NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

MIZORAM

MARCH 2021

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CONTENTS

APPENDIX

* Table 39 is not shown because of small number of cases.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Mizoram was conducted in all 8 districts of the state from 8 July, 2019 to 17 November, 2019 by the IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 7,257 households, 7,279 women age 15-49 (including 1,161 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,105 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Mizoram, 55 percent of the households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 4 members. Twenty-three percent of households are headed by women, with 19 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-one percent of households in Mizoram have household heads who are Christian. Seven percent of households have household heads who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Ninety-five percent of households in Mizoram have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, and 3 percent belong to scheduled caste. The majority of households (65%) are nuclear, and 44 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-quarter (27%) of Mizoram's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,018 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 1,007 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-two percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 8 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 76 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 17 percent live with one parent (majority with their mother), and the remaining 7 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (99%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 98 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Eighty-eight percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (91 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 96 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 87 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members on whether or not they had any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. The results, based on more than 29,189 people, is for the de jure household population. Just about 1 percent of the de jure household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is mental disability (0.3%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability. The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household population of women age 50-69 years and men of age 70 and above are reported to have any disability.

Housing characteristics

Over half (51%) of households in Mizoram live in a *pucca* house and 98% households have electricity.

Ninety-five percent of households in Mizoram have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, and 65 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (81%) are more likely than rural households (46%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Seventy-eight percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by using ceramic, sand, or other water filter). A large majority of households (84%) in Mizoram use a clean fuel for cooking.

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

Access to toilet facility

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

Two percent of all households and 4% of rural households have unimproved sanitation facility. In Mizoram, almost all households including both, urban & rural areas have achieved complete access to a toilet facility, as well as on the basis of both religion & caste. Interestingly, all the districts of Mizoram have also achieved more than 99 percent of access to toilet facility.

Selected household possessions

In Mizoram, 64 percent of households own a house (81% of rural households and 51% of urban households). Almost all urban households (99%) and most rural households (90%) in Mizoram have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Forty-two percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 25 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 18 percent of rural households and 9 percent of urban households in Mizoram. Overall, 34 percent of all households in Mizoram owns agricultural land, and 46 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-seven percent of women and 28 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 34 and 36 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Forty-two percent of women and 43 percent men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 94 percent of women age 15-49 and 97 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Five percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 30 percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Mizoram. Nearly, three-quarters (73%) of men and more than two-thirds (68%) of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (43%) are much more likely than women (39%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Nineteen percent of men and 26 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (55% versus 50%) or widowed (3% versus 0.8%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (36% versus 46%).

A majority of female respondents are Christians (92%), while 7 percent are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Ninety-five percent of female respondents and 97 percent of men belong to Scheduled tribes.

Sixty-five percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women and 26 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 30 percent of women and 48 percent of men were employed in non-agricultural occupations.

EDUCATION

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

Preschool attendance

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

In Mizoram, 36 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is slightly lower among children in non-nuclear households than nuclear households. Preschool attendance is higher in households headed by Christians (34%) than Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist (19%). Preschool attendance is highest among Scheduled tribe households (34%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 6 or more members (35%). Overall, urban households show slightly higher preschool attendance than rural households. Preschool attendance is highest in Kolasib district (39%) and lowest in Saiha district (22%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Mizoram attend school. School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 79 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 years age group. In the age group 15-17 years, 77 percent of girls compared with 80 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?
Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

	6-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years
Male	97	96	80
Female	98	97	77
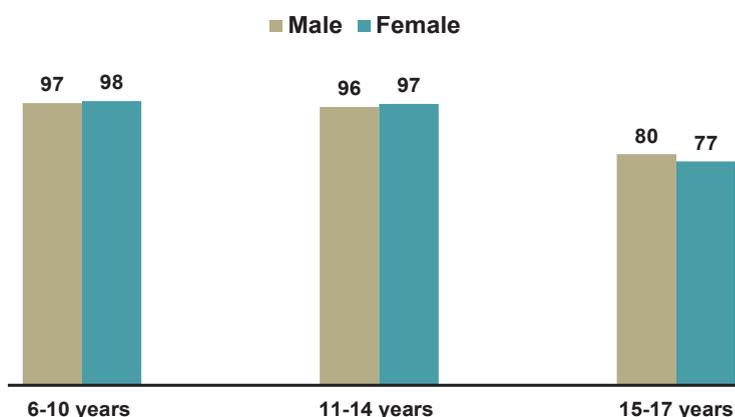
FERTILITY

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

Age at first marriage

In Mizoram, the median age at first marriage is 23.5 years among women age 25-49 years. Only 27 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared to 37 percent of men in the same age group. Eight percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years. Seventy percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 74 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Mizoram.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Mizoram is 1.9 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 2.2 children per woman. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 20 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 21 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2.3	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9
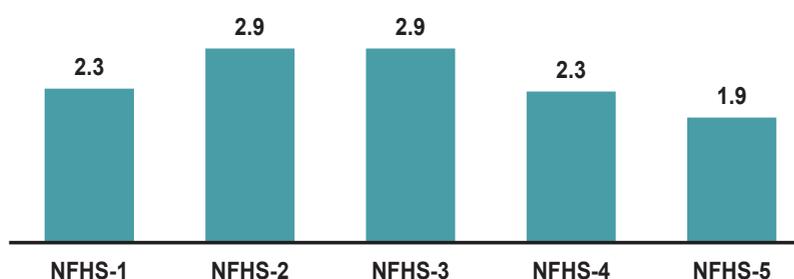
The greatest differentials in fertility are by residence, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.4 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling.

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

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
2.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.4
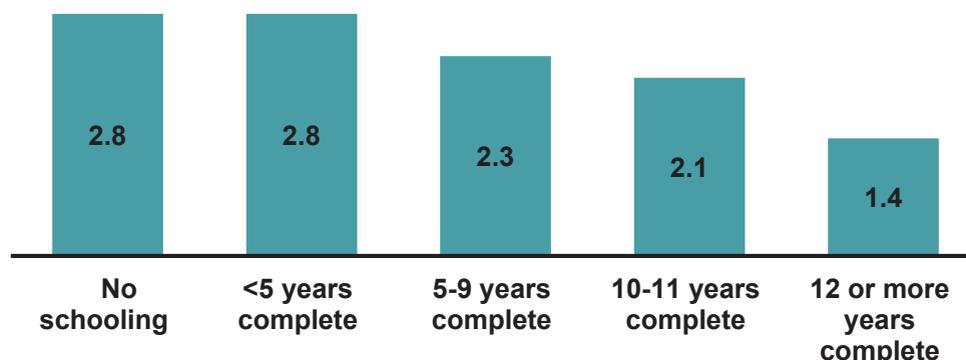
Pregnancy outcome
Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 7 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriages are the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancies.

Teenage pregnancy
Among young women age 15-19 in Mizoram, 4 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 7 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 3 percent at age 15-17 years to 15 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women in rural areas (7%) than urban areas (2%).

Birth intervals
The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Mizoram is 38 months. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 22 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (28%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (52%). Nearly half (47%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

Nearly half (47%) of births in Mizoram occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Thirty-six percent of currently married women and 32 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 25 percent of women and 54 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. About one-fifth (15%) of women and 24 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Mizoram, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-seven percent of women and 37 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 9 and 18 percent of men and women respectively, want more daughters than sons. Notably, women (92%) and men (90%) would like to have at least one son and 91 percent women and 89 percent men wants at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 30 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 22 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased to 29 percent in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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

■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	2 boys and no girls	1 boy and 1 girl	2 girls and no boys
NFHS-3	52	52	(35)
NFHS-4	41	35	18
NFHS-5	30	32	22

Current sex composition of families with two living children
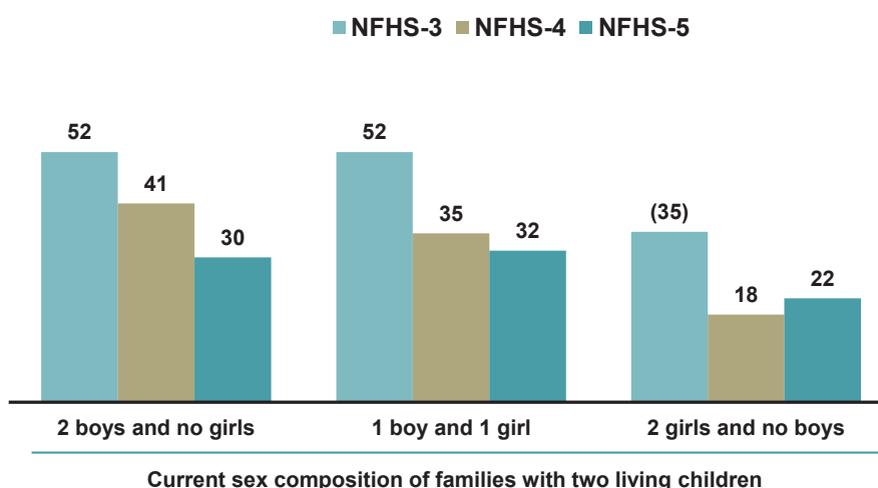
In Mizoram, unplanned pregnancies are common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.9 children per woman.

8

FAMILY PLANNING

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

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Mizoram. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 9 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 25 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 36 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) as well as modern family planning methods among currently married women age 15-49 is 31 percent, which has slightly dropped

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women

NFHS-1   NFHS-2   NFHS-3   NFHS-4   NFHS-5

Any method: 54, 58, 60, 35, 31
Any modern method: 53, 57, 60, 35, 31

from NFHS-4 (35%). The use of female sterilization has decreased from 18 percent to 13 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 14 percent for women age 15-19 to 34 percent for women age 30-39.

In Mizoram, contraceptive use is higher in rural areas (34%) than urban areas with (29%). Contraceptive prevalence increases with increase in schooling of women except for 12 or more years of schooling. Ten percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 15 percent of women with 5-11 years of schooling. Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (11%) are less likely to use female sterilization than Christian women (13%).

Women in Mizoram with 1-3 children are more like to use contraception if they already have a son, but the opposite is observed for women with four or more children.

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

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women

Male sterilization <0.1%

Female sterilization 13%

Pill 13%

IUD/PPIUD 2.8%

Injectables 0.1%

Condom/*Nirodh* 1.9%

Female condom 0.1%

Withdrawal 0.4%

Not using any method 69%
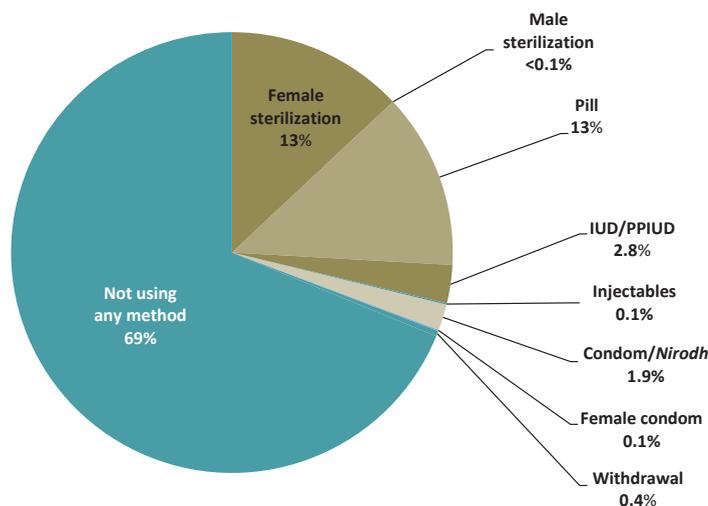
Eighty-nine percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital (70%), and 16 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector, mainly from sub-centre or ANM. Nonetheless, 52 percent of pill users and 64 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 39 percent for all contraceptive methods. Forty-two percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the side effects or health concerning reason.

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

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 56 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Nearly three-fifths (58%) were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (50%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Only 9 percent of men age 15-49 in Mizoram agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it, as well as, women using contraception may become promiscuous. Over four-fifths of men (82%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Rate
Champhai	50
Mamit	42
Serchhip	40
Kolasib	38
Lunglei	33
MIZORAM	31
Lawngtlai	30
Saiha	23
Aizawl	22
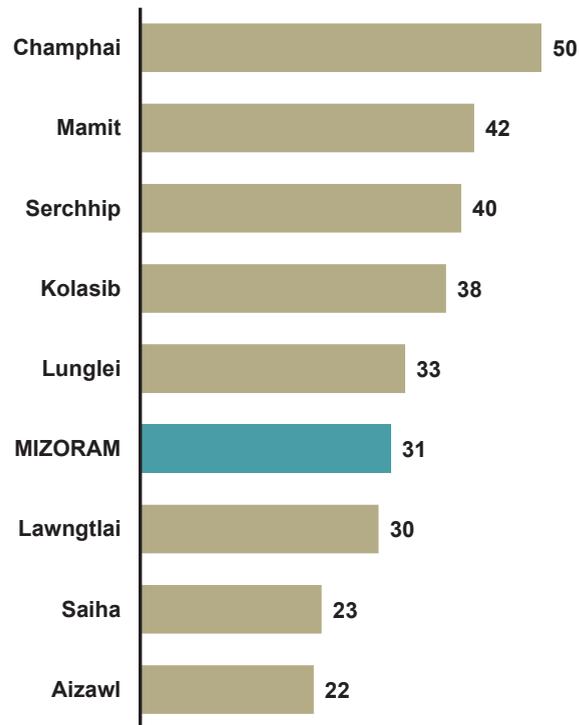
Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 19 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning. Currently, 62 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied moreover 61 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall welfare of any country. The infant mortality rate in Mizoram in NFHS-5 is estimated at 21 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 40, the NFHS-3 estimate of 34, and NFHS-2 estimate of 37. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in Mizoram is estimated to be 24 deaths before the five years of age per 1,000 live births, down since NFHS-4 (46 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
15	37	34	40	21
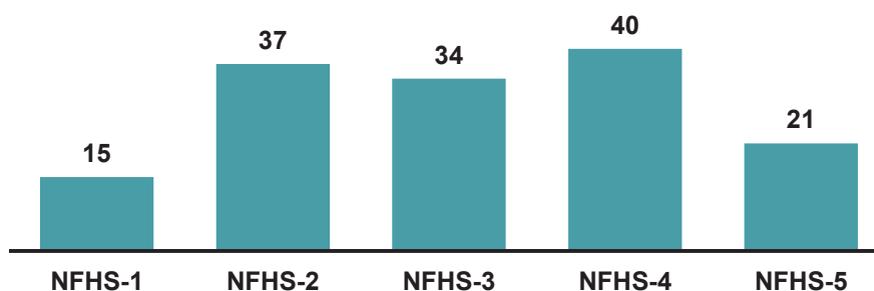
High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH
- 20-29: 18
- 30-39: 24

BIRTH ORDER
- 1: 23
- 2-3: 17
- 4 or more: 29

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
- <2 years: (23)
- 2-3 years: 9.2
- 4 years or more: 32
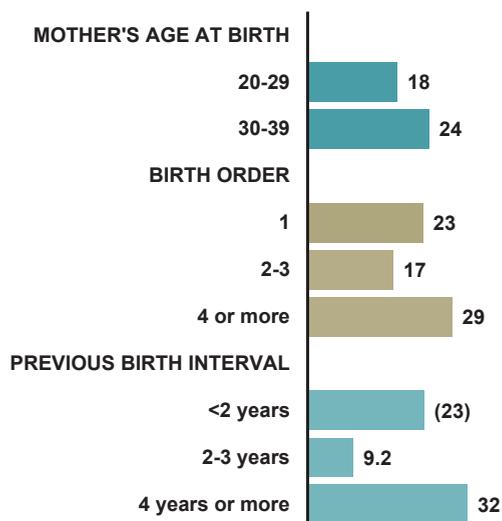
Note: Categories "Mother's age at birth less than 20 and 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

In the first five years after birth, girls have higher mortality rates than boys during the post neonatal & Infant mortality period.

Children born to mothers are of higher age groups are more likely to die during infancy. Infant mortality is 24 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39 compared with 18 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

The infant mortality rate goes down in both rural and urban areas since NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. Children whose mothers are less educated are more likely to die before their first birthday as compared to children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

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Children born to mothers of higher age groups are more likely to die during infancy than those born to mothers age 20-29.

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MATERNAL HEALTH

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

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than four-fifth (87%) received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (69% from a doctor and 17% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 93 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Nearly three-quarter (73%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty-eight percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

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

District	Value
Aizawl	69
Kolasib	66
Champhai	63
Serchhip	60
MIZORAM	58
Lunglei	57
Mamit	53
Saiha	36
Lawngtlai	33

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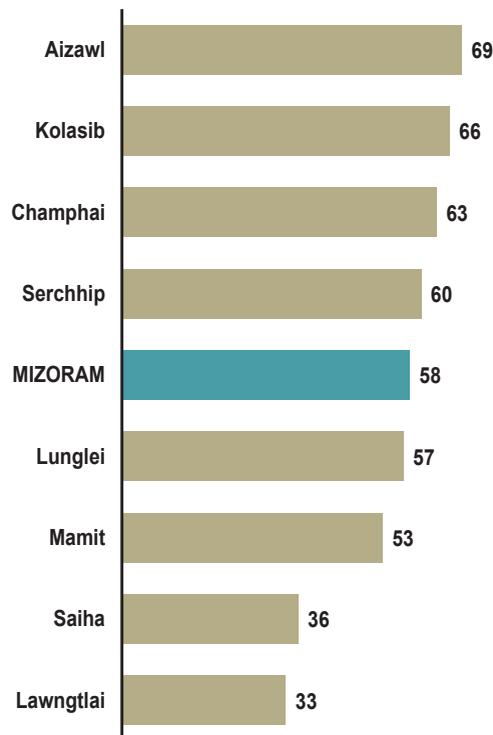
Fifty-eight percent of mothers in Mizoram had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 66% to 73%). For 88 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 62 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 11 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Eighty percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Fifteen percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years
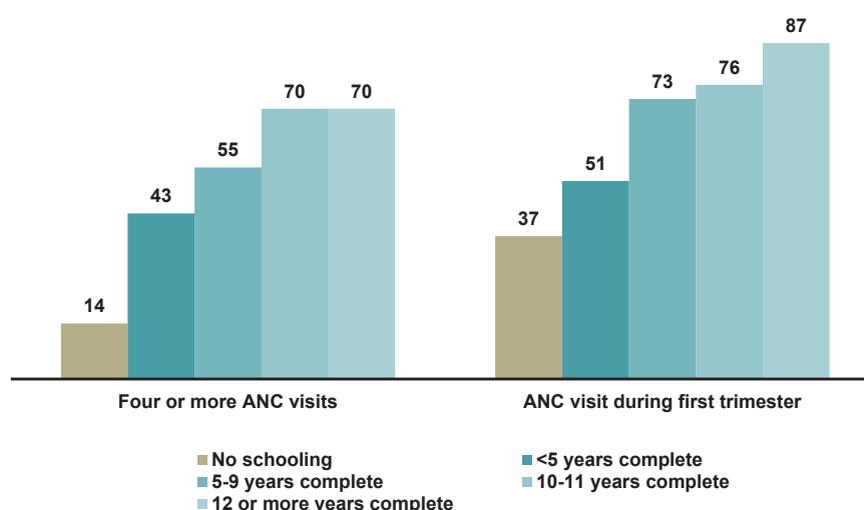
Four or more ANC visits: 14, 43, 55, 70, 70
ANC visit during first trimester: 37, 51, 73, 76, 87

- No schooling
- <5 years complete
- 5-9 years complete
- 10-11 years complete
- 12 or more years complete

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than four-fifths received advice on each of five different areas (94% received advice on breastfeeding, 92 percent on keeping the baby warm, 90% on the importance of institutional delivery, 82% on cord care and 81% on family planning).

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Mizoram, at least 89 percent of the women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: their blood pressure measured (98%), having their weight taken (97%), having their abdomen examined (96%), having a blood sample taken (93%) and having a urine sample taken (89%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 69 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-eight percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 20 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with three children, those with no sons (74%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (59%).

Delivery care

Eighty-six percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 14 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years, from 80 percent (NFHS-4) to 86 percent (NFHS-5).

Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

Are babies being delivered safely?
Percentage of births in the past five years

For 70 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 36 percent of home deliveries. Seventy-one percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-eight percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 5 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant (TBA).

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

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Eleven percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-one percent of caesarean sections (3% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, about two-fifths received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Rural women (44%) were more likely than urban women (37%) to receive financial assistance under JSY.

15

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Aizawl	97
Champhai	97
Serchhip	96
Kolasib	91
MIZORAM	86
Lunglei	83
Mamit	75
Saiha	74
Lawngtlai	54
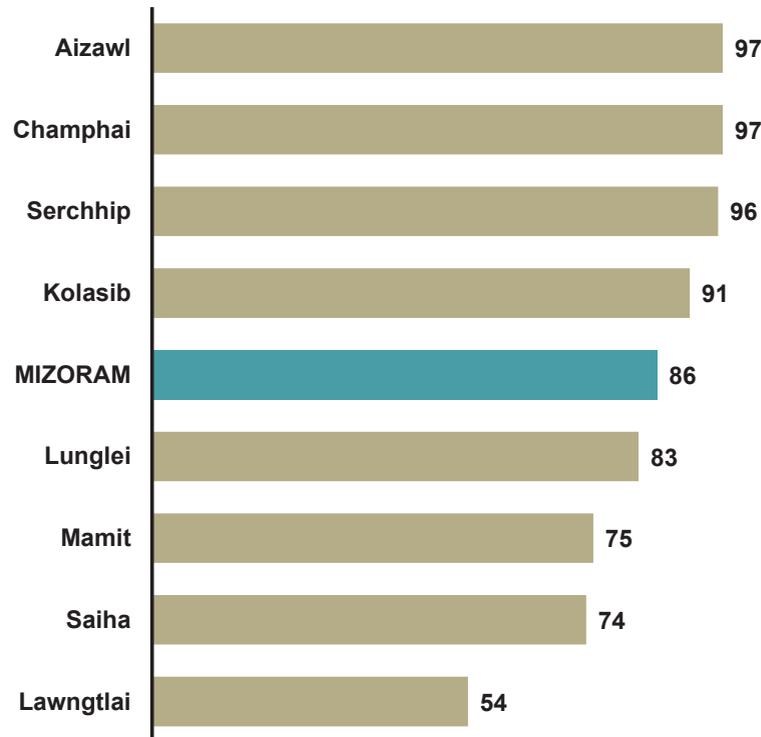
Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Mizoram, 73 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 70 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 78 percent of births in public health facilities and 73 percent in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 22 percent of home births.

Thirty-seven percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Twenty percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-three percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. More than half of men (52%) with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (43% in urban areas and 64% in rural areas), but only 64 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 47-55 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Among fathers with a child less than three years, 74 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and 77 percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy. Sixty-three percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-three percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 86 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; 14 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (84%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (63%).

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

■ NFHS-1   ■ NFHS-2   ■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
All basic	56	60	47	51	73
BCG	77	88	86	75	83
Polio 3	69	72	64	62	76
DPT 3	72	70	67	62	81
Measles	66	71	70	61	81
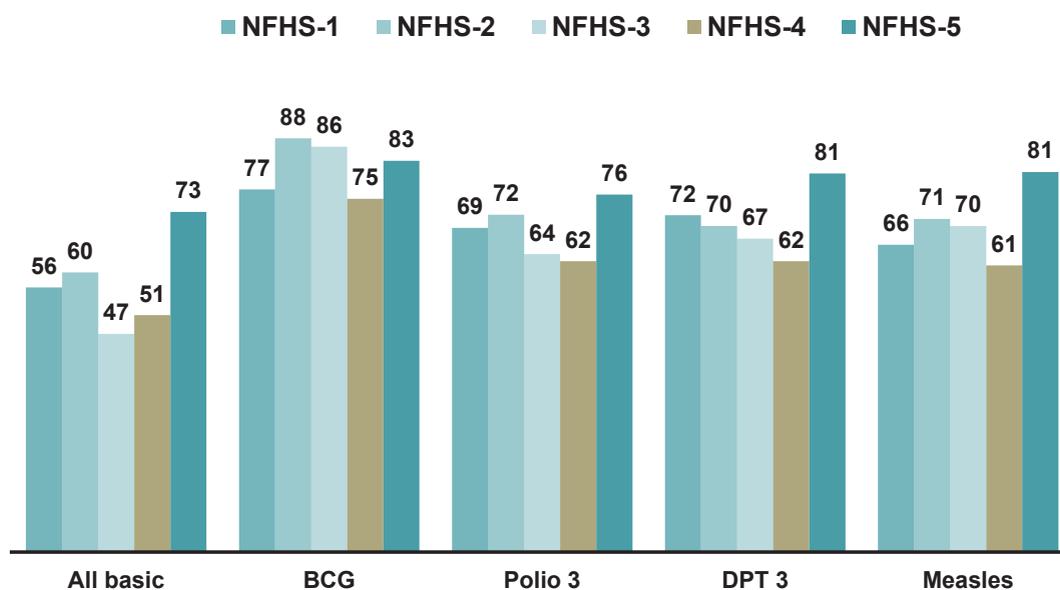
Eighty-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, over three-quarters (76%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 81 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and same percent of children have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 86% to 81%) and polio vaccine (from 82% to 76%).

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

District	Percentage
Mamit	86
Champhai	(85)
Serchhip	85
Kolasib	80
Lunglei	(74)
MIZORAM	73
Lawngtlai	70
Aizawl	66
Saiha	60
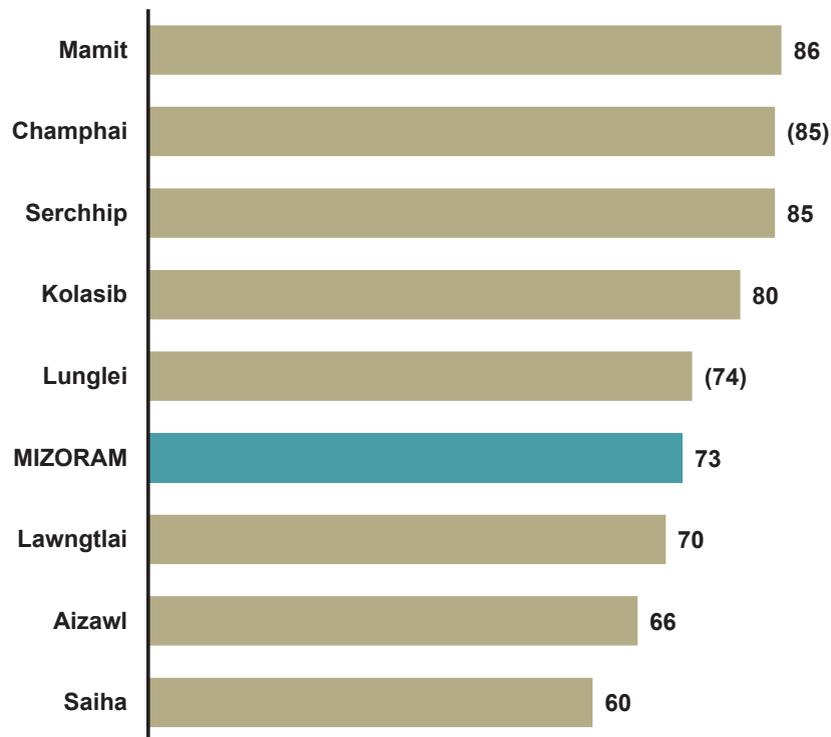
Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 62% to 81%), measles (from 61% to 81%), and BCG (from 75% to 83%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 62 to 76 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 51% to 73%). In addition, over four-fifths (81%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and over three-quarters (76%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (74% versus 71%) and for rural than urban areas (75% versus 70%).

Childhood illnesses

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

Ten percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 55 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 4 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Forty-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 71 percent of children with diarrhoea were given

ORS. Twenty-six percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over four-fifths (81%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty percent were given zinc supplements. Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Mizoram only 24 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 40 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 31 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. More than half (53%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

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

Any service	Supplementary food	Growth monitoring	Early childhood care or preschool	Health check-ups	Immunizations
64	64	62	57	49	28
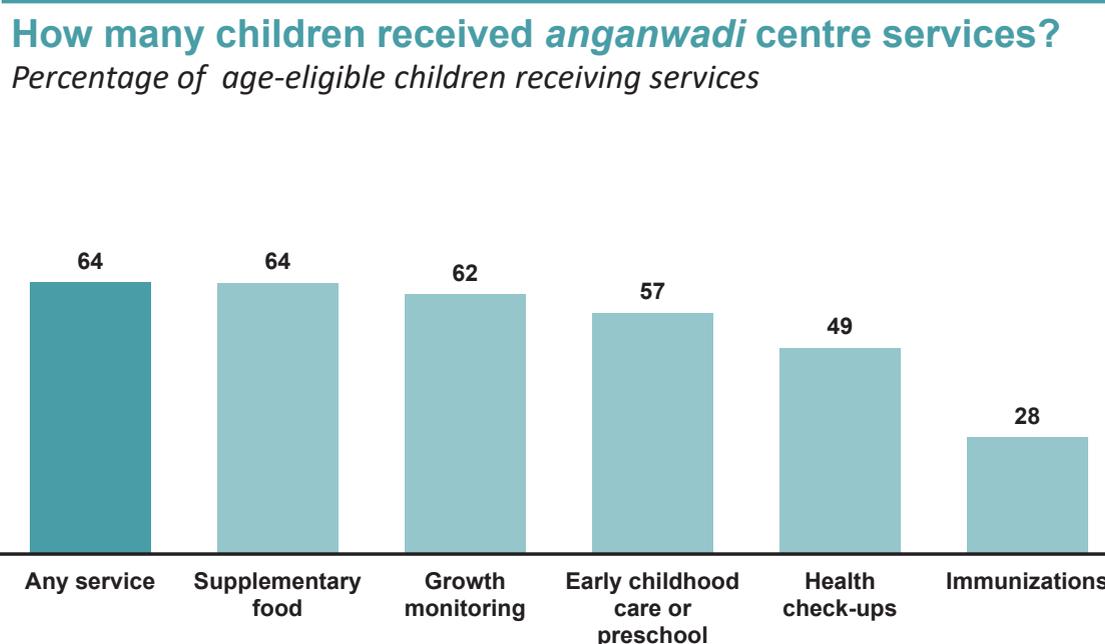
Sixty-four percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (64%), growth monitoring (62%), health check-ups (49%), and early childhood care or preschool (57%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (28%). Fifty-seven percent of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 70percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and slightly less 69 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Mizoram, only 68 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-four percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 63 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 12 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 82 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and nearly three-quarter (73%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 57 percent of children in Mizoram receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Thirty-one percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and nearly one-third (34%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 13 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Mizoram, more than two-thirds (66%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 58 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Forty-four percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 26 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Twenty-nine percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Ten percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 5 percent are severely wasted. Thirteen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 23 percent of children are stunted, 20 percent are wasted, and 14 percent are underweight.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years

■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5
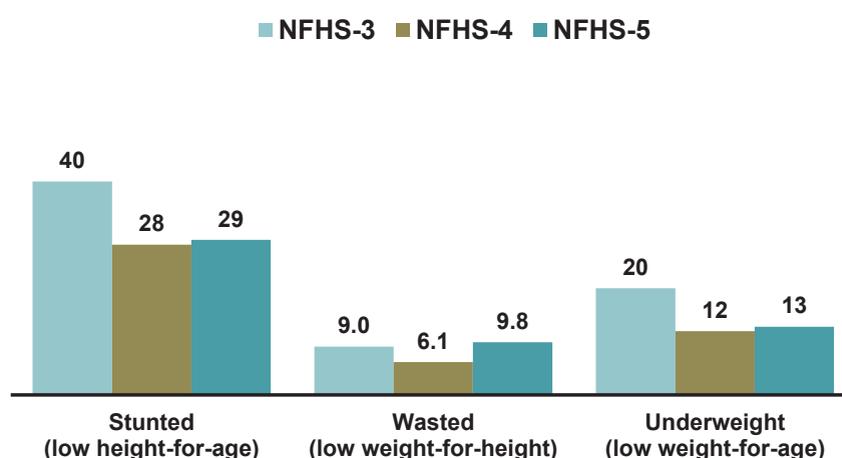
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Children's nutritional status in Mizoram has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased negligibly from 28 percent to 29 percent since NFHS-4. The percentage of children who are underweight increased by 1 percentage points from 12 percent to 13 percent. Wasted increased by 4 percentage points (from 6% to 10%). However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Mizoram.

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children. It is generally higher among scheduled caste and lower among Christian children than among children of any other religions.

Adults' nutritional status

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

Nearly one-third (30%) of women and 37 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 24 percent, which is slightly increased since NFHS-4. More men age 15-49 are overweight or obese (32%) than thin (5%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Five percent of women in Mizoram are too thin. Seventy percent of women and sixty-three percent of men age 15-49 are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the adults in younger age groups (especially age 15-19), and adults in rural areas. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

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

Nearly half of women (48%) and 28 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 27 percent for women age 15-19 to 60 percent for women age 40-49, and from 16 percent for men age 15-19 to 43 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is almost similar in urban and rural areas and among men it is only somewhat higher in urban areas (30%) than in rural areas (26%).

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-nine percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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

Legend: ■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	Schooling					Residence			
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		Urban	Rural		Total
Overweight/obese	12	24	25	26	24		30	17		24
Normal weight	83	70	72	72	72		66	76		71
Thin	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	3.7		4.2	6.8		5.3
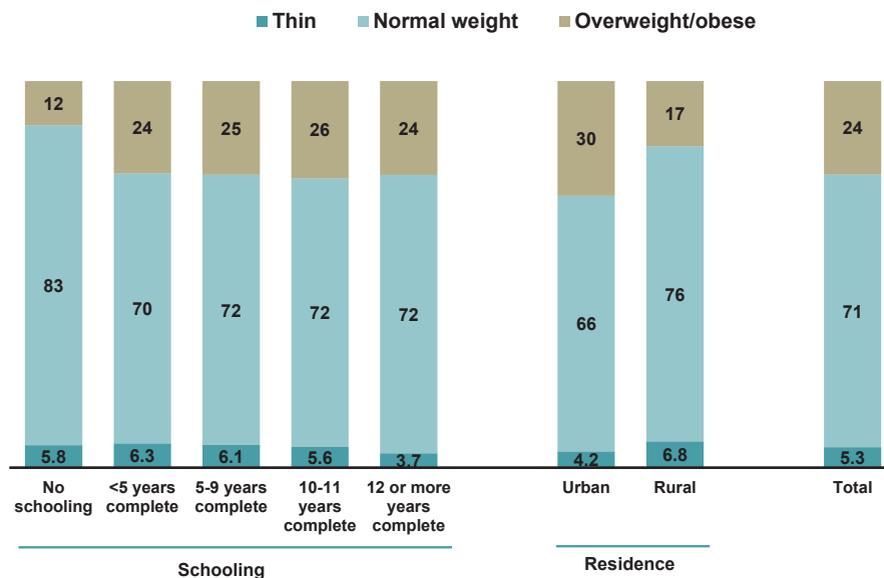
Anaemia

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

More than two-fifths (46%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 21 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 0.3 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children highly increased from 19 percent in NFHS-4 to 46 percent in NFHS-5. There is no significant difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Two-fifths (40%) of children in Mizoram are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

Women
(35% anaemic) — 20%, 14%, 1.3%

Men
(16% anaemic) — 11%, 4.7%, 0.3%

Children 6-59 months
(46% anaemic) — 25%, 21%, 0.3%
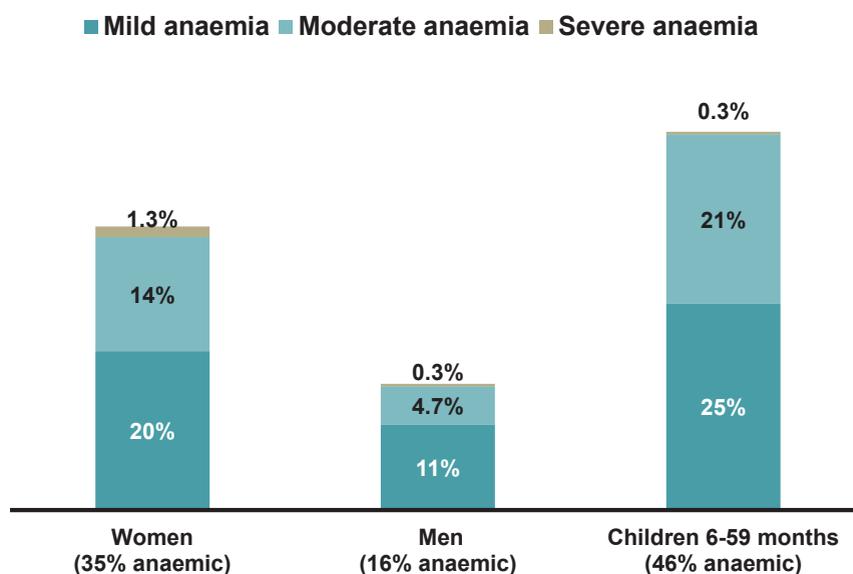
Thirty-five percent of women in Mizoram have anaemia, including 20 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 30-39, women with no schooling, and other backward class women. Anaemia exceeds 31 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 10 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-tenth (16%) of men age 15-49 in Mizoram are anaemic. Men age 15-19, and in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Mizoram, 624 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among women (607) than among men (641) and is higher in urban areas (653) than in rural areas (588).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of both women and men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 78 percent of women and 85 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Fifteen percent of women and 12 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 95 percent of women and 98 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 7 percent of women and 3 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,432 women and 1,206 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 3,898 women and 1,902 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in urban areas. Goitre is less common than asthma or diabetes among both women and men (908 women and 406 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (2,087 per 100,000) than among men (1,026 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 209 women and 234 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

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

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent each with Stage 2 and 0.3 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (0.9%). Fifty-four percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-three percent of men in Mizoram have hypertension, including 16 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men

with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure (0.5%). Twenty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

In Mizoram, 5 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 7 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men age 45-49 have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Women are more likely than men age 15-49 to have normal blood glucose levels (92% of women versus 89% of men). Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (3% of men versus 1% of women). Eight percent of women and 14 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Mizoram, only 4 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.8 percent of women and 1 percent of men have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, less than half of households (47%) in Mizoram have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat higher in rural areas (53%) than in urban areas (41%). In Mizoram, one types of programmes dominate: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), especially in rural areas (88%), followed by the State Health Insurance Scheme (5%)

Forty percent of women and 42 percent of men age 15-49 in Mizoram are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Seventy percent of men, and slightly less than half of women (48%), age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (62%), cigars or pipe (16%) and *paan* with tobacco (10. Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (56% for women and 73% for men) than in urban areas (43% for women and 68% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Mizoram, among adults age 15-49, 1 percent of women and 30 percent of men drinks alcohol. In rural areas, 1 percent of women and 30 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 1 percent of women and 30 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (52%) or less than once a week (30%), and 18 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

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

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Almost all men and women know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 95 percent of men know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 91 percent of women, and 88 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men.

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

■ Women   ■ Men

Category	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	91	95
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	88	78
Have comprehensive knowledge	64	66
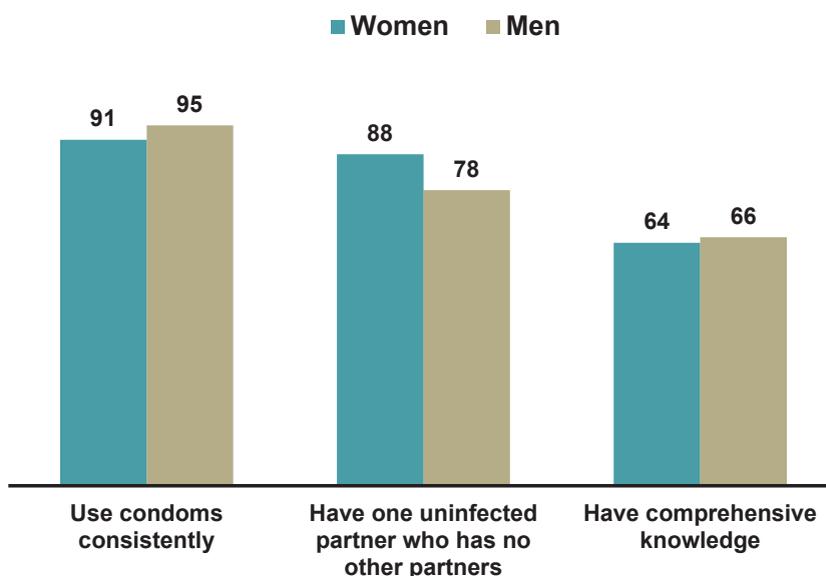
More than three-fifths of women (64%) and men (66%) in Mizoram have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

HIV-related stigma

Eighty-seven percent of women and 96 percent of men in Mizoram would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than 9 in 10 women (92%) and men (96%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Also, 88 percent of women and 89 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-seven percent of women and half of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Eighty-six percent of women and 92 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Seventy percent of women and 84 percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Majority of both women (93%) and men (96%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 57 percent of women and 36 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Fifty-nine percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (68%) are slightly less likely than rural women (50%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

In Mizoram, 6 percent of women and 7 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (18% of women, compared with 10% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 96 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 2 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (13%) in urban areas than in rural areas (5%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months.

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

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Mizoram, 87 percent use sanitary napkins, 11 percent use cloth, 3 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 90 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, less from 93 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 85 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 94 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 35 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 82 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 83 percent earned cash, including 16 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Sixteen percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (90%), including 14 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Nine percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (95%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 69 percent of employed men.

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Only 35 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 95 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than one-quarter (26%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Ninety percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and nearly two-fifths (37%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. More than 9 in 10 women participate in decisions about their own health care; about visits to their own family and relatives and about major household purchases. Overall, 87 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and only 1 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions.

In the case of currently married men, they have reported that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (94%) and 91 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Four percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Mizoram, 33 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (40%) than rural (24%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (49%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (55%) than any other group of women.

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Eighty-one percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

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Eighty-one percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest among Christians with 82 percent, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (91%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fourteen percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 2 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Seventeen percent of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are almost twice (21%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (11%). This percentage is much higher (39%) for women with 12 or more years of education, compared with only 1-8 women having lesser education More than one-fifth of employed women (23%) who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 9 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are least likely (10%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Christian (18%) women.

Ownership of assets

Half of men whereas only 19 percent of women age 15-49 in Mizoram own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 14 percent of women and 40 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

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Nineteen percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 14 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

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In Mizoram, 82 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 96 percent can read SMS messages. Ninety-two percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 71 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 39 percent among women with no schooling to 96 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

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Eighty-two percent of women in Mizoram have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

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Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-three percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if her husband suspects her of being unfaithful (21%), followed by if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (19%), and if she neglects the house or children (16%). Men are more likely to agree: 44 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (32%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (28%), if she neglects the house or children (16%) and if she argues with him (15%). Even among women and men who have completed at

least 12 years of schooling, 28 percent of women and 43 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) percent of women and 70 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. About half of men (49%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

In Mizoram, 9 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 9 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 1 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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Eleven percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Mizoram have experienced physical or sexual violence.

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Violence during pregnancy

One percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with 8-9 years of schooling, women with 1-2 children, and women who are currently married are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Mizoram, 11 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 2 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 6 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Six percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband, and same percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 3 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her and same percent report being kicked, dragged, or

beaten up, and 1 percent that her husband threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.

One percent of ever-married women age 18-49 reported that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, as well as, that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 11 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 3 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in urban areas (14%) than in rural areas (11%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (38%) than currently married women (10%); and among women who are employed for cash (17%) than women who are not employed (11%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk sometimes (19%), displays 1-2 marital control behaviours (16%), and if the husband has 8-9 years of schooling (17%). Sixteen percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband sometimes have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence
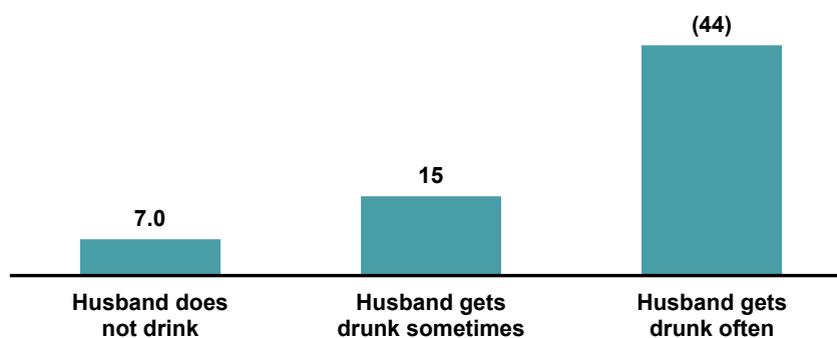
Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Less than a quarter (23%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence

are cuts, bruises, or aches (23%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (8%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (1%).

Help seeking

Only 19 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 28 percent never sought help but told someone. More than half (53%) never sought help and never told anyone.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

| | Residence | | |
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,169	4,224	7,393
Households occupied	3,113	4,191	7,304
Households interviewed	3,082	4,175	7,257
Household response rate[1]	99.0	99.6	99.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,303	4,069	7,372
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,229	4,050	7,279
Women response rate[2]	97.8	99.5	98.7
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	492	635	1,127
Number of eligible men interviewed	479	626	1,105
Men response rate[2]	97.4	98.6	98.0

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

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Aizawl	689	187	876	97.6	725	169	894	94.3	92	23	115	92.7
Champhai	342	560	902	98.7	336	470	806	98.9	59	91	150	98.7
Kolasib	501	417	918	99.9	507	419	926	99.8	90	55	145	100.0
Lawngtlai	154	769	923	100.0	159	816	975	99.9	22	131	153	99.4
Lunglei	388	527	915	99.9	430	543	973	99.8	57	71	128	99.2
Mamit	153	764	917	99.9	165	733	898	99.9	22	124	146	99.3
Saiha	397	494	891	99.1	423	467	890	98.0	69	65	134	95.7
Serchhip	458	457	915	99.8	484	433	917	99.3	68	66	134	98.5
Mizoram	3,082	4,175	7,257	99.4	3,229	4,050	7,279	98.7	479	626	1,105	98.0

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

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an *Aadhaar* card

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.6	6.4	7.0	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.8
5-9	8.2	8.3	8.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
10-14	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0
15-19	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.4	6.5	6.9	7.7	7.1	7.4
20-24	8.2	6.7	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.7	7.0
25-29	10.5	9.6	10.0	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.5	9.2	9.4
30-34	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.3
35-39	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.5
40-44	6.4	7.4	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.5
45-49	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
50-54	5.0	6.9	6.0	4.6	5.6	5.1	4.8	6.4	5.6
55-59	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.1
60-64	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
65-69	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5
70-74	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
75-79	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
80 and over	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	92.3	93.4	92.9	91.0	91.2	91.1	91.7	92.4	92.1
Number	7,856	8,191	16,047	6,519	6,441	12,960	14,375	14,632	29,007
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,043	na	na	988	na	na	1,018
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	946	na	na	1,070	na	na	1,007
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	1.5	2.1	1.8	7.3	12.4	9.8	4.1	6.6	5.3
<5 years complete	16.5	19.2	17.9	27.6	29.6	28.6	21.5	23.7	22.6
5-9 years complete	35.8	36.2	36.0	40.8	38.4	39.6	38.0	37.2	37.6
10-11 years complete	15.3	15.9	15.6	11.3	9.8	10.6	13.5	13.3	13.4
12 or more years complete	30.7	26.2	28.4	12.8	9.6	11.2	22.6	19.1	20.8
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,156	7,522	14,678	5,837	5,711	11,548	12,993	13,233	26,226
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.6	8.3	8.4	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.6	7.1	7.4

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

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	73.8	81.8	77.3	80.7
Female	26.2	18.2	22.7	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.0	4.0	4.0	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	61.3	69.8	65.1	56.1
Non-nuclear	38.7	30.2	34.9	43.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.1
Christian	97.2	84.3	91.4	92.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.1	14.9	6.7	6.5
Other	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.4
Scheduled tribe	95.9	93.0	94.6	95.5
Other backward class	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.0
Other	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7
Don't know	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.4	96.2	98.0	98.2
No	0.6	3.8	2.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.2	92.6	95.7	95.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	81.4	45.7	65.4	64.8
Piped to neighbour	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.3
Public tap/standpipe	11.6	27.2	18.6	19.2
Tube well or borehole	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other improved[2]	4.4	17.6	10.3	10.4
Unimproved source	1.7	7.4	4.2	4.2
Unprotected dug well	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Unprotected spring	0.7	4.9	2.6	2.5
Surface water	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.4
Other source	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

38

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	97.4	88.3	93.3	93.2
Less than 30 minutes	2.1	10.5	5.9	6.0
Thirty minutes or longer	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	97.9	91.9	95.2	95.3
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	30.9	28.6	29.9	29.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
Strain through cloth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	69.2	48.7	60.0	61.5
Use electronic purifier	3.0	0.9	2.1	2.3
Use solar disinfection	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
No treatment	15.2	30.0	21.8	21.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	84.4	69.7	77.8	78.6
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	96.6	93.1	95.0	95.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	95.1	91.4	93.4	93.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other[7]	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Shared facility[8]	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other[7]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	0.5	4.1	2.1	2.0
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.3	3.1	1.5	1.5
Dry toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	96.6	93.1	95.0	95.3
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.6	10.0	4.8	4.7
Semi-*pucca*	26.6	53.0	38.4	37.5
Pucca	67.7	29.4	50.5	51.7
Missing	5.1	7.6	6.2	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	65.3	56.1	61.2	53.6
3-4	25.1	28.9	26.8	29.1
5-6	8.3	11.8	9.9	13.3
7 and over	1.3	3.2	2.1	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
LPG/natural gas	97.0	65.1	82.7	82.3
Biogas	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Wood	1.9	32.0	15.4	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	97.8	66.4	83.8	83.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	2.0	33.1	16.0	16.6
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	46.2	44.1	45.3	46.7
In the house, no separate room	52.7	52.8	52.8	51.4
In a separate building	0.8	2.8	1.7	1.7
Outdoors	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,008	3,249	7,257	29,189

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Chullah	78.6	84.3	83.9	84.5
Open fire	20.0	14.4	14.8	14.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	81	1,077	1,158	4,855
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	60.3	75.2	67.0	69.9
Weekly	10.3	9.8	10.1	9.8
Monthly	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.7
Less than monthly	2.9	1.6	2.3	2.2
Never	23.0	10.8	17.5	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,008	3,249	7,257	29,189

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
Christian	100.0	99.8	99.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	99.6	99.6
Other	*	*	(100.0)
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	100.0	99.5	99.7
Scheduled tribe	100.0	99.8	99.9
Other backward class	*	100.0	100.0
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Don't know	*	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	100.0	99.8	99.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Aizawl	100.0	100.0	100.0
Champhai	100.0	99.8	99.9
Kolasib	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lawngtlai	100.0	99.3	99.5
Lunglei	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mamit	100.0	99.8	99.8
Saiha	100.0	99.9	99.9
Serchhip	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	100.0	99.8	99.9

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	98.5	92.0	95.5	95.6
Pressure cooker	98.3	91.5	95.2	95.1
Chair	98.1	87.5	93.4	93.4
Cot or bed	99.5	94.6	97.3	97.3
Table	98.6	90.6	95.0	95.0
Electric fan	74.3	51.1	63.9	66.0
Radio or transistor	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.3
Television (black and white)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Television (colour)	90.7	69.5	81.2	83.5
Any television	91.2	70.4	81.9	84.1
Sewing machine	46.6	28.4	38.5	42.0
Mobile telephone	98.5	89.5	94.4	95.3
Landline telephone	4.9	0.9	3.1	3.3
Internet	57.0	28.7	44.3	47.2
Computer	40.8	9.6	26.8	29.5
Refrigerator	86.8	55.2	72.7	75.4
Air conditioner/cooler	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.1
Washing machine	74.9	37.0	57.9	61.6
Watch or clock	95.6	83.1	90.0	91.2
Water pump	15.1	4.4	10.3	12.1
Thresher	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7
Tractor	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
None of the above	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	12.1	5.9	9.3	11.8
Motorcycle or scooter	53.5	26.8	41.5	45.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Car	22.0	7.4	15.5	17.7
None of the above	38.0	67.3	51.1	46.7
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	79.2	50.4	66.3	63.6
Irrigated land only	8.0	13.9	10.6	11.7
Non-irrigated land only	7.6	24.4	15.1	16.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.9	3.8	2.2	2.3
Irrigation not determined	4.3	7.5	5.8	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	51.2	80.7	64.4	67.4
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	33.6	61.8	46.2	49.9
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	95.6	95.8	95.7	96.6
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	41.2	52.8	46.4	48.3
Percentage having a BPL card	13.1	40.1	25.2	24.3
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	83.8	82.5	83.2	84.1
Number	4,008	3,249	7,257	29,189

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Christian	36.9	30.2	33.6	37.7	32.5	35.1	37.3	31.4	34.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	19.7	18.1	18.8	19.7	18.1	18.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	(16.4)	*	(17.2)	(19.4)
Scheduled tribe	36.9	30.3	33.6	36.1	31.4	33.7	36.5	30.8	33.6
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(8.9)
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	38.0	31.3	34.5	38.8	30.3	34.3	38.4	30.7	34.4
Non-nuclear	36.1	28.8	32.7	30.1	30.2	30.1	33.3	29.5	31.4
Family size									
3-5 members	34.6	28.5	31.6	35.6	29.7	32.6	35.1	29.2	32.1
6 or more members	41.0	33.1	37.1	34.6	31.3	32.9	37.6	32.1	34.8
Total	37.0	30.2	33.6	35.2	30.2	32.6	36.1	30.2	33.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children from households with the household head belonging to Hindu or other religions, households with the household head not belonging to scheduled caste, schedule tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, and households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aizawl	40.8	(29.7)	35.2	*	(28.4)	(42.7)	46.2	29.3	37.3
Champhai	(24.2)	(23.0)	23.6	46.3	(40.1)	43.6	38.5	32.9	35.9
Kolasib	38.3	(31.6)	35.5	43.4	44.3	43.8	40.3	37.2	39.0
Lawngtlai	*	*	(28.1)	21.9	23.7	23.0	21.7	25.4	23.9
Lunglei	(52.8)	(42.0)	47.4	(29.8)	(30.2)	30.0	38.9	35.1	37.1
Mamit	*	*	(26.7)	21.8	30.7	25.6	22.3	30.2	25.8
Saiha	(31.3)	24.4	27.4	20.1	17.0	18.7	24.1	20.3	22.2
Serchhip	(20.3)	(25.7)	23.0	38.1	42.8	40.7	29.3	35.2	32.4
Mizoram	37.0	30.2	33.6	35.2	30.2	32.6	36.1	30.2	33.1

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

Table 10 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.5	96.3	97.3	99.4	96.6	98.0	99.0	96.4	97.7
6-13 (Elementary)	98.4	96.5	97.4	99.4	95.6	97.5	98.9	96.1	97.5
11-13 (Upper Primary)	98.3	96.7	97.5	99.3	94.1	96.8	98.8	95.4	97.2
14-15 (Secondary)	91.9	89.1	90.6	89.4	86.3	88.1	90.7	87.9	89.4
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	78.8	69.5	74.7	85.1	63.3	76.3	82.0	66.6	75.5
11-14 years	96.9	95.8	96.4	98.9	93.7	96.5	97.9	94.8	96.4
15-17 years	83.2	75.3	79.7	83.0	69.0	77.2	83.1	72.4	78.5
6-14 years	97.8	96.1	96.9	99.2	95.4	97.3	98.5	95.7	97.1
6-17 years	94.3	92.2	93.3	95.6	90.7	93.3	95.0	91.5	93.3
Religion of household head									
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	(83.4)	(88.0)	*	83.7
Christian	94.3	93.0	93.7	95.8	93.6	94.8	95.1	93.3	94.3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	88.3	88.3	*	76.3	76.3	*	82.2	82.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	82.5	86.5	*	82.0	82.2	(89.8)	82.2	84.2
Scheduled tribe	94.4	92.8	93.6	95.7	91.6	93.8	95.0	92.2	93.7
Other backward class	*	(81.0)	(79.0)	*	(67.4)	(68.7)	*	74.1	74.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children from households with the household head belonging to other religions and households with the household head not belonging to scheduled caste, schedule tribe, or other backward class, who are not shown separately.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	85.2	11.9	1.8	1.1	100.0	2.5	2,259
5-9 years	77.9	11.6	5.3	5.2	100.0	6.1	2,758
10-14 years	70.0	13.4	6.5	10.2	100.0	11.6	2,900
15-17 years	66.6	14.6	5.2	13.6	100.0	14.1	1,369
Residence							
Urban	73.0	13.6	5.1	8.3	100.0	9.7	4,723
Rural	78.1	11.7	4.6	5.6	100.0	6.5	4,564
Sex							
Male	75.7	12.7	5.1	6.5	100.0	7.8	4,691
Female	75.3	12.6	4.6	7.5	100.0	8.4	4,595
Total age <15 years	77.1	12.3	4.8	5.9	100.0	7.1	7,917
Total age <18 years	75.5	12.6	4.8	7.0	100.0	8.1	9,286

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	97.2	2.3	99.6	848
2-4	98.0	1.3	99.3	1,411
Sex				
Male	98.0	1.5	99.5	1,154
Female	97.3	2.0	99.3	1,105
Residence				
Urban	97.7	1.6	99.4	1,115
Rural	97.6	1.8	99.4	1,144
Total	97.7	1.7	99.4	2,259

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

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

| | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
District	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Aizawl	97.2	2.1	99.3	798
Champhai	95.8	4.2	100.0	219
Kolasib	99.5	0.3	99.8	214
Lawngtlai	97.5	1.8	99.3	307
Lunglei	98.9	1.1	100.0	255
Mamit	97.5	1.6	99.1	191
Saiha	96.7	0.8	97.5	139
Serchhip	100.0	0.0	100.0	137
Mizoram	97.7	1.7	99.4	2,259

Table 14 Death registration

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age at death	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	*	*	(91.9)	*	*	(90.3)	(93.3)	(89.2)	91.2
25-34	*	*	(98.1)	*	*	*	(95.0)	*	96.2
35 and over	87.7	(93.3)	89.2	88.6	(65.6)	81.9	88.0	82.8	86.6
Total	89.0	94.2	90.4	89.4	78.8	85.2	89.1	86.9	88.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14 or 15-24, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aizawl	(86.7)	*	88.3	*	*	*	87.5	*	86.2
Champhai	*	*	(100.0)	*	*	(96.2)	(96.8)	(100.0)	98.3
Kolasib	(94.0)	*	(95.8)	(96.8)	*	(97.2)	95.1	*	96.3
Lawngtlai	*	*	*	*	*	(84.0)	(89.3)	*	85.4
Lunglei	*	*	*	*	*	(80.1)	(84.5)	*	(86.6)
Mamit	*	*	*	*	*	(93.3)	(87.4)	*	(88.4)
Saiha	*	*	*	*	*	*	(79.4)	*	(75.3)
Serchhip	*	*	(95.5)	*	*	(90.3)	(97.6)	(88.1)	93.4
Mizoram	89.0	94.2	90.4	89.4	78.8	85.2	89.1	86.9	88.4

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

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
				FEMALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	8,196
Rural	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	6,471
Age								
0-4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1,105
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,847
15-24	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2,033
25-34	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,574
35-49	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	2,980
50-69	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	2,566
70 and over	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	561
Total	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	14,667
				MALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	7,941
Rural	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	6,580
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,154
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2,811
15-24	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2,200
25-34	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2,567
35-49	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	2,836
50-69	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	2,361
70 and over	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	592
Total	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	14,521
				TOTAL				
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	16,138
Rural	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	13,051
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2,259
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	5,658
15-24	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	4,234
25-34	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,142
35-49	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	5,816
50-69	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	4,927
70 and over	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1,153
Total	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	29,189

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

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.5	15.0	980	961	154	154
20-24	13.2	12.9	963	970	133	122
25-29	17.6	18.9	1,280	1,281	194	167
30-34	16.1	17.4	1,174	1,188	178	163
35-39	14.8	15.7	1,079	1,083	161	170
40-44	13.6	10.7	987	957	110	128
45-49	11.2	9.4	816	839	96	113
Residence						
Urban	58.2	56.8	4,237	3,229	582	439
Rural	41.8	43.2	3,042	4,050	443	578
Schooling						
No schooling	5.3	3.4	383	499	35	46
<5 years complete	6.7	4.2	488	583	44	56
5-9 years complete	38.1	43.3	2,773	2,986	444	470
10-11 years complete	20.0	17.8	1,457	1,421	182	185
12 or more years complete	29.9	31.3	2,179	1,790	320	260
Literacy						
Literate[1]	94.0	97.0	6,840	6,695	994	977
Not literate	6.0	3.0	437	579	31	40
Not measured	0.0	0.0	2	5	0	0
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	38.6	43.0	2,809	2,547	440	376
Watches television at least once a week	68.1	73.0	4,960	4,881	749	739
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.4	9.4	177	169	96	64
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	0.8	0.8	57	46	8	7
Not regularly exposed to any media	26.3	19.2	1,915	2,057	196	209
Marital status						
Never married	35.7	45.8	2,600	2,365	470	423
Currently married	55.1	49.5	4,012	4,252	507	546
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	2	2	0	0
Widowed	3.4	0.8	251	235	8	11
Divorced/separated/deserted	5.7	3.9	414	425	40	37
Religion						
Hindu	1.1	0.9	81	72	10	12
Christian	91.9	90.7	6,692	6,566	929	909
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.8	7.5	493	625	77	89
Other	0.2	0.9	14	16	9	7

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.7	2.0	194	225	20	23
Scheduled tribe	95.3	97.1	6,939	6,893	995	986
Other backward class	1.3	0.7	97	104	7	4
Other	0.3	0.1	23	29	1	3
Don't know	0.4	0.1	26	28	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,279	7,279	1,025	1,017
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	80	88
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,105	1,105
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	35.2	81.6	408	426	837	843
In agricultural occupation	1.7	25.8	20	28	264	336
In non-agricultural occupation	30.1	48.0	348	367	492	441
Don't know	3.4	7.8	40	31	80	66
Not employed	64.8	18.4	751	735	188	174
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,159	1,161	1,025	1,017
Age 50-54	na	7.3	na	na	80	88
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,105	1,105

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

Table 18 Fertility trends

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

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.009	0.042	0.022	0.030	0.052	0.038	0.054	0.099	0.074
20-24	0.067	0.134	0.095	0.092	0.172	0.123	0.156	0.192	0.172
25-29	0.093	0.116	0.103	0.115	0.148	0.129	0.150	0.155	0.152
30-34	0.095	0.082	0.089	0.095	0.094	0.094	0.091	0.133	0.109
35-39	0.055	0.046	0.052	0.046	0.054	0.049	0.041	0.049	0.044
40-44	0.007	0.017	0.011	0.015	0.018	0.016	0.007	(0.039)	0.020
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.002	(0.000)	*	(0.000)
TFR (15-49)	1.63	2.19	1.87	1.97	2.71	2.26	2.50	3.33	2.86
CBR	13.9	16.4	15.0	16.9	21.2	18.7	23.3	26.6	24.8

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.63	3.3	2.5	1.56
Rural	2.19	4.7	2.9	2.08
Schooling				
No schooling	2.77	4.5	2.8	2.52
<5 years complete	2.80	3.5	3.2	2.66
5-9 years complete	2.31	4.1	2.8	2.22
10-11 years complete	2.06	2.9	2.6	1.96
12 or more years complete	1.36	4.3	2.0	1.31
Religion				
Hindu	(1.39)	3.7	(2.3)	(1.39)
Christian	1.87	3.8	2.6	1.78
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.78	5.4	3.0	1.68
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.50	7.9	(2.5)	1.39
Scheduled tribe	1.89	3.8	2.7	1.80
Other backward class	1.45	7.4	*	1.25
Other	*	(0.0)	*	*
Don't know	*	(4.2)	*	*
Total	1.87	3.9	2.6	1.78

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the percentage of women currently pregnant and the mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born and has been suppressed. Total includes women from other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

| | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: | | Percentage of women age 15-19 who | |
Background characteristic	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15-17	1.7	1.3	3.0	629
15	0.1	0.0	0.1	201
16	0.5	0.8	1.2	214
17	1.1	0.5	1.6	214
18	2.8	2.9	5.7	203
19	12.0	2.8	14.8	148
Residence				
Urban	1.9	0.2	2.1	582
Rural	4.0	2.9	6.9	398
Schooling				
No schooling	(10.1)	(7.8)	(17.9)	19
<5 years complete	(6.1)	(6.6)	(12.7)	23
5-9 years complete	2.9	1.5	4.4	479
10-11 years complete	2.3	0.5	2.8	330
12 or more years complete	1.8	0.6	2.4	130
Marital status				
Never married	0.3	0.2	0.5	928
Currently married	40.0	23.0	63.0	48
Religion				
Christian	2.6	1.1	3.7	881
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.1	3.7	7.8	84
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(1.2)	(4.6)	(5.8)	23
Scheduled tribe	2.7	1.3	4.0	925
Total	2.8	1.3	4.1	980

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women belonging to other backward class or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

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

| Background characteristic | Birth order | | | | Total | Number of births |
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(91.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
20-29	43.5	35.7	13.5	7.3	100.0	615
30-39	17.4	25.7	24.7	32.2	100.0	546
40-49	3.4	27.4	21.8	47.4	100.0	63
Residence						
Urban	32.8	32.6	17.1	17.5	100.0	641
Rural	29.2	28.0	20.0	22.8	100.0	610
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.1	15.7	19.3	38.9	100.0	90
<5 years complete	18.1	24.7	21.3	35.8	100.0	98
5-9 years complete	26.3	29.4	22.4	21.9	100.0	492
10-11 years complete	32.6	35.2	14.6	17.6	100.0	257
12 or more years complete	43.0	33.8	14.4	8.8	100.0	314
Religion						
Christian	31.2	30.2	18.4	20.2	100.0	1,153
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.0	30.3	19.1	19.6	100.0	87
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(24.5)	(30.3)	(18.9)	(26.2)	100.0	30
Scheduled tribe	31.4	30.1	18.6	19.9	100.0	1,204
Total	31.1	30.4	18.5	20.1	100.0	1,250
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.5	29.0	20.4	21.1	100.0	2,541

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women belonging to other backward class or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	8.5	19.6	31.4	19.2	12.0	9.4	100.0	531	31.2
30-39	8.0	11.4	22.2	16.7	11.8	30.0	100.0	835	42.0
40-49	1.2	9.0	17.9	21.3	13.6	36.9	100.0	137	48.2
Residence									
Urban	7.9	13.6	23.6	17.1	11.0	26.8	100.0	734	40.1
Rural	7.2	14.6	26.4	18.9	12.9	19.9	100.0	771	37.1
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.2	15.7	25.8	17.6	14.5	18.2	100.0	126	36.1
<5 years complete	9.4	12.2	33.2	19.7	7.4	18.1	100.0	146	33.8
5-9 years complete	5.2	14.7	24.0	16.9	11.1	28.3	100.0	638	39.9
10-11 years complete	8.3	13.9	27.2	15.5	11.5	23.6	100.0	291	36.5
12 or more years complete	10.8	13.3	20.8	22.3	15.6	17.2	100.0	303	39.1
Religion									
Christian	7.6	14.5	25.2	18.2	11.7	22.9	100.0	1,391	37.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.7	9.7	22.6	17.4	17.6	24.9	100.0	103	43.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(6.2)	(29.7)	(22.3)	(15.7)	(26.1)	100.0	37	(43.9)
Scheduled tribe	7.9	14.4	24.6	17.9	12.0	23.3	100.0	1,447	37.9
Other backward class	(0.0)	(7.1)	(46.9)	(24.3)	(7.0)	(14.7)	100.0	17	(29.9)
Birth order									
2-3	7.9	14.6	24.0	18.3	13.0	22.1	100.0	1,096	37.8
4-6	6.6	12.2	27.3	16.3	9.5	28.1	100.0	379	39.3
7 or more	(5.7)	(19.9)	(34.4)	(28.1)	(5.5)	(6.4)	100.0	30	(29.6)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.4	11.6	27.0	18.9	11.6	24.5	100.0	754	38.6
Female	8.8	16.6	23.0	17.2	12.4	22.0	100.0	751	37.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	6.9	13.5	25.4	18.6	12.4	23.3	100.0	1,444	38.6
Dead	24.1	28.3	17.2	4.3	2.2	24.0	100.0	61	23.2
Total	7.6	14.1	25.0	18.0	12.0	23.3	100.0	1,505	38.0

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon[2]	45.8	26.5	15.1	6.1	3.6	6.0	5.5	14.7	na
Want another later[3]	2.0	16.7	12.3	5.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	8.3	na
Want another, undecided when	9.4	21.1	13.2	6.3	2.6	3.3	1.2	10.5	na
Undecided	15.1	13.8	18.0	15.2	17.9	15.0	19.8	16.2	na
Want no more	1.1	9.1	19.5	31.7	32.8	42.5	52.6	23.0	na
Sterilized[4]	0.2	2.2	9.6	21.2	25.2	13.3	11.4	13.0	na
Declared infecund	24.4	10.0	10.2	12.2	13.2	14.8	7.1	12.2	na
Missing	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	3.5	4.1	1.4	2.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	270	727	1,155	1,086	535	165	73	4,012	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	(38.7)	20.8	16.8	13.3	1.0	(0.0)	*	16.2	15.6
Want another later[3]	(17.7)	47.0	34.6	18.4	15.0	(10.2)	*	27.6	25.2
Want another, undecided when	(15.3)	10.8	7.9	3.8	2.6	(0.0)	*	7.2	6.3
Undecided	(9.2)	10.1	14.2	18.1	9.4	(27.7)	*	13.6	12.7
Want no more	(5.1)	8.4	20.8	28.1	56.8	(56.9)	*	25.3	27.2
Sterilized[4]	(0.0)	2.4	2.6	17.5	8.7	(5.3)	*	6.4	8.2
Declared infecund	(14.0)	0.5	3.2	0.8	6.6	(0.0)	*	3.6	4.8
Missing	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	56	96	149	105	66	20	15	507	580

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Want next birth within 2 years
[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy
For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

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

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	0.0	3.4	7.6	(9.2)	*	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	(9.1)
25-34	0.7	4.9	18.7	37.7	40.5	21.0	*	(5.9)	13.3	(21.5)	*	14.9
35-49	2.5	25.9	41.5	60.9	63.9	50.2	(3.3)	(29.7)	30.6	55.6	69.1	45.4
Residence												
Urban	1.3	9.8	28.7	57.1	59.4	36.2	*	(0.6)	18.7	(35.0)	(64.8)	22.8
Rural	1.3	13.2	29.4	47.7	57.1	35.9	(12.9)	22.8	27.7	56.1	64.2	40.3
Schooling												
No schooling	*	20.9	43.8	53.2	47.3	41.3	*	*	*	*	*	(43.4)
<5 years complete	*	18.8	29.9	53.0	54.8	40.9	*	*	*	*	*	(40.7)
5-9 years complete	0.7	14.5	30.9	53.5	60.0	39.6	*	(7.6)	22.0	50.2	60.8	29.9
10-11 years complete	3.2	4.7	25.5	55.8	64.9	34.1	*	*	(20.3)	*	*	31.3
12 or more years complete	1.3	8.0	24.8	48.5	57.8	26.7	*	(6.0)	(27.8)	(45.1)	(59.1)	30.6
Religion												
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	(48.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	1.4	9.1	27.8	52.8	58.9	35.7	(3.1)	8.8	19.4	45.0	63.0	29.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	26.5	39.4	51.1	46.0	38.1	*	*	*	*	*	49.9
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(23.2)	(40.9)	(54.5)	*	37.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	0.7	9.7	28.0	53.1	57.9	35.7	(5.1)	11.8	23.4	45.7	62.9	31.8
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	55.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	1.3	9.7	21.6	40.2	62.7	16.1	(5.1)	(4.6)	(13.4)	*	*	9.2
1	na	13.1	31.5	48.8	61.8	35.5	na	17.6	24.3	(48.7)	*	32.9
2	na	na	30.1	60.0	57.8	51.1	na	na	(33.5)	46.6	61.4	48.9
3	na	na	na	53.8	57.8	56.3	na	na	na	*	(65.7)	(61.1)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	50.0	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	1.3	11.3	29.1	52.9	58.1	36.0	(5.1)	10.8	23.4	45.7	64.4	31.7
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.5	7.8	32.9	59.9	69.9	44.6	18.6	10.2	39.4	63.3	81.5	50.2

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

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

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | | NFHS-4 |
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	(2015-16)
WOMEN									
0	6.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.8	3.9	0.8
1	1.2	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5
2	14.1	12.2	15.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	10.3	9.0
3	30.9	30.8	20.9	29.8	4.3	0.9	0.5	25.6	30.9
4	31.2	35.5	41.9	40.4	61.7	10.8	15.0	37.1	36.6
5	12.0	12.2	15.1	17.7	17.5	53.6	8.2	15.0	15.9
6 or more	3.3	3.3	3.5	7.4	13.2	29.9	72.9	6.3	6.1
Non-numeric responses	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,829	1,033	1,355	1,203	597	179	82	7,279	12,279
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	6.1	3.7	3.8
Number of all respondents	2,809	1,031	1,343	1,193	594	177	81	7,228	12,251
Currently married respondents	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.2	6.2	3.9	4.0
Number of currently married respondents	269	726	1,148	1,076	532	163	72	3,986	6,478
MEN									
0	12.5	6.4	7.1	6.8	4.1	(4.2)	*	9.5	0.1
1	9.4	16.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	6.7	0.5
2	10.5	6.5	8.5	2.0	2.2	(2.1)	*	7.9	8.5
3	22.2	16.4	19.6	13.1	0.0	(2.8)	*	18.0	32.3
4	29.6	34.8	35.2	50.0	61.3	(16.1)	*	34.9	31.0
5	10.0	9.3	22.2	19.0	13.2	(41.8)	*	13.7	17.7
6 or more	4.8	7.6	5.0	9.0	18.3	(26.6)	*	7.9	8.1
Non-numeric responses	1.1	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.8	(6.5)	*	1.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	532	114	162	116	66	20	15	1,025	1,626
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	(7.5)	*	3.5	3.9
Number of all respondents	526	111	158	116	66	18	15	1,010	1,596
Currently married respondents	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	(7.5)	*	3.9	4.1
Number of currently married respondents	62	111	158	116	66	18	15	546	793

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	27.3	21.1	89.3	88.1	963	34.2	12.1	89.7	89.0	152
20-29	27.6	18.7	92.9	92.5	2,241	44.4	6.9	89.2	88.1	320
30-39	27.4	18.2	92.4	91.4	2,223	32.4	8.9	90.4	88.5	334
40-49	26.8	16.5	92.4	91.7	1,800	36.8	8.2	91.9	90.7	206
Residence										
Urban	26.2	19.4	90.6	90.3	4,191	40.4	9.0	87.5	87.1	571
Rural	28.8	16.8	94.1	92.9	3,035	33.4	8.1	93.7	91.3	439
Schooling										
No schooling	26.7	17.8	89.5	86.7	379	(33.5)	(14.4)	(95.3)	(92.6)	31
<5 years complete	25.2	17.1	91.4	89.4	487	47.3	5.3	97.2	97.2	44
5-9 years complete	29.6	17.7	93.1	92.1	2,749	37.2	8.2	91.1	89.2	441
10-11 years complete	28.2	18.2	91.6	91.2	1,433	43.6	8.3	95.6	95.6	180
12 or more years complete	24.4	19.5	91.8	91.9	2,179	33.0	9.3	84.4	83.1	314
Marital status										
Never married	27.1	19.3	89.2	88.9	2,582	37.7	8.7	85.9	85.0	464
Currently married	27.1	17.8	94.3	93.1	3,985	36.8	8.2	94.8	93.0	498
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	29.1	17.3	90.3	90.9	659	(39.6)	(12.9)	(84.0)	(84.0)	48
Religion										
Hindu	41.3	7.9	90.3	81.8	80	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	27.3	18.2	92.3	91.8	6,643	38.3	8.6	90.8	89.6	920
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.1	20.6	89.5	87.0	490	29.8	10.7	89.6	87.0	75
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	31.0	24.6	94.8	89.1	192	*	*	*	*	15
Scheduled tribe	27.3	18.3	92.1	91.6	6,891	37.2	8.8	90.5	89.2	985
Other backward class	25.7	15.9	99.5	93.3	97	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(26.5)	(5.7)	(74.8)	(71.0)	23	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(3.3)	(4.7)	(58.1)	(58.1)	24	*	*	*	*	1
Total	27.3	18.3	92.1	91.4	7,226	37.3	8.6	90.2	88.9	1,010
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	28.2	21.5	95.1	94.5	12,246	38.9	15.8	97.2	96.1	1,588

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

64

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2019-21

Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
		Women			Men	
		URBAN				
Any method	99.6	99.9	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6
Any modern method	99.5	99.9	98.9	99.6	99.6	99.6
Female sterilization	89.8	91.6	86.2	77.5	86.5	68.7
Male sterilization	43.7	47.3	39.1	54.2	61.9	47.3
Pill	92.6	95.4	88.7	78.5	92.7	67.5
IUD or PPIUD	78.5	87.7	66.2	52.7	71.5	36.1
Injectables	51.6	60.8	39.8	27.7	37.3	21.1
Condom/*Nirodh*	98.1	99.0	97.1	98.6	98.7	98.7
Female condom	29.4	27.5	33.6	38.5	45.8	34.5
Emergency contraception	40.5	42.5	39.5	38.4	44.8	34.1
Diaphragm	7.9	8.6	7.4	10.7	15.2	7.8
Foam or jelly	5.0	5.0	5.2	8.5	14.7	4.0
Standard days method	5.9	6.3	6.0	10.0	18.0	4.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	8.0	9.3	6.4	6.5	8.2	5.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	76.1	85.5	63.7	48.7	66.2	34.0
Any traditional method	48.0	58.7	33.4	85.3	92.3	78.5
Rhythm	13.7	16.1	9.8	13.0	21.6	5.0
Withdrawal	46.8	57.6	32.3	83.3	89.5	78.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.0	7.1	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,237	2,124	1,707	582	248	302

Continued…

65

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2019-21

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			RURAL			
Any method	98.7	99.0	97.8	98.1	98.2	97.8
Any modern method	98.6	98.9	97.8	98.1	98.2	97.8
Female sterilization	84.3	87.4	76.5	66.3	73.1	54.7
Male sterilization	33.6	37.6	25.6	31.2	39.5	17.6
Pill	90.8	93.5	84.4	80.7	86.8	70.3
IUD or PPIUD	76.9	83.0	62.5	50.4	62.4	29.8
Injectables	51.9	57.4	39.9	20.9	26.3	13.6
Condom/*Nirodh*	96.3	96.6	95.3	97.1	97.1	97.4
Female condom	21.2	21.5	20.7	20.2	23.3	15.6
Emergency contraception	28.5	29.9	25.5	23.3	26.7	18.7
Diaphragm	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.9	9.9	5.3
Foam or jelly	6.6	7.0	4.7	7.5	9.0	5.8
Standard days method	5.7	5.9	4.3	7.0	8.4	5.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.4	8.0	5.0	7.2	8.3	6.2
Other modern method	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	74.6	80.6	60.2	47.7	59.7	27.0
Any traditional method	56.3	66.5	33.3	74.4	82.0	61.4
Rhythm	15.0	17.9	8.1	11.9	15.0	8.0
Withdrawal	55.2	65.4	32.0	74.0	81.6	61.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	4.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,042	1,888	895	443	260	168

Continued…

66

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.2	99.5	98.7	99.0	98.9	98.9
Any modern method	99.1	99.5	98.5	99.0	98.9	98.9
Female sterilization	87.5	89.6	82.8	72.6	79.6	63.7
Male sterilization	39.5	42.7	34.4	44.3	50.4	36.7
Pill	91.9	94.5	87.2	79.4	89.7	68.5
IUD or PPIUD	77.8	85.5	64.9	51.7	66.8	33.8
Injectables	51.7	59.2	39.8	24.8	31.7	18.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	97.4	97.9	96.5	98.0	97.9	98.2
Female condom	25.9	24.7	29.1	30.6	34.3	27.7
Emergency contraception	35.5	36.6	34.7	31.9	35.5	28.6
Diaphragm	8.3	8.9	7.5	9.5	12.5	6.9
Foam or jelly	5.7	6.0	5.1	8.1	11.8	4.7
Standard days method	5.8	6.1	5.4	8.7	13.1	4.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	7.7	8.7	5.9	6.8	8.3	5.8
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	75.5	83.2	62.5	48.2	62.9	31.5
Any traditional method	51.5	62.3	33.3	80.6	87.0	72.4
Rhythm	14.2	16.9	9.2	12.5	18.2	6.0
Withdrawal	50.3	61.3	32.2	79.2	85.5	72.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.4	5.3	5.6	6.4	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,279	4,012	2,602	1,025	507	470

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

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age																			
15-19	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	100.0	48
20-24	21.7	20.0	0.1	0.0	14.4	4.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	78.3	100.0	253
25-29	29.5	29.0	1.7	0.0	21.4	2.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	70.5	100.0	660
30-39	33.9	33.4	11.3	0.0	15.8	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	66.1	100.0	1,666
40-49	31.1	31.0	23.3	0.0	5.2	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	68.9	100.0	1,385
Residence																			
Urban	29.1	28.6	13.6	0.0	10.9	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	70.9	100.0	2,124
Rural	33.5	33.2	12.3	0.0	15.2	3.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	66.5	100.0	1,888
Schooling																			
No schooling	27.5	27.4	10.2	0.0	15.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	72.5	100.0	312
<5 years complete	28.9	28.5	14.2	0.0	11.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	71.1	100.0	382
5-9 years complete	32.4	32.0	14.7	0.0	13.6	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	67.6	100.0	1,718
10-11 years complete	37.2	36.9	15.0	0.0	13.5	4.1	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	62.8	100.0	720
12 or more years complete	26.3	25.6	8.6	0.0	11.1	3.2	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	73.7	100.0	879
Religion																			
Hindu	(26.6)	(26.6)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.4)	100.0	55
Christian	31.1	30.6	13.1	0.0	12.8	3.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	68.9	100.0	3,609
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.4	33.4	11.1	0.0	16.6	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	100.0	336
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	42.0	42.0	17.9	0.0	13.2	0.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	100.0	132
Scheduled tribe	30.9	30.5	13.1	0.0	12.9	2.9	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	69.1	100.0	3,784
Other backward class	21.5	21.5	4.9	0.0	15.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	100.0	64

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method											Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injec-tables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Number of living children																			
No children	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	346
1 child	21.1	20.4	2.1	0.0	13.6	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	78.9	100.0	752
1 son	25.3	24.8	1.8	0.0	17.7	1.9	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	74.7	100.0	397
No sons	16.4	15.6	2.5	0.0	9.1	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	83.6	100.0	355
2 children	31.4	30.7	10.0	0.0	15.7	3.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	68.6	100.0	1,103
1 or more sons	33.5	32.8	11.5	0.0	16.6	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	66.5	100.0	897
No sons	22.4	21.9	3.8	0.0	12.1	4.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	77.6	100.0	206
3 children	41.2	40.9	21.6	0.0	14.1	3.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.8	100.0	1,068
1 or more sons	41.7	41.5	21.5	0.0	14.4	4.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.3	100.0	968
No sons	36.4	36.0	22.0	0.0	11.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	63.6	100.0	100
4 or more children	38.3	38.0	22.3	0.0	11.3	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	61.7	100.0	743
1 or more sons	38.0	37.7	22.5	0.0	11.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	62.0	100.0	697
No sons	42.7	42.7	19.3	0.0	16.8	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	100.0	46
Total	31.2	30.8	13.0	0.0	12.9	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	68.8	100.0	4,012
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	35.3	35.3	17.5	0.0	13.2	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0	6,501

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Aizawl	21.6	21.0	6.9	14.2	0.5	1,469
Champhai	50.0	49.6	22.5	27.1	0.4	417
Kolasib	38.1	37.9	16.7	21.2	0.2	347
Lawngtlai	29.7	29.1	12.2	16.8	0.6	474
Lunglei	33.0	33.0	18.8	14.2	0.0	542
Mamit	41.6	41.3	17.7	23.6	0.3	342
Saiha	22.6	21.7	7.9	13.8	1.0	206
Serchhip	40.0	39.4	15.6	23.9	0.5	214
Mizoram	31.2	30.8	13.0	17.7	0.4	4,012

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

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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

Background characteristic	Modern method								Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	14.3	14.1	2.5	0.0	10.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	85.7	100.0	507
Wife	16.8	16.6	3.4	0.0	11.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	83.2	100.0	349
Other[1]	9.1	8.7	0.5	0.0	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	90.9	100.0	157
Age															
20-24	(15.9)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(84.1)	100.0	35
25-29	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	100.0	86
30-34	18.6	18.6	0.4	0.0	13.9	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4	100.0	110
35-39	12.9	12.9	2.1	0.0	8.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	100.0	115
40-44	20.6	19.9	6.2	0.0	12.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	79.4	100.0	89
45-49	14.1	14.1	4.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	85
Residence															
Urban	14.1	14.1	2.1	0.0	8.2	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	263
Rural	14.7	14.2	2.8	0.0	11.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	85.3	100.0	261
Schooling															
No schooling	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	28
<5 years complete	(26.0)	(26.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(74.0)	100.0	29
5-9 years complete	18.8	18.8	4.7	0.0	11.6	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.2	100.0	225
10-11 years complete	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	100.0	98
12 or more years complete	11.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	88.7	100.0	144

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
Religion															
Christian	15.6	15.3	2.6	0.0	10.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	84.4	100.0	462
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.1	6.1	0.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.9	100.0	53
Total age 15-49	14.4	14.1	2.4	0.0	9.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	85.6	100.0	524
Age 50-54	5.0	5.0	3.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	73
Total age 15-54	13.2	13.0	2.6	0.0	8.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	86.8	100.0	597

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men, men age 15-19, and men belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Does not include live-in-partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		URBAN			
Public health sector	82.6	40.7	70.8	(39.0)	64.6
Government/municipal hospital	69.9	4.0	49.7	(9.2)	41.7
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	2.0	0.2	0.0	(2.5)	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.1	0.0	3.3	(1.8)	3.0
PHC/Additional PHC	5.5	0.8	3.1	(0.0)	3.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	34.0	13.7	(9.3)	13.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.0	(0.0)	0.1
Camp	0.0	0.1	0.0	(2.5)	0.2
*Anganwad*i/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.5)	0.6
ASHA	0.0	1.6	0.0	(1.3)	0.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Private health sector	16.3	42.3	29.2	(37.5)	27.6
Private hospital	16.3	7.1	25.3	(0.0)	12.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	1.8	1.5	(0.0)	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.9)	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	33.2	2.4	(27.7)	13.4
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Other source	0.0	16.9	0.0	(14.0)	6.7
Shop	0.0	16.9	0.0	(14.0)	6.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.0	(9.4)	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	333	233	54	32	655

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL			
Public health sector	96.8	61.0	95.2	79.5	79.3
Government/municipal hospital	70.9	2.6	40.4	14.9	33.7
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	8.9	0.8	5.6	0.0	4.4
PHC/Additional PHC	10.8	2.1	17.5	0.0	6.8
Sub-centre/ANM	3.0	44.0	30.5	45.6	26.8
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.3
Camp	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.3
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
ASHA	0.0	9.3	1.2	14.5	5.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	2.4	27.4	4.8	9.4	14.3
Private hospital	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.0	1.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.4
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	26.2	0.0	3.9	11.9
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Other source	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.0	6.0
Shop	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.0	5.9
Husband	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	256	289	62	49	659

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		TOTAL			
Public health sector	88.7	51.9	83.9	63.5	72.0
Government/municipal hospital	70.3	3.2	44.7	12.6	37.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.8	0.5	4.5	0.7	3.7
PHC/Additional PHC	7.8	1.5	10.8	0.0	5.1
Sub-centre/ANM	1.3	39.6	22.7	31.2	20.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2
Camp	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.9	0.6
ASHA	0.0	5.9	0.7	9.2	3.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	10.3	34.1	16.1	20.6	20.9
Private hospital	10.3	3.3	13.1	0.0	7.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	29.3	1.1	13.3	12.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other source	0.0	13.9	0.0	12.2	6.4
Shop	0.0	13.8	0.0	12.2	6.3
Husband	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	589	522	116	82	1,314

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include users of male sterilization and injectables, which are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization[1]	(42.1)	(38.8)	(40.4)	(37.0)	48
Pill	45.1	37.9	52.7	36.4	169
IUD or PPIUD	(66.6)	(54.7)	(61.8)	(51.3)	47
Total	48.4	41.1	52.0	39.2	265
RURAL					
Female sterilization[1]	76.4	70.4	60.5	57.3	39
Pill	65.3	54.4	58.3	49.6	209
IUD or PPIUD	(72.1)	(60.1)	(67.5)	(52.1)	36
Total	67.7	57.4	59.8	51.0	285
TOTAL					
Female sterilization[1]	57.4	52.9	49.4	46.1	88
Pill	56.3	47.1	55.8	43.7	378
IUD or PPIUD	69.0	57.0	64.2	51.6	84
Total	58.4	49.5	56.1	45.3	549

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	0.9	10.4	2.1	14.4	1.6	1.4	6.0	36.9	1.6	716
IUD or PPIUD	(1.8)	(10.2)	(0.4)	(16.5)	(0.9)	(6.5)	(2.1)	(38.3)	(2.5)	156
Condom/*Nirodh*	(0.5)	(8.9)	(6.8)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(16.5)	(24.0)	(66.2)	(9.2)	166
All modern spacing methods[6]	1.0	10.1	2.6	13.4	1.7	4.6	8.3	41.8	3.0	1,042
All spacing methods[7]	1.0	10.0	2.5	13.0	1.9	4.6	8.9	41.8	3.2	1,078
All methods	0.9	9.2	2.3	12.0	1.8	4.2	8.2	38.6	2.9	1,170

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

[4] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

[5] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

[6] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					
Background characteristic	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	6.4	9.3	74.6	11.5	0.8	13.1	100.0	154
20-24	7.9	8.6	87.9	8.8	1.5	1.8	100.0	133
25-29	10.0	8.1	85.0	11.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	194
30-34	10.0	6.6	88.4	4.1	0.0	7.6	100.0	178
35-39	10.0	13.2	73.5	22.1	0.5	3.9	100.0	161
40-44	7.4	11.6	84.8	7.2	0.5	7.5	100.0	110
45-49	10.5	9.3	81.8	12.1	0.4	5.6	100.0	96
Residence								
Urban	9.1	6.8	84.8	9.8	0.3	5.0	100.0	582
Rural	8.8	12.7	78.9	12.6	0.7	7.8	100.0	443
Schooling								
No schooling	(6.8)	(4.5)	(64.7)	(12.5)	(2.1)	(20.7)	100.0	35
<5 years complete	14.2	7.8	76.7	17.3	0.0	6.1	100.0	44
5-9 years complete	10.3	9.4	80.6	10.9	0.4	8.1	100.0	444
10-11 years complete	10.3	13.7	79.2	16.5	1.2	3.2	100.0	182
12 or more years complete	5.8	7.6	89.0	7.1	0.1	3.8	100.0	320
Religion								
Christian	9.0	9.9	83.2	10.8	0.5	5.5	100.0	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.5	3.9	74.8	14.4	0.0	10.9	100.0	77
Total age 15-49	9.0	9.4	82.3	11.0	0.5	6.2	100.0	1,025
Age 50-54	19.0	4.0	73.1	14.4	0.0	12.5	100.0	80
Total age 15-54	9.7	9.0	81.6	11.3	0.4	6.7	100.0	1,105

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	19.2	0.0	19.2	13.7	0.0	13.7	32.9	0.0	32.9	48	41.5	41.5
20-24	29.2	3.0	32.2	20.3	1.4	21.7	49.5	4.4	54.0	253	40.3	37.0
25-29	19.7	5.8	25.5	23.7	5.8	29.5	43.4	11.6	55.0	660	53.6	52.7
30-34	14.9	7.7	22.6	20.4	12.2	32.6	35.3	19.9	55.2	817	59.1	58.3
35-39	13.6	6.6	20.2	11.7	23.5	35.2	25.3	30.1	55.3	848	63.6	62.3
40-44	6.9	6.8	13.8	5.2	24.8	30.0	12.1	31.7	43.8	773	68.5	68.4
45-49	1.7	4.1	5.8	1.7	30.8	32.5	3.4	34.9	38.3	612	84.7	84.6
Residence												
Urban	14.2	7.2	21.4	11.5	17.7	29.1	25.6	24.9	50.5	2,124	57.7	56.6
Rural	11.4	4.7	16.1	15.1	18.4	33.5	26.5	23.1	49.6	1,888	67.6	66.9
Schooling												
No schooling	14.1	3.2	17.3	10.3	17.2	27.5	24.4	20.4	44.8	312	61.3	61.1
<5 years complete	9.8	6.5	16.3	9.8	19.0	28.9	19.6	25.6	45.2	382	63.9	63.0
5-9 years complete	11.5	7.0	18.5	12.3	20.1	32.4	23.8	27.1	50.9	1,718	63.6	62.8
10-11 years complete	14.1	5.5	19.6	17.0	20.2	37.2	31.1	25.7	56.8	720	65.4	64.9
12 or more years complete	15.2	5.3	20.6	14.4	12.0	26.3	29.6	17.3	46.9	879	56.1	54.5
Religion												
Hindu	(11.6)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(4.3)	(22.3)	(26.6)	(15.9)	(22.3)	(38.1)	55	69.7	69.7
Christian	12.8	6.4	19.2	13.3	17.8	31.1	26.1	24.2	50.3	3,609	61.8	60.9
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.6	3.3	16.9	14.0	19.4	33.4	27.6	22.7	50.3	336	66.4	66.4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	59.3	59.3

Continued....

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.0	2.3	14.3	14.3	27.7	42.0	26.2	30.0	56.3	132	74.7	74.7
Scheduled tribe	13.1	6.2	19.3	13.2	17.8	30.9	26.3	24.0	50.2	3,784	61.6	60.7
Other backward class	3.6	6.9	10.5	6.1	15.4	21.5	9.6	22.3	32.0	64	67.2	67.2
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	90.8	90.8
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	75.0	75.0
Total	12.8	6.0	18.9	13.2	18.0	31.2	26.0	24.0	50.1	4,012	62.3	61.4

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Aizawl	24.0	14.0	10.0	1,469
Champhai	11.2	8.3	2.9	417
Kolasib	15.6	11.7	3.9	347
Lawngtlai	17.3	13.0	4.3	474
Lunglei	15.4	12.5	2.9	542
Mamit	17.0	14.0	3.0	342
Saiha	22.5	15.2	7.3	206
Serchhip	15.9	11.8	4.1	214
Mizoram	18.9	12.8	6.0	4,012
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	19.9	12.4	7.5	6,501

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

Table 37 Hysterectomy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy				Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	
Age									
15-29	0.0	3,223	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
30-39	1.0	2,253	(30.0)	20	(80.7)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	22
40-49	4.9	1,803	38.4	87	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	89
Residence									
Urban	1.7	4,237	34.9	68	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	70
Rural	1.3	3,042	(36.5)	39	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	40
Schooling									
No schooling	3.1	383	*	11	*	*	*	100.0	12
<5 years complete	1.7	488	*	8	*	*	*	100.0	8
5-9 years complete	2.3	2,773	35.4	64	85.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	64
10-11 years complete	0.8	1,457	*	10	*	*	*	100.0	12
12 or more years complete	0.6	2,179	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
Religion									
Hindu	1.2	81	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Christian	1.5	6,692	35.9	97	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.3	493	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	0.5	194	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Scheduled tribe	1.5	6,939	36.8	98	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	101
Other backward class	5.7	97	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	6
Other	(3.8)	23	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Don't know	(6.9)	26	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total	1.5	7,279	35.2	106	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	110

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

nc = No cases

[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

<u>Table 38 Pregnancy outcome</u>

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(93.9)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
20-29	95.1	0.1	4.7	0.1	100.0	778
30-39	92.6	0.4	6.9	0.2	100.0	852
40-49	84.9	0.0	15.1	0.0	100.0	139
Residence						
Urban	92.6	0.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	925
Rural	93.6	0.1	6.1	0.2	100.0	872
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.2	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	127
<5 years complete	90.4	0.0	9.3	0.3	100.0	141
5-9 years complete	91.7	0.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	716
10-11 years complete	94.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	373
12 or more years complete	94.1	0.0	5.7	0.2	100.0	438
Religion						
Christian	92.8	0.2	6.9	0.1	100.0	1,650
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.9	0.5	2.7	1.0	100.0	132
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.9	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	44
Scheduled tribe	93.0	0.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	1,729
Other backward class	(96.3)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Total	93.1	0.2	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,796

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 40 Age at first marriage

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

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
Current age	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	94.6	980	a	a	a
20-24	1.1	7.9	17.5	na	na	70.2	963	a	a	a
25-29	2.2	9.1	21.2	28.1	49.0	41.6	1,280	a	24.9	24.7
30-34	2.5	12.6	28.4	34.4	55.0	21.0	1,174	24.0	23.7	23.2
35-39	2.7	12.2	28.7	36.0	59.2	10.2	1,079	23.3	23.1	22.4
40-44	3.9	14.1	30.7	38.6	63.0	6.8	987	22.8	22.7	22.2
45-49	1.9	18.2	31.8	41.8	67.8	5.0	816	22.3	22.4	21.9
20-49	2.4	12.0	26.1	na	na	26.6	6,299	a	a	a
25-49	2.6	12.8	27.7	35.1	57.8	18.7	5,335	23.5	23.4	22.9
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.9	154	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.5	5.0	na	na	74.4	133	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.5	7.8	11.0	30.1	55.6	194	a	a	a
30-34	2.2	7.1	13.3	20.4	39.2	33.0	178	27.2	27.1	25.3
35-39	0.0	4.8	9.8	19.9	41.6	23.4	161	26.8	26.8	24.6
40-44	0.0	2.1	9.8	16.8	45.1	10.9	110	26.4	26.1	24.7
45-49	0.0	4.7	9.9	14.7	41.3	4.7	96	26.4	25.7	25.4
50-54	0.0	2.8	4.9	8.0	40.6	1.3	80	26.3	25.7	25.3
20-49	0.5	3.9	9.4	na	na	36.6	871	a	a	a
25-49	0.5	4.3	10.1	16.6	38.5	29.9	738	a	a	a

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

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
		URBAN			
0-4	14.4	6.2	20.6	1.2	21.8
5-9	7.0	24.3	31.4	0.3	31.7
10-14	12.6	12.5	25.1	7.6	32.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	11.6	19.6	31.2	3.6	34.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	13.3	23.8	37.1	16.8	53.2
		RURAL			
0-4	8.4	13.6	22.0	4.3	26.2
5-9	2.8	25.2	28.0	5.3	33.2
10-14	2.9	7.5	10.4	3.0	13.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	11.0	38.7	49.7	8.9	58.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	12.6	31.5	21.8	52.7
		TOTAL			
0-4	11.4	9.9	21.3	2.8	24.0
5-9	4.9	24.8	29.6	2.9	32.4
10-14	7.8	10.1	17.9	5.4	23.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	11.3	28.7	40.0	6.1	45.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
<10 years complete	15.8	11.3	27.1	2.9	29.9
10 or more years complete	7.9	9.3	17.2	1.1	18.3
Child's sex					
Male	15.0	5.9	20.8	3.6	24.4
Female	7.9	13.8	21.6	2.0	23.6
Mother's age at birth					
20-29	6.1	11.9	18.0	1.5	19.4
30-39	16.1	8.3	24.4	3.4	27.7
Birth order					
1	10.9	12.3	23.2	1.0	24.1
2-3	7.8	9.4	17.2	3.1	20.3
4 or more	22.4	6.7	29.0	(5.7)	(34.5)
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	(9.4)	(14.0)	(23.4)	(4.1)	(27.4)
2-3 years	3.3	5.9	9.2	3.6	12.8
4 years or more	23.3	8.9	32.1	3.7	35.7
Total	11.4	9.9	21.3	2.8	24.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. Total includes children with mother's age at birth less than 20 or 40-49, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	32.1	1.0	31.5[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	29.6	1.3	5.3
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.7	(1.8)	0.1
Mother's age >34	7.1	1.5	20.2
Birth interval <24 months	9.8	1.8	5.7
Birth order >3	9.5	1.3	7.5
Subtotal	28.2	1.6	33.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	1.2	*	0.7
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	5.3	3.7	24.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	*	1.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.9	0.4	3.1
Subtotal	10.1	2.3	29.7
In any avoidable high-risk category	38.3	1.8	63.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,225	na	4,012

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

Table 44 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	58.4	17.1	0.7	1.9	2.5	5.1	0.8	13.5	100.0	84	75.5
20-34	69.1	17.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.7	0.4	7.5	100.0	1,369	86.1
35-49	73.9	17.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	281	91.3
Birth order											
1	70.7	16.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.5	0.8	8.1	100.0	501	86.9
2-3	71.9	15.6	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	0.2	6.7	100.0	886	87.5
4 or more	60.9	22.3	0.2	2.2	1.3	4.1	0.2	8.8	100.0	347	83.2
Residence											
Urban	88.4	6.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.7	100.0	891	95.0
Rural	49.2	28.2	0.4	2.1	2.8	5.3	0.3	11.5	100.0	843	77.4
Schooling											
No schooling	18.6	20.6	1.8	6.1	1.7	13.5	0.3	37.4	100.0	124	39.1
<5 years complete	44.2	23.9	0.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	0.8	16.8	100.0	131	68.1
5-9 years complete	68.8	21.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	3.0	0.1	5.1	100.0	690	90.0
10-11 years complete	78.3	14.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.1	3.5	100.0	360	92.9
12 or more years complete	85.2	9.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	3.2	100.0	429	94.6
Religion											
Christian	73.4	16.8	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.3	5.6	100.0	1,591	90.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.5	20.8	1.9	4.3	8.5	11.5	0.9	30.7	100.0	128	42.3
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	13.8	22.0	0.9	3.8	22.8	8.1	1.6	27.1	100.0	44	35.8
Scheduled tribe	71.2	17.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	2.6	0.4	6.6	100.0	1,668	88.2
Other backward class	(41.3)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.9)	100.0	18	(59.0)
Total	69.4	17.1	0.2	1.3	1.4	2.7	0.4	7.5	100.0	1,734	86.5

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

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

| | Residence | | Source of ANC | | | | |
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.7	95.9	97.8	98.4	(100.0)	90.5	97.4
Blood pressure measured	98.9	96.8	98.3	99.9	(100.0)	88.5	97.9
Urine sample taken	92.1	85.1	89.0	92.9	(94.0)	79.5	88.9
Blood sample taken	97.6	88.4	93.6	98.4	(100.0)	79.5	93.3
Abdomen examined	98.5	93.3	96.3	99.4	(100.0)	86.6	96.1
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	50.6	44.0	46.9	53.9	(45.6)	37.6	47.5
Convulsions	44.5	41.2	43.5	42.0	(39.5)	37.0	43.0
Prolonged labour	52.2	47.3	50.5	49.4	(54.5)	45.0	49.9
Severe abdominal pain	52.4	45.6	49.7	48.8	(48.9)	44.0	49.3
High blood pressure	53.2	47.2	50.0	55.0	(54.6)	45.4	50.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	72.1	75.9	76.0	68.5	(88.5)	68.4	73.9
Number of women	859	745	1,296	266	52	92	1,604

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	48.6	52.6	64.4	77.5	74.9	51.4	8.2	11.6	84
20-34	56.5	72.0	72.0	79.7	88.6	62.2	10.6	15.8	1,369
35-49	68.1	82.0	78.1	81.9	89.5	63.6	11.2	10.6	281
Birth order									
1	56.9	72.5	74.9	80.9	89.5	66.9	13.7	13.9	501
2-3	61.1	75.8	73.0	81.1	88.5	61.1	10.3	15.4	886
4 or more	51.7	65.2	68.2	75.9	85.0	56.7	6.4	14.3	347
Residence									
Urban	70.3	81.0	75.3	84.6	90.9	65.0	13.6	13.4	891
Rural	45.0	63.9	69.8	75.0	85.1	58.6	7.3	16.2	843
Schooling									
No schooling	14.4	37.0	52.6	55.8	61.0	37.0	5.2	11.9	124
<5 years complete	42.9	51.3	65.5	73.3	81.2	48.7	9.4	14.4	131
5-9 years complete	54.8	72.5	73.2	80.0	87.3	58.6	9.3	15.7	690
10-11 years complete	70.0	76.2	71.7	83.8	93.4	65.7	11.1	12.1	360
12 or more years complete	70.3	87.0	80.4	85.7	94.7	75.2	14.0	16.4	429
Religion									
Christian	61.7	75.4	73.4	81.0	89.8	63.8	11.1	15.0	1,591
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.3	40.9	64.2	67.9	66.1	38.8	3.4	9.8	128
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.3	48.6	57.7	59.9	80.1	45.1	0.0	3.5	44
Scheduled tribe	59.5	73.9	73.4	80.9	88.7	62.8	10.8	15.1	1,668
Other backward class	(22.7)	(30.2)	(48.0)	(48.0)	(53.7)	(33.0)	(10.3)	(6.4)	18
Total	58.0	72.7	72.6	80.0	88.1	61.9	10.5	14.7	1,734

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

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

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Aizawl	68.5	82.8	71.5	82.3	88.8	58.5	12.1	15.3	633
Champhai	63.4	80.0	78.8	85.9	92.9	74.3	12.5	19.8	159
Kolasib	66.0	72.7	71.2	76.4	93.3	67.7	13.3	12.6	158
Lawngtlai	33.0	51.5	67.0	72.3	73.7	50.7	7.4	13.8	230
Lunglei	56.7	68.8	77.8	79.9	89.6	64.7	9.7	12.6	197
Mamit	52.5	64.5	74.7	80.7	88.7	68.7	4.5	18.0	153
Saiha	35.5	60.7	63.3	72.6	90.5	51.4	10.0	13.5	96
Serchhip	60.3	77.5	80.4	85.1	93.9	72.9	11.9	9.4	107
Mizoram	58.0	72.7	72.6	80.0	88.1	61.9	10.5	14.7	1,734

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

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1]
Percentage who received advice on:						
Mother's age at birth						
<20	(90.1)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(66.3)	34
20-34	91.1	80.8	93.5	91.6	81.1	638
35-49	86.7	84.4	98.6	93.8	81.4	125
Birth order						
1	91.8	85.8	94.3	94.1	82.1	212
2-3	91.2	83.1	94.7	91.5	80.1	430
4 or more	86.3	73.3	93.1	90.4	79.7	153
Residence						
Urban	90.4	80.0	95.3	92.1	79.2	373
Rural	90.4	83.7	93.3	91.9	81.8	423
Schooling						
No schooling	75.1	72.9	81.1	82.9	67.9	42
<5 years complete	86.8	76.8	93.5	93.5	81.3	58
5-9 years complete	90.5	81.9	96.2	93.7	80.6	353
10-11 years complete	92.5	82.7	93.8	90.7	79.5	165
12 or more years complete	93.0	85.0	94.1	91.5	84.3	178
Religion						
Christian	91.5	82.7	95.2	92.8	81.5	751
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(68.3)	(63.8)	(75.4)	(74.9)	(61.1)	39
Total	90.4	81.9	94.3	92.0	80.6	796

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	56.0	201	51.7	43.2	1.1	4.0	100.0	113
20-34	69.4	2,120	44.2	43.0	3.3	9.5	100.0	1,472
35-49	72.1	339	38.7	42.8	5.2	13.3	100.0	245
Residence								
Urban	86.8	1,342	44.6	41.7	3.4	10.3	100.0	1,165
Rural	50.4	1,318	42.7	45.2	3.5	8.5	100.0	664
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	23.9	155	48.6	35.3	1.1	15.0	100.0	37
1-3	55.9	448	40.0	46.3	5.3	8.4	100.0	251
4 or more	82.5	1,176	45.2	42.7	3.3	8.8	100.0	970
Don't know	65.5	286	44.6	42.9	2.7	9.7	100.0	187
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	19.6	189	50.3	42.5	1.5	5.7	100.0	37
<5 years complete	41.8	218	52.6	42.8	2.3	2.3	100.0	91
5-9 years complete	64.6	1,076	46.7	40.5	3.7	9.1	100.0	695
10-11 years complete	82.3	525	41.2	48.4	4.2	6.2	100.0	432
12 or more years complete	87.9	653	40.9	42.0	2.8	14.3	100.0	574
Religion								
Christian	72.1	2,453	43.8	43.1	3.5	9.6	100.0	1,769
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.5	187	47.5	41.2	2.1	9.1	100.0	48
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	36.5	69	(22.6)	(45.7)	(0.0)	(31.7)	100.0	25
Scheduled tribe	69.9	2,550	44.4	43.1	3.5	9.1	100.0	1,783
Other backward class	(49.7)	34	*	*	*	*	100.0	17

Continued…

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	74.2	857	45.0	43.8	2.7	8.5	100.0	635
1 child	72.3	837	43.1	41.7	4.3	10.9	100.0	605
0 sons	73.0	421	46.9	39.1	1.7	12.2	100.0	307
1 son	71.6	416	39.1	44.4	6.9	9.6	100.0	298
2 children	67.2	516	41.8	45.7	4.0	8.5	100.0	346
0 sons	69.3	120	45.6	42.2	2.1	10.1	100.0	83
1 or more sons	66.5	395	40.6	46.8	4.7	7.9	100.0	263
3 children	61.3	303	46.5	39.7	1.8	12.0	100.0	186
0 sons	73.9	55	(48.9)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(16.8)	100.0	40
1 or more sons	58.5	248	45.8	41.2	2.3	10.7	100.0	145
4 or more children	38.2	148	46.1	41.3	4.3	8.3	100.0	56
1 or more sons	35.1	134	41.5	46.2	3.9	8.4	100.0	47
Total	68.7	2,660	43.9	43.0	3.4	9.7	100.0	1,829

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, and women with 4 or more children and no sons, which are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	85.2	84	82.8	15.2	2.0	100.0	72
20-34	93.0	1,369	90.6	7.7	1.7	96.6	1,273
35-49	92.3	281	93.9	5.5	0.7	92.5	259
Birth order							
1	90.1	501	88.4	9.9	1.7	95.7	452
2-3	94.8	886	93.6	5.4	1.0	96.4	840
4 or more	90.3	347	86.6	10.5	2.6	96.2	313
Residence							
Urban	92.9	891	91.2	7.6	1.2	96.0	828
Rural	92.2	843	90.3	7.7	1.9	96.3	776
Schooling							
No schooling	73.2	124	76.4	16.2	6.7	86.8	91
<5 years complete	87.2	131	85.4	10.8	3.8	97.4	114
5-9 years complete	94.5	690	91.2	8.1	0.7	97.1	652
10-11 years complete	93.0	360	92.6	6.4	1.0	97.9	335
12 or more years complete	96.1	429	93.2	5.3	1.6	95.0	412
Religion							
Christian	93.7	1,591	91.5	7.3	1.1	96.3	1,491
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	79.0	128	81.3	11.3	7.4	92.5	101
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	75.9	44	(89.3)	(9.1)	(1.6)	(92.7)	33
Scheduled tribe	93.1	1,668	90.9	7.5	1.6	96.2	1,553
Other backward class	(79.6)	18	*	*	*	*	15
Total	92.5	1,734	90.8	7.7	1.5	96.1	1,604

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

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	98.8	72.5	85.8
Public sector	79.8	67.7	73.8
NGO/trust	0.8	0.2	0.5
Private sector	18.2	4.5	11.4
At home	1.1	27.5	14.2
Own home	1.1	27.1	14.0
Parent's home	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other[1]	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	44.7	17.5	31.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	54.3	55.7	55.0
Other health personnel	0.1	2.9	1.5
Dai (TBA)	0.4	10.2	5.2
Friends/relatives	0.3	11.2	5.7
Other	0.2	2.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	99.1	76.0	87.7
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	0.3	6.7	3.5
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	16.8	4.8	10.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	4.5	2.1	3.3
Number of births	1,123	1,102	2,225
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	35.7	36.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	68.9	70.0
Either of the above	*	70.2	71.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	70.4	71.2
Number of births delivered at home	10	217	227
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	67.5	55.4	61.6
4-23 hours	4.3	4.5	4.4
1-2 days	3.9	3.7	3.8
3-41 days	3.0	4.2	3.5
No postnatal check	21.4	32.2	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	53.2	26.3	40.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	25.0	34.8	29.7
Other health personnel	0.1	0.6	0.3
Dai (TBA)	0.4	4.7	2.5
Other	0.0	1.4	0.7
No postnatal check	21.4	32.2	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	891	843	1,734

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	72.5	2.7	75.3	75.1	128	63.7	60.0	84	(78.8)	20
20-34	74.4	11.4	85.7	87.7	1,782	72.9	69.4	1,369	88.7	351
35-49	71.1	19.1	90.2	92.7	315	78.6	74.9	281	92.8	56
Residence										
Urban	79.8	19.1	98.8	99.1	1,123	78.6	75.7	891	99.4	224
Rural	67.7	4.7	72.5	76.0	1,102	67.8	63.6	843	77.0	204
Birth order										
1	76.8	13.0	89.8	90.8	720	72.5	69.5	501	91.4	135
2-3	74.2	12.6	86.7	88.5	1,096	74.4	70.3	886	89.6	207
4 or more	67.5	8.5	76.0	80.0	409	72.0	69.2	347	82.6	86
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	43.6	2.2	45.8	45.2	130	34.4	25.4	130	(25.7)	30
1-3	76.1	4.1	80.2	83.0	370	71.2	68.0	370	86.7	89
4 or more	79.2	17.2	96.4	96.7	1,006	84.5	81.2	1,006	98.4	258
Don't know	64.5	14.3	78.7	85.7	228	50.1	48.0	228	(78.8)	45
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	33.9	0.3	34.2	40.6	164	42.5	35.1	124	(34.9)	34
<5 years complete	62.8	1.3	64.1	70.1	183	63.3	57.6	131	(71.7)	30
5-9 years complete	83.2	4.5	87.7	89.6	886	72.8	71.5	690	90.6	162
10-11 years complete	78.4	15.6	94.0	96.0	458	78.4	73.9	360	98.2	91
12 or more years complete	70.2	28.6	98.8	97.9	534	82.0	77.5	429	99.2	112

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98

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Religion										
Christian	76.8	12.7	89.5	91.4	2,056	76.4	72.9	1,591	92.2	398
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.7	3.1	36.7	38.3	152	37.3	32.3	128	(46.5)	27
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	47.6	1.6	49.1	22.2	52	44.2	41.7	44	*	7
Scheduled tribe	75.1	12.3	87.4	89.9	2,141	74.7	71.1	1,668	90.9	416
Other backward class	(23.3)	(10.1)	(33.5)	(42.1)	26	(24.7)	(21.8)	18	*	5
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,642	80.4	77.7	1,282	98.5	306
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	266	74.7	73.3	224	100.0	67
Home	na	na	na	24.4	316	32.5	22.0	227	20.7	55
Total	73.8	12.0	85.8	87.7	2,225	73.4	69.8	1,734	88.8	428

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or other backward class, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

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

[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

<u>Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district</u>

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women who received postnatal check from health personnel within two days of delivery[2]	Number of women
Aizawl	76.3	21.2	97.4	97.8	18.2	812	72.9	633
Champhai	91.5	5.2	96.7	97.5	6.5	204	75.1	159
Kolasib	82.9	8.5	91.4	93.2	8.4	204	70.7	158
Lawngtlai	48.4	5.3	53.7	59.9	3.9	307	51.5	230
Lunglei	69.4	13.3	82.7	80.2	5.4	244	72.9	197
Mamit	71.8	3.2	75.0	81.1	3.5	185	64.6	153
Saiha	70.3	3.5	73.8	80.5	9.5	135	67.0	96
Serchhip	90.7	5.5	96.2	96.8	13.9	134	86.2	107
Mizoram	73.8	12.0	85.8	87.7	10.8	2,225	69.8	1,734

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

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	5,373	17,245	6,029	46.5	92
20-34	6,826	23,368	9,572	39.2	1,194
35-49	9,301	24,922	14,430	41.5	220
Birth order					
1	8,412	23,490	11,060	37.8	646
2-3	5,944	27,131	9,961	40.2	651
4 or more	6,205	12,211	7,258	46.2	209
Residence					
Urban	8,840	24,067	12,586	37.0	880
Rural	4,901	22,096	6,499	44.2	625
Schooling					
No schooling	(4,558)	nc	(4,558)	(37.3)	42
<5 years complete	4,567	10,000	4,717	40.5	88
5-9 years complete	6,389	19,365	7,204	44.8	612
10-11 years complete	5,980	23,530	11,150	39.1	340
12 or more years complete	9,778	25,145	14,553	33.9	424
Religion					
Christian	7,093	23,398	10,099	40.5	1,447
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4,539	40,715	8,841	25.4	47
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(6,500)	nc	(6,500)	(22.9)	21
Scheduled tribe	7,025	23,645	10,063	40.2	1,476
Total	7,008	23,645	10,033	40.0	1,506

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Hindu or other religions, other backward class women, women not belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or other backward class, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
nc = No cases
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost

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

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Aizawl	35.2	466	90.5	20.5	633	31.7	620
Champhai	34.7	113	64.5	54.7	159	62.1	155
Kolasib	37.2	113	72.8	39.8	158	40.4	145
Lawngtlai	47.7	166	40.8	31.9	230	41.5	130
Lunglei	35.2	136	54.2	40.1	197	35.6	162
Mamit	38.6	95	46.6	63.3	153	59.8	117
Saiha	47.5	76	57.7	33.0	96	32.1	73
Serchhip	43.1	86	78.8	46.4	107	44.1	103
Mizoram	38.6	1,250	69.4	35.2	1,734	40.0	1,506

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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

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

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					Don't know/ missing	No postnatal health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days					
Mother's age at birth										
<20	5.6	23.4	2.2	3.4	5.4	0.0	47.0	100.0	34.6	117
20-34	6.8	22.6	2.5	4.4	3.9	0.0	45.9	100.0	36.3	1,377
35-49	6.3	27.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	0.0	39.2	100.0	40.4	240
Birth order										
1	7.9	26.9	1.1	3.1	5.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	39.0	501
2-3	6.6	20.6	2.7	3.8	3.4	0.0	49.6	100.0	33.7	886
4-5	5.2	26.3	4.2	7.0	4.2	0.0	42.0	100.0	42.7	299
6 or more	3.8	18.3	2.0	9.1	2.8	0.0	43.1	100.0	33.2	48
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	6.7	26.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	40.4	100.0	39.9	1,282
Private health facility[2]	12.3	18.2	1.8	3.2	6.0	0.0	45.0	100.0	35.7	224
Home	0.4	9.2	1.6	8.9	2.9	0.0	71.4	100.0	20.1	227
Residence										
Urban	8.5	24.9	1.9	3.4	5.9	0.0	41.1	100.0	38.7	891
Rural	4.7	21.7	3.1	5.2	2.0	0.0	49.2	100.0	34.7	843
Religion										
Christian	7.2	24.4	2.6	4.4	4.2	0.0	42.9	100.0	38.5	1,591
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	10.2	0.6	4.0	2.3	0.0	72.5	100.0	15.3	128
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	0.0	15.9	0.0	12.6	0.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	28.5	44
Scheduled tribe	6.9	23.7	2.6	4.1	4.1	0.0	44.3	100.0	37.2	1,668
Other backward class	(3.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.3)	100.0	(13.0)	18
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	2.5	10.3	1.7	5.7	7.2	0.0	60.6	100.0	20.3	124
<5 years complete	5.0	27.0	1.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	47.3	100.0	37.3	131
5-9 years complete	5.3	22.1	2.9	5.7	2.7	0.0	45.5	100.0	36.0	690
10-11 years complete	7.8	26.6	2.6	2.9	4.6	0.0	42.7	100.0	39.9	360
12 or more years complete	9.5	25.2	2.3	3.0	4.7	0.0	41.2	100.0	39.9	429
Total	6.6	23.3	2.5	4.3	4.0	0.0	45.1	100.0	36.7	1,734

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who delivered in an other place of delivery, women belonging to Hindu or other religions, and women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	83.7	96.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	70.0	77.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	81.0	77.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	98.8	97.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	99.1	97.9
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	74.7	80.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	44.9	42.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	63.7	52.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	72.5	61.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	76.2	68.2
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	79.3	89.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	57.7	61.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	72.5	65.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	85.8	80.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	87.7	83.8

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

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Mizoram, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	92.4	94.6	93.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	42.8	64.0	52.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker **about the following signs of pregnancy complications:**			
Vaginal bleeding	45.2	60.0	51.6
Convulsions	42.5	52.0	46.6
Prolonged labour	50.6	56.3	53.1
Severe abdominal pain	54.7	54.5	54.6
High blood pressure	54.0	56.0	54.8
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	60.3	67.7	63.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	91.8	77.8	85.7
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke **about the following aspects of maternal care:**			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	65.4	84.4	73.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	70.6	84.8	76.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	60.5	67.1	63.3
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	109	83	193
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a **health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:**			
Cord care	*	(45.7)	(32.3)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(70.7)	(49.1)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(68.3)	(47.5)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	9	19	28

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci- nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	85.4	63.1	79.3	78.4	75.8	86.9	86.2	82.0	70.9	81.4	79.8	74.3	82.2	70.6	57.7	12.0	85.1	212
Female	81.5	56.6	81.6	79.8	77.0	84.1	82.6	79.5	59.4	82.5	80.6	78.0	79.9	74.3	51.0	15.2	82.4	220
Birth order																		
1	84.5	57.5	81.3	80.3	78.0	86.3	86.0	82.4	63.8	78.5	78.5	77.0	83.7	71.8	52.8	12.4	87.1	127
2-3	84.3	64.9	81.9	81.1	79.1	86.9	86.5	82.9	69.5	86.4	84.2	78.0	82.4	74.2	59.3	12.2	83.1	207
4-5	79.3	54.1	74.1	74.1	69.1	80.1	79.5	75.2	60.1	75.4	74.9	72.7	75.7	72.0	46.7	19.5	79.1	84
Residence																		
Urban	81.5	61.1	77.4	77.0	74.6	83.9	83.9	81.6	66.7	77.1	75.8	73.9	79.9	69.6	56.4	15.5	82.3	206
Rural	85.2	58.5	83.2	81.0	78.0	86.9	84.9	80.0	63.5	86.4	84.2	78.2	82.1	75.2	52.3	11.9	85.0	226
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(74.0)	(37.2)	(74.2)	(71.7)	(64.8)	(74.2)	(71.7)	(67.5)	(37.2)	(78.6)	(78.6)	(65.7)	(72.9)	(61.0)	(29.9)	(18.7)	(70.5)	23
<5 years complete	75.0	54.5	71.1	69.7	68.7	77.6	76.2	68.7	58.4	77.9	76.2	69.7	68.7	66.1	53.5	20.7	77.6	38
5-7 years complete	82.2	55.0	79.1	78.7	77.4	83.5	82.5	81.2	62.4	76.7	76.1	70.9	82.5	68.6	48.9	15.6	80.0	79
8-9 years complete	92.8	62.1	91.1	87.3	82.7	96.6	94.0	88.2	63.0	92.4	88.9	84.1	90.1	79.6	56.7	3.4	94.9	106
10-11 years complete	78.5	67.0	77.0	76.5	74.4	80.2	80.2	78.5	70.8	78.9	78.9	77.3	78.2	72.9	59.2	18.9	80.5	93
12 or more years complete	84.5	61.8	78.3	78.3	76.4	85.8	85.8	82.2	73.3	80.0	77.1	75.7	79.3	72.8	57.5	14.2	82.9	94
Religion																		
Christian	83.8	61.2	80.6	79.1	76.6	86.0	84.8	81.3	66.9	81.6	80.2	76.0	81.4	72.8	55.5	13.6	84.5	401
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(77.6)	(40.2)	(77.1)	(77.1)	(71.4)	(77.1)	(77.1)	(71.4)	(40.2)	(85.0)	(79.3)	(76.5)	(76.5)	(69.1)	(37.8)	(15.0)	(73.7)	29
Total	83.4	59.8	80.5	79.1	76.4	85.5	84.4	80.7	65.0	81.9	80.2	76.2	81.0	72.5	54.3	13.6	83.7	432
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	75.3	40.6	72.2	66.1	56.8	75.5	71.8	61.7	47.5	76.5	72.2	61.7	61.1	50.5	na	22.1	63.2	875

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more and children belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

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

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Aizawl	81.6	56.5	74.5	73.1	71.4	83.9	82.5	79.4	60.8	76.6	73.6	68.7	77.9	66.4	51.8	16.1	80.8	173
Champhai	(97.6)	(95.3)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(90.5)	(95.2)	(95.2)	(90.5)	(95.3)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(87.7)	(92.7)	(85.2)	(82.9)	(2.4)	(95.3)	35
Kolasib	88.1	74.1	85.2	82.3	79.9	92.5	90.9	85.2	79.3	92.5	92.5	90.9	84.5	80.3	64.5	7.5	88.0	35
Lawngtlai	75.6	48.9	76.5	75.1	72.6	76.5	76.5	74.1	48.9	79.2	78.0	75.3	76.7	70.2	45.0	19.4	76.5	56
Lunglei	(79.3)	(43.0)	(87.6)	(87.6)	(85.0)	(87.6)	(87.6)	(85.0)	(63.0)	(84.8)	(82.2)	(82.2)	(85.0)	(73.8)	(43.0)	(12.4)	(87.8)	38
Mamit	98.5	77.7	97.8	96.2	91.1	100.0	98.4	95.2	88.8	92.5	92.5	87.4	95.2	85.9	68.7	0.0	98.5	33
Saiha	69.9	38.7	68.5	65.2	58.2	69.7	67.8	60.3	41.4	71.0	70.1	61.5	65.5	60.3	32.9	28.1	68.7	32
Serchhip	89.8	64.5	86.8	86.8	84.2	89.8	88.3	84.7	68.8	89.8	88.3	85.8	85.8	84.7	61.5	10.2	89.8	31
Mizoram	83.4	59.8	80.5	79.1	76.4	85.5	84.4	80.7	65.0	81.9	80.2	76.2	81.0	72.5	54.3	13.6	83.7	432

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[5] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	0.0	4.9	195	*	9
6-11	0.2	8.5	202	*	17
12-23	0.4	17.9	432	47.3	77
24-35	0.5	10.9	403	(80.7)	44
36-47	1.8	9.4	433	(57.8)	41
48-59	0.1	6.3	511	(48.7)	32
Sex					
Male	0.6	9.3	1,105	49.8	103
Female	0.5	11.0	1,071	59.8	118
Residence					
Urban	0.9	12.9	1,100	60.0	142
Rural	0.2	7.4	1,076	46.5	79
Mother's schooling					
No schooling	0.4	7.0	159	*	11
<5 years complete	0.5	10.1	167	*	17
5-7 years complete	0.1	10.2	364	(24.1)	37
8-9 years complete	1.0	11.7	490	(59.5)	58
10-11 years complete	1.0	7.3	473	(67.2)	34
12 or more years complete	0.2	12.2	523	(67.1)	64
Religion					
Christian	0.6	10.8	2,009	56.1	217
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	2.4	152	*	4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	0.0	0.0	52	nc	0
Scheduled tribe	0.6	10.4	2,094	55.6	218
Other backward class	(0.0)	(8.5)	25	*	2
Total	0.6	10.1	2,177	55.2	221

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given: A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Percentage who were given other treatments: Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																			
<6	3.5	195	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6-11	2.5	202	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
12-23	6.7	432	(42.5)	(63.2)	(36.9)	(73.8)	(8.8)	(73.8)	(33.3)	(22.7)	(63.2)	(59.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(22.4)	29
24-35	3.9	403	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
36-47	3.9	433	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
48-59	3.8	511	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Sex																			
Male	5.1	1,105	(50.4)	(68.9)	(29.7)	(75.1)	(31.6)	(83.8)	(33.2)	(27.1)	(77.6)	(71.6)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.5)	(10.4)	56
Female	3.4	1,071	(35.7)	(75.1)	(20.7)	(75.1)	(12.7)	(76.1)	(24.5)	(23.4)	(76.1)	(50.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(11.2)	37
Residence																			
Urban	4.8	1,100	(49.8)	(59.9)	(19.8)	(65.7)	(32.0)	(75.6)	(26.0)	(18.7)	(69.8)	(65.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(10.7)	53
Rural	3.7	1,076	(37.7)	(86.5)	(34.5)	(87.6)	(13.8)	(87.6)	(34.9)	(34.9)	(86.5)	(61.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(8.9)	(10.7)	40
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	2.3	159	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
<5 years complete	6.8	167	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
5-7 years complete	6.3	364	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
8-9 years complete	4.6	490	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
10-11 years complete	3.1	473	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
12 or more years complete	3.4	523	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:								Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Religion																			
Christian	4.5	2,009	45.1	71.2	26.4	75.1	23.1	80.9	28.3	24.1	77.1	63.6	4.5	0.0	4.1	0.6	4.3	10.3	90
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.9	152	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	3.1	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Scheduled tribe	4.4	2,094	44.5	70.9	26.6	74.7	22.8	80.5	28.6	24.3	76.6	62.8	4.4	0.0	4.1	0.6	4.2	10.9	91
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	4.1	2,037	45.1	72.5	27.7	76.7	27.0	83.0	27.8	23.2	78.8	64.9	4.9	0.0	4.5	0.7	5.2	7.5	83
Unimproved	7.0	138	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	4.3	2,037	43.7	71.6	26.3	75.6	25.5	81.5	28.7	24.3	77.6	65.4	3.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.3	9.5	88
Shared[5]	3.3	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Unimproved	3.8	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	4.3	2,177	44.6	71.4	26.2	75.1	24.2	80.8	29.8	25.7	77.0	63.4	4.4	0.0	4.0	0.6	5.0	10.7	93

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children belonging to other backward class or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, children in households with an other source of drinking water, and children in households with no toilet facility/open defecation, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts; nc = No cases

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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

[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories

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

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Sex																
Male	(31.6)	(31.1)	(23.7)	(4.0)	(2.1)	(7.4)	100.0	(26.0)	(27.1)	(30.1)	(4.2)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(7.4)	100.0	56
Female	(12.7)	(54.8)	(18.9)	(4.9)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.0)	(42.2)	(20.3)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Residence																
Urban	(32.0)	(27.4)	(28.4)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(30.4)	(26.3)	(28.4)	(4.3)	(0.7)	(3.0)	(6.9)	100.0	53
Rural	(13.8)	(57.6)	(13.2)	(7.2)	(6.9)	(1.3)	100.0	(5.7)	(41.9)	(23.4)	(19.9)	(3.3)	(4.4)	(1.3)	100.0	40
Total	24.2	40.4	21.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	100.0	19.7	33.0	26.2	11.1	1.8	3.6	4.5	100.0	93

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	(95.0)	27
20-24	95.1	235
25-34	96.8	1,019
35-49	97.0	453
Residence		
Urban	98.8	891
Rural	94.2	843
Schooling		
No schooling	78.0	124
<5 years complete	94.3	131
5-9 years complete	97.6	690
10-11 years complete	98.0	360
12 or more years complete	99.8	429
Religion		
Christian	98.1	1,591
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	77.9	128
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	94.0	44
Scheduled tribe	97.2	1,668
Other backward class	(54.2)	18
Total	96.6	1,734

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	62.0	61.8	28.1	44.2	397	na	na	55.3	397	61.4	220
12-23	74.0	74.0	32.8	54.9	432	na	na	67.1	432	53.5	290
24-35	69.6	69.3	25.5	54.2	403	na	na	64.6	403	55.8	260
36-47	71.2	71.1	30.0	57.2	433	67.2	433	65.6	433	55.1	284
48-59	63.7	63.5	28.7	47.8	511	61.2	511	55.8	511	59.5	285
60-71	47.9	47.5	20.1	35.6	472	43.5	472	na	na	na	na
0-35	68.7	68.5	28.9	51.2	1,232	na	na	62.5	1,232	56.5	770
36-71	60.7	60.5	26.2	46.6	1,416	57.1	1,416	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	64.4	64.2	27.8	48.2	1,308	56.0	697	61.2	1,105	57.2	676
Female	64.4	64.2	27.1	49.3	1,341	58.2	719	61.9	1,071	56.6	663
Residence											
Urban	56.1	56.1	22.4	40.7	1,325	47.2	692	52.6	1,100	51.5	578
Rural	72.8	72.4	32.5	56.8	1,323	66.7	724	70.7	1,076	60.9	761
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	60.8	60.8	25.7	45.1	188	59.2	102	57.1	159	57.0	91
<5 years complete	66.5	66.0	37.4	52.3	195	62.2	100	62.7	167	63.6	105
5-7 years complete	79.0	78.7	32.4	58.1	436	67.5	224	72.7	364	61.7	265
8-9 years complete	67.3	67.1	30.7	52.1	613	59.9	342	66.8	490	56.6	327
10-11 years complete	64.0	64.0	25.8	47.4	563	56.3	281	62.0	473	54.3	293
12 or more years complete	52.8	52.5	20.2	40.6	653	46.9	367	49.4	523	52.4	258

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Christian	65.7	65.5	28.3	49.7	2,432	58.2	1,295	63.0	2,009	56.7	1,266
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	49.8	48.8	15.7	36.6	199	45.4	112	41.4	152	56.0	63
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	61.3	58.4	17.2	47.2	66	(53.3)	36	47.7	52	(62.9)	25
Scheduled tribe	64.6	64.4	27.9	49.1	2,544	57.4	1,358	62.1	2,094	57.1	1,299
Other backward class	(60.7)	(60.7)	(15.7)	(23.6)	32	(48.4)	18	(46.1)	25	*	12
Total	64.4	64.2	27.5	48.8	2,648	57.1	1,416	61.5	2,177	56.9	1,339

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
na = Not applicable
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Any benefits	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy				Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding[2]				
		Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	61.0	59.4	39.9	43.9	1,325	60.1	59.4	39.3	45.4	1,325
Rural	79.0	78.3	51.3	55.8	1,323	77.4	77.0	49.9	55.0	1,323
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	66.6	66.6	43.5	45.7	188	62.4	62.4	40.4	42.3	188
<5 years complete	74.6	74.3	53.3	64.0	195	73.7	73.1	52.3	59.9	195
5-7 years complete	83.9	83.9	56.4	61.8	436	82.1	82.1	54.6	61.0	436
8-9 years complete	70.0	67.3	47.0	52.8	613	67.8	66.4	45.8	51.6	613
10-11 years complete	69.8	69.8	43.1	45.9	563	69.9	69.1	41.1	47.4	563
12 or more years complete	60.5	58.4	37.6	39.5	653	60.2	60.1	38.7	43.5	653
Religion										
Christian	71.1	69.8	46.2	50.8	2,432	69.9	69.3	45.1	51.3	2,432
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	56.8	56.8	37.5	37.6	199	54.9	54.6	36.2	35.7	199
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.4	69.4	62.6	62.2	66	72.3	71.3	63.6	65.6	66
Scheduled tribe	70.0	68.8	45.5	49.8	2,544	68.7	68.2	44.5	50.3	2,544
Other backward class	(70.7)	(70.7)	(19.8)	(24.0)	32	(64.8)	(64.8)	(19.8)	(16.2)	32
Total	70.0	68.8	45.6	49.8	2,648	68.7	68.2	44.6	50.2	2,648

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 S D	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	10.2	23.0	-0.0	178	13.6	19.9	15.5	-0.2	172	6.0	13.5	7.7	-0.2	193
6-8	14.1	17.1	-0.0	91	3.7	11.6	14.4	-0.1	88	4.2	4.7	15.7	-0.3	100
9-11	17.4	21.7	-0.8	81	2.0	5.0	22.7	-0.5	85	1.7	3.3	5.2	-0.2	89
12-17	10.7	25.2	-0.7	210	3.8	7.6	9.3	-0.0	217	1.2	12.6	3.4	-0.5	220
18-23	9.5	30.9	-1.1	200	4.6	9.2	11.3	-0.1	201	4.2	16.0	3.6	-0.5	208
24-35	13.5	31.9	-1.2	366	4.6	11.7	8.4	-0.2	361	2.5	13.2	0.7	-0.7	369
36-47	11.1	30.9	-1.3	406	2.9	5.4	8.5	-0.1	405	3.5	12.5	1.3	-0.7	407
48-59	12.3	31.2	-1.3	485	5.0	10.1	7.3	-0.2	473	3.5	14.0	2.0	-0.9	489
Sex														
Male	12.7	29.6	-1.0	1,032	4.0	8.6	10.3	-0.0	1,031	3.1	12.7	4.1	-0.6	1,056
Female	11.1	28.1	-1.0	985	5.9	11.1	9.8	-0.1	972	3.6	12.6	2.4	-0.6	1,017
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	10.2	29.4	-0.9	635	5.9	11.2	9.3	-0.1	628	3.1	13.2	2.6	-0.6	650
<24	15.7	31.9	-1.2	292	2.8	4.6	10.7	-0.2	291	2.2	12.8	4.0	-0.6	302
24-35	12.4	27.6	-1.2	323	4.6	9.4	10.0	-0.1	322	3.3	11.0	1.6	-0.6	327
36 or more	11.9	27.7	-0.9	758	5.1	10.9	10.6	-0.0	752	3.9	12.5	4.2	-0.5	785
Birth order[3]														
1	10.2	29.4	-0.9	632	5.9	11.2	9.3	-0.1	625	3.2	13.3	2.6	-0.6	648
2-3	12.0	27.1	-1.0	992	4.6	10.3	9.5	-0.0	987	3.3	12.7	3.4	-0.6	1,025
4-5	13.3	30.1	-1.1	325	4.2	6.2	13.7	-0.1	322	3.1	9.4	4.6	-0.5	332
6 or more	22.2	44.2	-1.6	58	4.0	6.7	7.9	-0.1	59	6.0	18.4	1.6	-1.0	59
Residence														
Urban	9.7	25.5	-0.9	959	3.5	8.3	12.1	-0.2	957	2.5	9.3	4.7	-0.4	996
Rural	13.9	31.9	-1.1	1,058	6.1	11.2	8.1	-0.2	1,046	4.1	15.8	2.0	-0.8	1,078

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height						Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]															
Small	16.2	37.4	-1.3	93	3.3	4.8	8.8	-0.0	93	2.1	11.8	0.0	-0.7	95
Average or larger	11.7	28.4	-1.0	1,872	5.0	9.9	10.2	-0.0	1,858	3.4	12.5	3.4	-0.6	1,926
Don't know	16.1	32.8	-1.2	35	6.3	12.3	8.8	-0.2	36	3.9	13.6	6.3	-0.7	36
Mother's schooling[5]															
No schooling	21.6	41.2	-1.4	158	8.6	10.9	8.6	-0.2	157	8.1	21.9	2.7	-0.9	159
<5 years complete	14.2	37.9	-1.2	173	4.7	11.8	8.6	-0.0	177	2.2	14.2	1.5	-0.8	179
5-7 years complete	14.7	33.5	-1.3	334	6.3	10.7	9.2	-0.2	331	6.1	14.3	1.7	-0.8	342
8-9 years complete	10.5	25.4	-1.0	478	3.5	9.0	9.9	-0.0	470	2.5	13.0	3.2	-0.6	495
10-11 years complete	9.4	24.5	-0.8	427	3.6	9.0	7.1	-0.2	429	2.7	12.8	1.6	-0.6	438
12 or more years complete	9.4	25.4	-0.8	447	5.3	9.4	14.8	-0.3	439	1.5	7.2	6.9	-0.2	462
Religion															
Christian	11.2	28.2	-1.0	1,846	4.4	9.4	10.1	-0.0	1,831	2.9	12.2	3.4	-0.6	1,899
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.7	36.9	-0.9	147	12.0	16.4	10.4	-0.4	148	9.0	19.0	2.2	-0.8	150
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	22.0	41.9	-1.2	52	10.7	15.3	13.7	-0.2	52	3.6	15.4	0.0	-0.7	53
Scheduled tribe	11.8	28.5	-1.0	1,927	4.7	9.5	10.0	-0.0	1,914	3.4	12.7	3.4	-0.6	1,984
Other backward class	(2.3)	(32.1)	-0.5	24	(10.1)	(23.0)	(10.9)	-0.6	24	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	-0.7	24
Mother's nutritional status[6]															
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	23.9	45.6	-1.5	103	4.5	12.9	11.3	-0.2	98	6.0	16.1	0.8	-1.1	106
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.3	30.1	-1.0	1,451	5.5	10.8	9.4	-0.1	1,453	3.7	14.1	2.6	-0.6	1,491
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	11.3	20.8	-1.0	453	3.0	6.0	12.1	-0.1	443	1.7	7.7	5.3	-0.4	464

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117

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	11.8	28.9	-1.0	1,757	5.1	10.1	10.6	-0.0	1,752	3.6	12.6	3.3	-0.6	1,811
Living with one or neither parent	12.4	29.0	-1.0	260	3.4	7.6	6.1	-0.2	250	1.3	12.8	2.7	-0.6	262
Total	11.9	28.9	-1.0	2,017	4.9	9.8	10.0	-0.0	2,003	3.3	12.7	3.3	-0.6	2,073
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.8	28.0	-1.2	4,276	2.3	6.1	4.2	-0.1	4,276	2.8	11.9	1.5	-0.8	4,276

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children having very small birth size, children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

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

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.1	66.6	94.4	410	18.7	398
Rural	96.6	58.2	93.7	399	5.8	385
Sex						
Male	95.8	60.9	92.1	406	12.5	389
Female	97.9	64.0	96.1	403	12.1	394
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	100.0	53.9	93.7	56	5.3	56
<5 years complete	99.3	59.5	96.9	60	7.3	59
5-7 years complete	96.7	59.5	95.3	142	10.5	137
8-9 years complete	95.6	65.7	94.6	179	13.5	172
10-11 years complete	98.2	66.5	95.6	188	12.4	185
12 or more years complete	95.1	61.1	90.2	184	16.5	175
Religion						
Christian	96.9	63.4	94.6	750	12.9	727
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	98.0	52.4	90.0	53	5.6	52
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	96.9	64.0	94.6	714	13.7	691
Dai (TBA)	93.3	38.6	81.1	42	3.9	39
Other/no one	99.5	60.9	97.7	53	0.8	53
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.8	64.1	94.3	700	13.8	677
At home	97.4	52.0	92.4	108	2.2	106
Total	96.8	62.5	94.1	809	12.3	783

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

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Mizoram, 2019-21

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Breastfeeding and consuming:					Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	2.9	86.3	4.9	1.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	97.1	49	5.4	50
2-3	5.0	70.2	10.5	0.0	2.3	12.1	100.0	95.0	72	3.7	73
4-5	2.2	53.0	23.3	0.0	5.5	16.0	100.0	97.8	72	4.6	72
6-8	8.2	17.1	16.5	0.5	0.9	56.8	100.0	91.8	107	19.1	111
9-11	6.1	14.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	77.0	100.0	93.9	92	27.0	92
12-17	14.6	10.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	70.0	100.0	85.4	216	19.0	224
18-23	24.6	1.0	1.8	3.3	0.4	69.0	100.0	75.4	193	23.9	208
0-3	4.1	76.7	8.2	0.7	2.4	7.9	100.0	95.9	121	4.4	123
0-5	3.4	67.9	13.9	0.4	3.6	10.9	100.0	96.6	193	4.4	195
6-9	6.9	15.3	12.4	0.4	0.7	64.2	100.0	93.1	142	23.3	145
12-15	18.1	8.9	1.5	1.1	2.2	68.2	100.0	81.9	140	21.7	143
12-23	19.3	6.0	1.9	2.4	0.9	69.5	100.0	80.7	409	21.3	432
20-23	26.8	0.4	1.0	4.9	0.0	66.9	100.0	73.2	130	20.4	141

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

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

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

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1] | | | |
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	24.6	4.0	6.1	562
Female	25.3	5.5	6.6	574
Residence				
Urban	24.6	4.9	6.4	587
Rural	26.0	4.3	6.5	549
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	*	(3.1)	(5.4)	77
5-7 years complete	(27.2)	(4.9)	(6.3)	192
8-9 years complete	28.2	*	(4.3)	255
10-11 years complete	(24.4)	(5.4)	(6.3)	251
12 or more years complete	(23.8)	(6.0)	7.4	274
Total	25.0	4.7	6.4	1,136

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children of mothers who have less than 5 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.
[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-11	30.0	40.7	8.7	184	*	*	*	*	14	94.3	13.5	38.7	8.1	199
6-8	23.6	48.6	2.2	98	*	*	*	*	9	92.6	2.5	46.0	2.0	107
9-11	37.4	31.7	16.1	86	*	*	*	*	6	96.4	26.4	30.1	15.1	92
12-17	49.2	25.2	12.5	185	(37.9)	(34.2)	(45.2)	(29.9)	32	90.9	36.6	28.1	15.0	216
18-23	71.3	23.3	16.2	146	22.0	43.8	28.9	16.5	47	80.8	52.2	24.7	16.3	193
Sex														
Male	46.1	27.9	8.2	259	22.8	23.9	24.3	12.2	53	86.9	29.0	27.3	8.9	312
Female	51.2	32.6	16.2	256	33.5	48.1	42.0	26.8	40	90.9	39.3	33.9	17.6	296
Residence														
Urban	58.4	34.7	16.2	273	(23.2)	(31.4)	(25.5)	(13.9)	42	89.7	41.0	33.4	15.9	316
Rural	37.5	25.1	7.7	241	30.9	36.8	37.3	22.3	51	87.9	26.5	27.3	10.2	292
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	(33.7)	(22.8)	(6.2)	28	*	*	*	*	4	91.3	22.9	22.8	8.1	32
<5 years complete	(32.7)	(24.2)	(7.0)	33	*	*	*	*	13	83.7	25.0	27.6	13.6	46
5-7 years complete	49.0	24.4	8.2	98	*	*	*	*	10	94.4	32.5	25.9	9.7	109
8-9 years complete	57.4	28.9	14.3	116	(18.5)	(21.2)	(26.4)	(14.1)	27	84.7	38.1	28.5	14.3	143
10-11 years complete	50.7	34.7	9.5	124	*	*	*	*	18	89.7	34.4	32.7	9.8	143
12 or more years complete	45.3	35.1	19.2	114	*	*	*	*	21	89.1	36.1	36.7	19.3	136

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Religion														
Christian	49.9	31.4	12.9	480	26.6	33.1	30.7	17.2	84	89.1	34.4	31.2	13.5	564
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(29.5)	(14.9)	(2.5)	33	*	*	*	*	8	86.9	25.9	20.9	8.8	41
Total	48.6	30.2	12.2	515	27.4	34.4	31.9	18.5	94	88.8	34.0	30.5	13.2	608

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Aizawl	63.0	300	*	65	25.3	651	7.3	651	9.6	674
Champhai	68.7	77	*	20	27.2	196	12.1	200	13.1	205
Kolasib	68.0	72	(73.4)	17	30.4	203	11.3	199	12.6	205
Lawngtlai	62.6	109	(64.4)	31	32.7	281	16.1	280	16.9	292
Lunglei	68.0	95	*	25	26.5	243	9.5	238	11.1	246
Mamit	53.8	56	*	13	26.4	185	7.4	182	13.9	187
Saiha	47.7	53	(72.1)	11	43.8	125	7.7	123	17.6	130
Serchhip	55.4	46	(63.9)	11	31.8	133	8.4	131	14.4	135
Mizoram	62.5	809	67.9	193	28.9	2,017	9.8	2,003	12.7	2,073

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

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	26.9	42.9	1.0	70.7	79
9-11	30.7	22.8	0.0	53.5	78
12-17	31.2	35.5	0.8	67.5	183
18-23	22.9	36.2	0.0	59.1	161
24-35	28.0	21.1	0.0	49.1	288
36-47	24.3	12.4	0.3	37.0	303
48-59	21.0	8.9	0.3	30.2	389
Sex					
Male	25.6	19.7	0.3	45.6	765
Female	25.0	22.0	0.2	47.2	716
Birth order[1]					
1	30.4	17.7	0.3	48.4	466
2-3	21.5	22.0	0.3	43.7	716
4-5	28.6	24.1	0.1	52.8	253
6 or more	17.4	16.9	1.8	36.1	44
Residence					
Urban	23.6	18.9	0.3	42.8	690
Rural	26.8	22.4	0.3	49.5	791
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	29.2	38.1	0.0	67.3	92
<5 years complete	31.8	28.3	0.3	60.5	126
5-7 years complete	29.0	14.9	0.0	43.9	272
8-9 years complete	26.9	16.8	0.3	44.0	345
10-11 years complete	22.9	22.4	0.6	45.9	324
12 or more years complete	19.3	20.4	0.2	40.0	322
Religion					
Christian	24.8	19.7	0.3	44.8	1,383
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.9	38.0	0.0	70.0	84
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(12.0)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(49.4)	24
Scheduled tribe	25.2	20.5	0.3	46.0	1,434

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.2	20.1	0.2	46.5	1,292
Living with one or neither parent	19.6	25.3	0.7	45.6	189
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	23.3	16.9	0.3	40.5	881
Mildly anaemic	28.0	26.2	0.2	54.4	342
Moderately/severely anaemic	29.2	28.2	0.1	57.5	244
Total	25.3	20.8	0.3	46.4	1,481
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.8	5.9	0.7	19.3	4,030

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions, children belonging to other backward class or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or whose caste/tribe is not known, or who have no caste/tribe, or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.
[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[2] For mothers who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[3] Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[5]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	28.5	11.8	107	17.7	29.1	19.5	111	na	na	100.0	110
9-11	40.6	29.3	92	17.2	29.0	31.3	92	68.6	92	99.6	94
12-17	59.8	45.3	216	11.6	22.5	34.0	224	61.2	224	99.3	227
18-23	80.7	67.3	193	24.5	25.6	66.9	208	79.9	208	100.0	211
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.2	403	98.2	408
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.2	431
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.9	505
Sex											
Male	57.3	43.9	312	17.1	27.2	40.1	325	64.7	451	99.0	1,023
Female	58.8	44.1	296	18.2	23.9	43.7	310	66.6	476	99.2	963
Birth order											
1	55.3	38.5	180	16.8	27.6	40.1	192	68.2	288	99.8	628
2-3	56.8	44.3	294	16.6	25.0	42.4	304	66.5	449	99.0	984
4-5	63.2	50.0	118	22.8	24.1	41.3	122	61.6	165	97.8	311
6 or more	*	*	16	*	*	*	16	(48.7)	25	100.0	53
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	54.9	41.7	515	16.1	23.5	37.4	515	65.9	532	99.6	676
Not breastfeeding	75.4	56.6	94	24.4	34.6	61.0	119	65.5	395	98.8	1,301
Residence											
Urban	61.7	49.1	316	19.9	26.9	42.1	332	69.8	473	99.4	987
Rural	54.1	38.5	292	15.2	24.1	41.6	303	61.5	454	98.8	999

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[5]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	60.3	41.9	32	19.7	15.1	42.1	33	48.6	59	97.5	141
<5 years complete	48.8	35.6	46	10.7	26.4	45.7	48	50.6	73	98.3	171
5-7 years complete	60.0	48.4	109	23.0	21.1	37.4	117	61.5	159	99.9	316
8-9 years complete	64.6	46.7	143	11.1	27.1	39.9	147	66.7	218	98.9	454
10-11 years complete	57.7	43.0	143	18.8	31.4	44.5	151	66.7	203	99.8	417
12 or more years complete	52.5	42.0	136	20.8	23.5	43.4	138	76.6	215	98.8	488
Religion											
Christian	58.1	44.5	564	17.6	25.6	41.6	589	66.8	854	99.2	1,820
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	55.5	35.2	41	18.9	25.8	45.5	42	49.7	66	97.4	143
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	12	*	*	*	12	(51.4)	25	94.7	50
Scheduled tribe	57.8	44.0	592	17.4	25.9	41.9	618	66.6	891	99.2	1,901
Other backward class	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	9	(100.0)	22
Total	58.0	44.0	608	17.7	25.6	41.9	634	65.7	927	99.1	1,986

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Hindu or other religions and children not belonging to schedule caste, schedule tribe, or other backward class, or who have no caste/tribe, or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit
[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis
[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.
[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,008	99.1	4,008
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,249	98.9	3,243
Religion of household head							
Hindu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	100.0	72
Christian	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,511	99.2	6,505
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487	97.3	487
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187	98.3	187
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	193	98.6	192
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,740	99.1	6,735
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81	98.3	81
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37	(100.0)	37
Don't know	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(93.4)	35
No caste/tribe or missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170	98.2	170
Total	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,257	99.0	7,251
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,397	99.0	11,376

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
		Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:	
Aizawl	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,805	99.2	2,802
Champhai	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	797	99.8	797
Kolasib	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589	99.7	589
Lawngtlai	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	748	97.0	748
Lunglei	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,015	99.0	1,013
Mamit	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	568	99.4	568
Saiha	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	337	98.7	336
Serchhip	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	397	98.7	397
Mizoram	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,257	99.0	7,251

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

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	14.0	21.6	48.4	16.0	100.0	7,279
Pulses or beans	20.3	45.5	33.6	0.5	100.0	7,279
Dark green leafy vegetables	72.9	20.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	7,279
Fruits	13.1	39.9	46.4	0.6	100.0	7,279
Eggs	13.6	50.0	35.2	1.3	100.0	7,279
Fish	2.4	23.8	70.0	3.9	100.0	7,279
Chicken or meat	2.9	52.0	43.9	1.2	100.0	7,279
Fish or chicken/meat	4.7	56.3	38.5	0.5	100.0	7,279
Fried foods	82.9	9.9	7.1	0.2	100.0	7,279
Aerated drinks	1.6	8.4	60.0	30.0	100.0	7,279
MEN						
Milk or curd	9.1	31.6	38.3	21.0	100.0	1,025
Pulses or beans	13.7	55.7	29.9	0.7	100.0	1,025
Dark green leafy vegetables	57.6	32.6	9.8	0.1	100.0	1,025
Fruits	13.4	49.8	36.4	0.3	100.0	1,025
Eggs	14.1	64.0	21.5	0.3	100.0	1,025
Fish	1.5	52.9	43.4	2.2	100.0	1,025
Chicken or meat	3.0	69.7	27.3	0.1	100.0	1,025
Fish or chicken/meat	4.5	73.5	22.0	0.0	100.0	1,025
Fried foods	78.6	14.1	7.3	0.1	100.0	1,025
Aerated drinks	1.6	9.0	63.8	25.6	100.0	1,025

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

| | Body Mass Index: Women[1] | | | | | | | Body Mass Index: Men | | | | | | |
Background characteristic	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	11.3	7.6	3.7	8.5	7.8	0.7	895	19.4	11.2	8.2	6.6	5.2	1.4	153
20-29	6.6	5.1	1.5	16.4	13.8	2.6	1,967	3.1	2.7	0.4	32.7	26.6	6.1	292
30-39	3.4	2.9	0.5	28.8	22.9	5.9	2,024	0.7	0.7	0.0	35.1	29.5	5.6	322
40-49	2.9	2.1	0.8	36.0	28.7	7.3	1,711	4.0	3.2	0.7	44.8	36.6	8.2	200
Marital status														
Never married	7.9	5.7	2.2	14.9	12.0	2.9	2,420	7.6	4.4	3.2	23.6	16.3	7.3	435
Currently married	3.6	2.8	0.8	29.8	24.1	5.7	3,570	3.0	2.9	0.1	38.1	34.5	3.7	488
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4.6	3.9	0.7	28.5	24.1	4.5	608	(2.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(44.5)	(34.3)	(10.2)	44
Residence														
Urban	4.2	3.2	0.9	29.7	23.5	6.2	3,757	2.6	2.0	0.6	38.3	30.6	7.7	527
Rural	6.8	4.9	1.8	16.9	14.5	2.4	2,840	8.0	5.3	2.7	24.2	21.1	3.1	440
Schooling														
No schooling	5.8	4.5	1.3	11.5	10.2	1.3	353	(1.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(0.0)	31
<5 years complete	6.3	4.6	1.7	23.9	19.1	4.8	441	12.7	4.4	8.3	18.7	18.7	0.0	40
5-9 years complete	6.1	4.5	1.6	25.0	20.5	4.5	2,545	6.8	4.4	2.3	31.6	25.4	6.2	429
10-11 years complete	5.6	4.2	1.4	26.1	21.0	5.1	1,347	4.0	3.2	0.8	32.9	27.1	5.8	182
12 or more years complete	3.7	2.9	0.8	24.3	19.4	4.9	1,910	2.5	2.3	0.2	35.5	29.5	5.9	286
Religion														
Hindu	13.3	2.8	10.4	21.9	17.6	4.3	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	5.2	3.9	1.3	25.3	20.5	4.8	6,049	5.2	3.7	1.6	32.2	26.3	5.9	875
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.1	4.6	0.5	10.6	8.8	1.8	463	4.2	2.2	1.9	26.6	23.7	2.9	77

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	3.1	1.2	1.9	8.9	8.2	0.7	175	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Scheduled tribe	5.4	4.1	1.3	24.6	19.9	4.7	6,289	5.2	3.6	1.6	31.9	26.3	5.6	941
Other backward class	6.0	1.2	4.7	22.5	20.0	2.5	85	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(4.9)	(3.2)	(1.7)	(49.2)	(32.0)	(17.2)	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(19.4)	(3.6)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	5.3	4.0	1.3	24.2	19.6	4.6	6,597	5.1	3.5	1.6	31.9	26.3	5.6	967
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	6.6	1.7	44.3	35.9	8.5	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	3.7	1.6	32.8	27.0	5.8	1,046
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.4	6.7	1.6	21.1	17.4	3.7	11,451	7.3	5.8	1.5	20.9	16.1	4.8	1,550

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

133

~~134~~

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

| | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
| | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | |
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	83.7	16.3	2.4	72.6	27.4	895	98.3	1.7	0.8	84.5	15.5	153
20-29	66.9	33.1	7.6	58.9	41.1	1,967	94.4	5.6	3.8	79.3	20.7	292
30-39	45.7	54.3	17.4	47.4	52.6	2,020	92.3	7.7	0.4	68.3	31.7	322
40-49	41.7	58.3	21.8	40.5	59.5	1,706	85.0	15.0	1.9	57.3	42.7	200
Marital status												
Never married	72.2	27.8	5.6	65.7	34.3	2,420	96.5	3.5	1.4	79.6	20.4	435
Currently married	47.1	52.9	18.1	44.6	55.4	3,565	89.3	10.7	2.2	65.4	34.6	488
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	45.1	54.9	19.1	46.2	53.8	603	(84.7)	(15.3)	(2.0)	(68.1)	(31.9)	44
Residence												
Urban	51.3	48.7	16.1	52.3	47.7	3,748	91.1	8.9	2.1	69.9	30.1	527
Rural	62.5	37.5	10.3	52.7	47.3	2,840	93.9	6.1	1.4	74.4	25.6	440
Schooling												
No schooling	69.3	30.7	8.6	56.9	43.1	353	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.4)	(12.6)	31
<5 years complete	59.5	40.5	10.9	48.1	51.9	441	98.9	1.1	0.0	60.1	39.9	40
5-9 years complete	55.4	44.6	15.2	51.7	48.3	2,541	94.3	5.7	1.0	73.2	26.8	429
10-11 years complete	56.1	43.9	14.5	52.3	47.7	1,343	87.9	12.1	3.7	75.8	24.2	182
12 or more years complete	54.0	46.0	12.3	53.9	46.1	1,910	90.5	9.5	2.2	67.4	32.6	286
Religion												
Hindu	59.7	40.3	25.3	51.8	48.2	72	*	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	55.5	44.5	13.8	52.7	47.3	6,040	92.2	7.8	1.9	72.5	27.5	875
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.5	36.5	8.8	49.6	50.4	463	94.4	5.6	0.0	63.4	36.6	77

Continued...

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

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

	Women					Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio	
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	59.0	41.0	12.8	35.8	64.2	175	92.4	*	*	*	*	17
Scheduled tribe	56.1	43.9	13.6	53.0	47.0	6,281	92.4	7.6	1.8	72.1	27.9	941
Other backward class	56.4	43.6	12.0	51.7	48.3	85	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(53.5)	(46.5)	(27.1)	(42.4)	(57.6)	23	*	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(52.7)	(47.3)	(16.2)	(58.8)	(41.2)	24	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total	56.2	43.8	13.6	52.5	47.5	6,588	92.4	7.6	1.8	71.9	28.1	967

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any Anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any Anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	21.0	13.0	0.8	34.9	906	15.2	6.1	0.2	21.5	153
20-29	19.4	12.4	0.7	32.5	2,127	11.2	1.8	0.1	13.1	288
30-39	20.8	14.7	1.4	36.9	2,130	7.6	6.1	0.4	14.1	317
40-49	17.0	15.8	2.0	34.8	1,705	10.7	5.7	0.8	17.1	198
Marital status										
Never married	18.2	12.2	0.9	31.3	2,409	11.0	3.4	0.1	14.4	431
Currently married	20.2	14.6	1.5	36.2	3,844	10.0	5.8	0.6	16.4	484
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	20.0	17.6	1.4	39.0	615	(12.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(18.3)	41
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.3	9.6	1.0	34.0	270	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	24.7	15.5	0.8	41.0	820	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	18.5	14.0	1.3	33.9	5,777	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	17.0	12.5	1.3	30.8	3,870	9.8	3.3	0.2	13.3	516
Rural	22.6	16.0	1.2	39.9	2,998	11.4	6.4	0.5	18.3	440
Schooling										
No schooling	27.1	26.4	1.8	55.3	375	(11.2)	(13.8)	(0.9)	(26.0)	31
<5 years complete	18.4	18.5	1.3	38.2	468	12.0	4.7	0.0	16.7	40
5-9 years complete	20.7	13.8	1.4	35.8	2,670	11.7	4.1	0.3	16.1	423
10-11 years complete	20.7	12.6	1.1	34.4	1,393	11.9	5.9	0.6	18.5	178
12 or more years complete	15.7	12.0	1.1	28.8	1,963	7.7	3.9	0.2	11.8	284

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

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

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any Anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any Anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Religion										
Hindu	15.2	28.8	4.9	48.9	68	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	19.1	13.4	1.2	33.7	6,295	10.0	4.0	0.4	14.3	864
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	24.7	20.6	1.0	46.3	491	17.1	14.2	0.0	31.3	77
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	16.0	20.2	2.3	38.5	186	*	*	*	*	17
Scheduled tribe	19.5	13.6	1.3	34.3	6,542	10.5	4.8	0.3	15.6	930
Other backward class	29.7	28.6	0.7	59.0	91	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(16.4)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(36.9)	23	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(13.8)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(39.5)	25	*	*	*	*	1
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	19.7	15.8	2.2	37.8	435	10.3	4.3	0.4	15.1	640
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	19.5	13.9	1.2	34.6	6,433	11.1	5.4	0.2	16.7	316
Total age 15-49	19.5	14.0	1.3	34.8	6,868	10.5	4.7	0.3	15.6	956
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	5.4	0.0	12.4	78
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.3	4.8	0.3	15.4	1,034
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.7	9.5	0.7	24.8	77,944	7.4	4.3	0.3	12.1	1,550

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47* (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

137

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

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

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Aizawl	44.0	430	31.7	2,567	3.8	29.7	2,499
Champhai	38.3	167	25.7	697	5.8	22.8	669
Kolasib	53.8	162	37.7	569	5.9	26.0	530
Lawngtlai	55.3	200	48.5	756	7.1	14.1	714
Lunglei	45.7	177	34.9	1,034	6.2	20.6	1,001
Mamit	45.5	139	34.9	541	4.0	21.8	517
Saiha	46.4	95	44.2	322	9.3	18.9	302
Serchhip	43.2	112	32.1	381	5.9	24.0	364
Mizoram	46.4	1,481	34.8	6,868	5.3	24.2	6,597

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	98.5	99.0	92.5	94.8	90.7	71.4	68.9	60.0	82.5	80.4	289	286
15-19	97.9	99.0	92.6	92.6	88.3	67.2	62.6	54.9	84.0	78.1	149	154
20-24	99.2	99.0	92.5	97.5	93.2	76.2	75.5	65.9	81.0	83.1	140	133
25-29	97.0	99.9	89.2	98.1	86.8	67.9	61.3	59.1	85.7	85.0	220	194
30-39	96.7	98.4	90.0	94.0	84.6	83.8	60.5	70.3	84.7	81.9	368	339
40-49	98.3	97.9	93.6	94.5	88.4	87.1	66.1	72.0	90.1	81.9	283	206
Residence												
Urban	99.4	99.9	95.7	98.6	91.2	75.4	70.8	66.6	89.9	84.6	635	582
Rural	95.4	97.3	86.0	90.5	82.9	81.4	56.0	64.4	80.5	78.8	524	443
Schooling												
No schooling	74.0	(84.5)	52.4	(76.0)	57.1	(60.2)	18.8	(43.4)	47.9	(63.2)	68	35
<5 years complete	94.5	96.2	80.7	93.7	74.8	88.8	44.1	49.6	79.4	61.7	83	44
5-7 years complete	99.7	98.0	94.4	89.5	89.6	82.5	65.3	61.1	89.6	79.7	195	148
8-9 years complete	98.3	99.9	93.0	95.9	89.5	77.6	67.2	67.9	86.3	79.8	279	296
10-11 years complete	100.0	99.3	97.7	96.5	91.4	78.2	71.8	66.0	89.5	84.1	202	182
12 or more years complete	100.0	99.7	95.1	98.5	91.6	76.6	70.6	70.1	89.8	89.1	330	320
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	98.0	99.2	92.7	95.7	88.0	80.3	66.8	68.4	86.4	82.4	849	828
No	96.5	97.0	87.5	92.5	86.1	68.0	56.7	54.1	83.8	80.8	309	196
Marital status												
Never married	97.7	99.4	91.4	95.9	90.8	77.9	68.8	67.8	82.1	79.9	417	470
Currently married	97.2	98.1	91.1	94.8	84.2	76.9	62.2	64.2	86.6	85.0	631	507
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	99.6	(100.0)	92.6	(91.1)	93.6	(89.9)	57.1	(60.2)	93.7	(73.0)	111	48

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	(94.4)	98.8	(87.6)	93.7	(89.2)	82.5	(72.1)	64.4	(84.0)	78.8	48	116
Not been away	97.7	98.8	91.5	95.3	87.4	77.4	63.8	65.8	85.7	82.5	1,110	909
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	*	(100.0)	*	(93.9)	*	(85.6)	*	(70.1)	*	(72.8)	16	30
Not been away	97.6	98.7	91.3	95.2	87.6	77.7	64.1	65.5	85.9	82.4	1,143	995
Religion												
Christian	98.9	99.5	93.3	96.2	89.9	79.4	67.3	67.9	87.8	84.4	1,053	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.5	89.9	73.5	81.2	62.3	73.3	28.8	48.4	67.5	55.7	87	77
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(87.3)	*	(78.7)	*	(67.8)	*	(38.1)	*	(68.6)	*	36	20
Scheduled tribe	98.3	98.9	92.1	95.2	88.7	78.8	65.9	66.3	86.5	82.1	1,106	995
Total	97.6	98.8	91.3	95.1	87.5	78.0	64.1	65.6	85.7	82.1	1,159	1,025

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

140

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

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

					Percentage of women who:				
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	87.9	86.9	91.8	34.9	86.3	65.1	92.8	20.5	284
15-19	85.5	85.9	91.5	28.1	86.2	66.1	91.4	18.2	146
20-24	90.5	88.0	92.2	42.0	86.4	64.0	94.3	22.9	139
25-29	91.7	85.7	95.6	34.2	84.9	81.3	93.8	24.3	213
30-39	83.7	90.4	90.5	37.9	86.6	66.7	90.8	25.7	355
40-49	85.3	89.6	92.2	40.9	85.7	69.9	95.3	26.2	278
Residence									
Urban	88.1	90.6	93.8	36.6	87.7	69.6	95.9	23.8	631
Rural	84.8	85.6	90.2	37.9	83.9	70.1	89.3	24.7	499
Schooling									
No schooling	62.1	69.9	70.3	31.3	69.8	47.5	72.4	11.5	51
<5 years complete	81.4	89.4	91.0	37.7	80.8	63.5	85.1	27.3	79
5-7 years complete	86.4	89.8	89.7	42.7	82.1	73.3	94.8	25.0	195
8-9 years complete	90.4	86.6	93.1	41.7	88.7	69.8	92.9	28.1	274
10-11 years complete	86.3	92.2	96.4	30.2	90.7	72.2	96.3	25.1	202
12 or more years complete	89.0	89.5	94.0	35.2	86.9	71.3	95.0	21.3	330

Continued...

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

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

	Percentage of women who:								
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	88.9	90.2	93.2	39.0	87.5	69.8	94.3	25.3	832
No	80.5	83.5	89.5	32.1	81.7	70.0	89.2	21.2	299
Marital status									
Never married	87.2	86.7	93.2	34.0	88.3	71.3	94.0	21.3	407
Currently married	87.0	88.4	90.6	39.5	83.0	67.8	92.0	25.5	613
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	82.9	95.1	97.6	35.8	93.8	75.8	94.7	28.0	110
Religion									
Christian	88.7	89.7	93.5	37.5	87.4	71.4	94.1	24.3	1,042
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.7	73.9	79.6	33.7	70.2	54.1	83.0	20.6	73
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(68.0)	(70.0)	(86.9)	(41.5)	(86.3)	(69.7)	(86.9)	(34.0)	31
Scheduled tribe	87.2	89.0	92.4	37.4	86.5	69.6	93.2	24.2	1,087
Total	86.7	88.4	92.2	37.2	86.0	69.8	93.0	24.2	1,131

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women belonging to other backward class, or not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

142

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	94.2	85.9	97.2	52.7	92.1	83.8	95.7	40.2	284
15-19	91.2	82.6	96.2	50.8	90.8	83.0	93.9	38.0	152
20-24	97.7	89.8	98.3	54.9	93.6	84.8	97.7	42.8	131
25-29	95.3	90.0	96.2	53.4	92.0	84.1	97.1	41.6	193
30-39	96.5	91.3	96.6	44.4	94.1	87.1	96.8	34.2	334
40-49	96.8	90.8	95.4	50.8	88.0	77.6	95.9	39.2	201
Residence									
Urban	97.6	93.2	98.9	52.1	93.8	87.0	98.2	42.0	581
Rural	93.1	84.4	93.1	46.6	89.4	79.4	93.9	33.3	431
Schooling									
No schooling	(82.3)	(64.4)	(85.9)	(39.3)	(79.9)	(62.5)	(88.5)	(20.1)	29
<5 years complete	96.3	91.2	97.4	54.1	83.9	75.2	97.4	37.2	42
5-7 years complete	92.0	82.9	94.4	46.2	92.1	81.2	96.2	32.1	145
8-9 years complete	96.2	91.5	96.1	50.1	92.6	85.1	95.0	41.4	296
10-11 years complete	95.2	91.0	97.7	40.4	91.1	83.6	96.1	28.3	181
12 or more years complete	98.3	91.6	97.8	56.7	93.7	86.7	98.5	45.7	319
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	96.9	90.6	97.0	49.1	92.3	84.0	97.0	38.0	822
No	90.4	84.4	93.9	52.6	90.1	82.5	93.7	39.7	191

Continued...

143

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

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

					Percentage of men who:					
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	95.9	89.6	97.5	49.3	92.6	85.6	96.5	37.8	467
Currently married	95.6	89.7	95.6	50.3	90.9	81.3	96.5	39.0	498
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(94.0)	(85.3)	(94.4)	(47.8)	(95.6)	(91.0)	(94.4)	(35.7)	48
Religion									
Christian	96.2	90.8	97.1	49.1	92.4	85.0	96.9	39.0	925
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.1	68.9	86.7	55.8	83.3	69.2	88.0	28.0	69
Total	95.7	89.4	96.4	49.7	91.9	83.7	96.4	38.3	1,012

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes men belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	13.0	4.3	8.9	4.9	0.3	2.6	9.2	2.3	5.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	201	174	375	181	183	364	382	357	739
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1]	*	*	*	*	*	*	(30.6)	*	(26.2)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	26	7	34	9	1	10	35	8	43
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	253	320	573	227	304	530	480	623	1,103
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.2	na	na	0.7	na	na	1.0	na	na
Number of men	582	na	na	443	na	na	1,025	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	67.7	na	na	49.7	na	na	58.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	128	na	na	132	na	na	260	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	43.4	64.2	54.3	26.1	48.3	38.1	35.9	57.0	47.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	9.2	7.3	8.2	4.5	4.9	4.7	7.1	6.2	6.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	12.4	21.6	17.2	7.9	13.2	10.8	10.4	17.8	14.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
Number of respondents	582	635	1,217	443	524	966	1,025	1,159	2,183
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	91.5	97.6	95.5	(94.8)	99.6	98.0	92.6	98.2	96.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	72	137	209	35	69	104	107	206	313

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Knowledge and behaviour	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	57.6	76.4	66.5	63.1	61.4	62.2	60.0	68.9	64.5
Percentage who know a condom source	84.2	48.0	67.1	66.4	51.3	58.3	76.4	49.7	63.0
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	16.1	16.7	16.4	16.2	25.3	21.1	16.1	21.0	18.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	20.7	27.5	23.9	15.1	30.6	23.4	18.3	29.0	23.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	16.3	0.6	8.9	1.3	5.2	3.4	9.7	2.9	6.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	8.2	26.8	17.0	6.5	12.6	9.7	7.5	19.7	13.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.1	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.7
Number age 15-24	161	144	305	125	145	269	286	289	575
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	(95.9)	*	100.0	98.6
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	13	39	52	8	18	26	21	57	78
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	(5.6)	(9.3)	7.2	8.0	(10.1)	4.4	6.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	27	25	52	24	40	64	51	65	116
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	*	*	*	(9.9)	(18.7)	(8.0)	14.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	21	13	34	15	14	29	37	27	63
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	93.9	97.8	95.7	95.4	95.9	95.6	94.5	96.9	95.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3.2	1.3	2.3	2.2	0.5	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.9
Number never married	143	122	265	106	109	215	249	231	480

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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
Age and sex	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	544	537	8,196
Male	777	772	7,941
Age			
<15	1,518	1,503	3,950
15-59	380	376	10,595
60 and over	380	380	1,593
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	441	441	329
Other fuel	663	657	15,809
Total	659	653	16,138
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	696	696	6,471
Male	529	482	6,580
Age			
<15	1,027	990	3,967
15-59	352	352	7,739
60 and over	882	761	1,345
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	484	433	4,526
Other fuel	679	670	8,525
Total	612	588	13,051
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	611	607	14,667
Male	665	641	14,521
Age			
<15	1,272	1,246	7,917
15-59	368	366	18,334
60 and over	610	554	2,938
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	482	434	4,855
Other fuel	669	662	24,334
Total	638	624	29,189

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

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	92.5	980	75.4	11.7	90.4	7.4	906	95.5	154	81.2	7.1	94.5	3.2	147
20-34	94.4	3,417	80.3	14.8	95.2	7.1	3,225	93.0	505	85.0	12.8	97.7	2.3	469
35-49	93.8	2,882	77.1	16.3	96.0	7.1	2,704	95.4	366	86.6	12.7	99.1	5.0	350
Residence														
Urban	97.5	4,237	81.7	15.7	96.4	7.0	4,129	97.0	582	89.6	12.4	98.0	1.8	565
Rural	89.0	3,042	73.3	13.9	92.6	7.3	2,706	90.6	443	78.6	11.2	97.3	5.6	401
Schooling														
No schooling	62.5	383	38.4	8.8	74.9	7.3	239	(90.0)	35	(65.3)	(6.9)	(83.4)	(2.4)	31
<5 years complete	88.5	488	57.6	14.5	91.3	7.0	432	90.4	44	(81.9)	(9.2)	(96.5)	(2.0)	39
5-7 years complete	93.3	1,027	71.1	12.8	95.9	7.1	958	86.6	148	83.9	9.4	98.0	4.7	128
8-9 years complete	95.8	1,746	78.1	13.2	94.3	7.0	1,672	95.0	296	80.2	8.1	98.9	3.0	281
10-11 years complete	96.7	1,457	79.8	15.7	96.4	7.8	1,409	97.7	182	87.1	11.0	95.6	4.3	178
12 or more years complete	97.5	2,179	89.6	17.7	96.9	6.7	2,125	96.1	320	91.1	17.7	99.3	3.0	308
Religion														
Hindu	77.2	81	71.9	15.6	92.7	1.4	63	*	10	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	96.2	6,692	79.5	15.1	95.8	7.2	6,439	94.6	929	85.7	11.7	98.4	3.4	879
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.5	493	57.7	12.4	79.7	7.5	323	89.0	77	84.9	9.1	93.0	4.7	69
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	73.7	194	57.8	15.8	82.4	4.6	143	*	20	*	*	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	95.2	6,939	78.9	15.0	95.3	7.2	6,606	94.4	995	85.3	11.9	98.1	3.5	940
Other backward class	63.7	97	70.4	3.7	83.9	2.2	62	*	7	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(64.0)	23	*	*	*	*	15	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(37.6)	26	*	*	*	*	10	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Total	93.9	7,279	78.4	15.0	94.9	7.1	6,835	94.2	1,025	85.0	11.9	97.7	3.4	966

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

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	32.3	980	42.2	154
20-24	38.2	963	35.3	133
25-34	39.7	2,453	38.5	372
35-49	42.6	2,882	48.0	366
Residence				
Urban	35.1	4,237	36.9	582
Rural	46.1	3,042	48.8	443
Schooling				
No schooling	24.8	383	(25.3)	35
<5 years complete	36.7	488	35.0	44
5-7 years complete	44.4	1,027	38.8	148
8-9 years complete	42.9	1,746	42.8	296
10-11 years complete	42.9	1,457	43.8	182
12 or more years complete	36.0	2,179	44.5	320
Religion				
Hindu	16.9	81	*	10
Christian	41.1	6,692	45.0	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	25.0	493	13.1	77
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	16.7	194	*	20
Scheduled tribe	40.8	6,939	42.7	995
Other backward class	21.1	97	*	7
Other	(14.1)	23	*	1
Don't know	(7.2)	26	*	1
Total age 15-49	39.7	7,279	42.0	1,025
Age 50-54	na	na	61.8	80
Total age 15-54	na	na	43.5	1,105

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

149

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

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

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	83.3	94.6	88.4
Government/municipal hospital	73.9	48.8	62.7
Government dispensary	0.5	1.2	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	4.9	11.3	7.8
PHC/additional PHC	3.8	24.3	13.0
Sub-centre	0.1	8.9	4.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	16.1	3.0	10.3
Private hospital	12.4	2.3	7.9
Private doctor/clinic	3.6	0.6	2.2
Private paramedic	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.3	0.9	0.6
Home treatment	0.2	0.9	0.5
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	41.2	52.8	46.4
Number of households	4,008	3,249	7,257
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	1.5	0.9	1.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	5.6	2.2	3.9
State health insurance scheme	4.9	4.3	4.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	77.8	88.4	83.2
Community health insurance programme	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other health insurance through employer	0.2	0.0	0.1
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.6	0.6	2.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	1.4	0.2	0.8
Other	5.8	5.8	5.8
Number of households	1,652	1,715	3,367

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

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

	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
Background characteristic	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	640	2,266	448	1,236	0	980	0	647	0	0	0	154
20-34	394	3,153	574	1,620	203	3,417	225	1,892	700	1,007	0	505
35-49	2,932	5,336	1,460	2,931	288	2,882	3,062	2,442	170	1,483	654	366
Residence												
Urban	1,688	4,703	1,101	2,488	253	4,237	1,664	2,109	607	1,182	210	582
Rural	1,076	2,775	640	1,529	148	3,042	602	1,629	141	822	265	443
Schooling												
No schooling	1,396	1,593	0	1,930	597	383	(2,126)	(0)	(0)	(2,140)	(0)	35
<5 years complete	2,207	4,898	327	1,933	210	488	0	8,352	0	0	0	44
5-7 years complete	1,398	5,693	989	3,129	104	1,027	411	0	421	2,135	411	148
8-9 years complete	2,012	3,819	459	2,566	183	1,746	816	1,893	1,193	1,259	413	296
10-11 years complete	744	3,822	965	2,189	449	1,457	1,777	1,234	0	1,055	312	182
12 or more years complete	1,275	3,346	1,481	1,207	51	2,179	1,670	2,497	0	302	0	320
Marital status												
Never married	884	2,596	667	1,428	254	2,602	129	2,344	0	206	0	470
Currently married	1,941	4,659	1,154	2,363	142	4,012	2,316	1,430	819	1,641	232	507
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	503	4,397	366	3,007	440	665	(0)	(2,557)	(0)	(2,557)	(2,557)	48
Religion												
Hindu	4,119	4,119	601	0	0	81	*	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	1,456	4,077	970	2,214	201	6,692	1,225	2,098	380	845	258	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	694	1,529	139	771	355	493	1,265	0	806	3,457	0	77

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Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,724	3,516	0	339	0	194	*	*	*	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	1,385	3,964	938	2,162	189	6,939	1,241	1,958	418	1,057	241	995
Other backward class	2,316	1,890	566	708	1,380	97	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(7,071)	(0)	(2,118)	(2,505)	(3,247)	23	*	*	*	*	*	1
Don't know	(3,354)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	26	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	1,432	3,898	908	2,087	209	7,279	1,206	1,902	406	1,026	234	1,025
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,247	0	0	756	1,515	80
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,571	1,764	376	1,007	327	1,105

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

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

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	937	0.0	153
20-24	0.4	0.2	0.6	940	0.0	126
25-29	0.9	0.9	0.9	1,250	1.8	177
30-34	3.7	2.4	1.2	1,145	2.3	172
35-39	5.9	1.6	0.7	1,041	1.2	163
40-44	8.7	3.7	1.0	980	0.0	106
45-49	11.2	3.4	0.8	789	0.5	96
Residence						
Urban	5.8	2.4	1.2	4,061	0.1	542
Rural	2.0	0.8	0.2	3,021	2.0	450
Schooling						
No schooling	1.1	0.3	0.1	376	(0.0)	31
<5 years complete	3.9	0.7	0.3	474	0.0	40
5-7 years complete	4.5	1.3	0.3	1,012	3.6	143
8-9 years complete	4.6	1.1	0.4	1,703	0.8	298
10-11 years complete	5.1	2.5	0.8	1,427	0.6	183
12 or more years complete	3.5	2.4	1.4	2,090	0.3	297
Religion						
Hindu	6.8	3.0	0.6	78	*	10
Christian	4.4	1.8	0.8	6,498	1.1	900
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	0.0	0.0	493	0.0	77
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.8	1.0	0.3	191	*	17
Scheduled tribe	4.2	1.8	0.8	6,746	1.0	966
Other backward class	0.8	0.8	0.8	97	*	7
Other	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	*	1
Don't know	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	*	1
Total	4.1	1.7	0.8	7,083	1.0	992

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	5.8	67.2	28.5	3.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.7	912
20-24	8.0	63.3	30.0	6.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.3	914
25-29	8.3	58.3	34.5	6.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.3	1,217
30-34	12.5	53.5	35.8	8.4	2.0	0.2	100.0	1.2	1,117
35-39	15.0	50.8	36.7	9.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,020
40-44	18.6	40.3	45.0	12.2	2.0	0.5	100.0	1.5	956
45-49	22.3	40.7	43.0	11.7	4.0	0.5	100.0	1.5	762
Residence									
Urban	15.3	52.0	36.2	9.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	3,889
Rural	9.0	56.1	35.8	6.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	3,007
Schooling									
No schooling	8.7	57.6	34.3	4.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.5	374
<5 years complete	12.2	50.4	38.3	8.1	3.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	468
5-7 years complete	13.8	53.6	35.5	9.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	1.7	990
8-9 years complete	12.3	56.2	34.0	7.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	1.2	1,684
10-11 years complete	13.1	51.2	38.4	8.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	0.7	1,390
12 or more years complete	12.6	53.8	36.3	8.4	1.2	0.3	100.0	0.6	1,990
Religion									
Hindu	11.5	55.1	33.4	7.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	0.0	75
Christian	13.1	53.6	35.9	8.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	0.9	6,316
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.6	55.7	38.6	4.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	0.5	493

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.2	59.9	33.8	3.9	0.6	1.7	100.0	0.5	191
Scheduled tribe	12.8	53.7	36.0	8.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	0.9	6,567
Other backward class	9.3	48.9	41.8	7.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	94
Other	(7.7)	(59.6)	(32.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	20
Don't know	(3.3)	(55.5)	(41.1)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	25
Total	12.6	53.8	36.0	8.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	0.9	6,897

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	13.3	39.7	49.7	10.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	153
20-24	26.1	25.2	49.0	19.3	1.4	5.0	100.0	0.0	122
25-29	18.1	29.2	54.0	12.2	2.3	2.3	100.0	1.0	170
30-34	28.6	15.1	59.1	24.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	164
35-39	20.8	19.7	62.8	12.9	2.5	2.1	100.0	0.7	151
40-44	30.6	10.9	66.4	17.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	0.7	105
45-49	25.4	18.3	56.9	18.0	5.6	1.1	100.0	0.7	95
Residence									
Urban	26.4	17.4	59.9	16.7	3.3	2.7	100.0	0.2	523
Rural	18.1	30.5	52.7	15.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.9	437
Schooling									
No schooling	(16.9)	(21.5)	(61.6)	(15.7)	(1.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	31
<5 years complete	20.5	26.2	63.7	9.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	38
5-7 years complete	21.5	24.8	54.9	19.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.2	133
8-9 years complete	18.2	29.1	55.2	13.0	1.3	1.5	100.0	0.6	295
10-11 years complete	16.0	30.2	56.1	7.0	4.6	2.1	100.0	0.5	182
12 or more years complete	33.1	12.2	57.7	24.9	3.1	2.2	100.0	0.2	282

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Religion									
Christian	22.5	24.0	56.4	15.8	2.1	1.6	100.0	0.6	868
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.2	17.8	60.0	16.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77
Total age 15-49	22.6	23.4	56.6	16.1	2.4	1.5	100.0	0.5	961
Age 50-54	28.3	20.0	51.7	18.7	7.8	1.9	100.0	0.0	79
Total age 15-54	23.1	23.1	56.2	16.3	2.8	1.5	100.0	0.5	1,040

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≥140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.9	0.0	901
20-24	97.1	1.8	1.1	100.0	0.1	0.0	904
25-29	96.4	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.2	0.0	1,218
30-34	91.8	5.6	2.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	1,116
35-39	88.3	7.1	4.5	100.0	0.2	1.2	1,014
40-44	87.6	7.4	5.0	100.0	0.6	0.9	947
45-49	82.0	11.0	7.0	100.0	1.3	2.7	761
Residence							
Urban	91.5	5.3	3.3	100.0	0.4	0.9	3,863
Rural	92.9	4.6	2.6	100.0	0.5	0.3	2,998
Schooling							
No schooling	88.7	7.7	3.6	100.0	0.2	0.0	375
<5 years complete	89.9	5.7	4.4	100.0	0.3	2.3	468
5-7 years complete	91.1	4.6	4.3	100.0	0.4	0.7	985
8-9 years complete	92.7	4.6	2.7	100.0	1.0	0.6	1,685
10-11 years complete	91.9	5.0	3.1	100.0	0.6	0.3	1,391
12 or more years complete	93.3	4.7	1.9	100.0	0.1	0.5	1,958
Religion							
Hindu	87.3	8.3	4.4	100.0	1.7	0.6	68
Christian	92.0	5.0	3.0	100.0	0.4	0.7	6,288
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.5	4.3	2.3	100.0	0.5	0.1	491
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.1	6.0	1.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	186
Scheduled tribe	92.1	4.8	3.0	100.0	0.4	0.6	6,536
Other backward class	92.1	5.4	2.5	100.0	1.8	0.5	91
Other	(91.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Don't know	(79.1)	(20.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.3)	(0.0)	25
Total	92.1	5.0	3.0	100.0	0.5	0.6	6,861

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≥140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	96.5	2.7	0.8	100.0	5.0	0.0	153
20-24	92.3	3.7	4.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	122
25-29	88.9	11.0	0.2	100.0	3.4	0.0	167
30-34	93.8	4.0	2.2	100.0	1.2	0.0	159
35-39	88.1	6.1	5.8	100.0	4.1	0.7	154
40-44	84.4	4.1	11.5	100.0	6.8	1.2	104
45-49	74.9	15.7	9.4	100.0	1.5	0.0	93
Residence							
Urban	89.7	6.0	4.3	100.0	4.3	0.5	512
Rural	89.0	7.0	4.0	100.0	2.0	0.0	440
Schooling							
No schooling	(94.5)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
<5 years complete	89.6	6.3	4.2	100.0	9.7	0.0	40
5-7 years complete	90.6	6.3	3.1	100.0	1.2	0.0	134
8-9 years complete	92.6	4.9	2.5	100.0	1.2	0.0	285
10-11 years complete	86.4	5.7	7.9	100.0	2.4	0.0	178
12 or more years complete	86.8	8.7	4.5	100.0	6.1	0.8	284
Religion							
Christian	88.9	6.9	4.2	100.0	3.3	0.3	860
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	92.3	2.9	4.8	100.0	2.5	0.0	77
Total age 15-49	89.4	6.5	4.1	100.0	3.2	0.2	952
Age 50-54	65.4	21.4	13.2	100.0	2.7	0.0	78
Total age 15-54	87.6	7.6	4.8	100.0	3.2	0.2	1,029

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

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

	Women			Men		
Tobacco/alcohol use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	5.9	4.3	5.2	61.0	64.3	62.4
Smokes *bidis*	0.3	1.6	0.8	3.3	9.0	5.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.8	0.5	12.7	21.2	16.4
Smokes *hookah*	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Chews *gutkha* or *paan* masala with tobacco	11.9	10.5	11.3	3.7	1.3	2.7
Uses *khaini*	17.0	22.7	19.4	2.3	2.9	2.5
Chews *paan* with tobacco	13.4	21.2	16.7	9.1	11.5	10.1
Uses other chewing tobacco	4.1	9.6	6.4	3.0	4.8	3.8
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uses other tobacco product	1.2	1.8	1.5	10.5	7.7	9.3
Uses any type of tobacco	43.2	55.5	48.4	68.2	72.6	70.1
Drinks alcohol	1.1	0.9	1.0	29.8	30.1	29.9
Number of respondents	4,237	3,042	7,279	582	443	1,025
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	76.7	74.9	76.1	10.6	17.3	13.6
5-9	12.3	11.6	12.1	14.8	23.8	18.8
10-14	10.4	10.6	10.5	30.2	29.1	29.7
15-24	0.6	2.3	1.2	36.1	23.6	30.5
25 or more	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.3	2.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.8	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	251	131	382	355	285	640
Among those who smoke bidis, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	40.4	46.2	*	11.5	11.8
5-9	*	35.1	27.6	*	19.4	16.5
10-14	*	15.2	18.2	*	24.0	29.5
15-24	*	6.4	5.6	*	41.6	39.0
25 or more	*	3.0	2.4	*	2.7	2.5
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	13	48	61	19	40	59
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(4.6)	(3.8)	4.3	24.0	10.3	18.0
About once a week	(11.9)	(41.9)	23.1	50.4	55.0	52.4
Less than once a week	(83.5)	(54.3)	72.6	25.7	34.8	29.6
Don't know	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	45	27	72	174	133	307

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

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

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

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]							Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	11.1	2.7	87.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.5	89.8	980
20-24	10.8	2.4	87.4	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.4	89.7	963
Residence									
Urban	1.9	1.9	91.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.1	93.6	1,123
Rural	23.3	3.5	81.2	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.7	84.6	821
Schooling									
No schooling	63.8	6.8	41.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	46.2	47
<5 years complete	41.4	11.8	54.8	1.8	0.0	2.9	1.5	68.5	46
5-7 years complete	31.1	2.4	81.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	82.9	151
8-9 years complete	11.8	3.0	87.9	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.2	90.6	570
10-11 years complete	4.6	1.9	91.5	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.8	93.5	540
12 or more years complete	4.0	1.7	90.6	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	92.5	588
Religion									
Christian	6.8	2.2	90.4	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.9	92.7	1,760
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.7	6.7	53.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.8	58.3	158
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	30.8	7.2	37.2	0.0	0.0	23.7	2.3	44.4	46
Scheduled tribe	9.9	2.5	89.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.9	91.6	1,852
Other backward class	(40.2)	(0.0)	(59.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.8)	32
Total	10.9	2.6	87.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.9	89.8	1,944

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to Hindu or other religions, women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class, or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

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

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of employed respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings						Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	11.5	149	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	17
20-24	28.2	140	(72.3)	(8.5)	(5.5)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.3)	(88.7)	100.0	39
25-29	34.9	220	74.3	7.9	0.7	17.1	0.0	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	77
30-34	34.8	213	64.8	17.5	0.0	17.7	0.0	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	74
35-39	38.6	155	62.1	21.2	0.7	16.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	60
40-44	56.2	163	67.2	18.2	0.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	92
45-49	41.1	119	60.3	27.3	1.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	49
Total	35.2	1,159	66.7	16.3	1.4	15.7	0.0	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	408
MEN												
15-19	36.3	154	57.7	9.5	3.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	56
20-24	68.8	133	79.0	7.9	0.6	12.5	0.0	100.0	32.8	67.2	100.0	91
25-29	85.7	194	79.4	13.3	1.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	166
30-34	97.9	178	83.0	11.8	0.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0	175
35-39	97.5	161	72.4	17.7	1.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	30.8	69.2	100.0	157
40-44	95.9	110	72.9	14.4	3.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	105
45-49	90.7	96	68.6	22.5	3.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	87
Total	81.6	1,025	75.4	14.1	1.8	8.7	0.0	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	837
Age 50-54	88.2	80	73.4	13.6	7.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	71
Total age 15-54	82.1	1,105	75.2	14.0	2.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	32.2	67.8	100.0	907

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	(88.5)	20	92.8	115	*	18	*	13	61.9	102	*	12
30-39	93.7	70	85.8	204	29.0	56	93.6	57	76.6	198	45.0	51
40-49	98.4	83	92.6	130	(17.0)	49	87.9	68	76.3	145	(30.5)	55
Residence												
Urban	95.3	87	91.5	234	19.9	60	87.9	78	66.6	230	37.1	69
Rural	95.5	86	87.6	225	31.3	63	93.1	59	80.5	218	36.9	49
Schooling												
No schooling	*	10	(89.9)	34	*	7	*	6	(63.6)	21	*	4
<5 years complete	(89.8)	21	86.7	39	*	11	*	12	(88.3)	25	*	11
5-7 years complete	(98.9)	33	92.1	96	*	21	*	15	81.7	62	*	10
8-9 years complete	(97.1)	46	89.5	128	(18.2)	41	(93.3)	36	74.7	124	(39.0)	31
10-11 years complete	(100.0)	24	88.9	62	(24.1)	18	*	22	75.0	86	*	17
12 or more years complete	(92.6)	39	88.6	100	(43.6)	26	(88.9)	47	65.8	131	(18.9)	44
Religion												
Christian	95.4	164	90.0	412	25.8	116	89.2	125	74.4	400	37.1	108
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	8	84.9	44	*	6	*	12	(69.3)	42	*	10
Total	95.4	173	89.6	459	25.7	123	90.2	138	73.4	449	37.0	118

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/men belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 98 Participation in decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision				
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	10.2	85.0	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	23.8	71.4	4.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	9.2	85.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.2	78.7	7.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.3	88.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL											
Own health care	11.2	80.9	6.6	0.5	0.9	100.0	24.1	68.1	7.5	0.3	100.0
Major household purchases	15.4	78.4	3.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	12.9	76.2	10.1	0.8	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	85.5	6.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL											
Own health care	10.7	83.0	5.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	24.0	69.7	6.2	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	12.2	82.1	4.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	13.5	77.4	8.6	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.1	87.2	4.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
20-24	(90.0)	(90.0)	(93.0)	(88.9)	(7.0)	39	(93.5)	(93.4)	(89.1)	(2.3)	34
25-29	95.3	96.6	97.4	92.1	0.0	98	95.8	96.1	93.0	1.0	78
30-39	95.8	96.4	95.9	90.3	0.4	262	95.6	93.5	91.5	2.4	219
40-49	91.1	94.3	92.3	83.1	1.3	222	90.1	84.8	81.4	6.5	173
Residence											
Urban	95.2	94.9	96.2	89.2	0.4	322	95.2	92.9	90.4	2.4	248
Rural	92.1	93.8	92.5	84.6	2.0	309	92.2	89.1	86.0	4.7	260
Schooling											
No schooling	91.4	94.9	94.2	84.3	1.3	52	(94.2)	(79.1)	(79.1)	(5.8)	28
<5 years complete	93.4	94.6	96.1	89.5	1.4	67	(91.9)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(8.1)	29
5-7 years complete	96.1	96.4	90.2	88.5	1.2	141	96.6	87.6	87.2	3.0	75
8-9 years complete	90.8	93.1	94.0	83.0	1.8	160	94.9	94.5	92.3	2.9	140
10-11 years complete	95.3	90.9	99.2	89.1	0.8	87	88.7	92.2	84.3	3.4	98
12 or more years complete	94.6	95.5	95.4	88.7	0.3	124	94.6	91.2	89.1	3.2	138
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	89.7	95.7	95.5	84.1	0.0	214	94.5	91.1	89.1	3.4	489
Employed, for cash	88.8	96.4	94.4	83.2	0.0	173	94.6	91.4	89.4	3.5	449
Employed, not for cash	93.4	92.5	100.0	88.0	0.0	41	94.0	88.1	85.2	3.1	40
Not employed	95.7	93.6	93.8	88.4	1.8	416	*	*	*	*	19

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	(91.0)	(96.4)	(93.2)	(82.4)	(0.0)	52	96.3	88.3	88.3	3.7	66
1-2	93.3	94.5	97.2	89.7	1.3	298	94.2	93.5	90.2	2.5	242
3-4	95.3	93.1	93.2	86.6	1.3	238	92.3	89.1	86.1	4.7	165
5 or more	90.4	97.2	82.8	75.7	0.8	43	(91.4)	(86.7)	(83.6)	(5.5)	33
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	94.1	96.6	94.3	87.3	0.6	403	96.2	92.3	91.0	2.5	308
Non-nuclear	92.9	90.3	94.5	86.3	2.2	228	89.8	88.9	83.8	5.2	200
Religion											
Christian	93.7	94.7	93.9	87.1	1.3	564	93.7	90.9	88.2	3.6	445
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	93.2	89.0	98.3	83.7	0.0	56	92.7	89.9	86.3	3.7	53
Total	93.7	94.3	94.4	87.0	1.2	631	93.7	90.9	88.2	3.6	507

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men age 15-19 and women/men belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear household are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Age								
15-19	19.3	69.9	6.2	0.3	49.9	149	4.3	75
20-24	34.6	78.4	7.5	1.5	72.9	140	23.0	119
25-29	20.4	78.9	12.9	1.0	79.5	220	26.2	205
30-39	34.6	83.1	17.5	2.4	78.9	368	14.9	317
40-49	46.0	85.8	16.8	3.7	82.5	283	13.6	236
Residence								
Urban	39.6	85.4	13.9	1.6	73.1	635	21.3	583
Rural	24.3	75.0	13.7	2.7	78.3	524	10.6	370
Schooling								
No schooling	16.6	50.9	5.5	1.7	77.8	68	(4.5)	27
<5 years complete	21.0	67.8	18.9	2.2	72.8	83	1.4	62
5-7 years complete	24.1	81.1	20.6	2.9	83.1	195	8.3	151
8-9 years complete	26.7	78.1	9.8	2.1	71.9	279	6.9	221
10-11 years complete	33.0	83.2	12.2	1.7	67.5	202	5.6	176
12 or more years complete	49.1	90.6	14.6	1.8	78.9	330	39.2	317
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	49.6	83.5	15.2	3.4	82.3	408	20.9	346
Employed, for cash	54.6	86.5	17.1	3.5	80.9	339	22.8	297
Employed, not for cash	25.7	69.2	6.3	2.6	89.3	70	9.4	49
Not employed	23.5	79.2	13.0	1.4	71.7	751	15.1	607

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Number of living children								
0	37.2	81.6	8.9	1.1	67.6	452	27.4	367
1-2	29.2	80.7	18.0	2.2	79.5	396	11.8	338
3-4	32.0	77.4	15.0	3.7	81.4	264	10.6	214
5 or more	24.1	90.9	19.2	1.5	83.3	46	(2.2)	34
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	30.0	82.6	13.6	2.1	75.3	669	18.6	531
Non-nuclear	36.4	78.1	14.2	2.0	75.6	489	15.4	422
Religion								
Christian	34.1	81.6	14.7	2.2	76.2	1,053	17.6	885
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.7	67.5	6.5	1.4	64.6	87	9.8	52
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(25.4)	(79.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.3)	36	(17.8)	29
Scheduled tribe	33.2	80.7	14.0	2.1	75.7	1,106	17.3	911
Total	32.7	80.7	13.8	2.1	75.4	1,159	17.2	953

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages | | Men | | |
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	14.6	11.2	50.4	149	100.0	75	41.0	32.0	154
20-24	12.7	8.7	85.2	140	98.8	119	40.5	34.1	133
25-29	14.3	8.5	93.4	220	94.7	205	41.7	35.2	194
30-34	18.4	14.4	85.8	213	95.2	183	46.5	36.4	178
35-39	27.2	19.6	87.0	155	95.5	135	61.8	48.1	161
40-44	19.5	15.7	84.6	163	96.0	138	65.7	49.8	110
45-49	34.0	22.6	82.1	119	90.5	98	67.7	56.6	96
Residence									
Urban	12.9	9.3	91.8	635	98.4	583	43.6	36.7	582
Rural	27.3	19.5	70.6	524	91.2	370	59.4	45.2	443
Religion									
Christian	18.7	13.6	84.0	1,053	97.0	885	49.3	39.9	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.1	17.1	60.0	87	72.2	52	71.2	47.2	77
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(32.3)	(17.2)	(79.5)	36	(93.2)	29	*	*	20
Scheduled tribe	19.1	13.9	82.4	1,106	96.1	911	50.6	40.5	995

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169

Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone,		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	22.7	18.5	39.1	68	(31.9)	27	(67.6)	(61.6)	35
<5 years complete	28.0	14.4	73.7	83	81.1	62	63.4	37.2	44
5-7 years complete	26.9	19.7	77.2	195	98.3	151	48.6	40.5	148
8-9 years complete	20.1	12.7	79.1	279	99.6	221	51.8	41.7	296
10-11 years complete	19.1	15.5	87.2	202	100.0	176	45.8	38.6	182
12 or more years complete	11.6	9.4	96.0	330	97.2	317	49.0	38.2	320
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	21.4	15.7	79.3	669	94.9	531	52.7	40.1	580
Non-nuclear	16.6	11.4	86.2	489	96.5	422	47.4	40.7	445
Total age 15-49	19.4	13.9	82.3	1,159	95.6	953	50.4	40.4	1,025
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.0	70.6	80
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	52.6	42.6	1,105

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in						
hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	12.6	7.1	8.2	7.7	11.0	7.4
She neglects the house or children	17.7	18.7	13.2	12.7	16.1	16.0
She argues with him	9.6	17.0	9.0	12.0	9.4	14.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.2
She doesn't cook properly	5.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.0
He suspects her of being unfaithful	22.2	28.9	18.5	27.6	20.8	28.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	19.2	35.0	19.3	28.4	19.2	32.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	34.5	46.6	30.2	40.1	32.9	43.7
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing						
to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	85.8	83.0	83.8	85.6	85.0	84.2
Knows her husband has sex with other women	90.0	87.1	86.4	86.2	88.7	86.7
Is tired or not in the mood	88.5	80.8	72.4	77.8	82.7	79.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	77.2	69.3	66.2	69.7	73.2	69.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.9	5.7	9.9	7.5	6.0	6.5
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have						
sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	33.4	na	30.4	na	32.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	25.2	na	22.7	na	24.1
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	28.1	na	22.6	na	25.6
Have sex with another woman	na	36.1	na	34.8	na	35.5
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	17.9	na	14.2	na	16.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	51.7	na	53.6	na	52.6
Number of respondents	742	555	417	470	1,159	1,025

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	28.0	42.6	72.8	71.0	53.5	149	154
20-24	43.4	36.1	73.5	63.9	46.6	140	133
25-29	30.2	39.3	64.1	66.2	49.5	220	194
30-39	32.7	44.8	74.8	72.7	47.3	368	339
40-49	32.8	51.5	78.4	69.7	48.0	283	206
Residence							
Urban	32.3	43.6	72.2	69.5	38.9	635	582
Rural	33.7	43.8	74.5	69.4	61.5	524	443
Schooling							
No schooling	29.7	(48.7)	55.7	(71.8)	(41.5)	68	35
<5 years complete	32.2	62.1	71.8	75.4	52.4	83	44
5-7 years complete	38.0	43.8	80.8	70.2	49.9	195	148
8-9 years complete	37.1	38.5	73.0	68.3	58.1	279	296
10-11 years complete	32.2	47.1	77.8	75.1	39.5	202	182
12 or more years complete	27.7	43.4	70.1	66.0	44.9	330	320
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	28.8	44.1	68.2	70.3	47.8	408	837
Employed, for cash	28.5	43.4	68.9	69.8	47.8	339	749
Employed, not for cash	30.3	50.1	65.1	74.9	48.3	70	88
Not employed	35.2	41.8	76.0	65.6	52.6	751	188
Marital status							
Never married	30.2	40.1	66.2	69.7	48.6	417	470
Currently married	34.3	45.9	78.0	68.9	49.2	631	507
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	35.3	(54.6)	72.6	(73.7)	(43.9)	111	48

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172

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	28.9	40.4	67.2	67.5	48.7	452	542
1-2	35.2	45.5	74.7	71.0	44.5	396	273
3-4	37.0	49.7	80.3	73.6	54.2	264	176
5 or more	29.6	(49.4)	79.6	(67.9)	(53.2)	46	33
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	31.2	43.6	74.8	67.4	52.1	669	580
Non-nuclear	35.3	43.8	71.1	72.2	44.3	489	445
Religion							
Christian	32.7	42.7	74.6	70.0	49.2	1,053	929
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.8	57.4	60.5	67.1	45.4	87	77
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(10.2)	*	(70.3)	*	*	36	20
Scheduled tribe	33.6	43.3	73.3	69.7	49.0	1,106	995
Total	32.9	43.7	73.2	69.5	48.7	1,159	1,025

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	9.1	3.2	7.5
Sexual violence only	0.4	0.0	0.3
Physical and sexual violence	1.6	0.0	1.1
Physical or sexual violence	11.1	3.2	8.9
Number of women	575	214	789
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	95.2	na	85.5
Former husband	15.2	na	13.7
Father/step-father	1.6	*	2.0
Mother/step-mother	1.6	*	5.9
Sister/brother	0.0	*	8.4
Other relative	4.2	*	3.8
Other in-law	0.5	na	0.4
Teacher	0.0	*	0.4
Other	2.7	*	2.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	61	7	68

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	(0.8)	35
25-29	0.0	77
30-39	1.1	230
40-49	0.3	216
Residence		
Urban	0.9	301
Rural	0.4	263
Marital status		
Currently married	0.7	469
Widowed/divorced/		
separated/deserted	0.4	80
Number of living children		
1-2	1.1	299
3-4	0.0	211
5 or more	(0.7)	40
Schooling		
No schooling	0.0	54
<5 years complete	0.5	59
5-7 years complete	0.4	108
8-9 years complete	2.0	141
10-11 years complete	0.0	97
12 or more years complete	0.0	105
Religion		
Christian	0.7	516
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.0	42
Total	0.6	564

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, never married women, women with no living children, women belonging to Hindu or other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	10.5	0.1	7.2	7.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.1	0.1	4.4	4.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.4	0.0	3.2	3.2
Slapped her	6.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.9	0.0	2.1	2.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.9	0.3	1.0	1.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	5.8	0.4	5.2	5.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.6	0.4	3.1	3.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.7	0.1	2.2	2.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	3.3	0.0	3.1	3.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	10.9	0.4	6.9	7.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	12.5	0.7	8.6	9.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	4.2	0.0	1.8	1.8
Number of ever-married women	575	575	575	575

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	(19.9)	(28.9)	(19.0)	(28.9)	(28.9)	35
25-29	5.4	7.7	0.4	7.7	8.8	74
30-39	7.7	12.8	0.4	12.8	15.5	233
40-49	2.1	6.4	1.2	7.3	8.2	227
Residence						
Urban	6.2	10.6	1.4	11.3	14.1	307
Rural	5.5	10.3	2.4	10.3	10.6	267
Schooling						
No schooling	11.8	16.2	0.0	16.2	25.8	52
<5 years complete	7.7	10.1	0.5	10.1	12.3	60
5-7 years complete	7.7	9.8	2.4	11.7	13.2	110
8-9 years complete	7.9	14.5	4.9	14.5	15.4	152
10-11 years complete	2.6	10.1	0.4	10.1	10.1	92
12 or more years complete	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	109
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	4.8	10.0	1.0	10.0	10.6	342
Employed for cash	8.6	12.0	3.7	13.0	16.6	193
Employed not for cash	(1.2)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(8.5)	40
Marital status						
Currently married	3.3	8.9	0.8	9.3	10.2	494
Divorced/separated/deserted	30.1	29.0	11.9	29.0	37.8	57
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	3.9	8.2	1.1	8.6	10.3	521
0-4 years	9.1	4.7	2.3	4.7	11.2	90
5-9 years	3.2	7.2	3.2	9.6	9.6	85
10 or more years	2.8	9.4	0.3	9.4	10.2	347
Married more than once	(24.4)	(32.8)	(8.9)	(32.8)	(33.7)	53
Number of living children						
0	(11.8)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(13.7)	40
1-2	8.0	12.9	3.4	13.7	15.6	283
3-4	1.8	7.9	0.6	7.9	8.8	211
5 or more	(5.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(8.7)	40

Continued…

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	3.3	8.1	1.0	8.7	9.4	354
Non-nuclear	9.9	14.3	3.2	14.3	17.4	221
Religion						
Christian	6.3	10.6	2.0	11.0	12.7	526
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.7	11.2	0.7	11.2	11.2	43
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	(0.0)	(17.7)	(1.3)	(17.7)	(17.7)	24
No	6.2	10.2	1.9	10.6	12.3	538
Total	5.8	10.5	1.9	10.9	12.5	575

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

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	(0.9)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(9.7)	30
<5 years complete	3.1	9.5	0.0	9.5	11.0	60
5-7 years complete	4.3	7.5	3.0	10.1	11.9	81
8-9 years complete	10.1	16.1	3.7	16.1	16.7	148
10-11 years complete	3.2	6.5	2.0	6.5	7.6	86
12 or more years complete	2.5	8.9	0.8	8.9	8.9	140
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	3.3	6.5	0.7	7.0	8.0	393
Gets drunk sometimes	8.8	15.3	3.8	15.3	18.8	154
Gets drunk often	(30.4)	(44.4)	(9.9)	(44.4)	(44.4)	23
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	5.5	9.5	0.7	9.5	10.0	97
Wife is same age	(4.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(8.6)	32
Wife 1-4 years younger	4.1	12.8	1.7	14.1	15.3	165
Wife 5-9 years younger	1.6	7.1	0.4	7.1	7.1	135
Wife 10 or more years younger	1.5	2.9	0.0	2.9	4.4	66
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	6.2	10.9	1.4	10.9	11.8	262
Wife has more schooling	2.9	9.0	1.2	10.2	11.3	178
Both have equal schooling	6.0	10.3	5.5	10.3	10.3	92
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	0.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.4	285
1-2	5.4	12.6	1.2	13.5	15.7	238
3-4	(25.2)	(28.8)	(14.3)	(28.8)	(34.5)	40
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
1-2	2.4	3.0	0.7	3.0	3.7	66
3	3.4	9.8	0.8	10.3	11.2	422
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	4.1	5.8	0.0	5.8	7.9	383
1-2	7.5	19.3	2.7	19.3	19.3	107
3-4	13.1	26.6	10.0	26.6	26.6	57

Continued…

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	22
1-2	13.0	21.0	6.2	21.0	22.2	110
3	4.4	8.3	0.9	8.8	10.6	443
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(28.7)	(30.9)	(5.6)	(30.9)	(30.9)	18
Sometimes	7.0	12.8	0.3	12.8	15.6	273
Never	3.3	7.0	3.2	7.7	8.3	284
Total	5.8	10.5	1.9	10.9	12.5	575

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, women whose spouse and she never attended school, women whose husband displays 5-6 marital control behaviours, women who do not participate in any decision making, and women who mention 5 or more reasons for which wife beating is justified, who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently married women only
[2] Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money
[3] Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
[4] Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws
[5] Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	23.5	0.0	8.6	0.7	24.2	60
In the past 12 months	(27.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(1.1)	(28.7)	42
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	22.7	0.0	8.4	0.7	23.4	62
In the past 12 months	(27.6)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(1.1)	(28.7)	42

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Among women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, percentage who never sought help and never told anyone, percentage who never sought help but told someone, and percentage who sought help, Mizoram, 2019-21

Help seeking	Percent
Never sought help and never told anyone	53.1
Never sought help but told someone	28.3
Sought help	18.5
Number of women who experienced violence	71

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

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

k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

<u>**Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Mizoram, 2019-21**</u>

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.957	0.005	7,257	7,257	2.259	0.006	0.946	0.968
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.950	0.005	7,257	7,257	2.096	0.006	0.940	0.961
Using iodized salt	0.990	0.002	7,252	7,251	2.114	0.002	0.985	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,017.867	13.960	14,562	14,375	1.546	0.014	989.946	1,045.788
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.066	0.005	13,076	13,233	1.937	0.069	0.057	0.075
Urban residence	0.582	0.011	7,279	7,279	1.877	0.019	0.560	0.604
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.053	0.005	7,279	7,279	2.094	0.104	0.042	0.064
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.499	0.011	7,279	7,279	1.932	0.023	0.477	0.522
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.357	0.009	7,279	7,279	1.566	0.025	0.340	0.375
Currently married	0.551	0.009	7,279	7,279	1.540	0.016	0.533	0.569
Married before age 18	0.120	0.006	6,318	6,299	1.501	0.051	0.108	0.133
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.312	0.013	4,252	4,012	1.802	0.041	0.286	0.338
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.308	0.013	4,252	4,012	1.781	0.041	0.282	0.333
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.004	0.002	4,252	4,012	1.729	0.398	0.001	0.008
Currently using pill	0.129	0.008	4,252	4,012	1.537	0.061	0.114	0.145
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.028	0.005	4,252	4,012	2.057	0.187	0.017	0.038
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.019	0.003	4,252	4,012	1.549	0.171	0.012	0.025
Currently using female sterilization	0.130	0.009	4,252	4,012	1.739	0.069	0.112	0.148
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.722	0.017	1,516	1,314	1.490	0.024	0.687	0.756
Unmet need for family planning	0.189	0.009	4,252	4,012	1.468	0.047	0.171	0.206
Want no more children	0.360	0.015	4,252	4,012	1.977	0.040	0.331	0.390
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.083	0.007	4,252	4,012	1.628	0.083	0.069	0.096
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.580	0.022	1,896	1,734	1.903	0.038	0.536	0.624
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.619	0.018	1,896	1,734	1.609	0.030	0.582	0.655
Birth registration	0.994	0.002	2,457	2,259	1.196	0.002	0.990	0.998
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.877	0.012	2,454	2,225	1.503	0.014	0.852	0.901
Institutional delivery	0.858	0.014	2,454	2,225	1.592	0.016	0.830	0.885
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.698	0.016	1,896	1,734	1.524	0.023	0.665	0.731
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.367	0.017	1,896	1,734	1.465	0.045	0.334	0.401
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.679	0.046	214	193	1.416	0.068	0.586	0.772
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.043	0.008	2,406	2,177	1.882	0.198	0.026	0.060
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.714	0.070	82	93	1.613	0.098	0.574	0.854
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.446	0.054	82	93	1.123	0.122	0.337	0.555
Child received BCG vaccination	0.834	0.028	486	432	1.613	0.034	0.778	0.891
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.807	0.031	486	432	1.697	0.039	0.744	0.870
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.762	0.036	486	432	1.783	0.047	0.690	0.833
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.810	0.032	486	432	1.722	0.039	0.747	0.874
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.031	486	432	1.544	0.040	0.703	0.826
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.725	0.037	486	432	1.755	0.051	0.652	0.799
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.289	0.015	2,264	2,017	1.363	0.050	0.260	0.318
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.098	0.010	2,244	2,003	1.482	0.107	0.077	0.119
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.127	0.010	2,324	2,073	1.346	0.082	0.106	0.147
Children with any anaemia	0.464	0.018	1,725	1,481	1.396	0.039	0.427	0.500
Women with any anaemia	0.348	0.010	7,111	6,868	1.661	0.027	0.329	0.367
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.053	0.004	6,774	6,597	1.612	0.084	0.044	0.062
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.242	0.009	6,774	6,597	1.743	0.038	0.224	0.261
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.475	0.013	6,772	6,588	2.180	0.028	0.448	0.502
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.976	0.006	1,161	1,159	1.444	0.007	0.963	0.989
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.641	0.020	1,161	1,159	1.452	0.032	0.600	0.682
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.089	0.012	789	789	1.170	0.133	0.066	0.113
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.866	0.076	20,861	20,874	1.491	0.041	1.714	2.019
Neonatal mortality	11.441	3.666	2,470	2,249	1.559	0.320	4.109	18.773
Postneonatal mortality	9.862	2.672	2,466	2,248	1.195	0.271	4.519	15.205
Infant mortality	21.303	4.433	2,471	2,250	1.288	0.208	12.436	30.170
Child mortality	2.792	0.945	2,561	2,320	0.810	0.338	0.902	4.682
Under-five mortality	24.036	4.508	2,478	2,254	1.233	0.188	15.021	33.051
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.041	0.003	13,052	12,993	1.639	0.073	0.035	0.047
Urban residence	0.568	0.020	1,017	1,025	1.261	0.034	0.529	0.607
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.034	0.007	1,017	1,025	1.238	0.207	0.020	0.048
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.490	0.023	1,017	1,025	1.463	0.047	0.445	0.536
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.458	0.021	1,017	1,025	1.315	0.045	0.417	0.499
Currently married	0.495	0.022	1,017	1,025	1.427	0.045	0.450	0.540
Married before age 21	0.166	0.017	741	738	1.247	0.103	0.132	0.200
Want no more children	0.317	0.035	546	507	1.743	0.110	0.248	0.387
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.276	0.029	546	507	1.523	0.106	0.218	0.335
Men with any anaemia	0.156	0.018	990	956	1.442	0.114	0.121	0.192
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.051	0.008	996	967	1.078	0.159	0.035	0.067
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.319	0.031	996	967	1.898	0.098	0.256	0.381
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.281	0.026	996	967	1.805	0.093	0.228	0.333
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.988	0.004	1,017	1,025	1.145	0.004	0.980	0.996
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.656	0.039	1,017	1,025	2.615	0.060	0.578	0.735

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.004	3,082	4,008	1.667	0.004	0.974	0.990
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.966	0.005	3,082	4,008	1.660	0.006	0.956	0.977
Using iodized salt	0.991	0.004	3,082	4,008	2.259	0.004	0.983	0.999
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,042.652	20.962	6,089	7,856	1.450	0.020	1,000.727	1,084.576
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.021	0.003	5,725	7,522	1.295	0.122	0.016	0.026
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.009	0.002	3,229	4,237	1.215	0.225	0.005	0.013
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.623	0.016	3,229	4,237	1.928	0.026	0.590	0.656
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.403	0.013	3,229	4,237	1.451	0.031	0.378	0.428
Currently married	0.501	0.013	3,229	4,237	1.434	0.025	0.476	0.527
Married before age 18	0.095	0.009	2,802	3,655	1.554	0.090	0.078	0.113
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.291	0.017	1,703	2,124	1.566	0.059	0.257	0.326
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.286	0.017	1,703	2,124	1.525	0.058	0.253	0.319
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.005	0.003	1,703	2,124	1.776	0.588	0.000	0.012
Currently using pill	0.109	0.011	1,703	2,124	1.468	0.102	0.087	0.132
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.024	0.004	1,703	2,124	1.175	0.183	0.015	0.032
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.015	0.005	1,703	2,124	1.515	0.295	0.006	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.136	0.013	1,703	2,124	1.609	0.098	0.110	0.163
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.646	0.027	618	655	1.380	0.041	0.593	0.699
Unmet need for family planning	0.214	0.015	1,703	2,124	1.473	0.069	0.184	0.243
Want no more children	0.362	0.023	1,703	2,124	2.014	0.065	0.315	0.409
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.073	0.010	1,703	2,124	1.600	0.138	0.053	0.093
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.703	0.034	727	891	1.956	0.048	0.636	0.770
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.650	0.030	727	891	1.653	0.046	0.591	0.709
Birth registration	0.994	0.004	924	1,115	1.343	0.004	0.987	1.001
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.991	0.003	927	1,123	0.739	0.003	0.986	0.996
Institutional delivery	0.988	0.003	927	1,123	0.816	0.003	0.982	0.994
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.757	0.025	727	891	1.548	0.033	0.707	0.807
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.387	0.026	727	891	1.432	0.068	0.335	0.439
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.743	0.066	79	91	1.289	0.089	0.611	0.875
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.048	0.015	907	1,100	1.856	0.302	0.019	0.077
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.599	0.110	35	53	1.612	0.183	0.379	0.819
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.498	0.078	35	53	1.117	0.156	0.342	0.653
Child received BCG vaccination	0.815	0.047	175	206	1.555	0.058	0.720	0.909
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.039	175	206	1.298	0.048	0.737	0.894
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.739	0.049	175	206	1.439	0.067	0.641	0.838
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.799	0.041	175	206	1.296	0.051	0.718	0.880
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.746	0.040	175	206	1.163	0.053	0.667	0.825
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.696	0.052	175	206	1.446	0.075	0.592	0.800
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.255	0.022	833	959	1.288	0.088	0.210	0.300
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.083	0.017	822	957	1.664	0.209	0.048	0.117
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.093	0.013	860	996	1.228	0.145	0.066	0.120
Children with any anaemia	0.428	0.032	641	690	1.509	0.076	0.363	0.493
Women with any anaemia	0.308	0.014	3,100	3,870	1.650	0.046	0.280	0.336
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.042	0.005	2,992	3,757	1.258	0.113	0.032	0.051
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.297	0.014	2,992	3,757	1.635	0.047	0.269	0.325
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.477	0.018	2,990	3,748	1.938	0.038	0.441	0.513
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.994	0.005	484	635	1.468	0.005	0.984	1.004
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.708	0.025	484	635	1.187	0.035	0.659	0.757
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.082	0.020	329	446	1.306	0.242	0.042	0.121
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.634	0.098	9,270	12,167	1.451	0.060	1.437	1.831
Neonatal mortality	14.422	6.654	935	1,134	1.526	0.461	1.115	27.730
Postneonatal mortality	6.216	3.117	936	1,139	1.219	0.501	0.000	12.450
Infant mortality	20.639	7.371	935	1,134	1.452	0.357	5.898	35.380
Child mortality	1.229	0.795	934	1,138	0.660	0.647	0.000	2.820
Under-five mortality	21.842	7.425	936	1,135	1.425	0.340	6.993	36.691
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.015	0.003	5,519	7,156	1.559	0.174	0.010	0.020
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.012	0.007	439	582	1.259	0.541	0.000	0.025
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.591	0.035	439	582	1.499	0.060	0.520	0.661
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.519	0.035	439	582	1.471	0.068	0.448	0.589
Currently married	0.426	0.039	439	582	1.640	0.091	0.348	0.503
Married before age 21	0.121	0.018	320	421	0.998	0.150	0.085	0.158
Want no more children	0.228	0.054	204	248	1.810	0.235	0.121	0.335
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.271	0.050	204	248	1.581	0.183	0.172	0.370
Men with any anaemia	0.133	0.027	417	516	1.477	0.201	0.080	0.187
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.026	0.008	422	527	0.926	0.305	0.010	0.042
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.383	0.055	422	527	1.968	0.143	0.274	0.492
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.301	0.043	422	527	1.848	0.142	0.216	0.387
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.999	0.001	439	582	0.483	0.001	0.997	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.666	0.066	439	582	2.903	0.099	0.534	0.798

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.926	0.011	4,175	3,249	2.699	0.012	0.904	0.948
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.931	0.010	4,175	3,249	2.495	0.011	0.911	0.950
Using iodized salt	0.989	0.003	4,170	3,243	1.657	0.003	0.984	0.995
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	988.000	17.625	8,473	6,519	1.562	0.018	952.750	1,023.249
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.124	0.010	7,351	5,711	2.338	0.078	0.105	0.144
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.113	0.013	4,050	3,042	2.509	0.110	0.088	0.138
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.327	0.014	4,050	3,042	1.932	0.044	0.298	0.355
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.294	0.011	4,050	3,042	1.532	0.037	0.272	0.316
Currently married	0.621	0.011	4,050	3,042	1.486	0.018	0.598	0.643
Married before age 18	0.155	0.008	3,516	2,644	1.368	0.054	0.138	0.172
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.335	0.019	2,549	1,888	2.021	0.056	0.297	0.373
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.332	0.019	2,549	1,888	2.023	0.057	0.294	0.370
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.003	0.001	2,549	1,888	1.069	0.362	0.001	0.006
Currently using pill	0.152	0.011	2,549	1,888	1.596	0.075	0.129	0.175
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.032	0.010	2,549	1,888	2.812	0.306	0.012	0.052
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.023	0.005	2,549	1,888	1.558	0.202	0.014	0.032
Currently using female sterilization	0.123	0.012	2,549	1,888	1.807	0.096	0.100	0.147
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.797	0.021	898	659	1.539	0.026	0.755	0.838
Unmet need for family planning	0.161	0.009	2,549	1,888	1.200	0.054	0.143	0.178
Want no more children	0.359	0.016	2,549	1,888	1.694	0.045	0.327	0.391
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.009	2,549	1,888	1.605	0.099	0.075	0.112
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.450	0.026	1,169	843	1.770	0.058	0.398	0.502
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.586	0.021	1,169	843	1.452	0.036	0.544	0.629
Birth registration	0.994	0.002	1,533	1,144	0.843	0.002	0.991	0.998
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.760	0.023	1,527	1,102	1.744	0.030	0.715	0.806
Institutional delivery	0.725	0.025	1,527	1,102	1.810	0.034	0.675	0.774
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.636	0.021	1,169	843	1.477	0.033	0.594	0.678
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.347	0.020	1,169	843	1.423	0.058	0.307	0.387
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.622	0.065	135	102	1.569	0.104	0.492	0.751
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.037	0.008	1,499	1,076	1.603	0.223	0.021	0.054
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.865	0.048	47	40	1.038	0.056	0.769	0.961
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.377	0.054	47	40	0.795	0.143	0.269	0.485
Child received BCG vaccination	0.852	0.032	311	226	1.566	0.037	0.788	0.916
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.800	0.048	311	226	2.102	0.060	0.703	0.896
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.782	0.050	311	226	2.128	0.064	0.681	0.883
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.821	0.048	311	226	2.185	0.059	0.725	0.917
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.780	0.046	311	226	1.935	0.059	0.689	0.872
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.752	0.051	311	226	2.043	0.067	0.651	0.853
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.319	0.019	1,431	1,058	1.472	0.061	0.280	0.358
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.112	0.012	1,422	1,046	1.307	0.109	0.087	0.136
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.158	0.016	1,464	1,078	1.514	0.100	0.126	0.189
Children with any anaemia	0.495	0.020	1,084	791	1.242	0.040	0.456	0.535
Women with any anaemia	0.399	0.012	4,011	2,998	1.569	0.030	0.375	0.423
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.068	0.008	3,782	2,840	2.004	0.121	0.051	0.084
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.169	0.010	3,782	2,840	1.615	0.058	0.149	0.189
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.473	0.020	3,782	2,840	2.451	0.042	0.433	0.513
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.954	0.013	677	524	1.571	0.013	0.928	0.979
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.560	0.030	677	524	1.582	0.054	0.500	0.620
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.100	0.010	460	343	0.699	0.098	0.080	0.119
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.187	0.109	11,591	8,706	1.497	0.050	1.968	2.406
Neonatal mortality	8.393	3.076	1,535	1,115	1.279	0.366	2.241	14.546
Postneonatal mortality	13.589	4.298	1,530	1,110	1.256	0.316	4.992	22.186
Infant mortality	21.982	4.969	1,536	1,115	0.840	0.226	12.044	31.920
Child mortality	4.312	1.678	1,627	1,182	0.941	0.389	0.956	7.668
Under-five mortality	26.199	5.099	1,542	1,119	0.838	0.195	16.002	36.396
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.073	0.006	7,533	5,837	1.817	0.079	0.061	0.084
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.063	0.013	578	443	1.309	0.211	0.036	0.089
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.359	0.027	578	443	1.361	0.076	0.304	0.413
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.379	0.015	578	443	0.758	0.040	0.348	0.409
Currently married	0.586	0.016	578	443	0.800	0.028	0.554	0.619
Married before age 21	0.224	0.031	421	318	1.523	0.138	0.162	0.286
Want no more children	0.403	0.037	342	260	1.384	0.091	0.329	0.476
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.281	0.032	342	260	1.315	0.114	0.217	0.345
Men with any anaemia	0.183	0.022	573	440	1.306	0.121	0.139	0.227
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.080	0.014	574	440	1.220	0.180	0.051	0.109
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.242	0.023	574	440	1.236	0.096	0.196	0.289
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.256	0.028	574	440	1.551	0.111	0.199	0.312
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.973	0.009	578	443	1.335	0.009	0.955	0.991
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.644	0.027	578	443	1.348	0.042	0.590	0.697