others	30.0	52.0	41.1	20.4	20.6	35.6	38.6	58
DLHS-4	22.6	52.2	54.6	37.1	30.0	56.0	56.9	5292
DLHS-3	41.3	55.8	63.8	62.1	46.8	70.0	NA	7274

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. *excluding missing cases. [a]Literate but did not attend school, are also included. NA : Not available** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	22.4	24.2	19.8	50.6	10.1	91
20-24	25.5	26.0	18.8	63.6	11.1	603
25-29	25.1	28.7	15.5	61.1	9.6	1003
30-34	25.6	25.1	18.1	63.1	9.5	1131
35-39	28.5	28.1	16.7	63.8	9.3	1056
40-44	24.4	27.8	16.7	62.6	9.7	731
45-49	24.4	25.0	16.7	58.8	9.4	677
Residence						
Rural	22.2	22.6	17.1	55.7	7.1	2700
Urban	27.7	29.3	17.1	65.8	11.1	2592
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	28.1	25.9	17.4	56.4	7.8	714
18 years & above	24.7	27.5	17.2	62.7	9.8	3880
Marital duration*						
0-4	26.3	27.4	18.9	64.7	11.4	986
5-9	24.6	28.2	16.2	62.2	9.1	979
10-14	25.1	25.9	19.3	62.6	10.2	919
15+	25.1	27.6	15.7	59.7	8.5	1731
Education						
Non-literate[a]	11.8	9.7	9.3	29.5	3.0	215
Less than 5 yrs	19.8	26.1	13.9	49.4	9.9	393
5-9 years	23.7	25.6	14.8	58.2	8.0	2937
10 or more years	31.1	30.5	21.7	73.4	12.7	1747
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	13.0	8.9	9.6	32.9	5.7	271
Less than 5 years	23.9	31.4	18.2	53.8	9.8	304
5-9 years	25.4	25.7	15.1	58.3	8.2	2600
10 or more years	27.6	29.3	19.8	70.3	11.7	2117
Religion						
Hindu	20.6	18.6	12.2	55.2	5.7	58
Muslim	42.9	5.2	22.1	43.0	0.0	13
Christian	26.2	27.3	17.3	63.0	9.9	5054
Buddhist	7.7	10.6	12.6	33.0	3.4	146
Others	4.0	43.6	4.0	27.1	4.0	21
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	19.0	14.0	11.8	52.9	9.8	46
Scheduled Tribes	25.9	27.1	17.3	62.6	9.8	5159
Other Backward Classes	0.0	13.1	5.2	36.4	0.0	29
Others	25.2	18.6	5.7	39.0	2.2	58
DLHS-4	25.7	26.8	17.1	62.1	9.7	5292
DLHS-3	33.1	NA	NA	76.8	29.8	7274

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
*excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.[2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram,2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	3.8	1.4	6.5	4.0	9.2	29.1	91
20-24	2.2	2.7	4.3	3.5	7.5	22.9	603
25-29	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.7	5.5	21.5	1003
30-34	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	6.2	22.2	1131
35-39	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.4	6.0	24.3	1056
40-44	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.4	6.1	24.1	731
45-49	1.7	2.9	4.6	3.8	8.8	31.2	677
Residence							
Rural	2.2	3.3	4.6	4.7	8.4	28.2	2700
Urban	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.5	5.5	21.8	2592
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	2.2	2.9	4.8	5.6	9.7	31.5	714
18 years & above	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	5.9	23.2	3880
Marital duration*							
0-4	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.0	5.2	20.4	986
5-9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	5.8	21.6	979
10-14	1.5	2.4	3.4	3.4	7.4	25.7	919
15+	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.7	7.1	27.5	1731
Education							
Non-literate[a]	4.9	6.8	8.9	9.5	14.4	39.1	215
Less than 5 yrs	3.0	4.2	5.7	6.0	9.8	34.3	393
5-9 years	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.2	7.1	26.4	2937
10 or more years	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.4	4.3	17.4	1747
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	2.8	3.0	4.2	5.1	10.6	30.6	271
Less than 5 years	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.0	6.3	32.3	304
5-9 years	1.9	2.2	3.5	3.6	7.5	27.6	2600
10 or more years	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.6	5.1	18.7	2117
Religion							
Hindu	3.1	7.0	6.8	5.5	10.0	34.5	58
Muslim	10.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	25.4	13
Christian	1.5	1.8	2.8	3.0	6.3	23.6	5054
Buddhist	7.2	10.0	11.5	14.7	18.1	38.8	146
Other	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	36.1	21
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	7.8	34.0	46
Scheduled Tribes	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.2	6.5	23.9	5159
Other Backward Classes	4.7	14.6	9.7	10.7	10.9	29.1	29
Others	5.8	5.6	5.6	8.2	9.8	28.8	58
DLHS-4	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.3	6.5	24.1	5292
DLHS-3	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.2	8.8	18.6	7274

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

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

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Government				Private			Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/P HC/Sub -Centre	VCTC/IC TC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/N GO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/IC TC/ RTI/STI Clinic	other pvt.	
Age Group										
15-19	68.4	91	35.0	21.3	28.4	0.6	12.7	2.5	0.0	60
20-24	73.7	603	35.7	18.1	31.9	1.1	10.7	2.8	0.0	427
25-29	78.8	1003	34.3	20.2	31.6	0.9	9.7	3.0	0.0	755
30-34	75.9	1131	30.9	19.4	30.6	0.9	13.7	4.3	0.0	818
35-39	74.9	1056	36.9	14.9	32.5	0.6	12.3	2.1	0.0	749
40-44	71.8	731	33.0	16.7	32.6	0.3	14.0	2.5	0.3	496
45-49	66.3	677	38.8	16.2	30.8	0.4	11.4	2.3	0.0	426
Residence										
Rural	59.2	2700	39.8	22.8	25.4	0.9	10.5	0.9	0.1	1597
Urban	82.7	2592	32.4	15.7	34.1	0.9	12.7	3.8	0.0	2134
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	69.0	714	39.0	19.6	27.0	0.8	10.6	3.0	0.0	458
18 years & above	75.1	3880	34.0	17.4	32.4	0.8	12.1	3.0	0.0	2783
Marital Duration*										
0-4	79.3	986	33.9	16.0	34.1	1.0	12.2	3.0	0.0	755
5-9	77.1	979	31.6	19.7	32.0	1.0	11.5	3.8	0.1	722
10-14	73.8	919	32.2	18.2	30.4	0.5	14.4	3.3	0.0	642
15+	70.1	1731	38.3	17.5	30.7	0.0	10.5	2.2	0.0	1140
Education										
Non-literate[a]	37.4	215	52.4	17.9	17.9	0.0	10.1	1.8	0.1	73
Less than 5 yrs	55.9	393	44.3	27.2	16.9	0.5	10.1	1.4	0.0	206
5-9 years	70.5	2937	37.5	22.2	27.0	1.3	10.5	1.9	0.0	1986
10 or more years	86.3	1747	29.1	11.3	39.5	0.0	14.3	4.4	0.0	1466
Husband's Education										
Non-literate[a]	40.1	271	42.6	17.7	32.9	0.0	5.5	1.3	0.1	98
Less than 5 years	59.6	304	42.5	28.3	16.8	0.5	10.7	1.8	0.0	171
5-9 years	71.5	2600	35.5	22.4	28.8	1.2	11.2	1.4	0.0	1778
10 or more years	82.1	2117	32.6	12.5	35.5	3.1	13.3	4.6	0.0	1684
Religion										
Hindu	64.0	58	43.1	14.3	18.1	0.0	12.3	6.1	0.0	36
Muslim	50.7	13	55.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Christian	75.3	5054	34.4	17.7	32.0	0..8	10.2	2.9	0.0	3633
Buddhist	27.7	146	41.8	40.6	5.1	0.0	12.1	2.4	0.0	41
Other	73.0	21	42.6	24.5	32.9	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	15

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

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS **	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	other pvt	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	69.0	46	49.8	3.4	29.6	3.4	6.9	3.4	0.0	31
Scheduled Tribes	74.6	5159	34.4	17.9	31.7	0.8	12.1	2.9	0.0	669
Other Backward Classes	22.9	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Others	52.1	58	38.1	31.1	21.4	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	26
DLHS-4	74.1	5292	34.6	17.8	31.6	0.8	12.1	2.9	0.0	731
DLHS-3	58.7	7274	73.1	4.5	9.6	0.6	7.7	2.4	2.3	267

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

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group		60	58.6	41.4	53
15-19	60.4	427	34.2	65.8	398
20-24	69.8	755	28.9	71.1	673
25-29	71.3	818	23.1	76.9	644
30-34	60.2	749	18.2	81.8	439
35-39	44.6	496	13.9	86.1	207
40-44	31.0	426	14.8	85.2	130
45-49	21.6	3731	25.9	74.1	1048
Residence					
Rural	39.1	1597	24.4	75.6	1496
Urban	58.0	2134	22.2	77.8	295
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	44.0	458	25.9	74.1	1939
18 years & above	53.1	2783	40.4	59.6	657
Marital duration*					
0-4	69.7	755	23.0	77.0	648
5-9	70.1	722	17.6	82.4	482
10-14	56.0	642	15.2	84.8	455
15+	28.7	1140	33.5	66.5	52
Education					
Non-literate[a]	25.9	73	29.0	71.0	117
Less than 5 yrs	32.5	206	23.5	76.5	1318
5-9 years	46.8	1986	25.6	74.4	1057
10 or more years	63.2	1466	19.5	80.5	62
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	25.1	98	25.7	74.3	92
Less than 5 years	33.0	171	25.3	74.7	1216
5-9 years	49.1	1778	24.6	75.4	1174
10 or more years	58.1	1684	21.0	79.0	23
Religion					
Hindu	41.5	36	26.6	73.4	00
Muslim	31.8	6	--	--	4
Christian	51.8	3633	27.7	72.3	2469
Buddhist	23.9	41	27.1	72.9	36
Other	57.4	15	--	--	12
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	32.3	31	14.0	86.0	15
Scheduled Tribes	51.5	3669	25.0	75.0	2501
Other Backward Classes	--	5	--	--	6
Others	43.3	26	15.9	84.1	22
DLHS-4	51.1	3731	24.8	75.2	2544
DLHS-3	8.9	7274	36.6	63.4	647

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

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Mamit	79.0	25.0	23.3	59.3	37.9	20.2
kolasib	90.8	20.0	25.9	79.8	55.1	29.9
Aizawl	97.9	26.7	42.6	78.9	58.0	25.6
Champhai	93.2	32.2	30.8	59.1	48.6	28.1
Serchhip	97.3	20.7	21.0	79.7	56.0	27.9
lunglei	72.1	18.2	19.6	72.2	41.3	15.2
lawngtlai	40.7	6.8	7.8	60.3	43.8	28.1
saiha	82.4	13.8	16.9	68.9	39.7	19.7
DLHS-4	85.3	25.7	30.0	74.1	51.1	24.8
DLHS-3	92.7	33.1	46.8	58.7	8.9	36.6

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PERSONAL HABIT AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

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

| Background Characteristics | Percentage of persons | | | |
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco[1]	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	No. of persons**
Age				
15-24	66.6	26.6	13.4	5981
25-29	87.9	43.9	23.0	3219
30-34	90.4	45.5	21.5	2997
35-39	91.7	48.6	22.5	2704
40-44	90.7	49.2	22.1	1931
45-49	90.1	51.6	19.5	1801
50+	79.9	44.7	9.1	5875
Sex				
Male	84.4	63.4	32.6	11966
Female	80.0	21.4	1.9	12491
Residence				
Rural	84.6	47.3	17.8	13670
Urban	80.0	37.3	16.0	10838
Education				
Non-literate[a]	81.2	47.1	15.3	2471
Less than 5 years	84.8	47.3	14.4	4641
5-9 years	83.9	43.2	18.2	9754
10 or more years	78.8	35.8	16.8	7642
Religion				
Hindu	64.3	25.7	21.2	270
Muslim	72.2	32.7	17.5	96
Christian	82.4	41.0	15.9	21602
Buddhist	82.5	53.2	26.6	2420
Others	78.6	39.1	11.5	95
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	68.9	28.3	18.4	219
Scheduled tribes	82.3	41.8	16.6	23547
Other backward classes	72.0	39.0	16.6	201
Others	84.3	48.5	23.7	541
Mizoram	82.1	41.8	16.8	24508*

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

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS-MEN
Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Percentage of Men | | | |
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	Total number of Men covered**
Age of the men				
15-19	50.5	30.3	12.7	1513
20-24	80.7	63.6	39.5	1361
25-29	88.3	74.5	47.3	1519
30-34	90.2	74.8	44.3	1376
35-39	90.4	77.3	44.6	1304
40-44	89.9	72.3	41.9	984
45 years and above	75.2	59.5	21.0	3909
Residence				
Rural	82.2	68.5	33.4	6861
Urban	76.9	59.0	31.9	5105
Education				
Non-literate[a]	80.8	69.1	36.2	860
Less than 5 years	78.2	67.0	30.2	2091
5-9 years	81.0	65.2	34.5	4975
10 or more years	77.8	58.8	30.9	4040
Religion				
Hindu	66.1	39.2	33.9	170
Muslim	73.1	38.8	20.9	74
Christian	79.3	63.2	31.4	10450
Buddhist	83.5	72.4	46.6	1219
Others	68.5	66.1	25.9	39
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	67.0	39.2	27.7	145
Scheduled tribes	79.5	63.7	32.5	11423
Other backward classes	72.6	56.9	31.5	104
Others	81.9	66.2	38.3	294
Mizoram	79.3	63.4	32.6	11966*

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

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS-WOMEN

Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	Total number of women covered**
	Percentage of women			
Age of the women				
15-19	45.2	4.4	1.1	1478
20-24	80.0	11.3	2.6	1615
25-29	83.8	16.7	1.5	1692
30-34	87.2	21.0	2.4	1612
35-39	89.2	22.3	2.3	1396
40-44	87.3	25.8	2.0	943
45 years and above	73.8	32.8	1.8	3755
Residence				
Rural	79.1	26.0	2.2	6787
Urban	76.1	18.0	1.8	5704
Education				
Non-literate[a]	70.9	35.9	4.5	1605
Less than 5 years	77.3	31.7	1.8	2545
5-9 years	81.2	20.8	1.7	4752
10 or more years	75.0	10.6	1.4	3589
Religion				
Hindu	52.3	2.9	0.0	100
Muslim	58.9	11.1	5.4	22
Christian	78.0	20.6	1.6	11112
Buddhist	73.9	33.7	6.3	1190
Others	73.9	20.9	1.9	56
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	60.2	6.9	0.0	73
Scheduled tribes	77.5	21.4	1.9	12075
Other backward classes	69.9	19.7	0.7	97
Others	79.6	27.7	6.4	246
Mizoram	77.4	21.4	1.9	12491*

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

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

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

| Districts | Percentage of all persons | | | Total number of all persons covered** |
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Mamit	83.0	48.9	18.2	3141
Kolasib	82.9	40.7	20.4	2925
Aizawl	72.3	36.0	14.4	3519
Champhai	77.6	47.8	14.7	3115
Serchhip	76.3	40.2	15.0	2976
Lunglei	79.9	40.6	16.2	3166
Lawngtlai	77.8	50.5	24.2	2507
Saiha	80.9	40.0	14.8	3159
Mizoram	78.3	41.8	16.8	24508

**Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

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

| | Tobacco chewing | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | Men | | | |
Tobacco use	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	31.6	35.9	34.0	25.6	25.0	25.3	29.8
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other forms of tobacco	47.0	39.4	42.7	56.0	51.0	53.3	47.8
Non-user	20.8	23.8	22.5	17.7	22.9	20.5	21.5
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mizoram	79.1	76.0	77.4	82.2	76.9	79.3	78.3

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Mizoram, 2012-13.

| | smoking | | | | | | Total |
| | Women | | | Men | | | |
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	11.1	8.3	9.5	46.3	40.1	43.0	25.7
Occasional smoker	14.9	9.7	11.9	22.3	18.8	20.4	16.0
Ex-smoker	4.1	3.4	3.7	5.0	5.8	5.5	4.6
Non smoker	69.7	78.4	74.7	26.3	35.0	31.0	53.5
Not known	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mizoram	26.0	18.0	21.5	68.5	59.0	63.4	41.8

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

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

	drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.4	9.1	8.8	4.5
Occasional drinker	1.7	1.3	1.5	25.0	22.9	23.8	12.3
Ex-drinker	0.9	0.7	0.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	6.2
Non drinker	96.6	97.4	97.1	54.5	55.8	55.2	76.8
Not known	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mizoram	2.2	1.8	1.9	33.4	31.9	32.6	16.8

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

		Residence	
Morbidity	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury[1]			
Male	2.2	2.4	2.1
Female	2.0	2.2	1.9
Total	2.1	2.3	2.0
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness[2]			
Male	10.4	10.3	10.6
Female	10.6	10.6	10.5
Total	10.5	10.5	10.5
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness[1]			
Male	3.4	3.0	3.8
Female	3.5	2.7	4.2
Total	3.5	2.9	4.0

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

TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Type of Disability	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Visual Disability	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hearing Disability	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Speech Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Number of persons**	19344	19478	38822	11294	11073	22367	8050	8405	16455

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

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	1.3	6.2	3.3	1.8	5.4	3.2	0.9	6.3	3.1
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	15.7	16.7	16.1	12.6	11.7	12.2	17.9	20.1	18.8
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	5.2	7.4	6.3	6.0	3.6	5.0	4.7	10.4	7.3
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	12.3	11.3	11.9	9.0	6.3	7.9	14.6	15.3	14.8
Other treatment*	65.4	58.4	62.4	70.7	73.0	71.6	61.8	47.9	56.0
Number of persons**	374	249	623	205	133	338	169	116	285

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

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	6.1	5.9	6.0	8.9	7.3	8.1	3.7	4.8	4.3
Acute respiratory tract infection	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
Jaundice with fever	9.0	8.1	8.5	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.0
Malaria	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.2	6.7	7.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
Fever of short duration with rashes	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.0	11.6	11.3
Reproductive tract infection	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Other type of fever	38.9	40.6	39.7	37.4	40.7	39.1	40.2	40.6	40.4
Other	27.6	27.2	27.4	23.9	23.7	23.8	30.8	30.2	30.5
Number of persons**	2009	2067	4076	1158	1179	2337	851	888	1739

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

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	3.6	3.3	3.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	1.3	0.8	1.1
Primary health centre	6.9	6.5	6.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	5.6	5.1	5.4
Community Health centre	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.1	2.9	3.5	5.5	5.7	5.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dispensary/ clinic	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Hospital	16.3	17.9	17.1	10.5	10.3	10.4	21.5	24.5	23.0
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	3.8	5.0	4.4	2.4	2.9	2.7	5.0	6.8	5.9
Hospital	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.5	2.6	2.0	7.9	6.7	7.3
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO/ trust hospital	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other*	53.7	52.5	53.1	59.9	59.8	59.9	48.2	46.1	47.2
Number of persons**	2000	2058	4058	1154	1177	2331	846	881	1727

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

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	11.2	6.6	8.8	11.6	4.9	8.4	10.9	7.5	9.1
Disease of cardiovascular system	3.8	4.2	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Disease of central nervous system	7.7	6.0	6.8	4.7	6.9	5.8	9.9	5.5	7.5
Disease of musculoskeletal system	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.2	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.2
Disease of gastrointestinal system	11.7	9.5	10.6	12.0	6.1	9.2	11.4	11.4	11.4
Disease of genitourinary system	1.8	3.6	2.8	0.7	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.6	3.2
Skin disease	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Goitre	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.7
Elephantiasis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye problem	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	2.3	1.8
ENT problem	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.3
Mouth and dental problem	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.8
Other	52.1	56.6	54.4	54.2	61.0	57.4	50.6	54.2	52.5
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	66.2	64.6	65.4	65.0	56.3	60.9	67.0	69.1	68.1
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	15.9	15.7	15.8	13.4	18.3	15.7	17.6	14.2	15.8
Not at all	18.0	19.8	18.9	21.7	25.4	23.4	15.4	16.7	16.1
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	64.5	61.6	63.1	71.4	68.2	70.0	59.9	58.3	59.1
At private health facility	17.5	21.2	19.4	12.6	13.5	13.0	20.8	25.0	23.0
At home	17.5	17.0	17.3	14.8	17.6	16.1	19.3	16.7	17.9
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	7.0	6.2	6.6	4.8	3.0	3.9	8.6	8.1	8.3
Hypertension	4.4	5.2	4.8	1.5	3.4	2.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Disease related to heart*	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.6	5.5	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.9
Epilepsy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	5.6	5.8	5.7	7.4	5.1	6.3	4.3	6.0	5.2
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.9
Tuberculosis	4.2	1.7	2.9	4.4	2.1	3.3	4.0	1.4	2.7
Leprosy	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

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

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	15.5	11.3	13.5	14.7	4.1	10.3	16.0	14.9	15.4
Hypertension	7.1	7.3	7.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	9.0	7.9	8.5
Disease related to heart*	3.0	4.7	3.8	1.5	8.2	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.5
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	8.9	10.0	9.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	8.0	9.9	9.0
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Tuberculosis	3.0	0.0	1.6	2.9	0.0	1.7	4.0	0.0	2.0
Leprosy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cataract	1.2	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stroke	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0

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

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

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

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19	02	02	04	3223
20-34	06	05	11	9725
35-44	03	02	05	4814
45-59	07	02	09	5114
60 and above	02	03	05	2860
Education				
Non-literate[a]	08	02	10	8853
Less than 5 years	05	03	08	8801
5-9 years	07	04	11	13074
10 or more years	02	07	09	8158
Religion				
Hindu	01	00	01	420
Muslim	00	00	00	123
Christian	17	16	33	33765
Buddhist	03	00	03	4358
Others	01	00	01	155
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	01	00	01	320
Scheduled tribes	20	15	35	37311
Other backward classes	00	00	00	346
Others	01	01	02	909
Mizoram	22	16	38	38886

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

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

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

Background Characteristics	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group													
0-6	9.5	19.3	80.7	16.2	16.3	28.0	72.0	9.1	5.2	19.7	80.3	9.8	440
7-12	8.7	17.8	82.2	17.0	11.4	21.4	78.6	6.5	6.0	20.7	79.3	9.8	361
13-18	12.8	30.7	69.3	11.1	6.5	18.3	81.7	3.9	6.8	24.8	75.2	5.4	408
19-24	27.5	44.3	55.7	10.9	8.6	20.8	79.2	4.5	8.9	27.0	73.0	6.2	322
25-35	20.8	46.1	53.9	9.6	5.0	14.7	85.3	4.1	7.8	31.9	68.1	3.6	774
36 and above	13.5	42.7	57.3	6.3	4.8	16.6	83.4	2.8	6.8	28.6	71.4	2.6	1826
Sex of child													
Male	16.9	39.6	60.4	9.5	7.2	18.1	81.9	4.6	7.5	28.1	71.9	4.8	2115
Female	13.2	35.9	64.1	9.8	6.6	18.3	81.7	3.8	6.3	26.3	73.7	4.5	2016
Place of residence													
Rural	16.3	41.1	58.9	11.1	7.5	19.6	80.4	4.6	8.5	31.3	68.7	5.4	2624
Urban	12.9	31.9	68.1	7.2	6.0	16.0	84.0	3.6	4.3	20.3	79.7	3.3	1507
Religion													
Hindu	12.5	39.6	60.4	5.6	8.3	16.7	83.3	1.9	5.6	22.2	77.8	1.8	49
Muslim	66.7	66.7	33.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	1.4	6
Christian	14.6	37.2	62.8	9.1	7.1	17.9	82.1	4.0	6.7	26.4	73.6	4.5	3549
Buddhist	17.7	41.8	58.2	14.1	5.1	20.5	79.5	6.4	8.7	33.4	66.6	6.5	515
Others	18.2	18.2	81.8	10.6	11.1	33.3	66.7	1.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	1.7	12
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled caste	16.0	28.0	72.0	5.6	14.3	14.3	85.7	1.9	9.5	33.3	66.7	1.7	27
Scheduled tribes	15.1	37.7	62.3	9.8	6.8	18.2	81.8	4.1	7.0	27.0	73.0	4.7	3988
Other backward classes	11.1	48.1	51.9	8.7	5.3	26.3	73.7	1.8	0.0	26.3	73.7	1.8	28
Others	15.3	41.2	58.8	7.3	10.2	18.6	81.4	8.3	3.3	32.8	67.2	1.7	88
Mizoram	15.1	37.8	62.2	9.7	6.9	18.2	81.8	4.2	6.9	27.2	72.8	4.6	4,131

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

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

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

Districts	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mamit	16.1	41.3	58.7	12.5	8.8	19.6	80.4	4.83	8.5	30.1	69.9	8.3	544
kolasib	15.0	33.8	66.2	9.0	6.7	17.2	82.8	3.61	5.8	24.3	75.7	3.4	547
Aizawl	10.7	30.2	69.8	5.9	5.7	16.1	83.9	3.89	4.6	21.9	78.1	2.9	438
Champhai	13.7	42.8	57.2	7.2	6.0	15.8	84.2	4.30	5.1	28.0	72.0	3.1	511
Serchhip	9.7	29.0	71.0	5.1	5.7	17.4	82.6	3.03	4.7	22.6	77.4	2.1	452
lunglei	15.0	38.2	61.8	16.1	5.5	17.4	82.6	2.18	5.2	24.7	75.3	7.4	467
lawngtlai	17.1	40.4	59.6	10.5	6.9	22.2	77.8	6.50	11.3	33.7	66.3	4.2	551
saiha	20.9	43.3	56.7	10.4	9.6	20.4	79.6	5.15	10.0	31.7	68.3	5.4	621
Mizoram	15.1	37.8	62.2	9.7	6.9	18.2	81.8	4.18	6.9	27.2	72.8	4.6	4,131

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

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TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin <18.5 (total thin)	Thin 17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	Thin <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	Overweight/Obese ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Overweight/Obese 25.0-29.9 (overweight)	Overweight/Obese ≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Age										
15-19	152.3	21.1	70.6	24.3	16.0	8.1	5.0	3.7	1.4	1007
20-29	152.6	21.6	71.8	18.0	11.7	6.2	10.2	8.3	1.9	2261
30–39	152.8	22.9	69.1	12.4	7.9	4.1	18.5	15.2	3.3	2188
40-49	152.4	22.7	63.0	12.0	6.7	4.9	24.9	20.3	4.3	1357
Place of residence										
Rural	151.9	21.8	71.0	19.1	11.9	7.0	9.9	8.3	1.5	3604
Urban	153.4	22.5	67.8	14.0	9.1	4.7	18.2	14.6	3.5	3209
Education										
Non-literate[a]	150.6	21.0	68.5	24.1	14.3	9.5	7.3	5.9	1.0	598
Less than 5 years	151.1	22.8	70.0	18.3	11.3	6.9	11.7	9.0	2.6	878
5-9 years	152.2	22.2	68.9	16.4	10.7	5.4	14.6	11.8	2.8	2978
10 or more years	154.1	22.1	68.9	13.3	8.4	4.7	17.8	14.7	3.1	2359
Religion										
Hindu	152.3	23.0	50.4	17.1	4.2	12.9	32.5	25.6	6.8	56
Muslim	154.3	21.9	64.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	21.7	21.7	0.0	15
Christian	152.8	22.2	69.0	15.5	10.0	5.2	15.5	12.6	2.8	6078
Buddhist	150.6	22.0	71.3	22.4	12.7	9.3	6.3	4.5	1.6	620
Others	154.1	22.0	73.0	11.2	5.6	5.6	15.8	14.1	1.8	44
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled caste	153.1	21.8	53.6	21.2	9.8	11.3	25.2	25.2	0.0	46
Scheduled tribes	152.6	22.2	69.1	15.9	10.2	5.5	15.0	12.2	2.7	6591
Other backward classes	152.9	21.6	74.9	9.8	9.8	0.0	15.3	6.5	8.8	55
Others	152.5	21.1	70.5	18.7	7.6	11.1	10.8	9.5	1.2	121
Mizoram	152.6	22.2	69.0	16.0	10.1	5.6	15.0	12.2	2.7	6,813

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by district, Mizoram, 2012-13

District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin <18.5 (total thin)	Thin 17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	Thin <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	Overweight/Obese ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Overweight/Obese 25.0-29.9 (overweight)	Overweight/Obese ≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Mamit	152.6	21.9	71.6	17.6	12.0	5.3	10.8	9.3	1.5	806
kolasib	152.4	22.0	68.0	15.7	9.6	6.0	16.3	13.9	2.2	827
Aizawl	154.1	22.7	69.6	10.0	6.7	3.3	20.4	16.0	4.1	1017
Champhai	153.0	22.8	72.1	13.5	8.0	5.2	14.5	11.6	2.8	854
Serchhip	152.7	22.2	70.3	15.8	11.4	4.3	13.9	12.1	1.8	872
lunglei	152.9	21.6	69.5	16.7	10.2	6.1	13.8	10.9	2.9	833
lawngtlai	150.5	22.3	66.6	24.4	14.9	9.3	9.0	6.6	2.2	697
saiha	151.9	21.8	67.8	22.4	13.0	8.8	9.9	8.2	1.6	907
Mizoram	152.6	22.2	69.0	16.0	10.1	5.6	15.0	12.2	2.7	6,813

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	13.0	45.9	12.2	71.2	1643
Female	11.6	44.9	13.7	70.2	1676
Place of residence					
Rural	12.1	45.4	14.6	72.1	2085
Urban	12.5	45.4	11.5	69.4	1236
Religion					
Hindu	11.1	56.2	16.2	83.5	31
Muslim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	04
Christian	12.6	45.9	12.2	70.7	2905
Buddhist	9.3	39.6	20.2	69.1	361
Others	17.8	31.9	29.9	79.5	20
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	17.4	29.3	17.4	64.2	12
Scheduled tribes	12.4	45.4	12.8	70.6	3218
Other backward classes	11.4	64.3	11.8	87.4	18
Others	7.1	42.5	24.4	74.0	73
Mizoram	12.3	45.4	13.0	70.7	3,321

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

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)*
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	14.6	43.2	11.8	69.6	4018
11 yrs - 14 yrs	16.1	39.4	8.5	64.0	2950
15yrs – 16 yrs	14.6	34.9	9.5	59.0	1216
17yrs – 19 yrs	15.7	35.3	7.0	58.0	1556
Sex					
Male	14.5	38.9	9.5	62.9	4933
Female	15.9	40.5	10.0	66.4	4803
Residence					
Rural	14.3	41.7	11.8	67.8	5904
Urban	16.0	38.0	7.9	61.9	3836
Education					
Non-literate[a]	15.4	45.0	12.2	72.5	1071
Less than 5 years	14.4	43.2	11.2	68.8	3588
5-9 years	16.0	37.6	8.7	62.2	3927
10 or more years	14.8	32.7	7.2	54.7	1154
Religion					
Hindu	10.8	48.7	13.5	73.0	77
Muslim	(16.3)	(47.8)	(8.4)	(72.6)	19
Christian	15.7	38.8	8.8	63.3	8397
Buddhist	10.3	46.7	18.5	75.4	1177
Others	23.8	42.1	11.7	77.5	70
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	10.6	45.4	7.8	63.8	68
Scheduled tribes	15.3	39.3	9.4	64.1	9311
Other backward classes	10.6	55.6	18.4	84.6	118
Others	13.3	45.8	20.7	79.7	243
Mizoram	15.2	39.7	9.7	64.6	9,740

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ( ) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. **un weighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age												
20yrs - 29 yrs	14.4	29.1	5.7	49.1	15.9	39.1	8.1	63.2	15.2	34.5	7.0	56.7
30 yrs - 39 yrs	13.6	29.4	5.6	48.5	15.1	39.6	7.7	62.3	14.4	34.8	6.7	55.9
40 yrs – 49 yrs	14.3	27.8	4.9	47.0	15.6	37.1	8.9	61.6	15.0	32.3	6.8	54.1
50 yrs and above	16.3	30.5	5.8	52.5	14.9	37.0	6.4	58.3	15.6	33.7	6.1	55.4
Residence												
Rural	15.3	32.3	6.5	54.1	14.3	41.5	8.6	64.5	14.8	36.9	7.5	59.3
Urban	14.2	26.7	4.7	45.5	16.2	35.8	7.0	59.0	15.2	31.5	5.9	52.6
Education												
Non-literate[a]	15.9	41.1	9.1	66.1	14.0	44.0	9.7	67.6	14.6	42.9	9.5	67.1
Less than 5 years	14.0	32.3	6.1	52.5	14.8	39.5	7.6	62.0	14.5	36.4	7.0	57.8
5-9 years	15.9	29.1	5.2	50.3	15.3	37.0	7.7	60.0	15.6	33.0	6.5	55.1
10 or more years	13.4	25.7	4.9	44.1	16.4	36.7	6.8	60.0	14.8	30.9	5.8	51.5
Religion												
Hindu	14.3	30.4	7.1	51.8	12.6	49.5	9.5	71.7	13.7	37.2	8.0	58.9
Muslim	24.0	19.9	6.1	49.9	34.2	36.5	9.4	80.1	26.5	24.0	6.9	57.5
Christian	14.9	28.2	4.9	48.0	15.7	37.4	7.3	60.4	15.3	33.0	6.1	54.4
Buddhist	12.7	40.7	11.9	65.3	11.2	48.2	12.2	71.6	11.9	44.4	12.0	68.4
Others	8.5	46.0	13.8	68.3	10.7	38.0	15.5	64.1	9.7	41.5	14.8	66.0
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	16.8	27.1	7.7	51.6	13.1	50.5	10.3	73.9	15.6	34.5	8.5	58.6
Scheduled tribes	14.6	29.0	5.2	48.8	15.5	37.9	7.4	60.9	15.1	33.6	6.4	55.1
Other backward classes	14.6	42.0	18.4	75.0	10.0	53.0	17.5	80.4	12.4	47.3	17.9	77.6
Others	17.4	40.0	13.4	70.8	9.8	50.8	16.7	77.3	13.9	44.7	14.8	73.5
Mizoram	14.7	29.3	5.5	49.5	15.4	38.3	7.7	61.4	15.1	34.0	6.6	55.7

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

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

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

	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (<7g/d)
District						
Mamit	63.5	8.1	57.1	9.0	49.5	5.8
Kolasib	73.8	14.2	70.9	11.0	58.5	7.7
Aizawl	65.8	8.6	57.0	8.6	46.4	6.4
Champhai	68.1	14.7	65.3	12.6	56.9	7.8
Serchhip	74.2	15.7	63.0	8.6	55.3	5.3
Lunglei	71.3	11.6	66.7	10.9	57.0	6.5
Lawngtlai	69.8	19.0	73.2	14.8	67.1	8.4
Saiha	80.6	13.6	71.7	7.3	63.7	7.0
Mizoram	70.7	13.0	64.6	9.7	55.7	6.6

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group (years)					
15-19	23.0	38.2	7.3	68.5	60
20-29	15.7	40.4	8.1	64.1	695
30–39	21.5	31.4	8.7	61.6	351
40-49	14.6	27.7	12.1	54.4	43
Residence					
Rural	14.7	40.0	9.7	64.4	727
Urban	20.8	34.1	7.1	62.1	422
Woman's Education					
Non-literate[a]	16.1	40.9	13.4	70.4	143
Less than 5 years	15.9	43.5	10.2	69.6	170
5-9 years	17.4	36.5	7.4	61.3	453
10 or more years	19.4	34.1	7.6	61.1	383
Religion					
Hindu	(0.0)	(42.5)	(16.5)	(58.9)	14
Muslim	--	--	--	--	02
Christian	18.7	36.7	7.9	63.3	981
Buddhist	13.4	38.1	11.1	62.6	147
Others	--	--	--	--	05
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	--	--	---	--	08
Scheduled tribes	18.2	37.0	8.0	63.2	1123
Other backward classes	--	--	--	--	04
Others	(0.0)	(24.1)	(29.5)	(53.6)	14
Mizoram	17.8	37.0	8.4	63.2	1,149

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

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TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	96.0	2.9	1.0	3381
30 - 39	94.1	3.3	2.6	2659
40 - 49	90.9	4.9	4.2	1894
50 - 59	85.9	6.8	7.3	1531
60 +	82.4	7.8	9.8	1438
Residence				
Rural	92.2	4.6	3.2	6242
Urban	90.8	4.5	4.7	4661
Education				
Non-literate[a]	86.9	7.2	5.9	841
Less than 5 years	90.5	5.1	4.4	2017
5-9 years	92.2	4.5	3.3	4321
10 or more years	91.9	3.9	4.1	3724
Religion				
Hindu	93.6	2.7	3.7	159
Muslim	96.4	1.1	2.4	65
Christian	91.5	4.5	4.0	9524
Buddhist	90.6	5.7	3.7	1106
Others	81.0	11.4	7.6	49
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	96.7	0.0	3.3	134
Scheduled tribes	91.4	4.6	4.0	10416
Other backward classes	92.4	3.6	4.1	92
Others	91.7	4.8	3.4	261
Mizoram	91.4	4.6	4.0	10,903

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

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Mamit	94.0	3.9	2.1	1474
kolasib	88.6	5.9	5.5	1294
Aizawl	91.1	4.4	4.5	1531
Champhai	93.0	3.8	3.2	1410
Serchhip	85.7	7.1	7.3	1291
Lunglei	95.4	2.3	2.3	1440
Lawngtlai	90.9	5.1	4.0	1112
saiha	94.9	3.3	1.8	1351
Mizoram	91.4	4.6	4.0	10,903

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

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

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	96.5	2.4	1.2	3848
30 - 39	93.9	3.5	2.6	2995
40 - 49	91.4	5.3	3.3	1809
50 - 59	87.4	5.9	6.7	1563
60 +	78.8	9.0	12.2	1295
Residence				
Rural	92.6	4.0	3.3	6277
Urban	91.1	4.6	4.3	5233
Education				
Non-literate[a]	88.5	6.2	5.3	1563
Less than 5 years	88.3	5.4	6.3	2487
5-9 years	92.6	4.0	3.4	4234
10 or more years	94.3	3.4	2.3	3226
Religion				
Hindu	96.5	1.3	2.2	90
Muslim	94.7	5.3	0.0	22
Christian	91.6	4.4	4.0	10242
Buddhist	93.2	4.1	2.7	1095
Others	91.1	4.9	4.1	61
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled caste	95.2	1.8	2.9	66
Scheduled tribes	91.7	4.4	4.0	11133
Other backward classes	94.3	5.7	0.0	88
Others	93.7	4.6	1.6	223
Mizoram	91.8	4.4	3.9	11,510

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

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

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

districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (<140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Mamit	94.2	3.8	2.0	1414
kolasib	89.9	5.3	4.8	1425
Aizawl	90.9	4.8	4.2	1678
Champhai	92.1	4.3	3.7	1410
Serchhip	85.7	6.5	7.7	1438
Lunglei	95.1	2.5	2.4	1478
Lawngtlai	92.0	4.5	3.5	1169
saiha	95.4	2.7	1.8	1498
Mizoram	91.8	4.4	3.8	11,510

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

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

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	68.3	15.7	14.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	3410	3419
30 - 39	63.1	15.5	17.0	3.3	0.7	0.5	2676	2680
40 - 49	57.9	16.0	19.7	4.5	1.2	0.8	1901	1906
50 - 59	52.5	18.1	20.0	5.7	2.1	1.6	1538	1543
60 +	50.2	11.8	23.3	9.1	3.6	2.0	1442	1444
Residence								
Rural	64.2	14.7	16.4	3.4	0.9	0.5	6264	6278
Urban	57.6	16.3	18.9	4.6	1.6	1.0	4703	4714
Education								
Non-literate[a]	61.4	12.9	18.9	4.2	1.6	1.0	844	846
Less than 5 years	60.3	15.5	16.7	5.2	1.3	0.9	2027	2033
5-9 years	62.7	15.0	16.5	4.0	1.1	0.7	4345	4355
10 or more years	58.7	16.6	19.3	3.4	1.2	0.7	3751	3758
Religion								
Hindu	49.0	19.1	20.3	5.5	3.4	2.8	162	164
Muslim	72.4	10.5	11.8	3.4	1.9	0.0	70	71
Christian	60.8	15.5	17.6	4.1	1.3	0.8	9570	9585
Buddhist	60.1	15.9	19.6	3.3	0.6	0.5	1116	1123
Others	69.0	12.1	17.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	49	49
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	62.7	12.9	16.3	3.3	3.4	1.4	136	138
Scheduled tribes	60.8	15.4	17.9	4.0	1.2	0.8	10472	10493
Other backward classes	46.9	28.8	17.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	93	93
Others	60.5	18.6	13.6	4.5	1.9	0.9	266	268
Mizoram	60.7	15.5	17.7	4.0	1.2	0.8	10,967	10,992

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

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Mamit	63.6	13.8	17.5	3.8	0.9	0.4	1477	1479
Kolasib	56.3	16.9	19.0	5.3	1.5	1.0	1296	1296
Aizawl	60.4	15.8	18.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	1544	1545
Champhai	55.7	18.1	20.2	4.1	1.0	0.9	1413	1413
Serchhip	66.0	12.7	14.2	4.8	1.7	0.6	1296	1296
Lunglei	60.5	16.6	17.2	3.7	1.2	0.8	1443	1446
Lawngtlai	67.0	12.6	16.1	3.3	0.4	0.6	1131	1141
Saiha	63.0	15.6	16.7	3.5	0.7	0.5	1367	1376
Mizoram	60.7	15.5	17.7	4.0	1.2	0.8	10,967	10,992

** unweighted cases

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

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
Age group								
18 - 29	85.3	7.1	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	3878	3881
30 - 39	80.0	8.2	9.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	2998	3008
40 - 49	73.2	10.2	12.5	3.0	0.8	0.4	1816	1818
50 - 59	67.5	12.5	14.8	3.0	1.3	0.9	1571	1571
60 +	63.1	9.9	16.7	6.2	2.4	1.7	1304	1309
Residence								
Rural	76.6	9.7	10.8	1.8	0.8	0.4	6305	6314
Urban	77.7	8.3	10.2	2.5	0.7	0.6	5262	5273
Education								
Non-literate[a]	71.2	10.5	14.0	2.3	1.3	0.7	1577	1582
Less than 5 years	71.2	9.8	13.1	3.6	1.4	0.9	2498	2502
5-9 years	78.6	8.9	9.7	1.7	0.6	0.5	4249	4251
10 or more years	81.7	7.6	8.4	1.8	0.3	0.2	3243	3252
Religion								
Hindu	69.2	9.6	14.9	5.2	1.1	0.0	92	93
Muslim	74.0	12.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	22
Christian	77.9	8.6	10.1	2.2	0.7	0.5	10283	10297
Buddhist	70.4	12.7	13.7	2.0	0.9	0.4	1109	1114
Others	76.1	6.4	13.4	2.8	0.0	1.4	61	61
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	78.4	8.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	68
Scheduled tribes	77.3	8.8	10.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	11187	11206
Other backward classes	68.4	13.5	10.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	88	88
Others	73.8	11.5	12.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	225	225
Mizoram	77.2	8.9	10.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	11,567	11,587

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

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Mizoram, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
Mamit	78.9	8.4	9.9	1.9	0.5	0.5	1417	1417
kolasib	75.5	8.4	11.4	3.5	0.8	0.4	1425	1425
Aizawl	76.8	8.3	11.4	2.2	0.4	0.8	1686	1689
Champhai	72.7	10.8	13.6	2.0	0.8	0.2	1414	1415
Serchhip	78.7	8.4	9.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	1443	1443
lunglei	75.5	10.7	10.6	2.0	0.9	0.2	1484	1486
lawngtlai	77.3	8.8	10.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	1188	1196
saiha	81.1	8.6	7.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	1510	1516
Mizoram	77.2	8.9	10.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	11,567	11,587

** unweighted cases

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

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

Background Characteristics	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	2.2	25.4	70.8	1.6	924
30 - 44	2.4	29.4	67.4	0.8	2,944
45 - 59	1.0	23.7	74.4	0.9	2,763
60 +	1.6	20.6	76.8	1.0	1,952
Residence					
Rural	0.0	24.7	74.3	1.0	4986
Urban	3.3	25.4	70.4	0.8	3597
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate[a]	0.8	24.6	74.1	0.6	1018
Less than 5 years	0.8	24.0	74.2	0.9	2269
5-9 years	2.1	24.8	72.2	1.0	3112
10 or more years	2.4	26.7	69.9	1.0	2184
Religion					
Hindu	2.9	32.4	62.6	2.2	121
Muslim	8.3	23.9	56.3	11.7	41
Christian	1.9	24.8	72.6	0.7	7396
Buddhist	--	27.0	71.2	1.8	1000
Others	--	20.0	79.7	--	25
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	2.6	35.1	59.6	2.3	95
Scheduled tribes	1.7	24.7	72.7	0.8	8204
Other backward classes	1.7	25.4	70.4	2.8	77
Others	2.7	34.6	60.1	2.7	207
Mizoram	1.7	25.1	72.2	0.9	8583

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

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

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

Districts	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Mamit	0.0	26.7	73.2	0.1	1,085
kolasib	0.0	24.7	74.9	0.4	1,065
Aizawl	0.0	26.5	73.4	0.1	1,078
Champhai	0.0	24.9	75.1	0.0	1,087
Serchhip	0.0	23.8	73.9	2.3	1,046
Lunglei	0.0	26.3	73.5	0.2	1,088
Lawngtlai	11.4	23.4	61.5	3.7	1,044
Saiha	0.0	23.6	75.6	0.8	1,090
Mizoram	1.7	25.1	72.2	0.9	8,583

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

HEALTH FACILITIES

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

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Mamit	2088	7456	7980
Kolasib	3036	8138	12569
Aizawl	1800	7484	16068
Champhai	2140	6610	12689
Serchhip	1990	3962	6033
Lunglei	2584	6436	12635
Lawngtlai	11569	14040	23721
Saiha	1905	5033	NA
Mizoram	3311	6783	12223

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. * CHC is not there Na: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]		
Mamit	63.6	91.3	78.3	39.1	88.9	23	23
Kolasib	87.5	93.8	93.8	25.0	100.0	16	16
Aizawl	88.9	88.9	77.8	33.3	66.7	09	09
Champhai	100.0	95.5	100.0	50.0	100.0	22	22
Serchhip	77.8	77.8	77.8	38.9	83.3	18	19
Lunglei	36.8	100.0	94.7	42.1	75.0	19	19
Lawngtlai	20.0	66.7	80.0	20.0	50.0	15	16
Saiha	25.0	75.0	93.8	56.3	66.7	16	16
Mizoram	62.8	87.0	87.7	39.1	82.4	138	140

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. [1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

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

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Mamit	95.7	95.7	87.0	23
Kolasib	50.0	100.0	100.0	16
Aizawl	66.7	77.8	88.9	09
Champhai	90.9	100.0	100.0	22
Serchhip	10.5	100.0	100.0	19
Lunglei	73.7	94.7	100.0	19
Lawngtlai	50.0	93.3	100.0	16
Saiha	87.5	100.0	81.3	16
Mizoram	67.1	96.4	95.0	140

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

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

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Mamit	77.3	60.9	21.7	23
Kolasib	93.8	81.3	6.7	16
Aizawl	88.9	77.8	44.4	09
Champhai	86.4	50.0	18.2	22
Serchhip	94.7	68.4	10.5	19
Lunglei	94.7	52.6	47.4	19
Lawngtlai	81.3	68.8	0.0	16
Saiha	100.0	68.8	0.0	16
Mizoram	89.2	64.3	18.0	140

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

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

District		Human resources Status of PHC			
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	Total number of PHCs
Mamit	100.0	0.0	NA	75.0	08
Kolasib	100.0	0.0	NA	100.0	05
Aizawl	100.0	50.0	NA	100.0	02
Champhai	100.0	12.5	NA	62.5	08
Serchhip	100.0	40.0	NA	100.0	05
Lunglei	100.0	16.7	NA	66.7	06
Lawngtlai	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	02
Saiha	66.7	0.0	NA	50.0	06
Mizoram	92.9	11.9	NA	71.4	42

** Out of total medical officer. NA: Not available

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Mamit	100.0	85.7	100.0	62.5	75.0	08
Kolasib	100.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	05
Aizawl	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	02
Champhai	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	08
Serchhip	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	05
Lunglei	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	06
Lawngtlai	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	02
Saiha	83.3	83.3	100.0	16.7	50.0	06
Mizoram	95.2	90.2	95.2	64.3	78.6	42

MO= Medical Officer.

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

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Mamit	75.0	16.7	0.0	08
Kolasib	100.0	0.0	20.0	05
Aizawl	100.0	50.0	0.0	02
Champhai	100.0	37.5	25.0	08
Serchhip	100.0	0.0	0.0	05
Lunglei	83.3	0.0	0.0	06
Lawngtlai	100.0	0.0	0.0	02
Saiha	100.0	20.0	16.7	06
Mizoram	92.3	16.2	9.5	42

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

TABLE 9. 8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Mamit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	08
Kolasib	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Aizawl	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	02
Champhai	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	08
Serchhip	20.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	05
Lunglei	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	06
Lawngtlai	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	02
Saiha	83.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	06
Mizoram	85.7	95.2	95.2	100.0	42

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Mamit	00	00	00	--	02
Kolasib	00	00	00	--	01
Aizawl	01	01	02	--	02
Champhai	00	00	01	--	02
Serchhip	01	00	00	--	02
Lunglei	00	00	00	--	01
Lawngtlai	00	00	00	--	01
Saiha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	02	01	03	--	11

-- No cases available. Na: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	Blood storage facility	
Mamit	02	01	02	NA	02
Kolasib	01	00	01	NA	01
Aizawl	02	01	02	01	02
Champhai	02	02	02	NA	02
Serchhip	02	01	02	02	02
Lunglei	01	00	01	NA	01
Lawngtlai	01	01	01	NA	01
Saiha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	11	06	11	03	11

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

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

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Mamit	02	02	02	02	02
Kolasib	01	01	01	01	01
Aizawl	02	02	02	02	02
Champhai	02	02	02	02	02
Serchhip	02	02	02	02	02
Lunglei	01	01	01	01	01
Lawngtlai	00	01	01	01	01
Saiha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	10	11	11	11	11

* RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization. NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of SDHs having:							Total number of SDHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Mamit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Kolasib	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Aizawl	01	01	01	01	NA	NA	01	01
Champhai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Serchhip	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Lunglei	00	01	01	01	NA	NA	01	01
Lawngtlai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Saiha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Mizoram	01	02	02	02	NA	NA	02	02

NA: Not applicable.

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

District	Number of DHs having:							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Mamit	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Kolasib	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	01
Aizawl	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Champhai	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	01
Serchhip	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Lunglei	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Lawngtlai	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Saiha	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	01
Mizoram	04	01	02	08	05	03	07	08

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PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
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MIZORAM