

Mizoram



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Mizoram



NFHS-3

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
For related information, visit www.ipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

MIZORAM

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were 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-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole, based on blood samples collected in every state. Separate HIV estimates are also provided for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Mizoram, the survey is based on a sample of 1,513 households that is representative at the state level and within the state at the urban and rural levels. NFHS-3 interviewed 1,791 women age 15-49 from all the selected households and 665 men age 15-54 from a subsample of households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 99.7 percent and the individual response rates were 98.3 percent for eligible women and 97.4 percent for eligible men.

In Mizoram, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In a subsample of households, all interviewed women and men were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Mizoram was conducted by MODE Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, between May and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Mizoram, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Over half of households (54%) in Mizoram are in urban areas. On average, households in Mizoram are comprised of almost five members. A little over three-fifths of households (61%) are nuclear and 16 percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households have household heads who are Christian (93%). Three percent of households are headed by Hindus, 1 percent are headed by Muslims, and the remaining 3 percent are headed by persons from other religions.

Nearly all household heads in Mizoram belong to scheduled tribes (95%), 1 percent each belong to scheduled castes and other backward classes (OBC). Only 2 percent of household heads do not belong to any of these groups.

More than one-third of the population (35%) is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 79 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents and 15 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Only 23 percent of households in Mizoram live in a *pucca* house. Ninety-two percent of households (84% of rural households and 99% of urban households) have electricity, an increase of 8 percentage points since NFHS-2. Over three-fifths of households (64%) use LPG/natural gas as cooking fuel (89% of urban households and 35% of rural households). About one-third of households use solid fuel for cooking (7% in urban areas and 64% in rural areas). Almost all households (98%) have toilet facilities; 76 percent of households have an improved toilet facility that is not shared with other households.

In Mizoram, 85 percent of households get their drinking water from an improved source, but only about half that number (44%) have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

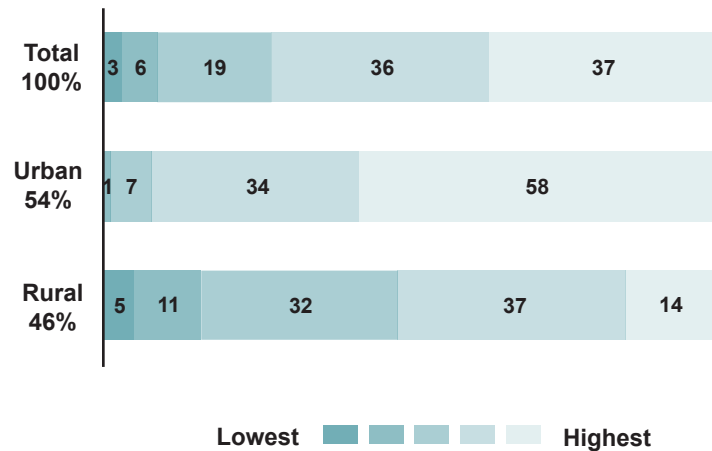
Eighty-five percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (94% of urban households and 75% of rural households), but only 44 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (70% of urban households and 14% of rural households). Almost two-thirds of households (64%) treat their drinking water to make it potable; nearly half boil their drinking water (48%) and 24 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter.

Wealth index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics, such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity, into a single index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) through 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



Almost three-quarters of households in Mizoram are in the fourth (36%) and fifth (37%) wealth quintiles. Only 3 percent are in the lowest wealth quintile. Fifty-eight percent of urban households are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 14 percent of rural households. This comparison demonstrates that the population of Mizoram is, on average, wealthier than the population in the nation as a whole.

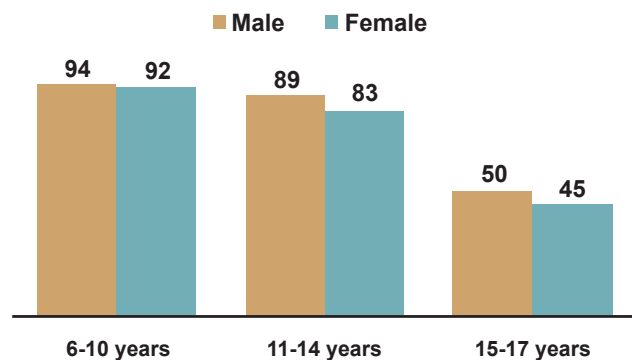
EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

Over four-fifths of children (81%) age 6-17 years attend school (86% in urban areas and 76% in rural areas). Ninety-three percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (98% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 86 percent for children age 11-14 years and further to 48 percent for children age 15-17 years. Overall, 90 percent of children age 6-14 attend school. Attendance rates are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both sexes in every age group.

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Gender disparity in education is not very pronounced in the school-age population in Mizoram as a whole. Seventy-nine percent of girls age 6-17 years attend school, compared with 83 percent of boys in the same age group.

However, the extent of gender disparity varies by age and residence. Among children age 6-10 years there is little gender disparity in school attendance in urban and rural areas. The gender disparity is larger (5-7 percentage points) in urban and rural areas at ages 11-14 and 15-17.

Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 93 percent of men and 94 percent of women age 15-49 are literate. Mizoram has the highest level of literacy of any state in India for women and the third highest literacy rate for men.

Only 6 percent each of men and women age 15-49 have no education. Sixteen percent of men and 14 percent of women have completed 12 or more years of education. Despite the very high level of literacy in the state, only 28-29 percent of women and men have completed 10 or more years of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults in Mizoram agree that children should be taught moral values in school.

The vast majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Seven in 10 adults say that girls and boys should be taught in school about sex and sexual behaviour.

Over 9 in 10 women and men believe that information about HIV/AIDS should be a part of the school curriculum. Most women and men also believe that children should be taught in school about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases.

Most women and men believe that girls should be taught about contraception in school, but fewer adults feel that boys should be taught about contraception in school. More men than women think that girls and boys should learn about contraception in school.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

In Mizoram, the median age at first marriage among women is 21.2 years, whereas most men do not get married until they are at least 25 years old. Twenty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and 21 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

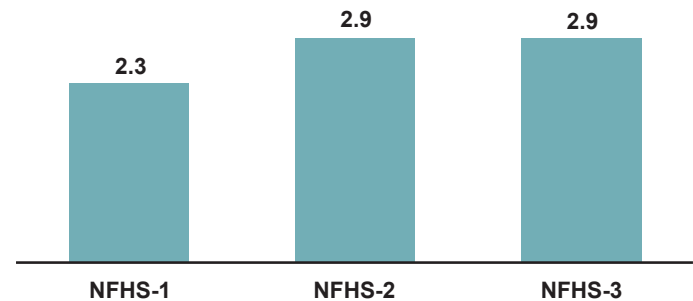
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Mizoram will have an average of 2.9 children in her lifetime, which is slightly higher than the national average of 2.7 children and much higher than the replacement level of 2.1 children. Fertility is almost the same in NFHS-3 as it was in NFHS-2.

Fertility in rural areas, at 3.3 children per woman, is four-fifths of a child higher than fertility in urban areas (2.5 children per woman). One-third of births in the three years preceding the survey were first-order births and 21 percent were of birth order four or higher.

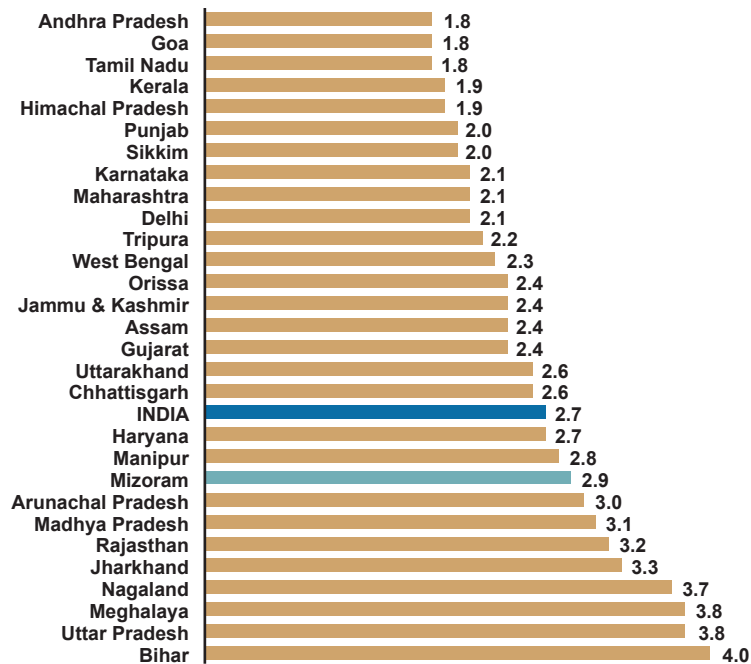
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

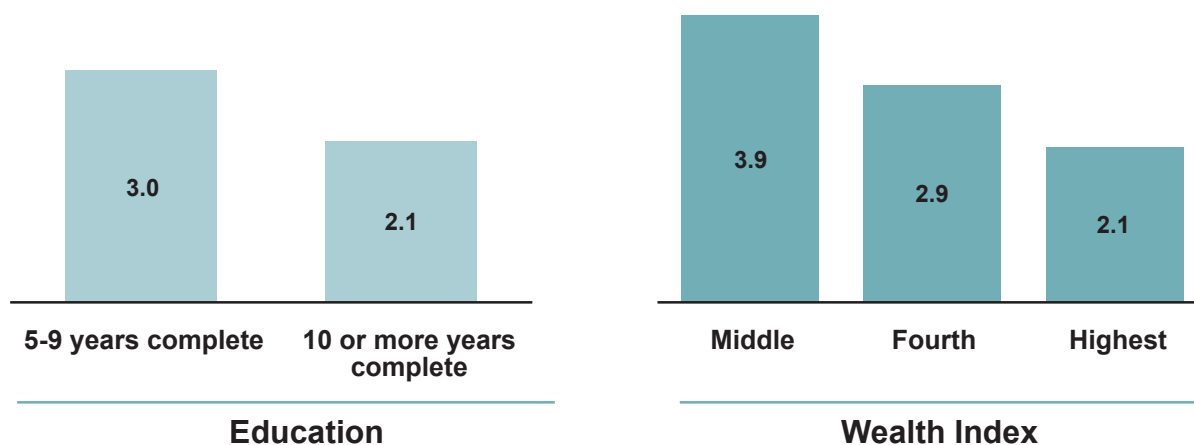


At current fertility levels, a woman in Mizoram will have about three children during her lifetime, which is almost one child higher than replacement level fertility.

Fertility, as indicated by the mean number of children ever born (CEB) to women age 40-49, declines sharply with education, from 4.5 children per woman with no education to 2.9 children per woman with 10 or more years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

Teenage pregnancy

Ten percent of young women age 15-19 have already begun childbearing, which is much lower than the national average of 16 percent. Eight percent have already had a live birth and 3 percent are pregnant with their first child. Young women in rural areas are three times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women in urban areas (16% and 5%, respectively). No women age 15 have begun childbearing, but by age 19 almost one-quarter of women have begun childbearing.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Mizoram is 31 months. Thirty-one percent of non-first order births take place within 24 months of the previous birth, including 12 percent that take place within 18 months. Three-fifths of births (60%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

Fifty-eight percent of currently married women and 48 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, two-thirds of women and more than half of men would like to wait at least two years. The average ideal family size for ever-married women and men is four children. Less than 10 percent of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less, and another 33 percent of women and 34 percent of men consider three children to be the ideal family size.

A strong son preference is evident in the fertility preferences of men in Mizoram, but women exhibit only a slight preference for sons. Forty-four percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 15 percent want more daughters than sons. Twenty-nine percent of women indicate a preference for more sons than daughters, compared with 23 percent who want more daughters than sons. However, almost all women and men (97-99%) say they want at least one son and at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is affected by women's number of living sons. For example, among women with two children, those with at least one son are much more likely to want no more children (52%) than those with no sons (35%).

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively uncommon. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 2.7 instead of 2.9 children per woman.

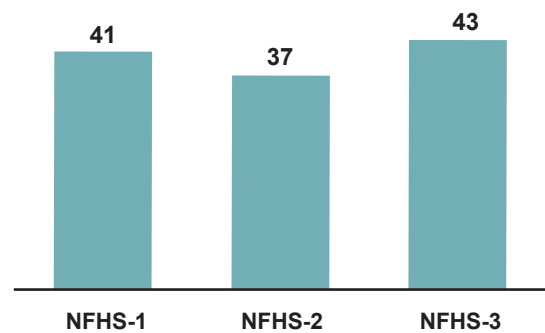
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Mizoram. More than 90 percent of women and men know about female sterilization. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods of contraception: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Knowledge of condoms is very high (90% among currently married women and 96% among currently married men). Four-fifths of currently married women know about pills and IUDs. Eighty-five percent of currently married men know about pills, but only 69 percent know about IUDs. Knowledge of male sterilization is quite limited among currently married women (31%), and even among currently married men knowledge of male sterilization is not high (54%).

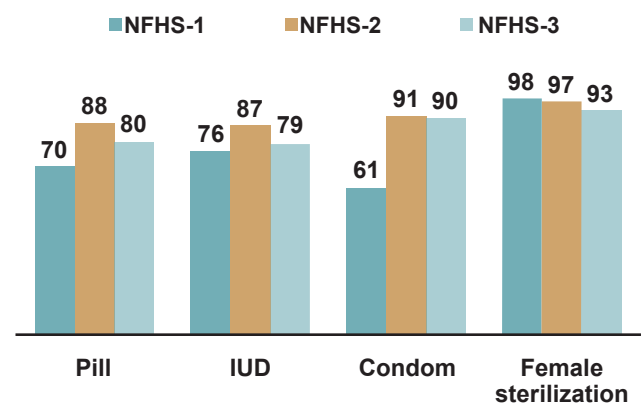
Trends in desire for no more children

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



How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Knowledge of any modern contraceptive method is almost universal in Mizoram.

Knowledge of sterilization among women has been almost universal since NFHS-1, but knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods increased substantially between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, and then fell slightly between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

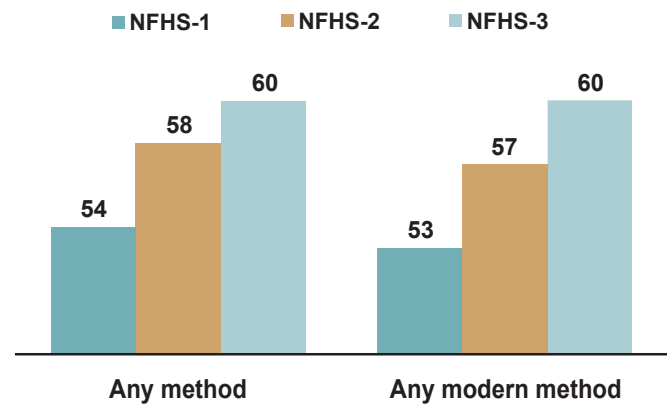
Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 60 percent, up slightly from 54 percent in NFHS-1 and 58 percent in NFHS-2. Female sterilization accounts for the largest proportion of contraceptive use (72%), followed by pills (18%).

Contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (64%) than in rural areas (55%). Contraceptive use increases sharply with age, education, and wealth quintiles.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



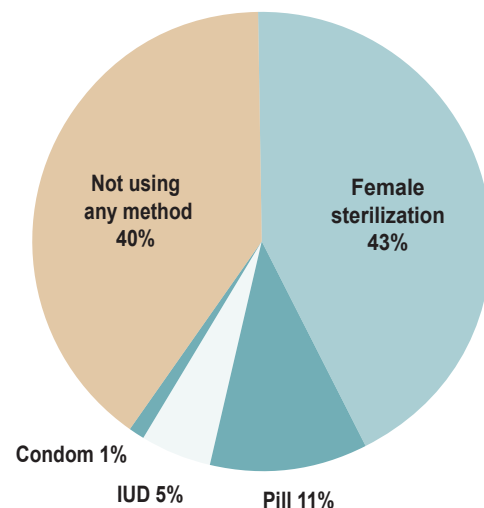
In Mizoram, female sterilization is the most common contraceptive method, used by 72% of contraceptive users.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by currently married men is much lower than women's reporting of current contraceptive use. Thirty-eight percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex. However, men are slightly more likely than women to report current use of condoms.

Ninety-three percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital. Two-thirds of IUD users (69%) had their insertion done in a public medical facility, and 60 percent of pill users received their most recent supply from the public medical sector. Among pill users, only 24 percent use a social marketing brand.

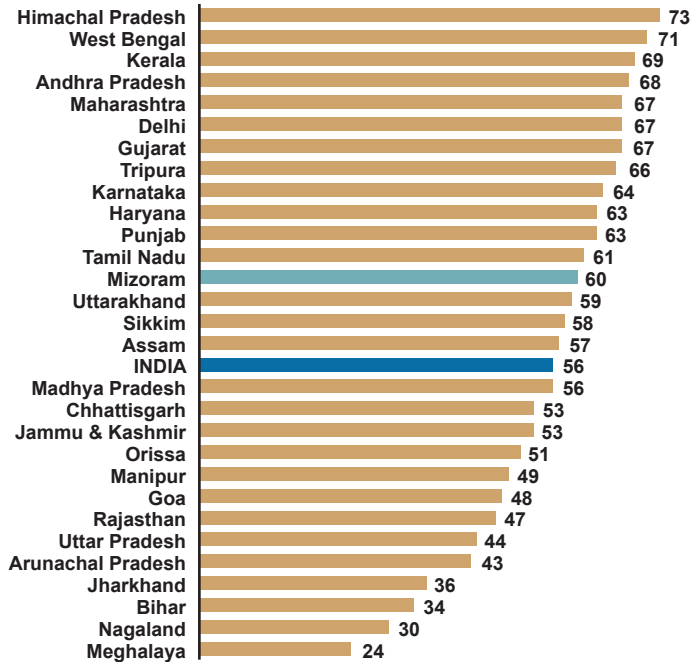
What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



*In Mizoram,
60 percent of
currently married
women are using
contraception, up
slightly from 58
percent in NFHS-2.*

The one-year contraceptive discontinuation rate of modern spacing methods in Mizoram (34%) is lower than the national average (42%). Most women who discontinued spacing methods within one year cited side effects/health concerns and the desire to become pregnant as their main reason for discontinuing use.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. However, only 31 percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs were told about side effects of their method when they started using it, and even fewer (28%) were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only 30 percent were told about other methods of family planning that they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Mizoram reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (85%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (72%). However, 84 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Over four-fifths of men (81%) know that if a condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 17 percent of currently married women have an

unmet need for family planning (12% for spacing and 5% for limiting), up from 12 percent in NFHS-1 and 16 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 78 percent of the demand for family planning is being met (almost the same as in NFHS-2).

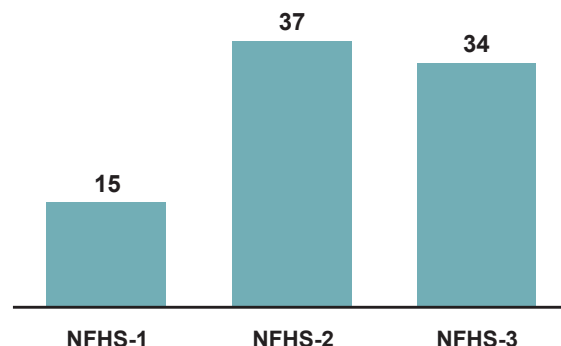
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Mizoram is estimated at 34 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 37. Nonetheless, 1 in 29 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 19 die before reaching age five.

The infant mortality rate in Mizoram is much lower than in India as a whole, however, child mortality, which measures the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays, is almost the same.

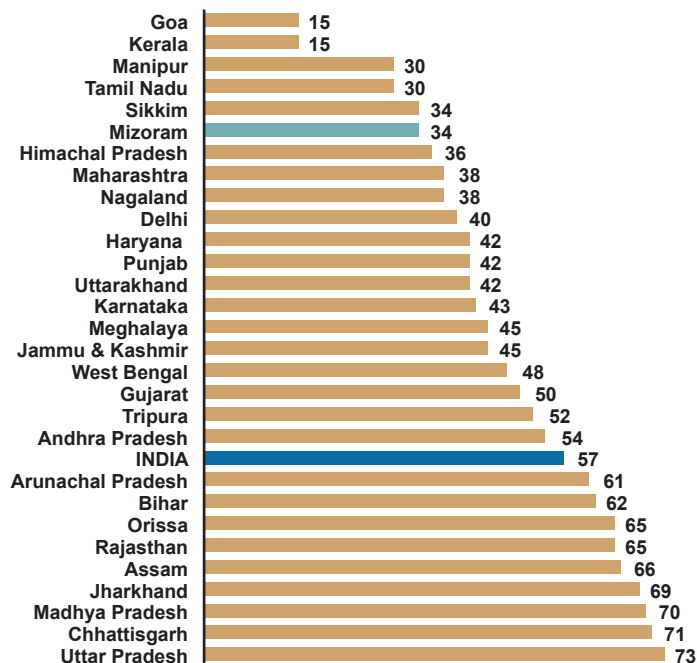
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



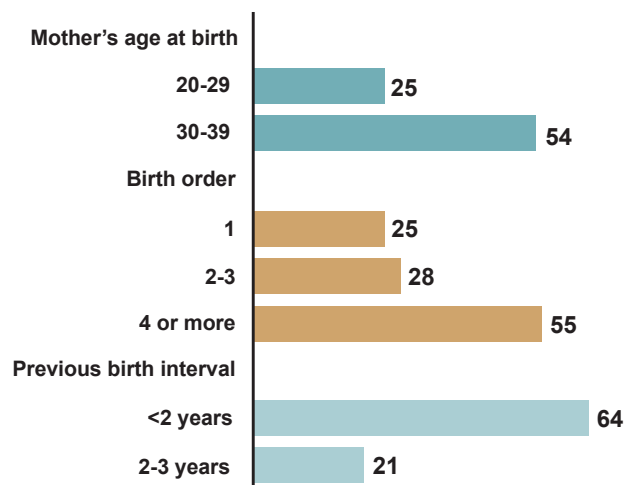
Mizoram has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in India – 34 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Based on the 10-year period preceding the survey, early childhood mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is particularly high for women in their thirties at the time of the birth (54 per 1,000), for births of order four or higher (55 per 1,000), and for children born within two years of a previous birth (64 per 1,000).

In Mizoram, girls experience lower mortality than boys during infancy, however, between the first and fifth birthday, the mortality rate is higher for girls than for boys.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 27 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is higher in rural areas (29 per 1,000) than in urban areas (24 per 1,000). (Data for perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

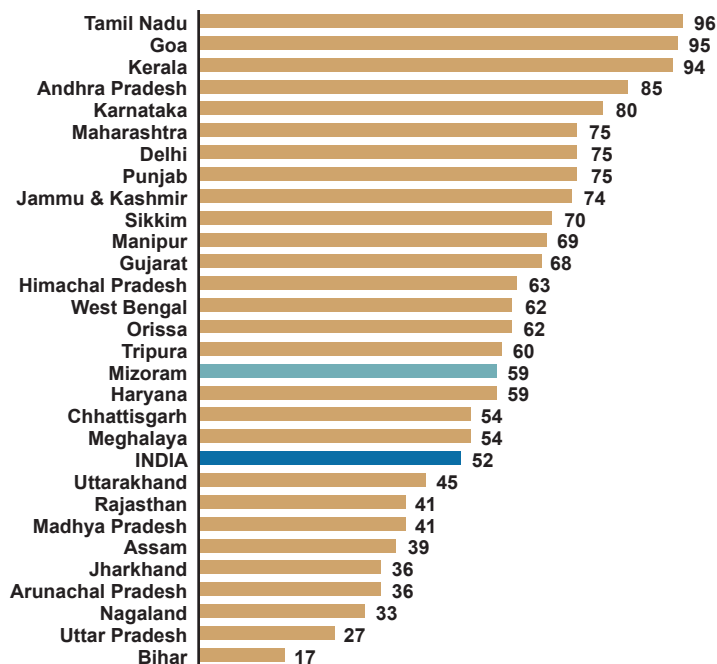
Antenatal care

Seven out of 10 women who gave birth in the five years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a health professional (55% from a doctor and 15% from other health personnel). Traditional birth attendants and *anganwadi* workers provided ANC for an additional 5 percent of births. One-quarter of women did not receive any antenatal care for their most recent birth. Eighty-six percent of urban women received antenatal care from a health professional for their last birth, compared with only 55 percent of rural mothers. Antenatal care coverage increases rapidly with the wealth index and the mother's education. Almost all women with 10 or more years of education (95%) had antenatal care from a health professional for their most recent birth.

Although 75 percent of women had some antenatal care for their last birth, only 59 percent had at least the recommended three ANC visits. The mothers who are most likely to avail of three or more ANC visits are those from urban areas (76%), those with 10 or more years of education (83%), and those in the wealthiest households (84%).

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Almost three-fifths of mothers in Mizoram received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth, higher than the national average.

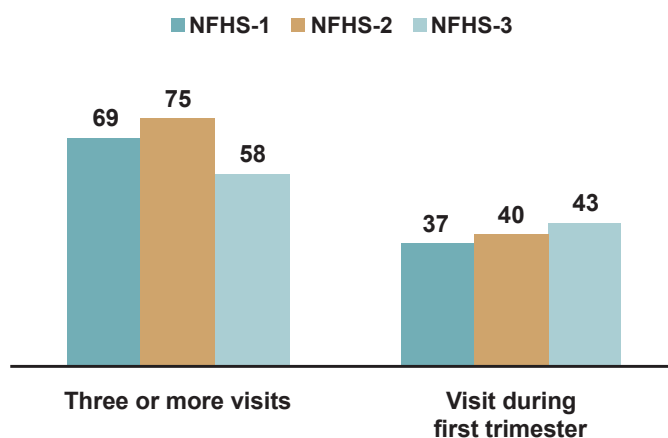
Only 43 percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 21 percent had their first ANC visit in the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). More than twice as many mothers in urban areas (60%) as in rural areas (27%) had an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, 62 percent received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements during their pregnancy, but only 25 percent consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Just about half of mothers (51%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Mizoram, 86 percent of women had their weight taken, 85 percent had their abdomen examined, and 77 percent had their blood pressure measured. Less than half of women had a urine sample tested (48%) or a blood sample taken (43%). Even smaller proportions of women received information on specific pregnancy complications. Only

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



34 percent of women were told about vaginal bleeding, 37 percent were told about prolonged labour, and 17 percent were told about convulsions. A little more than half of women (56%) were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 10 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey; much lower than the national average of 24 percent. Ultrasound tests are more than four times as common in urban areas as in rural areas. Ultrasound tests are highest for women with 10 or more years of education, women who had four or more ANC visits, and women in the highest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

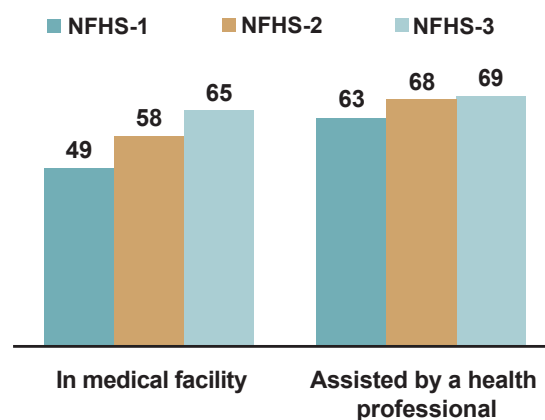
Three out of every five births in Mizoram in the last five years took place in a health facility and the remaining two out of five births took place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility during the three years preceding the survey has increased steadily, from 49 percent at the time of NFHS-1 to 58 percent in NFHS-2 and 65 percent in NFHS-3. Institutional births are much more common for first-order births, and among women age 20-34, urban women, women with 10 or more years of education, women belonging to the two highest wealth quintiles, and women with four or more antenatal care visits.

Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility. The most common reasons given are that they felt it was not necessary (47%), the facility was too far or there was no transport available (33%), and delivery in a health facility cost too much (25%) (data not shown in tables).

For 79 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 81 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 15 percent of home births.

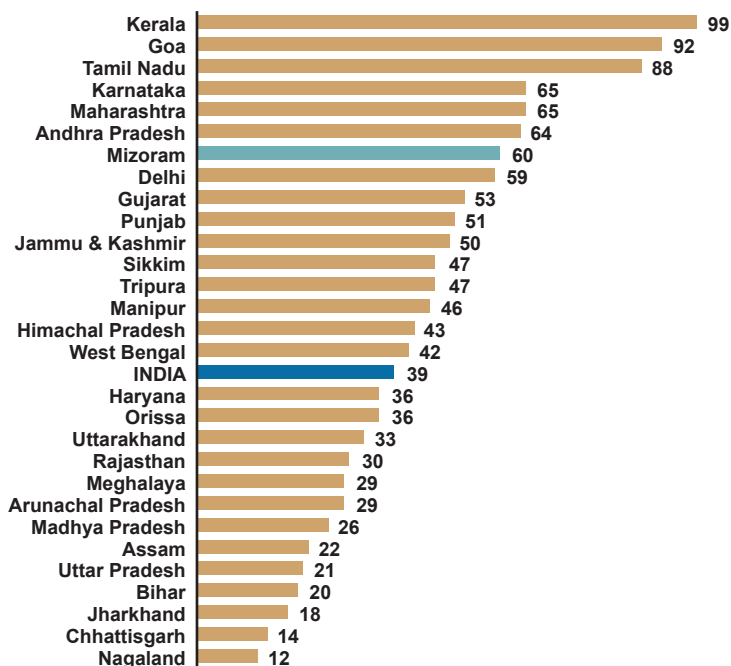
In Mizoram, 65 percent of births in the past five years were assisted by health personnel. Nearly one-fifth of births (19%) were delivered by a friend or relative, and 15 percent of births were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. Only 14 percent home births were assisted by health personnel.

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



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



*In Mizoram,
3 out of 5
children were
delivered in a
health facility,
much higher than
the national
average of 39
percent.*

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Overall, 54 percent of women who gave births in the past five years had a postnatal check-up. Only 51 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up within two days of birth, as is recommended. More than one-third of mothers (36%) had a postnatal check-up less than 4 hours after delivery. Postnatal care is most common for women who gave birth in a medical facility. Only 9 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

Nearly four-fifths of men with a child under three years of age said that the child's mother received antenatal care. Only 35 percent said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother. Over half of men (56%) said they were told by a health provider or a health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Fifty-eight percent were told about prolonged labour, 49 percent about vaginal bleeding, and 34 percent about convulsions.

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided by a health provider or worker with information related to various aspects of maternal care. Two-thirds were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 62 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, and 51 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child.

Among fathers whose youngest child was not delivered in a health facility, only 36 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 51 percent each were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery and keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and 46 percent were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

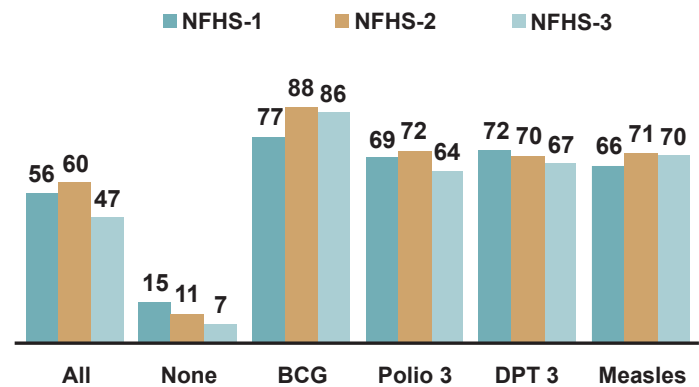
Vaccination of children

Less than half (47%) of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 7 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

Eighty-six percent of children age 12-23 months have received a BCG vaccination. About two-thirds have received at least the recommended three doses of DPT vaccine (67%) and polio vaccine (64%). Seventy percent have been vaccinated against measles.

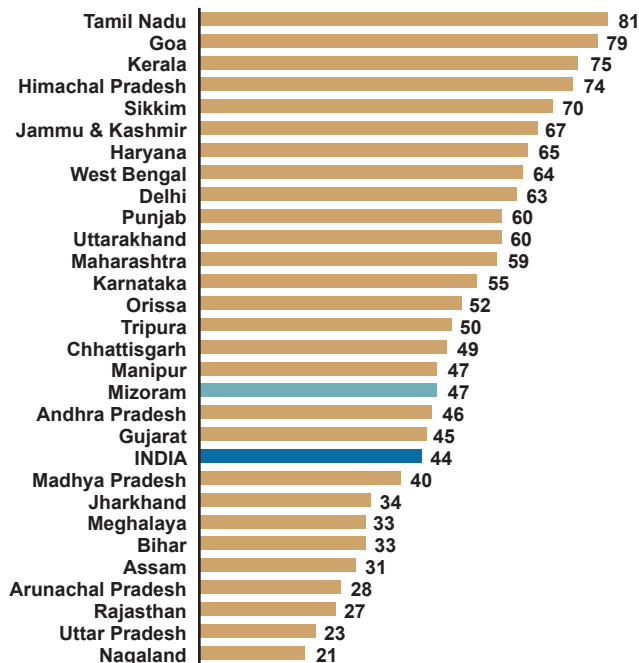
Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Less than half of children age 12-23 months in Mizoram are fully immunized.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children who receive the first dose do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate is 25 percent for DPT and 29 percent for polio.

Full vaccination coverage decreased by 13 percentage points between NFHS-2 (60%) and NFHS-3 (47%). During this period, there was a slight decline in coverage of BCG, three doses of DPT vaccine, and measles, and a larger decline in the percentage of children with at least three doses of polio vaccine. There was a major increase in coverage of the polio vaccine given at birth (from 5% in NFHS-2 to 46% in NFHS-3). Full vaccination coverage is much more common among children in urban areas (57%) than in rural areas (37%). Boys are much more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (51% of boys, compared with 41% of girls).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 62 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 52 percent received antibiotics.

Seventeen percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; only 48 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider, and 12 percent took antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 11 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 27 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Sixty-nine percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 48 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 30 percent who were given gruel. Even though 95 percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey know about ORS, less than half actually used ORS for their sick children. Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. More than half of children (55%) received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but only 24 percent were offered more liquids than normal. More than one-third of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

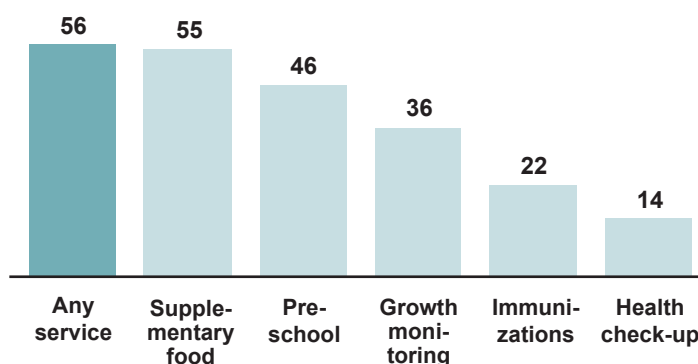
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Among the 95 percent of children under age six years who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, more than half (56%) receive services of some kind from the centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (55%), followed by early childhood care or preschool (46%), growth monitoring (36%), and immunizations (22%). Only 14 percent had health check-ups at an *anganwadi* centre. Children age 24-47 months are more likely than those in other age groups to receive services from an *anganwadi* centre.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, over half of mothers (56%) received services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy and breastfeeding. Most mothers (55%) received supplementary food from an *anganwadi* centre.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Mizoram (98%), only 46 percent of children less than 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Almost all children (91%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means that the children are provided with the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers breastfeed for an average of 21 months, somewhat shorter than the minimum duration recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, more than one-fifth (23%) of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Slightly more than half of children age 6-23 months (53%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day, and 36 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 21 percent are fed according to all three IYCF recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, less than half (47%) of children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 64 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 32 percent of women’s youngest children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 22 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview. Forty-one percent of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey.

Children’s nutritional status

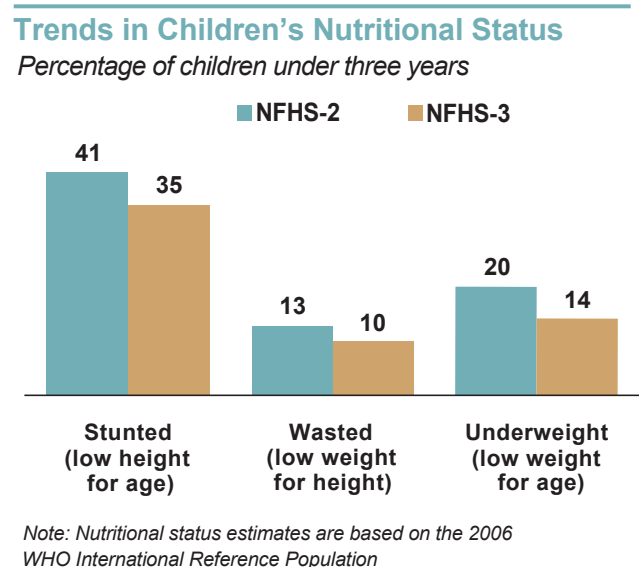
Forty percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Nine percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. One-fifth of children are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 3 in 10 children suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting). The mother’s educational status has a clear positive influence on children’s nutritional status. Even in the wealthiest households, one-quarter of children are stunted and 10 percent are underweight. Children whose mothers are too thin are much more likely than other children to be undernourished.

Children’s nutritional status in Mizoram has improved since NFHS-2 (1998-99). Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago (which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread). They are also less likely to be underweight and wasted. Undernutrition has decreased by 4-6 percentage points on each of the three measures.

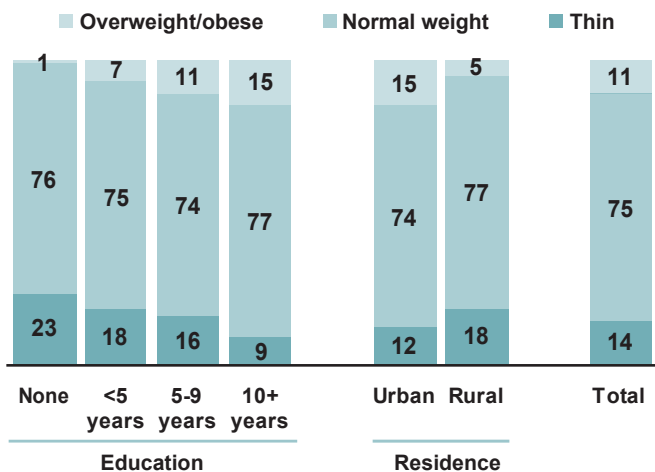
Adults’ nutritional status

Adults in Mizoram are much more likely to have a healthy weight for their height as compared to adults in most of the states in India. Fourteen percent of women and 9 percent of men are too thin for their height, and 11 percent each of women and men are overweight or obese. Overall, 75 percent of women and 79 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.



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

Percent distribution of women



(91%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

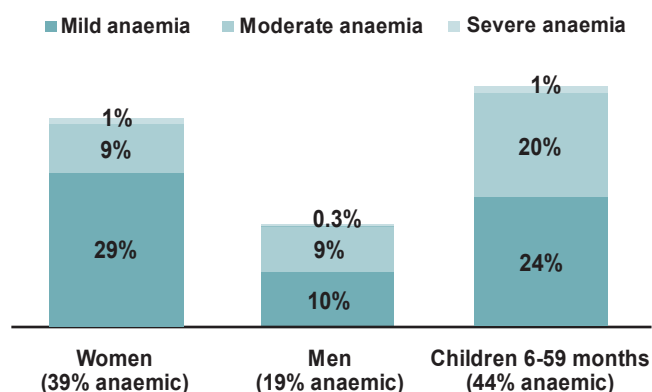
Anaemia is a major health problem in Mizoram, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children age 6-59 months, more than two-fifths (44%) have anaemia, including 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 20 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia.

The percentage of children who have anaemia declines with children's age, from 63-65 percent among children age 6-23 months to 28 percent among children age 48-59 months. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is pervasive in every group. Mother's education and wealth status show the widest differentials in the anaemia level. The prevalence of anaemia decreases from 76 percent among children whose mothers have no education to 33 percent among children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of education. Children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to be anaemic as children in the highest wealth quintile. Despite these differentials, anaemia is considerable (at least 28%) in every subgroup measured.

Undernutrition is slightly higher among women in rural areas, women with less than 5 years of education, and men age 15-19 years. The proportion of overweight or obese adults is higher in the oldest age group (40-49), in urban areas, among those with 10 or more years of education, and among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than four-fifths (86%) of households in Mizoram were using adequately iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is a little lower than the percentage observed during NFHS-2

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



Nearly two-fifths of women (39%) and one-fifth of men (19%) have anaemia, including 9 percent who are moderately anaemic and less than 1 percent who are severely anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia is about the same in all the age groups. Almost half of pregnant women and breastfeeding women have anaemia. For both women and men, anaemia is higher in rural areas, among those with little or no education, and among those in the lower wealth quintiles.

Anaemia is less widespread among both children and ever-married women than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having declined by 3 percentage points and 7 percentage points, respectively.

HIV/AIDS

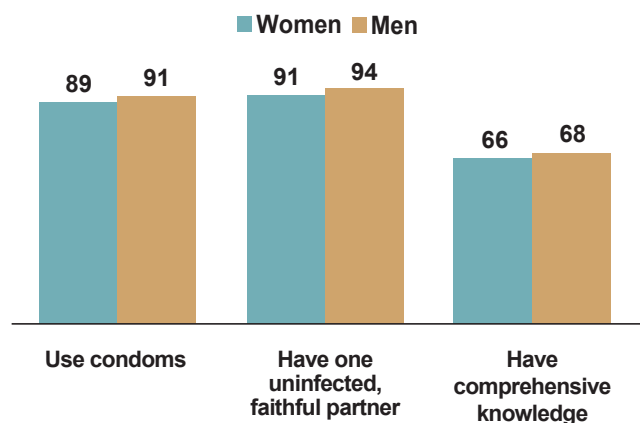
Awareness of AIDS

Nearly every woman and man in Mizoram has heard of AIDS (95% of women and 96% of men). Nevertheless, there is some variation in AIDS knowledge by background characteristics. Women and men who are less likely to know about AIDS are those in rural areas, those with no education, those who are not regularly exposed to media, and those in the lower wealth quintiles. The proportion of ever-married women who know of AIDS is about the same now as it was at the time of NFHS-2.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Knowledge about how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it is also quite high in Mizoram. About 9 out of 10 women and men know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms and by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. As with overall knowledge of AIDS, knowledge of the means of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS is lower among adults in rural areas, those with no education, those who do not have regular exposure to media, and those in the lower wealth quintiles.

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



The high level of awareness about HIV/AIDS does not translate into a 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS among adults in Mizoram, a state known for its high level of literacy. Only two-thirds of women (66%) and men (68%) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. However, comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women and men is the highest in the country. At the national level, only 17 percent of women and 33 percent of men have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. In Mizoram, comprehensive knowledge is relatively low among those with no education (15% of women and 34% of men), in the lower wealth quintiles, in rural areas (56% of women and 62% of men), and with no regular media exposure (44% of women and 39% of men).

HIV-related stigma

Most men and women in Mizoram express generally accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS. About four-fifths of women (76%) and men (83%) say they would be willing to care for a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home, and 64 percent of women and men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-five percent of women and 73 percent of men say they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. A little over half of women and men (54% each) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. However, only 29 percent of women and 28 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 6 percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 were ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. The percentage ever tested was twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas.

Five percent of women (6% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas) and 6 percent of men (8% in urban areas and 4% in rural areas) ever had a blood transfusion.

Twelve percent of women and 9 percent of men received one or more injections from a health worker in the past 12 months. For almost all women (99%) and men (93%) who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used was sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Mizoram, blood was collected for HIV testing from eligible women and men in a subsample of households. The results of the HIV testing of blood samples collected in Mizoram contributed to the national HIV prevalence estimate; however, no separate estimate of HIV prevalence is available for Mizoram.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. If the six states considered by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as having high HIV prevalence are excluded, the HIV prevalence estimate for the remaining 23 states combined, including Mizoram, is only 0.12 percent overall, 0.08 percent among women age 15-49, and 0.16 percent among men age 15-49 (data not shown in tables).

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, 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.

Age at first sexual intercourse

The median age at first sex in Mizoram is 21 years for both men and women age 25-49. Among youth age 15-24 years, 39 percent of women and 44 percent of men have ever had sex.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

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 year, 2 percent of women and 11 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the year. One percent of men, but only a negligible percent of women, said they had two or more sexual partners in the past one year. On average, among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, men have had 3.2 sexual partners during their lifetime, but women have had only 1.1 sexual partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Consistent condom use is one of the important preventive measures promoted by the government in its effort to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS. While effective protection would require correct condom use for every act of sexual intercourse, it is particularly crucial to use condoms during higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, only 29 percent used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse.

Paid sex

A negligible proportion of men age 15-49 (0.2%) reported having paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Mizoram, 461 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of tuberculosis is lower than average among persons under age 15 years and in rural areas. Although the prevalence of tuberculosis in Mizoram is slightly higher than the national average, it is lower than in any other northeastern state except Meghalaya.

Nearly all respondents have heard of tuberculosis (95% of women and 94% of men). Among people who have heard of tuberculosis, about four-fifths of women and men know that tuberculosis can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread are higher among men (30%) than women (22%). However, nearly all adults correctly believe that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 5 percent of men and 8 percent of women would want a family member's tuberculosis kept a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, women are much more likely than men to suffer from diabetes, asthma, and goitre or other thyroid disorders. Diabetes is nearly four times as high among women (1,189 per 100,000) as among men (315 per 100,000). Similarly, nearly 4 percent of women suffer from asthma, compared with 2 percent of men. The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is nearly six times as high for women than for men (1,857 per 100,000 women, compared with 315 per 100,000 men). The number of women with goitre or other thyroid disorders increases with age. For women, all three diseases are more prevalent in Mizoram than in India as a whole. For men, only asthma is higher than the national average.

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than four-fifths of men (83%) and three-fifths of women (61%) use some kind of tobacco. Men are much more likely than women to smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (74% vs. 16%), while women are much more likely than men to chew *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco (55% vs. 38%). The overall use of tobacco is lower in urban areas than rural areas for both women and men.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Over two-fifths of men (42%) but less than 1 percent of women drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, only 6 percent drink every day; two-thirds drink less than once in a week (77% in rural areas and 58% in urban areas).

Source of health care

For 91 percent of households, the public medical sector is the main source of health care (88% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas). Among public sector medical facilities, the most widely used source is government or municipal hospitals (51%), followed by CHCs, rural hospitals, or PHCs (33%).

Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (43%), lack of a nearby facility (26%), and long waiting times (23%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 2 percent of households report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Less than half of currently married women (45%) were employed in the last year, compared with 98 percent of currently married men. Thirty-six percent of employed women received no payment for their work and 2 percent were paid only in kind. Overall, 62 percent of employed women were paid in cash, compared with 76 percent of employed men.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, more than 90 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Almost half of women (47%) who work for cash earn more than or about the same as their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making major household purchases, making purchases for daily needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Between 80 and 92 percent of women participate in making each of the four decisions and 70 percent participate in making all four decisions.

Participation in making all four decisions is higher in urban areas than in rural areas and among older women. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women with 10 or more years of education, women who are employed for cash, women with three or more children, and women in nuclear households.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

One-fifth of women in Mizoram have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money that they control is highest for women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and women in the highest wealth quintile.

Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Only 8 percent know of a microcredit programme and very few women (less than 1%) have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Three-quarters of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside the village or community. Freedom of movement, as indicated by being allowed to go alone to the three types of places, increases sharply with age and the number of living children, and is higher in rural areas, among educated women, among women who are employed, and among women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. Only 8 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Eighty-three percent of women and men in Mizoram believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under specific circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (67%), if she neglects the house or children (64%), and if her husband suspects she is unfaithful (62%). Men are most likely to justify wife-beating if a man suspects that his wife is unfaithful (73%) or if a woman shows disrespect for in-laws (67%). Only 2 percent of women and men say that wife-beating is justified if the woman does not cook food properly, and 13-14 percent justify wife-beating if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband.

Overall, about 9 in 10 women and men believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease or if she knows he has sex with other women. A smaller percentage (72% of women and 83% of men) says that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood. Interestingly, more men (74%) than women (64%) agree with all of the three specified reasons for a wife refusing to have sex with her husband.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

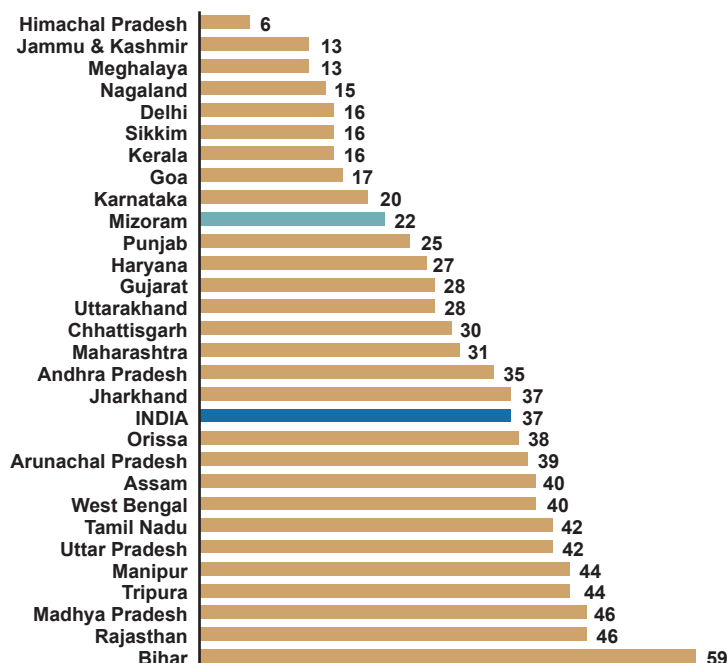
Among women age 15-49 in Mizoram, one-quarter have ever experienced physical violence, and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 26 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 27 percent of ever-married women and 23 percent of never married women.

Spousal violence

One-fifth of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 5-7 percent report having their arm twisted or hair pulled, being punched, being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them, or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. One percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex and 2 percent say their husbands forced them to perform a sexual act they did not want to. Overall, 22 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. Eleven percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 3 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Spousal violence is lower in Mizoram than in most other states, but more than 1 out of 5 women in the state have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, one in seven women (15%) who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Spousal violence is also more common among women in poorer households, and women who are divorced, separated, or deserted. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves; 46 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal violence, compared with 20 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence. However, 13 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Thirty-one percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries (mostly cuts, bruises, or aches) as a result of violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 11 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Forty-two percent of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Mizoram, 2005-06			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	814	762	1,576
Households occupied	784	734	1,518
Households interviewed	781	732	1,513
Household response rate ¹	99.6	99.7	99.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	986	836	1,822
Number of eligible women interviewed	973	818	1,791
Eligible women response rate ²	98.7	97.8	98.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	353	330	683
Number of eligible men interviewed	341	324	665
Eligible men response rate ²	96.6	98.2	97.4
<p>Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.</p> <p>¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.</p> <p>² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.</p>			

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.8	11.0	10.4	13.4	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.9	11.7
5-9	10.8	9.4	10.1	12.8	13.3	13.0	11.7	11.3	11.5
10-14	11.8	10.1	11.0	13.3	12.1	12.7	12.5	11.1	11.8
15-19	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.8	8.1	8.4	9.3	8.8	9.1
20-24	8.9	10.3	9.6	7.8	9.4	8.6	8.4	9.9	9.1
25-29	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.6
30-34	8.2	9.1	8.7	6.5	8.1	7.3	7.4	8.6	8.0
35-39	6.9	6.6	6.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
40-44	4.6	6.4	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.1
45-49	6.0	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.7
50-54	3.0	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.9
55-59	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.3
60-64	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3
65-69	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
70-74	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
75-79	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
80+	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,868	1,874	3,742	1,680	1,689	3,369	3,549	3,563	7,112
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,003	na	na	1,005	na	na	1,004
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,065	na	na	981	na	na	1,020
Education²									
No education	3.3	5.1	4.2	10.8	16.6	13.7	6.8	10.5	8.6
<5 years complete	21.9	21.7	21.8	31.6	37.9	34.8	26.4	29.3	27.8
5-9 years complete	44.7	47.0	45.8	45.2	38.1	41.6	45.0	42.8	43.9
10-11 years complete	11.9	12.0	11.9	6.4	4.5	5.4	9.3	8.5	8.9
12 or more years complete	18.1	14.1	16.1	6.0	3.0	4.5	12.5	8.9	10.7
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	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	1,653	1,635	3,288	1,421	1,432	2,853	3,075	3,066	6,141
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.3	6.9	7.1	4.9	3.5	4.2	6.1	5.4	5.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	82.6	85.8	84.1	86.3
Female	17.4	14.2	15.9	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.6	4.9	4.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	58.1	63.4	60.6	51.4
Non-nuclear	41.9	36.6	39.4	48.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	5.4	0.4	3.1	1.9
Muslim	2.4	0.3	1.4	0.6
Christian	92.2	92.8	92.5	94.5
Other	0.0	6.6	3.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.7
Scheduled tribe	92.7	98.6	95.4	97.0
Other backward class	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
Other	4.1	0.4	2.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.2	84.3	92.3	92.6
No	0.8	15.7	7.7	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	93.7	74.7	85.0	84.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	69.5	13.9	43.9	43.8
Public tap/standpipe	12.0	22.7	16.9	17.4
Tube well or borehole	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other improved	12.2	37.8	24.0	23.2
Non-improved source	6.3	25.3	15.0	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	79.5	33.3	58.2	57.2
Less than 30 minutes	17.2	56.0	35.1	36.0
Thirty minutes or longer	2.8	9.4	5.9	6.1
Don't know/missing	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	43.3	53.4	47.9	48.4
Strain through cloth	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	34.6	10.9	23.7	23.4
Other treatment	4.5	0.5	2.7	2.7
No treatment	32.4	40.2	36.0	35.5

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	79.0	71.4	75.5	76.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	71.7	45.2	59.5	60.5
Pit latrine with slab	6.8	25.3	15.3	15.6
Other	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8
Not improved	21.0	28.6	24.5	23.2
Any facility shared with other households	18.1	11.1	14.8	12.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.9	13.0	7.6	8.2
No facility/open space/field	0.0	4.2	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.7	21.9	11.0	11.1
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	59.4	72.5	65.5	66.5
<i>Pucca</i>	37.9	5.3	22.9	21.8
Missing	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
LPG/natural gas	89.0	35.2	64.2	63.0
Biogas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.6
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wood	8.1	63.8	33.8	35.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	46.6	35.8	41.6	44.3
In the house, no separate room	51.9	61.7	56.4	53.5
In a separate building	0.8	2.2	1.4	1.6
Outdoors	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	816	697	1,513	7,200
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	37.9	36.2	36.5	38.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	62.1	63.5	63.3	61.6
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	69	447	516	2,605

na = Not applicable

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

² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.

³ 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.

⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index

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 account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Mizoram, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	99.2	94.4	97.0	97.4
Pressure cooker	98.0	89.3	94.0	94.1
Chair	90.5	69.4	80.8	80.2
Cot or bed	99.6	92.5	96.3	96.3
Table	93.7	78.0	86.5	86.6
Electric fan	42.5	23.9	33.9	36.0
Radio or transistor	44.8	39.2	42.2	43.1
Television (black and white)	4.1	1.1	2.7	2.5
Television (colour)	64.9	25.1	46.6	49.9
Any television	67.5	25.8	48.3	51.4
Sewing machine	48.9	33.1	41.6	46.8
Mobile telephone	29.1	6.1	18.5	18.9
Any other type of telephone	39.4	13.7	27.6	30.3
Computer	12.8	1.2	7.5	8.8
Refrigerator	48.9	14.6	33.1	35.3
Watch or clock	93.7	79.4	87.1	88.2
Water pump	9.3	1.9	5.9	6.7
Thresher	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.6
Tractor	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	8.7	4.0	6.5	7.9
Motorcycle or scooter	16.5	7.5	12.4	13.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Car	12.4	2.0	7.6	8.9
None of the above	70.6	88.0	78.6	76.1
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	64.7	30.6	49.0	44.6
Irrigated land only	2.7	4.4	3.5	3.6
Non-irrigated land only	30.3	63.5	45.6	49.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	54.8	84.7	68.6	72.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	28.9	66.1	46.1	49.8
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	61.8	24.6	44.7	45.3
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	3.3	1.0	2.2	2.3
Percentage owning a BPL card	14.6	38.4	25.6	26.8
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	98.6	96.4	97.6	97.9
Wealth index				
Lowest	0.0	5.3	2.5	2.5
Second	1.4	11.2	5.9	6.1
Middle	6.9	32.4	18.6	19.2
Fourth	34.2	37.3	35.6	33.4
Highest	57.5	13.8	37.4	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	816	697	1,513	7,200

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Mizoram, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	0.0	0.0	3.8	48.6	47.6	100.0	136
Muslim	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(56.8)	(24.0)	100.0	43
Christian	0.9	5.6	20.0	33.6	40.0	100.0	6,801
Other	56.1	27.8	5.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	219
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(59.3)	(15.3)	100.0	48
Scheduled tribe	2.6	6.2	19.3	33.1	38.8	100.0	6,982
Other backward class	0.0	16.0	32.9	0.0	51.1	100.0	56
Other	0.0	0.0	2.5	55.5	42.0	100.0	114
Total	2.5	6.1	19.2	33.4	38.8	100.0	7,200

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Mizoram, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	98.6	88.5	93.5	97.1	88.4	92.3	97.9	88.4	92.9
11-14 years	91.5	86.0	88.7	86.3	79.4	83.0	88.9	82.9	85.9
15-17 years	64.0	34.6	50.4	57.3	28.9	44.8	60.9	32.1	47.9
6-14 years	95.6	87.4	91.5	92.0	84.8	88.2	93.9	86.1	89.9
6-17 years	88.2	76.7	82.5	84.1	74.9	79.4	86.3	75.8	81.1

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

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	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	86.2	11.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	1.0	835
5-9 years	81.0	11.3	4.0	3.7	100.0	2.6	828
10-14 years	74.0	11.0	5.0	10.0	100.0	6.1	846
15-17 years	66.9	8.5	6.2	18.4	100.0	5.7	384
Residence							
Urban	78.7	10.9	3.1	7.2	100.0	3.3	1,393
Rural	78.5	10.7	4.8	6.0	100.0	3.8	1,500
Sex							
Male	79.7	10.0	4.4	5.9	100.0	4.0	1,480
Female	77.4	11.7	3.6	7.3	100.0	3.1	1,413
Total age <15 years	80.4	11.2	3.7	4.8	100.0	3.2	2,509
Total age <18 years	78.6	10.8	4.0	6.6	100.0	3.6	2,894

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	88.6	4.2	92.8	304
2-4 years	91.2	2.4	93.6	531
Sex				
Male	90.4	3.1	93.5	411
Female	90.0	3.0	93.0	424
Residence				
Urban	92.2	2.4	94.6	386
Rural	88.5	3.6	92.1	449
Wealth index				
Lowest	(50.0)	(30.0)	(80.0)	29
Second	78.8	4.0	82.8	72
Middle	91.3	0.5	91.8	204
Fourth	93.8	2.2	95.9	277
Highest	93.3	2.8	96.0	254
Total	90.2	3.1	93.3	835

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9 Children's work

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	501
8-11 years	0.3	0.0	1.2	3.6	4.6	656
12-14 years	1.2	0.0	4.2	0.6	5.6	518
Sex						
Male	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.9	4.0	868
Female	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.8	4.0	806
Residence						
Urban	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.9	3.3	796
Rural	0.3	0.0	1.8	2.7	4.7	878
Wealth index						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Second	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	2.3	126
Middle	0.7	0.0	3.2	3.2	6.7	420
Fourth	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.3	4.1	524
Highest	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.7	553
Total	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.0	1,674

¹ Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

² Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

³ Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.3	17.9	309	309	114	114
20-24	19.3	17.8	347	347	113	113
25-29	16.3	18.0	291	291	114	114
30-34	17.0	14.2	304	304	90	89
35-39	11.7	11.7	210	210	74	74
40-44	10.7	9.9	192	191	63	63
45-49	7.7	10.6	139	139	67	68
Residence						
Urban	56.4	53.9	1,010	973	342	326
Rural	43.6	46.1	781	818	293	309
Education						
No education	5.6	5.5	100	104	35	36
<5 years complete	14.2	9.1	254	260	58	59
5-9 years complete	52.7	56.5	944	944	359	359
10-11 years complete	13.2	13.0	237	233	83	82
12 or more years complete	14.3	16.0	256	250	101	99
Literacy						
Literate ¹	94.0	93.2	1,684	1,680	592	591
Not literate	5.4	5.4	97	100	34	35
Not measured	0.5	1.1	9	9	7	7
Missing	0.1	0.3	2	2	2	2
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	66.7	72.2	1,195	1,180	458	454
Watches television at least once a week	79.1	83.3	1,416	1,404	529	526
Listens to the radio at least once a week	36.7	44.1	657	661	280	282
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	1.8	4.8	31	31	30	30
Not regularly exposed to any media	12.6	8.2	225	234	52	54
Marital status						
Never married	33.0	42.3	592	589	268	268
Currently married	58.9	54.2	1,054	1,057	344	345
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.2	1	1	1	1
Widowed	2.8	0.8	50	50	5	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	5.2	2.6	94	94	16	16
Religion						
Hindu	1.8	2.6	33	32	17	16
Muslim	0.3	2.0	5	5	12	12
Christian	94.9	91.7	1,699	1,698	582	582
Other	2.9	3.7	52	54	24	25
Missing	0.1	0.0	2	2	0	0
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.5	1.6	9	9	10	10
Scheduled tribe	97.7	96.2	1,750	1,751	611	612
Other backward class	0.5	0.5	8	8	3	3
Other	1.3	1.6	24	23	10	10
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	45.5	87.3	816	818	555	556
In agricultural occupation	21.6	30.3	386	396	192	199
In non-agricultural occupation	24.0	57.1	430	422	362	357
Not employed	54.4	12.3	974	972	78	77
Missing	0.1	0.3	1	1	2	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	2.1	2.7	37	39	17	18
Second	5.3	5.6	96	99	36	37
Middle	16.1	15.6	289	298	99	102
Fourth	33.4	34.2	597	601	217	219
Highest	43.1	42.0	772	754	267	259
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,791	1,791	635	635
Age 50-54	na	4.5	na	na	30	30
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	665	665

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total		
15-19	0.054	0.099	0.074	0.054	0.046
20-24	0.156	0.192	0.172	0.188	0.140
25-29	0.150	0.155	0.152	0.167	0.143
30-34	0.091	0.133	0.109	0.110	0.085
35-39	0.041	0.049	0.044	0.048	0.031
40-44	0.007	(0.039)	0.020	0.009	0.014
45-49	(0.000)	*	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000
TFR 15-44	2.50	3.33	2.86	2.89	2.30
TFR 15-49	2.50	3.33	2.86	2.89	2.30
CBR	23.3	26.6	24.8	25.7	20.8

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1997-99 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	2.50	3.3	3.4	2.39
Rural	3.33	7.6	4.4	3.09
Education				
No education	*	8.6	(4.5)	*
<5 years complete	*	5.3	4.4	*
5-9 years complete	2.98	5.1	3.7	2.82
10 or more years complete	2.07	4.5	2.9	2.07
Religion				
Hindu	*	(0.0)	*	*
Christian	2.83	5.2	3.9	2.67
Other ¹	*	7.4	*	*
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	(5.1)	*	*
Second	*	13.0	*	*
Middle	(3.85)	7.8	(4.4)	(3.31)
Fourth	2.91	5.3	3.9	2.87
Highest	2.09	3.1	3.3	2.03
Total	2.86	5.2	3.8	2.69

Note: Total includes Muslims and cases with missing information on religion, which are not shown separately.

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

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim or Christian.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
16	1.8	0.0	1.8	52
17	3.4	6.6	10.0	58
18	10.7	3.9	14.6	73
19	21.4	1.6	23.0	60
Residence				
Urban	5.4	0.0	5.4	174
Rural	10.6	5.7	16.3	135
Education				
No education	*	*	*	11
<5 years complete	*	*	*	24
5-9 years complete	7.5	2.7	10.2	211
10 or more years complete	1.6	nc	1.6	63
Marital status				
Never married	1.1	0.4	1.4	270
Currently married	(47.4)	(18.9)	(66.4)	35
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	4
Religion				
Hindu	*	*	*	4
Christian	7.1	2.6	9.7	294
Other ¹	*	*	*	11
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	6
Second	*	*	*	18
Middle	(16.9)	(4.1)	(21.0)	47
Fourth	6.9	4.8	11.7	100
Highest	2.2	0.0	2.2	138
Total	7.7	2.5	10.1	309

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(95.8)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20-29	40.9	35.1	16.2	7.7	100.0	302
30-39	10.8	18.3	27.8	43.0	100.0	160
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Residence						
Urban	34.4	32.4	19.5	13.7	100.0	250
Rural	31.4	22.3	18.9	27.3	100.0	252
Mother's education						
No education	(27.5)	(22.8)	(14.9)	(34.8)	100.0	38
<5 years complete	27.2	22.6	12.8	37.4	100.0	78
5-9 years complete	35.1	25.2	21.5	18.2	100.0	282
10 or more years complete	33.4	38.4	19.5	8.7	100.0	104
Religion						
Hindu	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Christian	31.9	27.8	19.7	20.5	100.0	469
Other ¹	(40.0)	(24.0)	(12.0)	(24.0)	100.0	24
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Second	(33.5)	(14.8)	(16.6)	(35.2)	100.0	46
Middle	25.0	23.1	12.0	39.9	100.0	105
Fourth	36.1	27.6	22.2	14.1	100.0	182
Highest	35.5	33.6	20.9	10.0	100.0	152
Total	32.9	27.3	19.2	20.5	100.0	502
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	30.9	28.2	19.8	21.1	100.0	487
NFHS-2	29.1	25.0	23.2	22.7	100.0	498
NFHS-1	30.2	24.1	20.7	25.0	100.0	348

Note: Total includes births to Muslim women, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*
20-29	13.6	23.0	31.1	17.9	10.6	3.9	100.0	264	28.8
30-39	9.9	17.8	28.8	15.3	9.7	18.5	100.0	268	32.8
40-49	(9.2)	(9.4)	(18.5)	(18.9)	(11.6)	(32.4)	100.0	42	(44.5)
Residence									
Urban	10.9	17.6	27.6	17.2	13.0	13.8	100.0	248	31.7
Rural	12.0	21.3	30.1	16.4	8.2	12.0	100.0	327	29.9
Mother's education									
No education	14.9	14.7	31.3	18.6	11.2	9.2	100.0	52	32.0
<5 years complete	8.3	21.2	26.0	22.3	9.3	12.9	100.0	105	32.0
5-9 years complete	12.6	22.3	30.0	15.9	8.5	10.7	100.0	306	28.6
10 or more years complete	9.8	13.4	28.2	12.9	15.6	20.1	100.0	111	35.6
Religion									
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	*
Christian	11.6	20.3	29.3	16.1	9.8	13.0	100.0	544	30.1
Other ¹	(12.0)	(12.0)	(28.0)	(24.0)	(16.0)	(8.0)	100.0	24	34.5
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*
Second	8.8	18.8	32.8	20.7	8.7	10.3	100.0	56	31.0
Middle	9.7	21.7	36.0	15.7	9.1	7.7	100.0	160	28.9
Fourth	14.1	25.3	22.2	17.1	9.8	11.5	100.0	182	28.4
Highest	10.6	13.1	27.8	15.3	12.8	20.5	100.0	154	35.6
Birth order									
2-3	11.7	20.3	27.1	17.1	10.6	13.2	100.0	379	30.7
4-6	11.4	18.1	33.1	15.2	10.2	11.9	100.0	174	30.7
7+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.9	18.0	30.0	16.5	11.7	13.0	100.0	273	30.8
Female	12.0	21.3	28.2	16.9	8.9	12.6	100.0	301	30.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.1	19.1	29.1	17.4	10.8	13.4	100.0	546	31.3
Dead	(38.2)	(30.9)	(27.6)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(20.4)
Total	11.5	19.7	29.0	16.7	10.3	12.8	100.0	575	30.6

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Mizoram, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	(78.7)	25.0	9.4	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	11.1
Want another later ³	(2.2)	59.7	42.1	14.7	6.9	1.3	7.8	25.1
Want another, undecided when	(6.5)	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	1.8
Undecided	(2.2)	0.6	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.7	0.0	1.6
Want no more	(0.0)	2.5	7.9	17.6	16.6	30.6	49.4	14.7
Sterilized ⁴	(0.0)	5.4	35.1	60.3	67.9	61.5	36.9	42.9
Declared infecund	(10.6)	3.8	1.6	0.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	48	164	256	265	184	74	64	1,054
MEN								
Want another soon ²	(89.1)	29.9	19.8	13.1	3.4	*	*	20.6
Want another later ³	(10.9)	58.2	35.9	22.3	10.8	*	*	27.1
Want another, undecided when	(0.0)	3.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	*	*	1.4
Undecided	(0.0)	1.8	3.8	2.5	5.5	*	*	2.9
Want no more	(0.0)	6.7	31.4	59.7	78.6	*	*	45.6
Sterilized ⁵	(0.0)	0.0	5.4	2.4	1.7	*	*	2.4
Declared infecund	(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
Number of men	27	58	78	84	56	23	19	344

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

⁵ Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	1.2	11.2	*	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	(9.0)
25-34	12.5	34.4	70.6	80.7	52.7	(5.4)	(27.9)	(43.6)	*	27.7
35-49	*	83.5	91.2	90.2	84.6	*	(56.1)	(75.6)	87.6	70.7
Residence										
Urban	8.0	48.0	82.3	88.9	58.1	(3.3)	(43.5)	(65.1)	(78.4)	45.6
Rural	7.8	35.0	72.6	84.7	57.1	(10.7)	(25.8)	(58.5)	85.5	50.6
Education										
No education	*	*	*	(74.8)	48.8	*	*	*	*	*
<5 years complete	*	(48.7)	(79.3)	84.3	67.5	*	*	*	*	(51.5)
5-9 years complete	7.9	43.3	78.8	89.7	58.8	(5.6)	(37.3)	(60.0)	80.7	45.2
10 or more years complete	(6.7)	43.3	79.1	(87.3)	50.3	*	*	(70.5)	(91.6)	51.7
Religion										
Hindu	*	*	*	*	(65.5)	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	6.9	42.0	77.5	86.8	58.1	(8.1)	37.9	62.9	83.4	49.9
Other ³	*	*	*	*	(38.6)	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	7.1	41.1	77.5	86.4	57.4	5.8	35.9	61.9	83.4	48.6
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	(38.7)	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	(76.6)	49.9	*	*	*	*	(50.0)
Middle	*	(35.2)	(77.9)	87.0	64.8	*	*	*	*	50.0
Fourth	7.4	35.6	73.7	86.3	52.9	*	(30.1)	(67.6)	(70.4)	41.3
Highest	7.4	54.9	83.5	90.8	61.1	(7.8)	(50.2)	(64.9)	(91.6)	54.5
Number of living sons⁴										
0	5.8	(35.4)	*	*	20.5	(7.0)	*	*	*	16.4
1	11.9	51.7	79.0	84.2	55.4	*	(40.2)	(78.3)	*	46.6
2	na	51.5	81.6	91.7	78.5	na	*	(57.0)	(92.1)	74.1
3	na	na	(83.5)	89.9	87.8	na	na	*	*	(80.6)
4+	na	na	na	88.0	88.0	na	na	na	*	*
Total	7.9	43.0	77.9	86.5	57.6	6.7	36.8	62.1	82.7	48.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.4	36.7	77.9	87.5	57.7	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	5.8	41.1	66.8	82.5	54.7	na	na	na	na	na

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. na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

⁴ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Mizoram, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
1	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
2	12.9	12.5	14.6	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.8	6.6	5.7	4.4
3	45.5	44.1	31.9	31.5	5.5	7.5	5.9	33.1	27.5	24.6	23.2
4	32.5	30.8	39.4	42.1	58.2	9.9	19.0	36.4	37.9	41.4	38.1
5	7.0	7.3	12.8	19.6	23.1	65.4	13.3	14.7	18.8	17.4	19.3
6+	1.2	3.2	1.0	5.1	12.7	16.1	58.9	6.2	8.6	8.7	14.5
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	609	245	297	292	202	80	67	1,791	1,198	1,048	1,045
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.7	3.8	na	na	na
Number	607	244	297	291	201	80	66	1,785	na	na	na
Ever-married women	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3
Number	59	207	294	290	200	80	66	1,195	1,195	1,032	1,040
Currently married women	(3.4)	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
Number	48	164	256	264	183	74	63	1,052	1,052	905	902
MEN											
0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.5	0.5	na	na
1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.0	na	na
2	8.6	7.4	10.8	3.4	3.6	*	*	7.0	5.8	na	na
3	36.5	46.5	38.3	40.5	7.6	*	*	33.5	30.8	na	na
4	35.9	31.8	38.0	27.5	51.3	*	*	34.3	34.0	na	na
5	13.9	12.9	7.0	24.1	23.1	*	*	17.1	19.3	na	na
6+	4.0	1.4	4.7	3.4	12.5	*	*	6.8	8.6	na	na
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	*	*	0.7	0.9	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	295	69	85	87	56	23	21	635	366	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.6	*	*	3.9	na	na	na
Number	293	69	85	86	54	23	20	631	na	na	na
Ever-married men	(3.6)	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.6	*	*	4.0	4.0	na	na
Number	30	65	84	86	54	23	20	362	362	na	na
Currently married men	(3.6)	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.6	*	*	4.0	4.0	na	na
Number	27	58	78	83	54	23	18	341	341	na	na

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	30.1	22.5	99.0	98.7	308	50.1	9.8	99.1	98.1	114
20-29	31.9	25.2	99.3	98.6	637	41.7	13.7	100.0	99.1	226
30-39	26.1	20.6	97.6	97.5	510	42.5	16.6	97.6	94.0	164
40-49	26.8	21.0	96.6	97.5	330	42.3	18.3	100.0	97.6	127
Residence										
Urban	25.4	26.6	97.8	97.8	1,008	42.5	16.5	99.4	96.9	338
Rural	33.7	17.6	98.9	98.4	777	44.7	12.6	99.0	97.7	293
Education										
No education	33.1	16.8	95.9	98.1	98	(49.9)	(11.5)	(94.3)	(91.5)	35
<5 years complete	33.0	18.7	99.2	98.8	253	42.3	19.1	100.0	98.1	56
5-9 years complete	30.5	23.2	98.4	97.6	942	42.5	15.5	99.4	97.1	358
10 or more years complete	23.3	24.8	98.1	98.5	491	44.7	12.4	99.5	98.4	183
Marital status										
Never married	27.6	24.4	98.4	98.6	590	43.3	12.7	99.3	98.1	268
Currently married	29.8	21.3	98.2	97.9	1,052	42.5	16.0	99.1	96.5	341
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.0	25.0	98.6	97.2	144	*	*	*	*	21
Religion										
Hindu	(47.0)	(9.4)	(100.0)	(87.4)	33	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	28.2	23.4	98.2	98.3	1,693	43.1	15.2	99.1	97.4	580
Other ¹	37.0	11.1	100.0	98.1	52	(51.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	24
Wealth index										
Lowest	(53.8)	(5.1)	(100.0)	(97.4)	37	*	*	*	*	17
Second	30.7	18.3	100.0	98.9	95	(45.9)	(2.7)	(97.3)	(94.7)	36
Middle	34.3	14.7	97.6	97.2	287	39.0	23.0	97.9	93.8	97
Fourth	29.5	24.1	98.5	98.5	596	42.6	15.4	99.6	98.6	216
Highest	25.3	25.8	98.1	98.0	771	44.2	13.6	99.6	97.6	266
Total	29.0	22.7	98.3	98.1	1,785	43.5	14.7	99.2	97.3	631
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.7	21.8	98.2	97.8	1,195	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.0	19.0	97.6	97.1	1,032	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	33.1	16.7	99.5	99.3	1,040	na	na	na	na	na

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. Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method and residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.5	99.1	97.2	99.7	100.0	99.3
Any modern method	98.5	99.1	97.2	99.7	100.0	99.3
Female sterilization	94.2	95.8	91.2	95.1	98.2	90.8
Male sterilization	30.8	34.4	24.6	53.1	60.2	44.4
Pill	79.5	84.6	70.5	88.7	94.7	82.4
IUD	84.4	89.2	76.5	65.3	77.2	50.7
Injectables	22.8	27.9	15.9	37.4	40.9	32.4
Condom/Nirodh	93.7	94.7	92.1	98.8	99.4	97.9
Female condom	9.1	9.2	10.5	30.1	33.3	26.8
Emergency contraception	10.8	13.1	8.5	34.0	36.3	30.3
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	72.3	78.7	61.5	62.0	74.3	47.2
Any traditional method	26.1	32.4	16.4	82.5	88.9	73.9
Rhythm	16.3	20.2	9.6	57.4	69.6	42.3
Withdrawal	21.1	26.7	12.2	78.8	84.8	70.4
Folk method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.6	5.0	4.1	6.4	7.0	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,010	565	366	342	180	149
RURAL						
Any method	96.9	96.7	96.6	97.7	98.9	96.1
Any modern method	96.9	96.7	96.6	97.7	98.9	96.1
Female sterilization	90.2	90.3	89.0	88.0	94.3	79.5
Male sterilization	24.7	26.5	20.7	37.9	47.7	26.0
Pill	72.1	75.2	63.7	67.3	75.3	55.1
IUD	68.5	67.8	65.0	51.1	60.9	37.0
Injectables	16.6	16.4	17.3	18.8	19.5	15.7
Condom/Nirodh	86.8	84.0	90.7	93.9	93.1	94.5
Female condom	5.1	5.1	5.9	16.2	19.5	11.0
Emergency contraception	6.1	7.2	3.8	19.1	18.4	18.9
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	57.7	58.7	51.1	44.0	54.0	29.9
Any traditional method	17.7	21.1	9.3	64.7	70.7	55.1
Rhythm	11.5	13.6	5.5	46.0	56.3	29.1
Withdrawal	14.2	17.0	7.2	56.0	59.2	51.2
Folk method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.4	4.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	781	490	226	293	165	120
TOTAL						
Any method	97.8	98.0	97.0	98.8	99.5	97.9
Any modern method	97.8	98.0	97.0	98.8	99.5	97.9
Female sterilization	92.5	93.2	90.4	91.8	96.3	85.8
Male sterilization	28.2	30.7	23.1	46.1	54.2	36.2
Pill	76.3	80.2	67.9	78.8	85.4	70.2
IUD	77.4	79.3	72.1	58.8	69.4	44.6
Injectables	20.1	22.6	16.4	28.8	30.7	25.0
Condom/Nirodh	90.7	89.7	91.6	96.5	96.4	96.4
Female condom	7.4	7.3	8.7	23.7	26.7	19.7
Emergency contraception	8.8	10.3	6.7	27.2	27.7	25.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	65.9	69.4	57.5	53.7	64.6	39.5
Any traditional method	22.5	27.1	13.7	74.3	80.2	65.5
Rhythm	14.2	17.2	8.0	52.1	63.2	36.4
Withdrawal	18.1	22.2	10.3	68.3	72.5	61.8
Folk method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.7	6.2	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,791	1,054	593	635	344	269

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics
 Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern method				Traditional method			Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method			Withdrawal
Age										
15-19	(8.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.6)	35
20-24	28.2	28.2	2.4	16.4	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	71.8	164
25-29	58.2	58.2	20.4	26.8	8.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	41.8	175
30-39	69.5	69.2	55.5	7.8	4.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	30.5	406
40-49	72.5	71.7	68.4	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	27.5	274
Residence										
Urban	64.3	64.0	46.0	9.6	6.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	35.7	565
Rural	54.8	54.6	39.4	11.7	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	45.2	490
Education										
No education	37.0	37.0	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	83
<5 years complete	56.7	56.1	48.0	4.8	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	43.3	182
5-9 years complete	62.4	62.0	44.7	11.4	4.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	37.6	557
10 or more years complete	64.6	64.6	42.0	12.0	8.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	35.4	232
Employment (past 12 months)										
Not employed	56.2	56.1	35.7	13.3	5.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	43.8	578
Employed for cash	63.1	63.1	52.5	6.8	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	36.9	294
Employed not for cash	66.2	65.1	50.2	8.0	5.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	33.8	183
Religion										
Hindu	(61.6)	(61.6)	(42.3)	(7.7)	(3.9)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.4)	27
Christian	60.7	60.4	44.3	9.8	5.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	39.3	981
Other ¹	(38.6)	(38.6)	(6.8)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.4)	42
Wealth index										
Lowest	(22.6)	(22.6)	(9.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.4)	30
Second	38.8	35.8	19.2	15.1	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	61.2	69
Middle	48.6	48.6	37.1	8.5	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	51.4	192
Fourth	61.0	60.7	42.9	12.0	3.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	39.0	358
Highest	70.6	70.6	52.2	9.3	7.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	29.4	406
Number of living children										
No children	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	68
1 child	33.3	33.3	5.2	18.6	7.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	172
1 son	36.1	36.1	7.6	18.4	7.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	63.9	92
No sons	30.2	30.2	2.5	18.9	6.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	69.8	80
2 children	62.0	62.0	36.4	15.7	7.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	38.0	247
1 or more sons	63.3	63.3	39.8	14.0	6.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	36.7	193
No sons	57.7	57.7	24.3	22.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	54
3 children	76.8	76.4	62.1	8.4	3.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	23.2	257
1 or more sons	77.9	77.4	64.2	8.0	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	22.1	233
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
4+ children	71.6	71.0	62.4	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	28.4	311
1 or more sons	71.9	71.6	63.0	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	28.1	300
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total	59.9	59.6	42.9	10.6	4.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	40.1	1,054
NFHS-2 (1998-99) ²	57.7	57.1	45.2	5.4	5.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	42.3	920
NFHS-1 (1992-93) ²	53.8	52.9	44.5	2.5	5.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	46.2	920

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim or Christian.

² For NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, 0.7 percent of currently married women were using the rhythm method and 0.1 percent were using male sterilization.

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method				IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Not currently using	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	Other modern method						
Type of sexual partner												
Currently married	38.3	38.3	23.4	0.3	8.5	3.8	2.1	0.3	61.7	100.0	344	
Wife	38.5	38.5	23.7	0.3	8.6	3.8	1.8	0.3	61.5	100.0	339	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	
Not currently married	(32.3)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(67.7)	100.0	48	
Residence												
Urban	38.5	38.5	18.5	1.0	9.0	3.5	6.5	0.0	61.5	100.0	210	
Rural	36.5	36.5	22.9	0.0	7.3	3.1	2.6	0.5	63.5	100.0	182	
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	
<5 years complete	(36.8)	(36.8)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(5.1)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(63.2)	100.0	37	
5-9 years complete	30.3	30.3	20.2	0.0	5.8	1.4	2.8	0.0	69.7	100.0	211	
10 or more years complete	51.7	51.7	23.3	0.8	12.0	6.4	9.1	0.0	48.3	100.0	126	
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	
20-24	(29.6)	(29.6)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(70.4)	100.0	48	
25-29	27.8	27.8	2.9	1.4	6.7	9.7	7.1	0.0	72.2	100.0	73	
30-34	45.8	45.8	17.9	0.0	18.4	5.3	4.1	0.0	54.2	100.0	77	
35-39	31.9	31.9	22.2	1.7	6.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	68.1	100.0	62	
40-44	43.9	43.9	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	56.1	100.0	57	
45-49	49.6	49.6	43.2	0.0	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	50.4	100.0	62	
Marital status												
Never married	(37.3)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(62.7)	100.0	38	
Currently married	38.3	38.3	23.4	0.3	8.5	3.8	2.1	0.3	61.7	100.0	344	
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	
Religion												
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	
Christian	39.4	39.4	21.9	0.6	8.1	3.6	4.8	0.3	60.6	100.0	358	
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	
Second	(19.1)	(19.1)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.9)	100.0	25	
Middle	34.0	34.0	24.2	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	66.0	100.0	59	
Fourth	36.3	36.3	21.2	0.0	8.7	1.4	5.0	0.0	63.7	100.0	138	
Highest	44.8	44.8	21.2	0.7	10.1	6.3	6.5	0.0	55.2	100.0	161	
Total age 15-49	37.6	37.6	20.5	0.5	8.2	3.3	4.7	0.2	62.4	100.0	392	
Age 50-54	(35.1)	(35.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.9)	100.0	28	
Total age 15-54	37.4	37.4	21.0	0.5	8.1	3.1	4.4	0.2	62.6	100.0	420	

Note: Total includes Muslim men, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Residence	Women	
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users
Age		
15-19	*	1
20-24	(12.1)	25
25-29	(15.7)	39
30-39	(48.8)	27
40-49	*	2
Residence		
Urban	(30.6)	51
Rural	(15.6)	43
Education		
No education	*	3
< 5 years complete	*	8
5-9 years complete	12.6	57
10 or more years complete	(42.1)	27
Wealth index		
Second	*	5
Middle	*	14
Fourth	(15.8)	39
Highest	(37.1)	36
Total	23.7	94

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods
URBAN					
Public medical sector	90.4	57.7	(62.9)	*	81.3
Government/municipal hospital	75.6	3.8	(37.1)	*	59.6
Government dispensary	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	13.3	1.9	(5.7)	*	10.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.4	50.0	(20.0)	*	10.0
Other public medical sector	0.4	1.9	(0.0)	*	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.4
Private medical sector	7.7	26.9	(37.1)	*	14.1
Private hospital	7.4	1.9	(14.3)	*	7.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.0	(14.3)	*	1.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	25.0	(8.6)	*	5.1
Other private medical sector	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.3
Other source	0.0	15.4	(0.0)	*	3.3
Shop	0.0	15.4	(0.0)	*	2.4
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	281	54	36	11	383
RURAL					
Public medical sector	96.7	61.7	*	*	89.1
Government/municipal hospital	59.5	0.0	*	*	45.4
Government dispensary	1.9	1.7	*	*	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	33.0	0.0	*	*	24.9
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	2.3	58.3	*	*	16.7
Other public medical sector	0.0	1.7	*	*	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	1.7	*	*	0.7
Private medical sector	2.8	18.3	*	*	6.5
Private hospital	1.9	0.0	*	*	1.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	18.3	*	*	4.1
Other private medical sector	0.9	0.0	*	*	0.7
Other source	0.0	18.3	*	*	3.8
Shop	0.0	18.3	*	*	3.8
Spouse	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	205	57	13	4	280
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	93.1	59.7	(69.0)	*	84.6
Government/municipal hospital	68.8	1.9	(36.8)	*	53.6
Government dispensary	1.2	0.9	(0.0)	*	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	21.6	0.9	(6.1)	*	16.6
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.2	54.3	(26.1)	*	12.9
Other public medical sector	0.2	1.8	(0.0)	*	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	0.9	(0.0)	*	1.1
Private medical sector	5.7	22.5	(31.0)	*	10.9
Private hospital	5.1	0.9	(12.4)	*	4.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	*	0.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	21.6	(8.2)	*	4.7
Other private medical sector	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.4
Other source	0.0	16.9	(0.0)	*	3.5
Shop	0.0	16.9	(0.0)	*	3.0
Spouse	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	487	111	50	15	663

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.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Mizoram, 2005-06

Method/source	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 about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	29.5	25.3	24.0	142
Pill	25.9	22.8	32.6	101
IUD	(46.8)	(46.6)	(41.7)	44
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	29.9	26.7	28.2	224
Private medical sector	(33.0)	(35.0)	(39.4)	44
Total	30.9	27.6	29.8	287

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported the initial source of the method as nongovernmental organization or other sources, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Mizoram, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	1.8	8.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	31.8	5.5
All modern spacing methods ²	1.1	10.9	13.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	8.0	34.4	6.3
All spacing methods ³	1.4	10.9	13.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	9.3	36.1	7.0
All methods	0.9	7.2	8.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	6.2	24.0	4.6

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

¹ Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
							Total		
Age									
15-19	18.2	41.1	67.5	81.6	5.5	0.8	12.1	100.0	114
20-24	10.5	25.5	81.5	77.9	10.7	2.7	8.7	100.0	113
25-29	15.6	24.7	84.4	84.1	11.4	0.9	3.6	100.0	114
30-39	20.4	26.3	88.6	73.0	13.0	1.2	12.8	100.0	164
40-49	11.3	26.2	92.2	88.5	5.4	1.6	4.5	100.0	130
Residence									
Urban	14.4	26.1	85.3	79.4	11.3	1.8	7.4	100.0	342
Rural	16.8	31.4	81.6	81.9	7.1	1.0	10.0	100.0	293
Education									
No education	(44.1)	(39.0)	(66.2)	(60.4)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(30.8)	100.0	35
<5 years complete	21.9	30.2	79.8	80.9	7.3	1.8	10.0	100.0	58
5-9 years complete	13.7	28.8	83.6	80.7	9.8	1.4	8.1	100.0	359
10 or more years complete	11.8	25.4	87.9	84.0	9.3	1.7	5.0	100.0	184
Religion									
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Christian	12.4	27.7	84.3	81.7	9.4	1.0	7.9	100.0	582
Other ²	(80.1)	(43.8)	(80.1)	(76.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.9)	100.0	24
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Second	(26.6)	(37.3)	(78.1)	(64.2)	(13.6)	(3.0)	(19.2)	100.0	36
Middle	15.8	26.8	69.4	73.3	12.2	2.0	12.5	100.0	99
Fourth	10.2	30.0	85.4	82.9	9.6	0.5	7.0	100.0	217
Highest	14.7	26.5	88.5	83.7	8.2	1.9	6.2	100.0	267
Total age 15-49	15.5	28.5	83.6	80.6	9.4	1.4	8.6	100.0	635
Age 50-54	(13.7)	(26.7)	(100.0)	(72.6)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(16.8)	100.0	30
Total age 15-54	15.4	28.4	84.3	80.2	9.5	1.4	9.0	100.0	665

Note: Total includes Muslim men, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 28 Need 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, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	(41.8)	(0.0)	(41.8)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(50.1)	(0.0)	(50.1)	(16.7)	35
20-24	32.9	3.0	35.8	23.3	4.9	28.2	56.2	7.8	64.0	44.0	164
25-29	14.4	4.0	18.4	31.0	27.2	58.2	45.4	31.2	76.7	76.0	175
30-34	8.6	7.8	16.4	12.8	55.1	67.9	21.4	62.9	84.3	80.6	242
35-39	5.4	7.3	12.7	1.9	69.9	71.7	7.2	77.2	84.4	85.0	163
40-44	3.9	5.5	9.4	1.2	70.0	71.2	5.1	75.5	80.6	88.3	156
45-49	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	74.1	74.1	0.0	75.7	75.7	97.9	119
Residence											
Urban	10.1	3.7	13.8	14.2	50.2	64.3	24.3	53.9	78.1	82.4	565
Rural	14.8	6.6	21.4	10.5	44.2	54.8	25.3	50.9	76.2	71.9	490
Education											
No education	18.8	9.2	28.0	9.2	27.8	37.0	28.0	37.0	65.1	56.9	83
<5 years complete	12.9	7.5	20.3	4.7	51.9	56.7	17.6	59.4	77.0	73.6	182
5-9 years complete	11.7	4.5	16.2	12.5	49.8	62.4	24.2	54.3	78.6	79.4	557
10 or more years complete	10.9	3.0	13.9	19.6	45.1	64.6	30.5	48.1	78.6	82.3	232
Religion											
Hindu	(15.5)	(7.7)	(23.2)	(7.7)	(53.9)	(61.6)	(23.2)	(61.6)	(84.8)	(72.6)	27
Christian	11.9	4.7	16.6	12.5	48.1	60.7	24.4	52.9	77.3	78.5	981
Other ⁴	(18.2)	(11.4)	(29.5)	(15.9)	(22.7)	(38.6)	(34.1)	(34.1)	(68.2)	(56.7)	42
Wealth index											
Lowest	(22.6)	(12.9)	(35.5)	(3.2)	(19.4)	(22.6)	(25.8)	(32.3)	(58.1)	(38.9)	30
Second	28.0	9.6	37.6	9.6	29.2	38.8	37.6	38.8	76.4	50.8	69
Middle	14.7	13.3	28.0	6.5	42.1	48.6	21.2	55.5	76.6	63.4	192
Fourth	11.1	3.1	14.2	15.3	45.7	61.0	26.4	48.8	75.2	81.2	358
Highest	8.8	1.5	10.3	13.9	56.7	70.6	22.7	58.1	80.9	87.3	406
Total	12.3	5.0	17.3	12.5	47.4	59.9	24.8	52.5	77.2	77.5	1,054

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

³ Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex according to current age, Mizoram, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	87.3	309	a	a	a
20-24	2.0	20.6	37.8	na	na	46.8	347	a	a	a
25-29	2.3	20.8	34.8	43.8	63.8	30.7	291	22.0	22.0	22.0
30-34	5.5	19.3	37.0	45.8	73.2	12.3	304	21.5	21.5	21.7
35-39	3.8	19.4	40.3	47.4	70.8	8.6	210	21.3	21.3	21.2
40-44	3.6	24.6	46.5	55.4	80.1	5.2	192	20.4	20.4	20.2
45-49	3.7	20.3	42.6	52.8	75.7	4.3	139	20.7	20.7	20.6
20-49	3.4	20.7	39.0	na	na	21.8	1,482	a	a	a
25-49	3.8	20.7	39.3	48.1	71.8	14.2	1,135	21.2	21.3	21.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.5	114	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	9.9	17.9	na	na	70.9	113	a	a	20.0
25-29	0.0	2.5	7.7	20.8	44.4	39.2	114	a	a	20.7
30-34	1.2	4.6	13.6	17.9	47.2	18.9	90	25.3	25.3	21.3
35-39	4.1	8.3	12.4	12.4	41.7	13.8	74	25.8	25.5	23.2
40-44	0.0	4.5	14.0	25.0	40.7	6.2	63	26.8	26.8	20.8
45-49	0.0	4.5	10.5	24.8	52.8	5.9	67	24.4	24.4	20.5
20-49	0.8	5.8	12.7	20.5	42.0	30.7	521	a	a	a
25-49	1.0	4.7	11.3	20.0	45.3	19.5	409	a	a	21.0

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 sex for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by residence, and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Mizoram, 2005-06

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	(13.3)	(23.8)	(37.1)	(16.8)	(53.2)
5-9	(15.9)	(5.4)	(21.3)	(6.9)	(28.0)
10-14	(9.6)	(23.2)	(32.8)	(11.7)	(44.1)
RURAL					
0-4	(18.9)	(12.6)	(31.5)	(21.8)	(52.7)
5-9	(28.2)	(14.1)	(42.3)	(16.3)	(57.9)
10-14	(10.0)	(10.1)	(20.1)	(26.4)	(46.0)
TOTAL					
0-4	16.3	17.7	34.1	19.5	52.9
5-9	22.4	10.0	32.4	11.8	43.8
10-14	9.8	16.7	26.5	18.8	44.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	18.8	18.2	37.0	18.4	54.7
NFHS-1 (0-4)	8.3	6.3	14.6	14.9	29.3

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	14.6	14.7	29.3	11.8	40.7
Rural	23.5	13.3	36.8	19.1	55.2
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
<10 years complete	22.4	14.6	37.0	16.8	53.2
10 or more years complete	(11.4)	(8.9)	(20.3)	(6.2)	(26.3)
Religion					
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	20.3	14.8	35.1	16.0	50.6
Other ²	*	*	*	*	*
Wealth index					
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*
Second	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	(22.9)	(15.8)	(38.7)	(20.3)	(58.2)
Fourth	22.5	5.5	28.1	(17.5)	(45.1)
Highest	(9.9)	(16.2)	(26.2)	(6.2)	(32.3)
Child's sex					
Male	21.2	14.7	35.9	14.1	49.5
Female	17.5	13.2	30.7	17.3	47.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	*	*	*	*	*
20-29	13.4	12.1	25.4	16.2	41.2
30-39	(29.4)	(25.0)	(54.4)	(13.0)	(66.7)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	17.6	(6.9)	(24.5)	(13.1)	(37.2)
2-3	15.3	12.4	27.7	12.1	39.4
4+	(29.5)	(25.7)	(55.2)	(25.8)	(79.5)
Previous birth interval³					
<2 years	(36.0)	(28.4)	(64.4)	(19.0)	(82.1)
2-3 years	(15.4)	(5.2)	(20.6)	(17.8)	(38.0)
4 years or more	*	*	*	*	*
Total	19.3	13.9	33.3	15.7	48.4

Note: Total includes births to Muslim women and births with missing information on religion, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

³ Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Mizoram, 2005-06

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	28.2	1.0	59.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	27.2	0.3	5.4
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.7	(0.0)	0.2
Mother's age >34	3.1	(0.0)	3.8
Birth interval <24 months	13.7	2.7	8.7
Birth order >3	12.8	2.9	7.8
Subtotal	33.4	2.2	20.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.5	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.6	(3.8)	8.8
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	*	1.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	6.0	4.7	3.8
Subtotal	11.2	4.5	14.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	44.6	2.8	35.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	841	na	1,054

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	No one	Total	Number of women
Age at birth								
<20	37.7	18.4	5.2	5.1	1.3	32.4	100.0	75
20-34	58.4	9.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	24.0	100.0	475
35-49	47.1	14.0	5.2	6.9	1.9	24.8	100.0	55
Birth order								
1	57.1	14.1	5.2	1.8	0.6	21.3	100.0	168
2-3	63.7	6.5	2.7	4.4	2.1	20.6	100.0	283
4+	35.8	16.5	4.4	1.9	3.9	37.5	100.0	153
Residence								
Urban	78.4	6.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	11.5	100.0	289
Rural	33.2	15.4	6.3	5.1	2.4	37.5	100.0	316
Education								
No education	5.7	7.8	7.7	3.8	1.9	73.0	100.0	50
<5 years complete	31.8	17.1	4.0	4.1	3.1	40.0	100.0	96
5-9 years complete	54.8	12.5	4.3	3.9	2.8	21.7	100.0	320
10 or more years complete	88.5	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	138
Religion								
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Christian	57.0	12.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	22.6	100.0	560
Other ¹	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(10.0)	(3.3)	(73.3)	100.0	29
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Second	11.2	9.6	9.2	5.5	1.8	62.7	100.0	52
Middle	30.5	15.8	8.9	2.7	2.8	39.2	100.0	141
Fourth	59.6	15.1	1.5	3.0	3.1	17.7	100.0	194
Highest	85.1	5.1	1.0	2.5	0.5	5.8	100.0	196
Total	54.8	11.1	3.8	3.0	2.1	25.1	100.0	605

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Mizoram, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/ NGO sector only	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	91.9	77.8	85.0	93.3	*	*	85.7
Blood pressure measured	88.2	63.3	73.8	93.2	*	*	77.3
Urine sample taken	61.8	29.5	40.0	70.4	*	*	47.7
Blood sample taken	56.5	26.6	36.2	66.2	*	*	43.4
Abdomen examined	88.2	81.6	85.4	89.6	*	*	85.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	36.6	30.9	32.3	39.2	*	*	34.1
Convulsions	18.3	14.5	14.1	25.2	*	*	16.6
Prolonged labour	39.8	33.8	35.9	40.0	*	*	37.2
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	60.2	51.2	56.4	60.1	*	*	56.3
Number of women	255	198	295	118	18	22	453

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three 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 who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	49.3	34.7	59.7	5.4	60.0	25.4	6.8	75
20-34	61.1	44.1	49.8	11.8	62.1	25.0	3.8	475
35-49	57.3	43.5	53.8	10.9	62.8	21.6	1.7	55
Birth order								
1	60.5	48.0	71.0	0.6	67.3	31.8	5.5	168
2-3	64.7	46.2	45.1	13.5	63.2	24.4	4.6	283
4+	47.8	31.1	41.3	17.3	53.5	17.5	1.3	153
Residence								
Urban	75.5	60.1	58.6	12.2	74.5	34.9	5.4	289
Rural	44.4	27.2	44.7	9.7	50.5	15.4	2.7	316
Education								
No education	17.2	13.4	21.4	1.9	17.7	4.0	0.0	50
<5 years complete	37.7	30.8	45.6	10.4	48.6	8.1	3.1	96
5-9 years complete	62.1	40.2	54.2	12.1	65.5	25.4	4.1	320
10 or more years complete	82.8	68.1	59.7	11.7	78.8	42.2	5.8	138
Religion								
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	61.7	44.0	53.7	11.8	64.7	26.0	3.9	560
Other ¹	(10.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Second	26.3	17.0	33.3	9.6	35.6	13.2	1.8	52
Middle	41.4	26.4	51.2	9.8	50.5	10.3	1.4	141
Fourth	62.0	48.7	53.3	11.8	64.7	23.6	3.1	194
Highest	84.3	60.6	60.1	12.3	80.3	41.9	7.8	196
Total	59.3	42.9	51.4	10.9	61.9	24.7	4.0	605

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	5.9	190	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20-34	11.7	733	41.7	47.7	3.5	7.1	100.0	86
35-49	9.8	74	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Residence								
Urban	17.7	457	43.6	46.2	3.8	6.4	100.0	81
Rural	4.2	539	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	3.3	152	*	*	na	na	100.0	5
1-3	7.0	173	*	*	na	na	100.0	12
4+	19.3	276	46.4	53.6	na	na	100.0	53
Education								
No education	2.4	81	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
<5 years complete	5.5	164	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
5-9 years complete	7.7	534	(43.8)	(49.0)	(4.8)	(2.3)	100.0	41
10 or more years complete	23.8	217	42.2	45.7	2.0	10.0	100.0	52
Religion								
Hindu	*	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Christian	10.4	939	43.7	44.9	4.2	7.3	100.0	98
Other ³	(0.0)	41	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index								
Lowest	(0.0)	32	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0	0
Second	0.0	94	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0	0
Middle	5.2	245	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Fourth	7.9	331	(61.1)	(35.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Highest	22.0	295	36.8	50.5	3.2	9.5	100.0	65
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	10.2	320	(47.3)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	100.0	33
1 child	11.5	284	(52.8)	(37.9)	(6.1)	(3.2)	100.0	33
0 sons	12.3	140	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
1 son	10.7	144	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
2 children	11.2	183	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
0 sons	10.5	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	11.5	133	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
3 children	13.0	109	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
0 sons	*	19	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
1 or more sons	13.4	90	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
4+ children	3.9	101	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
0 sons	*	5	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
1 or more sons	4.1	96	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	10.4	996	44.1	45.2	3.9	6.8	100.0	104

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	87.3	35.7	59.8
Public sector	72.5	33.4	51.6
NGO/trust	2.4	1.1	1.7
Private sector	12.4	1.3	6.5
At home	12.7	64.0	40.1
Own home	10.8	58.7	36.4
Parents' home	1.9	5.1	3.6
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	55.0	15.1	33.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	33.6	25.7	29.4
Other health personnel	0.5	3.8	2.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	7.7	21.3	14.9
Friends/relatives	3.2	33.6	19.4
No one	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	89.2	44.7	65.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	10.1	2.8	6.2
Number of births	392	449	841
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	(21.2)	13.8	14.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(81.8)	78.3	78.8
Either of the above	(81.8)	78.3	78.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(93.9)	78.8	81.1
Number of births delivered at home	34	194	228
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	73.4	35.3	53.5
Less than 4 hours	51.1	22.7	36.2
4-23 hours	11.9	5.1	8.4
1-2 days	8.3	3.9	6.0
3-41 days	2.2	3.6	2.9
Don't know/missing/other response	2.2	1.2	1.7
No postnatal check-up	24.5	63.4	44.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	47.8	17.5	32.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	24.1	15.4	19.6
Other health personnel	0.4	1.2	0.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.1	1.2	1.1
Missing	2.2	1.2	1.7
No postnatal check-up	24.5	63.4	44.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	289	316	605

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	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-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	48.9	56.0	123	53.4	49.5	75
20-34	63.8	68.6	650	55.1	52.6	475
35-49	41.1	52.6	68	39.6	34.4	55
Birth order						
1	72.8	77.5	265	61.1	55.2	168
2-3	63.5	68.8	380	57.2	55.1	283
4+	35.0	42.5	196	38.4	37.1	153
Antenatal care visits²						
None	26.8	31.9	152	20.7	19.4	152
1-3	55.9	62.5	173	49.0	46.2	173
4+	85.9	91.2	276	74.8	70.8	276
Residence						
Urban	87.3	89.2	392	73.4	71.2	289
Rural	35.7	44.7	449	35.3	31.7	316
Education						
No education	16.6	19.4	70	15.5	13.6	50
<5 years complete	33.8	40.6	139	36.0	32.0	96
5-9 years complete	61.4	68.9	451	54.4	52.5	320
10 or more years complete	92.6	93.7	181	77.4	72.3	138
Religion						
Hindu	*	*	12	*	*	12
Christian	61.6	67.3	787	55.5	52.3	560
Other ⁴	(10.3)	(15.4)	37	(10.0)	(10.0)	29
Wealth index						
Lowest	(9.7)	(9.7)	30	*	*	22
Second	19.0	26.3	78	22.5	20.7	52
Middle	34.9	42.3	209	32.1	29.4	141
Fourth	69.7	75.0	275	63.1	58.5	194
Highest	88.4	93.1	250	73.1	71.0	196
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	99.8	434	78.6	75.6	324
Private health facility	na	100.0	55	(90.1)	(87.7)	42
Home	na	14.4	337	9.4	6.4	228
Total	59.8	65.4	841	53.5	50.6	605

Note: Total includes births to Muslim women, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic, births delivered in other places of delivery, and births to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

³ Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Mizoram

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	88.3	99.6	93.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	75.1	86.9	78.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	59.9	52.5	40.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	89.8	82.5	66.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	91.1	85.5	81.3
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	62.2	84.9	86.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	41.3	64.2	58.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	27.6	28.6	33.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	39.1	34.3	28.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	47.4	50.4	41.4
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	75.0	92.0	90.1
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	57.8	75.1	69.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	43.3	40.1	37.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	64.6	57.7	48.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	69.4	67.5	62.5

¹ Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

² Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, 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, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	88.1	69.9	79.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	47.8	21.9	35.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	61.2	35.6	48.5
Convulsion	43.3	24.7	34.1
Prolonged labour	67.2	47.9	57.6
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	64.2	47.9	56.1
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	91.0	42.5	67.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	73.1	50.7	62.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	76.1	56.2	66.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	52.2	49.3	50.8
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	70	69	140
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	*	(40.5)	(46.3)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(42.9)	(50.7)
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	*	(42.9)	(50.7)
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	*	(26.2)	(36.3)
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	6	40	46

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 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, 2005-06, and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex													
Male	90.4	90.5	85.6	68.4	48.5	91.6	85.5	68.3	72.1	51.2	4.7	36.5	81
Female	81.9	87.6	83.4	65.0	44.0	86.0	81.8	58.0	66.5	41.1	9.6	41.2	70
Birth order													
1	(85.3)	(85.5)	(78.0)	(50.2)	(45.4)	(87.5)	(82.5)	(60.1)	(67.8)	(37.9)	(4.8)	(43.2)	40
2-3	88.9	92.6	88.9	75.1	47.9	91.3	87.6	67.7	70.4	54.1	6.1	41.8	80
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Residence													
Urban	92.9	97.1	92.9	75.7	54.3	92.9	88.6	71.4	80.0	57.1	1.4	52.9	73
Rural	80.5	81.7	76.8	58.5	39.0	85.4	79.3	56.1	59.8	36.6	12.2	25.6	78
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
5-9 years complete	89.3	94.1	90.5	72.5	37.7	91.5	89.0	71.0	75.1	52.1	4.7	40.1	83
10 or more years complete	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(82.4)	(77.3)	(97.1)	(94.1)	(71.6)	(82.6)	(62.8)	(0.0)	(63.3)	35
Religion													
Christian	89.2	92.7	87.9	69.4	48.2	92.5	87.0	66.0	72.2	48.3	4.0	40.3	145
Other ³	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Middle	(82.9)	(93.3)	(89.9)	(72.8)	(31.2)	(96.6)	(82.6)	(62.4)	(62.7)	(42.2)	(3.4)	(28.1)	28
Fourth	85.6	92.9	85.6	61.9	32.7	87.1	87.1	61.7	67.5	36.3	7.1	35.1	55
Highest	(97.8)	(97.8)	(95.7)	(85.0)	(74.6)	(97.8)	(95.7)	(82.8)	(91.3)	(76.3)	(0.0)	(61.6)	48
Total	86.4	89.1	84.5	66.8	46.4	89.0	83.7	63.5	69.5	46.5	7.0	38.7	151
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	88.2	86.9	83.9	69.5	4.6	88.3	83.5	71.9	71.0	59.6	10.5	41.1	168
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	77.3	83.6	80.0	71.8	4.2	80.9	76.4	69.1	65.5	56.4	14.5	38.2	110

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	1.5	7.7	65	*	*	1	*	*	5
6-11	6.5	26.3	76	*	*	5	*	*	20
12-23	7.4	21.7	151	*	*	11	(39.7)	(5.8)	33
24-35	3.1	17.1	194	*	*	6	(55.1)	(17.5)	33
36-47	3.6	14.5	163	*	*	6	*	*	24
48-59	2.6	14.4	159	*	*	4	*	*	23
Sex									
Male	4.5	15.3	398	*	*	18	45.8	14.1	61
Female	3.8	18.7	408	*	*	15	50.4	10.1	76
Residence									
Urban	5.2	18.2	377	*	*	20	62.1	1.5	69
Rural	3.1	16.0	430	*	*	13	34.7	22.2	69
Mother's education									
No education	1.5	10.4	64	*	*	1	*	*	7
<5 years complete	3.0	15.4	132	*	*	4	*	*	20
5-9 years complete	5.3	19.0	433	*	*	23	57.1	11.6	82
10 or more years complete	2.9	15.8	177	*	*	5	(52.2)	(0.0)	28
Religion									
Hindu	*	*	12	nc	nc	0	*	*	2
Christian	4.3	17.4	754	(63.3)	(53.4)	32	49.0	11.0	131
Other ³	(2.6)	(7.9)	36	*	*	1	*	*	3
Wealth index									
Lowest	(3.3)	(6.7)	29	*	*	1	*	*	2
Second	0.0	16.5	70	nc	nc	0	*	*	12
Middle	2.9	17.0	198	*	*	6	(26.0)	(20.1)	34
Fourth	4.5	14.9	268	*	*	12	(55.1)	(4.8)	40
Highest	5.9	20.8	242	*	*	14	(65.2)	(3.8)	50
Total	4.1	17.0	806	(61.5)	(51.8)	33	48.4	11.9	137

Note: Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹				Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Any ORT or increased fluids				Other treatments			Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children
	Any diarrhoea	Number of children	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Intravenous solution	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Intravenous solution	Herbal/other					
Age in months																				
<6	10.7	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6-11	19.6	76	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
12-23	18.6	151	(28.7)	(24.7)	(75.3)	(36.7)	(50.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(79.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(7.1)	28	
24-35	11.9	194	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
36-47	6.7	163	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
48-59	3.1	159	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Sex																				
Male	11.2	398	(24.8)	(30.9)	(64.8)	(31.8)	(53.8)	(4.5)	(2.1)	(74.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(13.4)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(8.7)	45	
Female	10.8	408	(29.9)	(29.7)	(64.7)	(16.5)	(55.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(64.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(13.4)	44	
Residence																				
Urban	12.1	377	(36.4)	(29.5)	(81.8)	(38.6)	(68.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(88.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(6.8)	46	
Rural	10.0	430	(17.8)	(31.1)	(46.7)	(8.9)	(40.0)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(48.9)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(15.6)	43	
Mother's education																				
No education	13.4	64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	17.7	132	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
5-9 years complete	9.5	433	(29.4)	(26.7)	(64.0)	(32.3)	(58.6)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(73.9)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	41	
10 or more years complete	8.7	177	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Religion																				
Hindu	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	10.7	754	27.5	30.8	67.3	25.3	55.0	2.5	1.2	72.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	16.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	81	
Other ³	(15.8)	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Wealth index																				
Lowest	(10.0)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	22.1	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Middle	8.3	198	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Fourth	11.7	268	(32.4)	(19.4)	(58.7)	(45.7)	(58.4)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(71.7)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(12.7)	(12.7)	(12.7)	(12.7)	31	
Highest	9.3	242	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Total	11.0	806	27.4	30.3	64.8	24.2	54.5	3.3	1.1	69.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	16.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	89	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to sex and residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Sex/residence	Amount of liquids offered				Amount of food offered				Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More usual	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	Same as usual					Some-what less	Much less	None
Sex															
Male	(31.8)	(31.1)	(30.7)	(4.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.7)	(49.3)	(4.5)	(6.4)	(2.1)	100.0	(69.5)	45
Female	(16.5)	(42.7)	(22.8)	(11.2)	(4.3)	(2.4)	100.0	(38.6)	(46.0)	(6.5)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(58.0)	44
Residence															
Urban	(38.6)	(31.8)	(22.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	(36.4)	(59.1)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.1)	46
Rural	(8.9)	(42.2)	(31.1)	(11.1)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.0)	(35.6)	(8.9)	(13.3)	(2.2)	100.0	(42.2)	43
Total	24.2	36.9	26.8	7.7	3.2	1.2	100.0	38.1	47.7	5.5	7.6	1.1	100.0	63.8	89

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	95.6	309	*	24
20-24	94.8	347	92.5	165
25-34	96.9	595	96.7	324
35-49	96.6	540	94.8	93
Residence				
Urban	98.9	1,010	98.9	289
Rural	92.7	781	90.9	316
Education				
No education	62.7	100	53.9	50
<5 years complete	94.2	254	95.0	96
5-9 years complete	98.6	944	99.1	320
10 or more years complete	99.4	492	99.2	138
Religion				
Hindu	(96.9)	33	*	12
Christian	98.2	1,699	98.4	560
Other ¹	29.6	52	(23.3)	29
Wealth index				
Lowest	(30.8)	37	*	22
Second	83.7	96	85.2	52
Middle	96.4	289	96.6	141
Fourth	98.4	597	99.5	194
Highest	99.1	772	99.5	196
Total	96.2	1,791	94.7	605

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown; based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services														
Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06														
Children in areas covered by an AWC														
Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
			Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC		
Age in months														
<12	94.5	141	44.8	43.3	13.3	7.4	133	na	na	22.4	133	(9.9)	30	
12-23	95.5	151	60.0	59.3	25.5	14.8	144	na	na	36.7	144	23.1	53	
24-35	93.5	194	63.6	62.0	19.2	15.6	181	na	na	39.2	181	17.0	71	
36-47	95.8	163	67.0	66.4	24.2	19.8	156	54.5	156	43.0	156	28.7	67	
48-59	94.6	159	57.9	57.2	33.0	17.5	150	52.0	150	35.2	150	15.4	53	
60-71	93.6	135	35.0	33.4	12.5	8.7	126	27.2	126	na	na	na	na	
0-35	94.4	485	57.0	55.7	19.5	13.0	458	na	na	33.5	458	17.7	153	
36-71	94.8	456	54.5	53.6	23.8	15.7	432	45.7	432	na	na	na	na	
Sex														
Male	95.0	464	55.1	53.6	19.2	13.7	441	42.9	202	33.4	380	21.4	127	
Female	94.2	478	56.4	55.7	23.9	14.9	450	48.1	230	38.1	384	18.7	146	
Residence														
Urban	98.8	441	49.5	48.6	20.2	17.9	436	40.2	201	36.0	372	27.9	134	
Rural	90.8	500	61.8	60.5	22.9	10.9	454	50.4	231	35.5	392	12.3	139	
Mother's education														
No education	52.1	78	(52.4)	(50.0)	(19.3)	(16.7)	40	*	22	(28.0)	35	*	10	
<5 years complete	97.5	152	61.2	59.9	23.1	14.6	148	52.9	77	28.0	128	(16.4)	36	
5-9 years complete	98.9	510	60.3	59.2	21.5	13.9	504	46.7	235	41.7	428	18.2	179	
10 or more years complete	97.9	202	40.7	40.2	21.3	14.6	198	37.9	98	28.3	173	(31.2)	49	
Religion														
Hindu	*	12	*	*	*	*	12	*	5	*	12	*	1	
Christian	99.3	880	56.5	55.4	21.8	14.4	874	46.0	425	36.4	748	19.7	272	
Other ³	(0.0)	45	nc	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC			
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Percentage of children whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children			
			Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC					
Wealth index														
Lowest	(16.2)	35	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	4	*	6	*	1
Second	86.0	75	64.1	62.6	30.1	11.8	65	(56.9)		29	35.4	60	*	21
Middle	98.4	232	62.9	62.5	20.4	9.4	228	47.6		128	34.2	196	14.7	67
Fourth	99.4	309	56.7	54.8	20.6	16.6	307	49.3		129	35.6	266	23.5	95
Highest	98.2	290	47.3	46.5	22.1	16.6	285	38.3		143	37.8	237	24.0	90
Years since AWC was established														
<6 years ago	na	na	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	7	*	17	*	11
6 or more years ago	na	na	55.5	54.4	21.3	14.1	874	45.0		425	35.0	747	18.8	262
Total	94.6	941	55.8	54.7	21.6	14.3	890	45.7		432	35.8	764	20.0	273

Note: Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	47.1	51.7	15.0	18.6	436	49.3	49.3	13.6	18.3	436
Rural	41.6	57.1	8.6	10.5	454	39.7	59.7	7.1	10.7	454
Mother's education										
No education	(56.9)	(43.1)	(2.4)	(7.1)	40	(54.7)	(45.3)	(9.4)	(9.4)	40
<5 years complete	40.0	60.0	8.6	8.6	148	43.4	55.9	5.3	8.6	148
5-9 years complete	38.3	59.9	14.2	18.7	504	37.5	61.1	12.0	18.4	504
10 or more years complete	60.4	38.7	9.8	9.7	198	60.7	38.8	9.9	9.8	198
Religion										
Hindu	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	43.4	55.4	12.0	14.7	874	43.5	55.5	10.5	14.7	874
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	6
Second	43.0	57.0	3.0	13.3	65	37.4	62.6	5.9	14.8	65
Middle	40.3	59.3	7.3	10.8	228	40.0	58.7	5.5	11.6	228
Fourth	42.7	56.1	15.3	17.5	307	43.4	56.0	13.4	15.1	307
Highest	48.5	49.4	13.7	14.7	285	49.5	49.1	11.9	16.2	285
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
6 or more years ago	44.9	54.0	11.4	14.1	874	44.6	54.3	10.4	14.1	874
Total	44.3	54.5	11.7	14.5	890	44.4	54.6	10.3	14.4	890

Note: Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married interviewed women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	(5.1)	(7.4)	(0.3)	(5.1)	(7.6)	(7.4)	(-0.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(7.2)	(0.1)	41
6-11	11.5	20.0	-0.8	3.0	13.0	7.2	-0.3	2.8	8.6	0.0	-0.7	69
12-23	16.0	37.3	-1.4	5.4	10.7	3.5	-0.4	2.6	16.4	0.7	-1.0	148
24-35	23.5	45.5	-1.8	3.2	8.6	5.0	-0.2	6.4	17.1	1.1	-1.1	184
36-47	18.8	45.0	-1.8	2.5	6.7	4.4	-0.2	4.2	24.4	1.9	-1.2	161
48-59	17.3	47.1	-1.9	3.1	8.8	1.8	-0.4	9.5	30.6	0.0	-1.5	158
Sex												
Male	19.6	40.5	-1.7	3.0	8.4	3.9	-0.2	4.9	19.5	0.0	-1.1	365
Female	15.9	39.1	-1.5	4.1	9.5	4.6	-0.3	6.0	20.2	2.3	1.1	396
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	15.6	39.1	-1.4	3.8	10.6	4.3	-0.3	5.5	16.2	1.3	-1.0	235
<24	19.5	42.3	-1.8	2.0	4.5	3.1	-0.2	4.5	25.4	0.7	-1.1	155
24-47	19.7	40.6	-1.6	4.0	10.1	4.0	-0.3	5.3	21.8	0.5	-1.2	225
48+	16.7	36.0	-1.5	4.3	8.4	6.2	-0.2	4.1	16.5	2.5	-1.0	117
Birth order²												
1	15.7	39.3	-1.4	3.9	10.6	4.3	-0.3	5.5	16.2	1.3	-1.0	234
2-3	15.7	35.6	-1.5	4.2	7.9	3.9	-0.3	4.1	20.9	1.2	-1.0	337
4-5	23.2	50.6	-1.8	1.7	7.6	5.9	-0.2	6.6	19.9	0.8	-1.2	118
6+	(31.6)	(45.0)	(-2.0)	(2.2)	(9.3)	(2.2)	(-0.4)	(4.4)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	43
Residence												
Urban	13.0	29.6	-1.3	4.1	8.6	6.2	-0.1	4.4	15.1	2.1	-0.8	353
Rural	21.7	48.6	-1.8	3.0	9.3	2.6	-0.4	6.3	24.1	0.5	-1.3	408
Size at birth²												
Very small	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Small	28.2	51.7	-2.0	7.1	10.5	3.7	-0.6	14.2	37.5	1.2	-1.6	84
Average or larger	15.3	37.3	-1.5	3.0	7.8	4.4	-0.2	3.0	16.5	0.9	-1.0	604
Mother's education⁴												
No education	30.9	42.9	-1.6	12.0	25.7	1.7	-1.1	17.2	37.9	1.7	-1.7	56
<5 years complete	28.8	54.5	-2.1	2.5	8.3	4.2	-0.4	10.1	34.8	0.0	-1.4	118
5-9 years complete	16.6	41.4	-1.6	3.1	8.6	3.8	-0.3	3.2	19.1	0.8	-1.1	397
10 or more years complete	9.1	25.5	-1.1	2.5	4.2	6.7	-0.0	2.5	6.1	3.1	-0.6	169
Religion												
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	18.1	40.4	-1.6	3.1	7.8	4.1	-0.2	5.5	19.2	0.9	-1.1	716
Other ⁵	(9.7)	(29.0)	(-0.7)	(12.9)	(32.3)	(3.2)	(-1.1)	(3.2)	(25.8)	(3.2)	(-1.2)	30
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	17.9	39.7	-1.6	3.6	8.8	4.3	-0.3	5.0	19.9	1.1	-1.1	732
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Not interviewed and not in household ⁶	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	20.5	43.5	-1.6	4.6	11.4	4.7	-0.5	9.1	29.2	1.5	-1.2	128
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.1	40.3	-1.6	3.3	8.5	4.0	-0.3	4.5	19.1	0.9	-1.1	550
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	8.9	26.9	-1.2	3.7	7.2	5.5	0.2	1.8	7.4	1.8	-0.6	57
Mother not measured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	16.9	39.2	-1.6	3.2	8.5	4.6	-0.3	4.8	19.9	1.4	-1.1	652
Living with one or neither parent	22.2	43.0	-1.6	5.4	11.7	1.9	-0.5	9.0	20.2	0.0	-1.2	108
Wealth index												
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Second	30.2	50.4	-2.2	7.3	11.6	2.9	-0.5	13.1	31.9	0.0	-1.6	66
Middle	35.5	61.5	-2.2	3.2	8.3	3.3	-0.3	9.4	33.3	1.1	-1.5	186
Fourth	11.2	35.8	-1.4	1.5	7.7	3.0	-0.2	3.1	15.0	0.4	-1.0	260
Highest	7.2	24.6	-1.1	4.1	7.3	6.9	-0.1	2.7	10.3	2.3	-0.7	227
Total	17.7	39.8	-1.6	3.5	9.0	4.3	-0.3	5.4	19.9	1.2	-1.1	761
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.4	35.1	-1.3	4.1	9.7	5.1	-0.2	4.0	14.2	1.2	-0.9	421
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	18.5	41.3	-1.5	5.3	13.3	5.3	-0.3	5.1	19.8	1.0	-1.0	431

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on birth interval, birth order, size at birth, mother's education, religion, and mother's nutritional status, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁴ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim or Christian.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	97.4	392	59.7	60.4	89.9	27.0	289
Rural	98.5	449	72.0	72.0	91.2	19.8	313
Sex							
Male	98.0	410	65.6	65.9	91.7	22.0	313
Female	97.9	431	66.6	67.0	89.3	24.7	289
Mother's education							
No education	97.2	70	86.3	86.3	100.0	6.1	50
<5 years complete	99.3	139	60.7	61.8	89.7	23.9	95
5-9 years complete	98.0	451	62.9	63.2	89.5	24.3	319
10 or more years complete	97.2	181	69.9	69.9	90.3	26.7	137
Religion							
Hindu	*	12	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	98.0	787	64.8	65.1	90.2	23.5	557
Other ⁴	(97.4)	37	(90.0)	(90.0)	(96.7)	(3.3)	29
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁵	97.8	550	64.4	64.6	90.4	24.5	408
Dai (TBA)	99.2	126	56.2	57.5	89.1	29.1	81
Other/no one	97.6	164	79.5	79.5	92.3	14.6	112
Place of delivery							
Health facility	97.9	489	64.1	64.4	90.6	25.2	364
At home	98.3	337	69.2	69.7	90.6	20.1	228
Wealth index							
Lowest	(96.8)	30	*	*	*	*	22
Second	98.8	78	77.4	77.4	94.3	11.6	52
Middle	98.1	209	63.6	63.6	88.1	23.1	139
Fourth	98.5	275	65.5	65.5	88.7	25.1	194
Highest	97.2	250	62.6	63.7	92.1	26.8	195
Total	98.0	841	66.1	66.4	90.6	23.3	602

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes Muslim children and children born in other places of delivery and children with missing information on religion, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

⁴ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

⁵ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Mizoram, 2005-06

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
			Plain water only	Nonmilk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15	*	15
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22	*	22
4-5	(0.0)	(28.7)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.7)	100.0	28	(3.7)	28
6-8	(3.3)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(81.4)	100.0	32	(9.6)	32
9-11	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.5)	100.0	44	(27.5)	44
12-17	8.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	2.7	85.3	100.0	73	23.1	74
18-23	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	100.0	70	20.1	77
24-35	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	26.9	100.0	140	14.0	194
<4	(2.8)	(59.0)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	100.0	37	(2.8)	37
<6	1.6	46.1	32.2	0.0	1.6	18.6	100.0	65	3.2	65
6-9	(2.2)	(4.1)	(2.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(87.4)	100.0	47	(17.2)	47
12-23	21.7	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	74.9	100.0	143	21.6	151

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Based on all children under three years.

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	(6.5)	(71.4)	(3.4)	31	(100.0)	(6.3)	(72.3)	(3.3)	32
9-11	na	na	na	na	(38.7)	(57.3)	(26.8)	42	(97.8)	(37.0)	(54.7)	(25.6)	44
12-17	na	na	na	na	31.2	48.8	16.5	67	98.7	31.4	47.6	16.6	73
18-23	na	na	na	na	(56.5)	(55.4)	(33.9)	45	83.1	52.3	47.2	30.6	70
Sex													
Male	(21.0)	(2.3)	(5.3)	255	31.5	51.7	12.9	93	93.9	34.9	50.6	16.1	113
Female	(21.4)	*	(4.9)	247	38.5	60.6	28.9	92	93.5	36.3	54.5	26.1	106
Residence													
Urban	(20.6)	*	(4.7)	250	48.8	60.7	32.1	87	96.2	49.0	57.7	32.7	108
Rural	(21.9)	(2.3)	(5.6)	252	22.5	52.0	10.8	97	91.4	22.4	47.4	9.5	111
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	38	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	18
<5 years complete	*	*	*	78	(18.5)	(62.6)	(14.9)	26	(90.8)	(22.1)	(55.9)	(12.6)	31
5-9 years complete	(20.8)	*	(5.1)	282	31.1	53.3	18.8	97	92.3	32.1	49.0	19.2	117
10 or more years complete	*	*	*	104	(50.4)	(66.6)	(33.6)	43	96.4	48.7	63.6	33.1	53
Religion													
Hindu	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	21.2	(1.7)	5.0	469	34.1	57.5	21.4	175	93.4	34.9	53.5	21.4	209
Other ⁹	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	8
Second	*	*	*	46	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	21
Middle	*	*	*	105	(16.4)	(59.7)	(13.7)	36	(88.2)	(16.3)	(53.7)	(11.8)	42
Fourth	(20.3)	*	(5.4)	182	34.5	60.3	25.2	65	91.5	34.4	54.1	23.2	80
Highest	(21.5)	*	*	152	47.6	54.7	25.7	56	98.5	49.6	53.9	28.7	68
Total	21.2	2.0	5.1	502	35.0	56.1	20.9	185	93.7	35.6	52.5	20.9	219

Note: Total includes Muslim children, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

⁴ At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

⁵ Commercially produced infant formula; tinne, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

⁷ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

⁸ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

⁹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 52. Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	35.2	24.6	2.8	62.7	68
12-23	30.9	33.6	0.0	64.5	150
24-35	21.0	21.6	1.0	43.6	188
36-47	23.9	11.1	0.0	35.1	165
48-59	14.3	12.8	0.6	27.7	165
Sex					
Male	24.8	20.0	0.5	45.4	353
Female	22.3	20.1	0.7	43.1	383
Birth order¹					
1	23.2	20.0	1.3	44.5	227
2-3	23.0	19.9	0.3	43.1	323
4-5	26.5	17.5	0.9	44.8	111
6+	(22.9)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(51.7)	47
Residence					
Urban	20.7	14.9	0.0	35.6	337
Rural	25.8	24.4	1.2	51.4	398
Mother's education²					
No education	22.4	50.6	3.2	76.2	60
<5 years complete	25.4	29.6	0.8	55.9	115
5-9 years complete	25.4	14.9	0.3	40.5	381
10 or more years complete	18.5	13.9	0.6	33.0	160
Religion					
Hindu	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	23.2	18.8	0.4	42.4	689
Other ³	(25.0)	(53.1)	(6.3)	(84.4)	30
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	23.6	20.1	0.7	44.4	708
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	8
Not interviewed and not in household ⁴	*	*	*	*	20
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.8	19.8	0.8	45.3	631
Living with one or neither parent	15.9	21.7	0.0	37.6	104
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	24.0	16.1	0.3	40.3	378
Mildly anaemic	22.1	23.5	1.1	46.7	254
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.9	29.3	1.3	58.5	75
Wealth index					
Lowest	(20.0)	(56.0)	(8.0)	(84.0)	24
Second	22.6	50.8	0.0	73.5	68
Middle	25.4	17.5	1.0	43.9	182
Fourth	27.3	16.1	0.4	43.8	243
Highest	18.3	13.0	0.0	31.3	218
Total	23.5	20.0	0.6	44.2	736
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.7	26.0	1.0	54.7	385
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.2	22.7	2.3	57.2	367

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). Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on birth order, mother's education, religion, and mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother				Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage of supplements in last 6 months	Percentage vitamin A given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴
Age in months													
6-8	(13.1)	(3.3)	32	na	(21.4)	(9.3)	(3.3)	32	(84.9)	32	(84.9)	32	(84.9)
9-11	(45.8)	(14.0)	44	na	(49.4)	(20.7)	(8.9)	44	(82.3)	44	(82.3)	43	(82.3)
12-17	62.1	24.5	73	50.9	50.9	18.6	21.3	74	85.6	74	85.6	74	85.6
18-23	77.6	43.4	70	56.1	56.1	30.2	49.9	77	85.1	77	85.1	77	85.1
24-35	75.6	41.0	140	40.9	40.9	21.6	49.0	194	80.0	194	80.0	193	80.0
36-47	na	na	na	na	40.6	24.2	46.9	163	81.6	163	81.6	163	81.6
48-59	na	na	na	na	30.6	21.2	46.5	159	84.5	159	84.5	157	84.5
Sex													
Male	63.4	31.3	180	44.5	40.2	20.2	41.2	359	81.7	359	81.7	358	81.7
Female	64.8	31.6	179	48.5	41.5	23.8	40.9	382	83.7	382	83.7	379	83.7
Birth order													
1	65.3	33.9	116	42.5	41.6	25.6	45.4	246	86.6	246	86.6	246	86.6
2-3	64.0	33.3	171	49.1	42.1	21.1	39.6	333	85.5	333	85.5	333	85.5
4-5	64.2	22.2	49	(51.0)	39.5	20.7	43.0	114	75.6	114	75.6	111	75.6
6+	*	*	23	*	32.1	14.2	24.1	49	(59.9)	49	(59.9)	48	(59.9)
Breastfeeding status													
Breastfeeding	56.8	25.8	223	51.4	45.5	21.9	25.2	245	83.0	245	83.0	243	83.0
Not breastfeeding	76.1	40.7	136	42.7	38.6	22.2	48.7	491	82.4	491	82.4	489	82.4
Residence													
Urban	71.2	44.8	169	47.8	39.8	23.1	46.8	341	95.4	341	95.4	341	95.4
Rural	57.8	19.6	190	45.2	41.8	21.2	36.0	400	71.8	400	71.8	396	71.8

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			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 supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Mother's education											
No education	(66.9)	(17.1)	29	(17.4)	28	16.1	11.2	60	84.1	60	
<5 years complete	63.7	15.5	56	39.1	50	40.8	27.4	120	60.4	117	
5-9 years complete	61.4	34.7	192	50.0	195	42.9	44.5	395	83.6	395	
10 or more years complete	69.5	39.8	82	53.3	72	45.2	53.3	165	96.0	165	
Religion											
Hindu	*	*	7	*	5	*	*	12	*	12	
Christian	64.6	32.0	334	49.5	321	43.4	43.0	694	82.0	690	
Other ⁵	*	*	16	*	16	(0.0)	(3.0)	32	(93.9)	32	
Wealth index											
Lowest	*	*	11	*	11	(0.0)	(11.1)	26	(92.6)	26	
Second	(63.8)	(19.7)	35	(41.0)	33	39.8	21.4	67	56.1	66	
Middle	58.2	21.6	77	41.0	74	41.2	30.6	184	67.8	182	
Fourth	65.1	32.5	127	47.9	127	42.2	44.6	245	87.7	245	
Highest	66.8	43.4	109	55.2	101	44.3	55.2	219	96.5	219	
Total	64.1	31.5	359	46.5	345	40.9	41.0	742	82.7	738	

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes Muslim children and children with missing information on breastfeeding status and religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	0.1	4.9	95.0	100.0	816
Rural	2.5	22.3	75.3	100.0	693
Religion of household head					
Hindu	(0.0)	(6.5)	(93.5)	100.0	47
Christian	1.3	13.6	85.1	100.0	1,395
Other ¹	(0.0)	(4.2)	(95.8)	100.0	46
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	100.0	21
Scheduled tribe	1.3	13.2	85.5	100.0	1,440
Other backward class	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other	(0.0)	(2.9)	(97.1)	100.0	36
Wealth index					
Lowest	(5.4)	(8.1)	(86.5)	100.0	35
Second	10.7	30.5	58.8	100.0	89
Middle	1.7	26.4	71.9	100.0	281
Fourth	0.2	14.3	85.6	100.0	539
Highest	0.2	2.3	97.5	100.0	565
Total	1.2	12.9	85.9	100.0	1,509
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	0.7	8.0	91.3	100.0	1,373

Note: Only 0.2 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households headed by Muslims, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 55. Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Mizoram, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	12.7	9.0	47.5	30.8	0.0	100.0	1,791
Pulses or beans	41.5	25.4	31.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,791
Dark green leafy vegetables	87.0	4.9	8.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,791
Fruits	21.4	27.0	50.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,791
Eggs	9.5	25.0	62.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,791
Fish	1.6	13.9	78.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,791
Chicken/meat	3.0	43.0	52.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,791
Fish or chicken/meat	4.1	45.6	49.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,791
MEN							
Milk or curd	13.3	17.2	53.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	635
Pulses or beans	34.7	48.9	16.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	635
Dark green leafy vegetables	83.2	12.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	635
Fruits	7.2	34.9	55.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	635
Eggs	4.2	39.8	54.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	635
Fish	0.5	17.9	77.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	635
Chicken/meat	1.2	53.2	45.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	635
Fish or chicken/meat	1.3	55.9	42.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	635

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	14.7	3.8	4.4	0.0	292	22.6	6.1	1.0	0.0	110
20-29	17.2	4.0	6.2	0.2	569	8.3	1.3	8.0	0.0	227
30-39	11.6	3.4	13.9	1.5	488	3.0	0.6	15.1	0.6	163
40-49	13.2	5.7	19.2	3.8	326	7.2	0.0	21.6	1.7	127
Marital status										
Never married	12.6	2.6	7.9	0.9	584	13.5	3.3	3.9	0.0	266
Currently married	15.4	4.9	12.5	1.5	951	5.8	0.6	17.3	0.9	340
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	15.4	5.5	9.3	0.7	141	*	*	*	*	21
Residence										
Urban	11.6	3.0	14.6	1.9	961	8.4	0.6	15.6	0.9	337
Rural	18.2	5.6	5.3	0.3	714	10.1	2.9	6.5	0.0	291
Education										
No education	23.4	9.5	1.1	1.1	91	(11.5)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
<5 years complete	18.1	8.2	7.2	0.0	237	10.4	1.6	12.2	1.8	58
5-9 years complete	15.5	3.6	10.5	1.0	883	10.0	1.6	10.0	0.3	356
10 or more years complete	8.7	1.9	14.5	2.2	465	6.7	1.1	15.9	0.6	181
Religion										
Hindu	(9.4)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(0.0)	33	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	14.7	4.2	10.8	1.3	1,589	9.7	1.7	12.1	0.5	575
Other ²	(8.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	47	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	24
Wealth index										
Lowest	(16.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	*	*	*	*	17
Second	15.5	3.5	1.2	0.0	81	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Middle	25.4	8.8	3.3	0.0	263	12.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	98
Fourth	16.6	5.3	8.6	0.2	561	9.1	2.2	7.9	0.0	216
Highest	8.5	1.6	16.4	2.7	735	8.2	0.8	20.0	1.2	262
Total	14.4	4.1	10.6	1.2	1,675	9.2	1.7	11.4	0.5	628

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	29.7	8.3	1.3	39.4	304	9.7	14.7	0.0	24.4	111
20-29	27.5	9.5	0.5	37.5	631	9.5	7.8	0.0	17.4	226
30-39	31.1	8.3	0.4	39.7	510	7.9	8.4	0.0	16.3	163
40-49	28.7	8.5	0.9	38.1	328	13.9	7.0	1.5	22.3	125
Marital status										
Never married	26.6	6.9	0.9	34.3	589	7.7	10.3	0.0	18.0	266
Currently married	31.0	10.1	0.4	41.4	1,042	11.8	8.3	0.3	20.4	338
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	25.8	6.9	2.1	34.8	142	*	*	*	*	21
Maternity status										
Pregnant	24.9	23.3	1.0	49.3	91	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	37.0	8.5	0.6	46.2	294	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	27.7	7.9	0.6	36.2	1,387	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	24.9	5.7	0.4	31.0	1,001	6.2	5.0	0.0	11.2	337
Rural	34.6	12.7	1.0	48.3	772	14.4	13.8	0.7	28.9	289
Education										
No education	37.9	23.3	2.9	64.1	99	(19.6)	(31.2)	(2.8)	(53.6)	34
<5 years complete	35.6	13.1	0.8	49.5	253	16.9	15.2	1.7	33.8	57
5-9 years complete	28.2	7.6	0.6	36.5	932	8.3	8.0	0.0	16.3	356
10 or more years complete	25.7	5.8	0.2	31.7	488	9.4	5.1	0.0	14.4	180
Religion										
Hindu	(19.2)	(9.5)	(3.3)	(32.0)	32	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	28.6	8.3	0.6	37.6	1,682	9.0	8.0	0.3	17.4	574
Other ³	51.9	24.1	0.0	75.9	52	(27.9)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(67.7)	24
Wealth index										
Lowest	(38.5)	(35.9)	(0.0)	(74.4)	37	*	*	*	*	17
Second	43.5	20.7	3.1	67.2	94	(19.2)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(49.7)	35
Middle	37.2	13.1	1.4	51.7	287	11.9	12.9	2.0	26.8	97
Fourth	30.1	7.5	0.3	38.0	595	11.4	6.3	0.0	17.7	216
Highest	23.1	5.3	0.4	28.8	761	5.1	4.3	0.0	9.4	262
Total	29.1	8.8	0.7	38.6	1,773	10.0	9.0	0.3	19.4	626
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	30.4	9.7	0.6	40.7	1,184	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	35.2	12.1	0.7	48.0	1,008	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, 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 Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² For pregnant women the value is <11 g/dl.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of 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 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		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	94.4	95.4	88.8	89.3	89.7	91.3	65.9	63.8	90.4	80.1	656	226
15-19	93.8	95.0	88.0	89.7	87.5	88.6	61.5	58.3	90.3	75.9	309	114
20-24	95.0	95.8	89.6	88.8	91.5	94.0	69.8	69.2	90.4	84.3	347	113
25-29	95.3	99.2	87.8	93.9	92.9	98.3	70.5	78.3	89.7	94.7	291	114
30-39	95.1	95.4	90.3	89.8	90.9	92.9	68.3	69.6	90.6	88.0	514	164
40-49	93.9	97.1	86.3	92.4	90.9	93.9	57.5	63.5	89.0	82.5	330	130
Residence												
Urban	99.0	100.0	93.0	94.2	95.2	96.0	73.1	72.7	94.0	89.0	1,010	342
Rural	89.1	92.2	82.9	87.1	85.1	90.6	56.4	62.1	85.0	80.9	781	293
Education												
No education	43.4	(67.4)	34.6	(56.2)	37.6	(61.6)	14.5	(33.8)	36.6	(45.0)	100	35
<5 years complete	92.4	93.4	85.9	86.3	88.2	88.0	45.9	45.5	87.4	69.4	254	58
5-9 years complete	98.1	98.7	92.9	94.0	94.5	96.1	69.7	67.9	93.5	86.7	944	359
10 or more years complete	99.8	98.5	92.8	92.9	95.8	96.2	78.9	81.2	95.8	95.1	492	184
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	97.6	98.0	91.6	92.9	93.8	95.7	69.1	70.6	93.4	87.5	1,561	580
No	74.6	79.4	68.4	70.3	70.4	70.3	43.5	38.7	67.4	61.9	230	55
Marital status												
Never married	97.1	96.8	91.5	90.9	93.5	93.0	69.6	67.1	93.5	83.6	593	269
Currently married	93.0	95.9	87.3	91.0	89.0	93.8	64.4	67.9	87.5	86.2	1,054	344
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	97.3	*	86.3	*	92.7	*	60.2	*	94.5	*	144	21
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	96.5	na	88.0	na	92.3	na	63.7	na	78.3	na	219
1-2	na	93.8	na	89.5	na	92.0	na	62.4	na	89.6	na	122
3-4	na	95.7	na	90.2	na	92.9	na	67.3	na	86.4	na	110
5+	na	98.5	na	95.7	na	96.3	na	76.7	na	90.0	na	185

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		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
Religion												
Hindu	(90.8)	*	(78.2)	*	(78.2)	*	(56.2)	*	(75.1)	*	33	17
Christian	96.9	98.5	90.9	93.4	93.1	95.6	67.8	70.3	92.6	87.4	1,699	582
Other ³	22.2	(40.3)	18.5	(36.3)	22.2	(40.3)	5.6	(11.9)	16.7	(36.3)	52	24
Wealth index												
Lowest	(25.6)	*	(23.1)	*	(25.6)	*	(10.3)	*	(23.1)	*	37	17
Second	71.8	(89.3)	61.9	(86.7)	65.7	(86.7)	32.2	(51.5)	61.7	(75.7)	96	36
Middle	91.7	94.3	85.3	87.3	87.3	92.2	55.1	56.4	86.3	77.4	289	99
Fourth	97.7	98.7	93.6	93.7	94.3	95.8	69.1	67.6	94.4	84.0	597	217
Highest	99.6	100.0	92.4	93.8	95.6	96.9	74.1	78.1	95.0	94.1	772	267
Total	94.7	96.4	88.6	90.9	90.8	93.5	65.8	67.8	90.1	85.2	1,791	635

Note: Total includes Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of women who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS	Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not keep a secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Would not keep a secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching					
Age													
15-24	76.8	66.6	54.6	29.9	84.8	70.1	61.9	84.8	619	29.9	54.6	27.8	216
15-19	77.8	65.4	56.3	31.7	83.6	70.2	63.4	83.6	290	31.7	56.3	30.8	108
20-24	75.9	67.6	53.1	28.3	86.0	70.0	60.3	86.0	329	28.3	52.5	24.8	108
25-29	72.6	65.0	53.0	29.2	87.5	80.6	73.4	87.5	278	29.2	48.4	33.5	113
30-39	78.0	65.0	51.5	28.5	79.2	73.5	64.9	79.2	489	28.5	50.7	25.7	157
40-49	75.8	61.5	58.5	27.8	78.1	71.5	59.6	78.1	310	27.8	62.9	28.5	126
Residence													
Urban	75.5	65.8	50.6	27.1	82.2	76.7	69.6	82.2	1,000	27.1	50.3	27.9	342
Rural	77.4	63.6	59.3	31.7	82.8	68.8	57.5	82.8	696	31.7	58.9	29.1	270
Education													
No education	(49.1)	(38.1)	(55.9)	(13.4)	*	*	*	*	43	(13.4)	(55.9)	*	23
<5 years complete	72.6	52.0	58.7	23.3	81.7	64.1	58.1	81.7	235	23.3	60.8	24.0	54
5-9 years complete	77.3	66.4	55.1	29.3	84.2	72.2	63.1	84.2	926	29.3	57.1	28.2	354
10 or more years complete	78.5	70.7	49.9	32.4	84.6	83.0	73.6	84.6	491	32.4	49.1	33.3	181
Regular media exposure¹													
Yes	77.2	65.8	53.8	28.9	82.5	74.7	64.2	82.5	1,524	28.9	55.2	29.5	568
No	68.0	57.2	56.8	30.2	(82.3)	(53.5)	(66.2)	(82.3)	172	30.2	(40.3)	(15.4)	44
Marital status													
Never married	78.2	67.5	53.5	29.7	83.9	72.5	67.2	83.9	575	29.7	51.7	28.4	261
Currently married	74.8	63.1	54.1	27.6	80.8	73.3	62.4	80.8	980	27.6	55.8	28.1	330
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.6	67.4	57.2	35.9	*	*	*	*	140	35.9	*	*	21
Religion													
Hindu	(51.7)	(30.9)	(45.1)	(17.3)	*	*	*	*	30	(17.3)	(45.1)	*	17
Christian	77.1	65.9	54.6	29.3	85.0	75.8	65.4	85.0	1,647	29.3	54.9	29.3	574
Other ²	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	10
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	7
Second	59.5	42.0	59.5	20.9	(66.6)	(46.0)	(42.1)	(66.6)	69	20.9	(63.6)	(17.9)	32
Middle	75.4	62.3	61.2	29.3	80.2	61.4	48.0	80.2	264	29.3	55.9	19.5	93
Fourth	77.1	63.9	54.0	29.6	83.1	74.4	63.6	83.1	584	29.6	57.8	28.3	214
Highest	77.5	68.9	51.4	29.3	85.3	80.7	74.1	85.3	769	29.3	50.7	33.7	267
Total	76.3	64.9	54.1	29.0	82.5	73.2	64.3	82.5	1,696	29.0	54.1	28.4	612

Note: Total includes Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
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	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.4	12.7	1.7	8.4	1.6	10.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	580	207	505	181	1,085	388
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹						
	*	(32.0)	*	*	*	(29.4)
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	8	26	9	15	17	41
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.0	1.1	3.2
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	666	260	590	209	1,256	470
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Number of men	na	0.3	na	0.0	na	0.2
	na	342	na	293	na	635
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	8.2	10.7	3.7	4.9	6.2	8.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.2	8.0	3.4	3.6	5.0	5.9
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²						
	12.9	9.2	11.1	9.4	12.2	9.3
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²						
	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Number of respondents	1,010	342	781	293	1,791	635
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
	99.2	(90.0)	97.8	(96.6)	98.6	93.1
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	131	32	87	27	218	59

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	72.9	70.0	57.0	57.3	65.9	63.8
Percentage who know a condom source	61.8	77.3	58.7	70.9	60.4	74.2
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	31.3	47.3	49.2	40.2	39.3	43.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.6	0.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.8	4.5	2.6	4.3	2.7	4.4
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	13.7	10.0	14.4	11.1	14.0	10.5
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
Number of respondents age 15-24	364	116	291	111	656	226
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	(100.0)	*	(97.7)	*	99.0	*
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	50	12	42	12	92	24
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	4.5	13.5	2.0	(10.6)	3.1	12.2
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	114	55	143	45	257	99
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	4.2	(0.0)	0.8	(3.4)	2.3	1.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	7.4	(46.9)	6.8	(34.5)	7.1	41.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	99	34	126	27	225	61
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	*	*	*	*	*	(35.8)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	7	16	9	9	16	25
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	94.9	62.4	88.1	72.2	92.2	67.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.8	16.1	5.1	11.3	3.7	13.8
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	264	98	168	92	432	190

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls										Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys																								
	Number of respondents					Age topic should be first taught in school to girls					Number of respondents					Age topic should be first taught in school to boys																			
	99.4	1,791	93.5	5.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	13-15 years	16 years or older	0.2	0.2	0.5	40.3	4.5	28.3	1.0	1.9	17.6	51.2	28.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	46.0	2.3	30.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WOMEN																																			
Moral values	99.4	1,791	93.5	5.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	13-15 years	16 years or older	0.2	0.2	40.3	4.5	28.3	1.0	1,791	94.1	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	46.0	2.3	30.1	100.0	1,779				
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	60.9	1,791	5.6	49.0	40.3	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,092	1,092	100.0	100.0	1,780	99.4	1,791	94.1	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	46.0	2.3	30.1	100.0	1,598					
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	92.2	1,791	4.5	60.2	33.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	1,651	1,651	100.0	100.0	1,651	55.5	1,791	3.4	36.8	52.2	7.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	993				
Sex and sexual behaviour	72.3	1,791	2.8	26.7	53.2	16.8	0.5	100.0	1,294	1,294	100.0	100.0	1,294	72.0	1,791	3.0	20.4	54.0	21.4	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,290				
Contraception	53.2	1,791	2.1	19.3	45.4	31.9	1.4	100.0	953	953	100.0	100.0	953	37.4	1,791	0.6	16.3	45.7	31.7	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	670				
HIV/AIDS	93.2	1,791	34.1	33.8	21.7	9.9	0.5	100.0	1,670	1,670	100.0	100.0	1,670	93.5	1,791	34.8	30.0	24.0	10.5	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,675				
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	63.6	1,791	1.9	17.6	51.2	28.3	1.0	100.0	1,139	1,139	100.0	100.0	1,139	68.2	1,791	2.5	14.6	51.5	30.1	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,221				
MEN																																			
Moral values	100.0	635	81.9	13.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	635	635	100.0	100.0	635	100.0	635	82.1	13.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	635					
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	63.5	635	14.1	47.9	33.7	3.5	0.8	100.0	403	403	100.0	100.0	403	91.9	635	11.5	41.9	43.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	584				
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	90.4	635	9.4	41.3	46.1	3.0	0.2	100.0	574	574	100.0	100.0	574	60.1	635	11.5	40.7	42.2	4.5	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	382				
Sex and sexual behaviour	70.0	635	9.5	25.7	49.7	14.5	0.5	100.0	444	444	100.0	100.0	444	69.8	635	8.1	25.3	49.2	16.6	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	443				
Contraception	56.6	635	8.6	15.5	49.3	25.2	1.5	100.0	360	360	100.0	100.0	360	46.5	635	8.2	17.7	45.4	24.9	3.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	295				
HIV/AIDS	95.9	635	27.9	39.9	27.5	4.2	0.5	100.0	609	609	100.0	100.0	609	96.4	635	25.7	43.0	27.2	3.6	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	612				
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	69.9	635	8.9	20.8	51.5	18.2	0.7	100.0	444	444	100.0	100.0	444	80.5	635	7.2	18.8	52.4	20.8	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	511				

Table 63 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, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	530	530	1,182
15-59	632	587	2,313
60+	0	0	265
Sex			
Women	555	555	1,882
Men	556	500	1,879
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	282	282	371
Other fuel	585	555	3,390
Total	555	528	3,761
RURAL			
Age			
<15	72	72	1,327
15-59	664	511	1,865
60+	1,544	1,158	247
Sex			
Women	668	445	1,712
Men	331	331	1,727
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	554	384	2,234
Other fuel	395	395	1,205
Total	499	388	3,439
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	288	288	2,509
15-59	646	553	4,179
60+	744	558	512
Sex			
Women	609	503	3,594
Men	448	419	3,606
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	516	369	2,605
Other fuel	535	513	4,595
Total	528	461	7,200

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

² Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 64 Knowledge and attitude 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	94.6	309	77.2	16.3	93.3	13.0	292	90.7	114	77.9	28.8	97.1	5.0	103
20-34	94.5	942	80.4	22.7	96.6	6.8	890	96.0	317	80.2	28.1	97.4	5.0	304
35-49	95.6	540	76.3	23.1	96.6	7.3	517	93.3	205	83.0	34.9	97.9	4.2	191
Residence														
Urban	98.2	1,010	81.4	24.2	97.4	6.8	991	96.9	342	82.9	25.6	97.8	5.7	332
Rural	90.6	781	74.8	18.2	94.1	9.7	708	90.9	293	77.9	36.3	97.2	3.6	266
Education														
No education	57.9	100	49.6	8.2	73.2	16.5	58	(50.1)	35	*	*	*	*	17
<5 years complete	90.8	254	65.7	20.0	92.8	12.3	231	93.1	58	71.0	38.4	88.8	7.2	54
5-9 years complete	97.7	944	78.3	20.4	96.4	8.1	923	96.4	359	78.1	30.3	98.5	5.0	346
10 or more years complete	99.0	492	88.7	26.6	99.4	4.8	487	98.5	184	92.7	27.3	99.4	3.9	181
Religion														
Hindu	(84.3)	33	(67.0)	(33.6)	(92.5)	(14.6)	28	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
Christian	97.0	1,699	79.3	21.4	96.5	7.4	1,649	96.8	582	81.0	29.4	97.4	4.5	564
Other ¹	31.5	52	*	*	*	*	16	(40.3)	24	*	*	*	*	10
Wealth index														
Lowest	(23.1)	37	*	*	*	*	9	*	17	*	*	*	*	7
Second	78.0	96	50.1	18.5	79.2	25.8	75	(86.4)	36	(53.4)	(27.7)	(96.6)	(6.2)	31
Middle	94.0	289	70.7	18.0	93.9	7.8	271	88.9	99	65.3	32.9	95.7	4.4	88
Fourth	97.5	597	79.8	22.3	97.4	8.5	583	96.4	217	78.6	26.9	97.1	6.8	209
Highest	98.7	772	83.4	23.2	97.8	5.8	762	98.9	267	90.6	31.2	98.8	3.2	264
Total	94.9	1,791	78.6	21.7	96.0	8.0	1,699	94.2	635	80.7	30.4	97.5	4.7	598

Note: Total includes Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 65 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	672	1,680	672	309	925	1,668	0	114
20-34	1,168	3,108	1,296	942	0	1,560	0	317
35-49	1,522	5,433	3,512	540	463	3,954	976	205
Residence								
Urban	1,542	4,522	2,158	1,010	307	2,147	307	342
Rural	733	2,323	1,467	781	324	2,589	324	293
Education								
No education	953	5,013	1,989	100	(0)	(3,017)	(0)	35
<5 years complete	376	4,705	3,414	254	1,640	3,281	1,640	58
5-9 years complete	1,174	3,319	1,183	944	293	2,784	293	359
10 or more years complete	1,687	3,146	2,319	492	0	1,087	0	184
Wealth index								
Lowest	(0)	(0)	(2,564)	37	*	*	*	17
Second	997	1,994	0	96	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Middle	331	4,086	1,683	289	0	4,040	958	99
Fourth	1,001	3,349	1,320	597	436	1,309	484	217
Highest	1,737	3,899	2,533	772	394	3,036	0	267
Total	1,189	3,563	1,857	1,791	315	2,351	315	635

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 66 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 frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Mizoram, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	13.6	19.4	16.1	74.5	72.5	73.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	4.2	6.7	5.3	56.4	38.5	48.2
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	49.8	61.7	55.0	29.8	47.9	38.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3
Other	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Does not use tobacco	44.7	32.0	39.2	18.4	14.6	16.6
Drinks alcohol	0.7	0.6	0.7	43.3	40.5	42.0
Number of respondents	1,010	781	1,791	342	293	635
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	4.5	2.5	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.4
1-4	62.9	59.7	61.2	11.5	8.9	10.3
5-9	17.4	25.2	21.5	21.4	22.3	21.8
10 or more	15.2	12.6	13.8	66.3	68.7	67.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	137	152	289	255	212	467
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	5.0	6.4	5.6
About once a week	*	*	*	36.9	16.8	28.0
Less than once a week	*	*	*	58.2	76.8	66.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	7	5	12	148	118	266

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

Table 67 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Mizoram, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	88.1	93.6	(92.3)	84.1	93.8	95.7	85.1	90.6
Government/municipal hospital	69.4	29.2	(12.8)	12.9	28.9	53.7	67.7	50.9
Government dispensary	0.4	0.8	(7.7)	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	18.1	49.6	(53.8)	44.5	51.7	36.2	16.3	32.6
Sub-centre	0.0	13.5	(15.4)	22.3	13.2	4.6	1.2	6.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public medical sector	0.1	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	1.9	(2.6)	7.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4
Private medical sector	10.6	3.6	(5.1)	7.4	3.1	3.0	13.8	7.4
Private hospital	4.7	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.7	7.0	2.9
Private doctor/clinic	5.6	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	1.1	1.9	6.8	3.4
Traditional healer	0.1	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.3	(2.6)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	1.2	(2.6)	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other source	0.4	1.0	(0.0)	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Shop	0.3	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
Home treatment	0.1	0.7	(0.0)	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	3.3	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3	0.9	4.9	2.2
Number of households	816	697	37	90	282	539	565	1,513
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	(30.8)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(33.4)	(30.3)
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	(19.2)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(29.0)	(23.9)
Community health insurance programme	(3.8)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(3.8)	(3.1)
Other health insurance through employer	(7.7)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(0.0)	(9.0)
Medical reimbursement from employer	(11.5)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(11.3)	(12.1)
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	(15.4)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(15.0)	(12.4)
Other	(23.1)	*	nc	nc	*	*	(18.8)	(18.5)
Number of households	27	7	0	0	1	5	28	34

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, TBA = Traditional birth attendant

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Mizoram, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	(32.9)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	12
20-24	27.1	164	(38.5)	(12.9)	(2.1)	(46.5)	100.0	(68.1)	(31.9)	100.0	45
25-29	30.7	175	41.6	13.2	8.9	36.3	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	54
30-34	48.4	242	51.0	15.0	1.7	32.4	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0	117
35-39	55.2	163	50.1	18.6	2.1	29.2	100.0	44.3	55.7	100.0	90
40-44	57.9	156	43.9	20.9	0.0	35.2	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	90
45-49	58.5	119	42.1	18.4	1.5	38.0	100.0	56.4	43.6	100.0	69
Total	45.2	1,054	44.9	16.7	2.2	36.1	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	477
MEN											
15-19	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	3
20-24	(96.5)	30	(63.1)	(13.2)	(3.3)	(20.4)	100.0	(50.7)	(49.3)	100.0	29
25-29	95.1	64	51.3	12.6	1.6	34.6	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	61
30-34	100.0	69	80.0	5.5	0.0	14.5	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	69
35-39	98.3	60	75.4	5.0	3.2	16.4	100.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	59
40-44	100.0	57	76.5	5.2	0.0	18.3	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	57
45-49	100.0	60	56.9	11.5	0.0	31.6	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0	60
Total	98.2	344	67.2	8.6	1.1	23.1	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	338

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 69. Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides 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, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age										
15-19	*	2	(65.9)	29	*	1	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	82.9	52	83.3	317	37.9	50	75.9	12	*	11
30-39	94.3	139	93.9	395	50.4	138	(73.6)	27	*	23
40-49	92.9	100	91.5	261	47.0	97	(90.0)	30	(46.1)	27
Residence										
Urban	92.3	190	88.8	547	44.6	184	(85.4)	50	(45.5)	46
Rural	89.9	104	89.5	454	50.9	103	*	18	*	14
Education										
No education	*	15	83.6	76	*	15	*	3	*	3
<5 years complete	(87.0)	45	93.1	171	(39.9)	44	*	4	*	4
5-9 years complete	90.0	121	88.7	529	35.0	117	(72.9)	30	*	24
10 or more years complete	95.5	113	89.0	225	61.4	111	(90.7)	32	(55.5)	30
Religion										
Hindu	*	2	(61.9)	27	*	2	*	3	*	3
Christian	92.0	288	90.2	930	46.5	281	86.1	64	43.9	56
Other ¹	*	4	(81.0)	40	*	4	*	1	*	1
Wealth index										
Lowest	*	5	(76.7)	29	*	5	*	1	*	1
Second	*	9	92.5	64	*	9	*	2	*	2
Middle	92.4	50	93.0	179	31.4	50	(60.7)	10	*	9
Fourth	90.3	72	88.6	334	44.8	68	75.5	16	*	12
Highest	92.3	158	88.1	396	52.6	155	(87.2)	39	(57.3)	36
Total	91.5	294	89.1	1,002	46.9	287	82.3	68	42.6	60

Note: Total includes Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	(86.0)	(53.1)	(58.5)	(66.6)	(30.9)	(5.6)	35	*	*	4
20-24	85.5	54.4	63.2	77.7	47.1	8.6	164	(39.8)	(0.0)	30
25-29	95.5	80.7	86.4	90.5	69.8	0.5	175	38.9	3.1	64
30-39	93.6	85.8	91.3	93.0	78.0	1.5	406	45.6	6.9	129
40-49	91.6	88.4	94.9	93.7	78.5	0.4	274	50.4	3.4	117
Residence										
Urban	92.3	83.1	87.1	89.9	72.6	2.8	565	50.3	4.1	180
Rural	91.4	75.6	84.6	89.1	67.8	1.8	490	39.1	5.2	165
Education										
No education	89.5	82.7	83.8	88.3	73.2	1.2	83	*	*	19
<5 years complete	93.6	80.1	92.0	91.9	74.1	1.0	182	(35.2)	(11.0)	36
5-9 years complete	91.0	76.9	83.4	87.8	65.9	2.9	557	43.2	2.8	187
10 or more years complete	93.4	84.7	88.1	92.1	77.2	2.2	232	53.0	2.8	103
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	93.8	84.4	88.6	92.5	73.7	0.9	477	45.1	4.7	338
Employed, for cash	93.2	88.4	90.8	92.4	76.8	1.4	294	47.1	5.8	256
Employed, not for cash	94.7	77.9	85.1	92.6	68.7	0.0	183	39.1	1.2	82
Not employed	90.3	75.7	83.8	87.1	67.7	3.5	578	*	*	6
Number of living children										
0	82.5	48.9	51.8	67.6	32.8	7.4	68	(45.7)	(6.1)	33
1-2	93.0	77.3	83.1	89.8	68.9	2.9	419	42.2	5.1	135
3-4	91.5	83.9	91.0	90.8	74.0	1.6	433	47.0	2.9	137
5+	94.2	88.4	95.7	95.6	82.6	0.0	135	(46.6)	(7.3)	40
Household structure²										
Nuclear	92.9	85.4	94.5	91.5	77.2	1.1	633	47.0	5.8	187
Non-nuclear	90.3	70.9	73.2	86.5	60.1	4.0	422	42.4	3.2	157
Religion										
Hindu	(84.5)	(80.6)	(84.5)	(80.6)	(80.6)	(15.5)	27	*	*	9
Christian	92.4	79.3	85.8	89.8	70.1	2.0	981	46.4	1.3	311
Other ³	(84.1)	(86.4)	(90.9)	(86.4)	(70.5)	(0.0)	42	*	*	16
Wealth index										
Lowest	(77.4)	(80.6)	(83.9)	(87.1)	(64.5)	(3.2)	30	*	*	9
Second	93.1	83.5	86.3	87.5	76.5	2.7	69	(42.4)	(7.6)	25
Middle	95.0	86.5	93.4	91.9	78.3	0.0	192	34.3	5.4	56
Fourth	91.4	73.7	84.3	86.9	65.1	3.1	358	43.9	3.4	122
Highest	91.7	80.9	84.0	91.2	70.7	2.5	406	52.3	2.3	133
Total	91.9	79.6	86.0	89.5	70.4	2.3	1,054	44.9	4.6	344

Note: Total includes Muslim women/men and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

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 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	9.0	1.3	6.3	0.0	51.6	309
20-24	18.2	3.9	8.0	0.9	71.5	347
25-29	25.6	8.9	7.9	0.0	79.5	291
30-39	22.6	12.3	8.3	1.4	83.5	514
40-49	20.4	11.4	8.2	0.6	85.3	330
Residence						
Urban	25.4	11.8	11.3	1.2	71.4	1,010
Rural	11.9	3.2	3.3	0.0	80.4	781
Education						
No education	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	100
<5 years complete	13.4	1.2	2.0	0.0	83.0	254
5-9 years complete	16.4	4.2	7.5	0.3	74.0	944
10 or more years complete	31.5	20.6	12.9	1.9	75.8	492
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	27.1	14.0	10.1	1.3	82.7	817
Employed, for cash	34.1	19.7	12.7	2.0	82.6	515
Employed, not for cash	15.4	4.4	5.7	0.0	82.7	302
Not employed	13.1	3.1	5.9	0.2	69.2	974
Marital status						
Never married	22.6	8.3	9.2	0.2	66.1	593
Currently married	15.4	7.2	6.8	0.8	78.9	1,054
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	36.4	13.4	9.3	2.2	87.4	144
Number of living children						
0	22.0	8.4	8.5	0.2	65.3	636
1-2	20.2	8.3	7.9	0.6	77.7	535
3-4	17.7	8.8	8.6	1.7	81.6	477
5+	11.6	3.4	2.2	0.0	90.5	143
Household structure²						
Nuclear	16.1	6.8	7.5	0.8	74.8	926
Non-nuclear	23.1	9.4	8.1	0.6	76.0	865
Religion						
Hindu	(21.8)	(12.3)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(34.4)	33
Christian	19.9	8.2	8.1	0.7	77.3	1,699
Other ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	52
Wealth index						
Lowest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.0)	37
Second	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	96
Middle	10.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	83.4	289
Fourth	15.7	3.3	5.6	0.5	79.2	597
Highest	28.7	15.8	13.5	1.2	71.9	772
Total	19.5	8.1	7.8	0.7	75.4	1,791

Note: Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 73 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 him sex, according to marital status, Mizoram, 2005-06

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	23.5	24.2	18.7	25.1	21.9	24.6
She neglects the house or children	64.7	56.1	62.9	56.1	64.1	56.1
She argues with him	36.8	39.9	36.0	39.8	36.5	39.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.9	13.3	17.0	12.1	13.6	12.8
She doesn't cook food properly	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
He suspects she is unfaithful	61.7	71.8	61.9	75.6	61.7	73.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	64.7	65.6	70.2	69.1	66.6	67.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	82.4	80.0	84.1	86.1	83.0	82.6
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	87.1	93.1	87.3	91.0	87.2	92.2
Knows husband has sex with other women	87.0	90.5	86.7	89.9	86.9	90.3
Is tired or not in the mood	72.5	82.6	71.5	83.5	72.2	83.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	64.8	75.3	63.4	72.3	64.3	74.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.4	2.0	5.5	2.3	6.1	2.1
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	32.8	na	31.5	na	32.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	8.8	na	11.8	na	10.1
Use force to have sex	na	2.8	na	4.1	na	3.3
Have sex with another woman	na	9.4	na	15.8	na	12.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.8	na	1.4	na	1.1
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	61.2	na	60.2	na	60.8
Number of respondents	1,198	366	593	269	1,791	635

na = Not applicable

Table 74 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 and 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, 2005-06

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	83.5	89.6	62.0	72.8	64.3	309	114
20-24	81.8	86.1	65.2	76.8	55.5	347	113
25-29	83.3	80.0	59.5	72.0	57.1	291	114
30-39	82.9	81.7	67.3	73.4	59.6	514	164
40-49	83.6	76.8	65.2	75.3	66.9	330	130
Residence							
Urban	81.7	86.8	63.3	71.5	66.0	1,010	342
Rural	84.6	77.7	65.6	77.0	54.7	781	293
Education							
No education	79.0	(86.1)	60.5	(47.1)	(42.6)	100	35
<5 years complete	86.7	80.0	62.1	79.4	59.4	254	58
5-9 years complete	84.0	83.2	63.2	75.6	60.1	944	359
10 or more years complete	79.9	81.6	68.4	74.4	65.9	492	184
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	84.9	81.7	64.1	74.3	59.5	817	556
Employed, for cash	83.8	81.6	64.5	73.9	57.2	515	395
Employed, not for cash	86.8	81.9	63.5	75.4	65.2	302	161
Not employed	81.3	88.6	64.5	72.9	69.3	974	78
Marital status							
Never married	84.1	86.1	63.4	72.3	60.2	593	269
Currently married	81.3	80.0	65.3	74.4	60.6	1,054	344
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	90.3	*	61.1	*	*	144	21
Number of living children							
0	83.5	85.2	63.2	71.5	60.7	636	300
1-2	82.0	84.5	62.3	76.3	59.9	535	153
3-4	83.6	79.5	67.1	75.5	58.5	477	140
5+	82.3	(67.7)	67.8	(79.1)	(72.4)	143	42
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	81.2	85.4	65.3	73.1	61.2	926	309
Non-nuclear	84.8	79.9	63.3	74.9	60.4	865	326
Religion							
Hindu	(68.5)	*	(50.1)	*	*	33	17
Christian	83.3	82.1	65.5	77.3	62.6	1,699	582
Other ⁵	79.6	(96.0)	33.3	(24.3)	(11.9)	52	24
Wealth index							
Lowest	(71.8)	*	(41.0)	*	*	37	17
Second	86.0	(84.0)	57.2	(83.7)	(57.4)	96	36
Middle	83.0	77.6	68.9	73.5	67.0	289	99
Fourth	84.6	82.9	66.1	76.9	61.5	597	217
Highest	81.9	82.9	63.2	73.6	62.2	772	267
Total	83.0	82.6	64.3	74.0	60.8	1,791	635

Note: Total includes women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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 food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: she 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: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have 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.

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Mizoram, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	26.3	22.4	25.0
Sexual violence ever	3.4	1.0	2.6
Physical and sexual violence ever	2.7	0.8	2.1
Physical or sexual violence ever	27.0	22.5	25.5
Number of women	832	420	1,252
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	64.2	0.0	44.9
Former husband	21.6	0.0	15.1
Former boyfriend	0.0	3.1	0.9
Father/step-father	8.9	24.6	13.6
Mother/step-mother	4.2	7.3	5.1
Sister/brother	8.1	34.0	15.9
Other relative	5.5	10.2	6.9
Other in-law	0.9	0.0	0.6
Teacher	2.3	17.1	6.7
Other	1.0	16.9	5.8
Number who experienced physical violence	219	94	313
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	(24.8)	*	(21.6)
Former husband	(23.1)	*	(20.2)
Current/former boyfriend	(19.4)	*	(21.2)
Other relative	(12.7)	*	(13.1)
In-law	(2.4)	*	(2.1)
Own friend/acquaintance	(5.0)	*	(4.3)
Employer/someone at work	(2.6)	*	(4.3)
Stranger	(7.5)	*	(11.0)
Other	(2.6)	*	(2.2)
Number who experienced sexual violence	28	4	32

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.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Mizoram, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	22.0	1.0	15.5	16.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.5	0.3	5.8	6.0
Slapped her	19.5	0.8	13.7	14.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.0	0.2	4.0	4.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.3	0.1	4.5	4.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.7	0.4	4.1	4.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	2.0	0.1	1.7	1.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.0	1.4	1.4
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.0	1.2	8.6	9.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	4.5	0.6	3.3	3.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.4	0.1	3.4	3.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.9	0.8	6.0	6.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	22.1	1.0	15.6	16.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.0	0.5	1.3	1.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	25.1	1.7	18.4	20.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.3
Number of ever-married women	832	788	788	788

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(11.6)	(11.8)	(2.2)	(11.8)	(18.7)	30
20-24	11.0	26.6	1.9	27.1	29.6	143
25-29	11.9	23.9	3.8	23.9	24.9	128
30-39	11.1	21.4	1.6	21.4	24.7	318
40-49	10.2	20.0	1.7	20.0	23.6	212
Residence						
Urban	12.1	20.4	2.8	20.4	24.0	443
Rural	9.8	23.8	1.2	24.0	26.4	388
Education						
No education	8.9	29.8	2.3	29.8	31.0	61
<5 years complete	19.0	28.6	4.2	29.0	34.8	154
5-9 years complete	11.5	21.6	1.8	21.6	24.4	427
10 or more years complete	4.1	14.9	0.8	14.9	16.8	190
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	13.6	25.1	2.7	25.3	29.4	396
Employed, for cash	10.5	25.0	2.6	25.2	28.8	241
Employed, not for cash	18.4	25.3	2.8	25.3	30.2	155
Not employed	8.7	19.1	1.5	19.1	21.2	436
Marital status						
Currently married	8.1	19.6	1.4	19.7	22.3	715
Widowed	(8.0)	(13.1)	(5.0)	(13.1)	(14.6)	44
Divorced/separated/deserted	41.7	50.3	7.0	50.3	59.1	73
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	8.1	18.8	1.3	18.9	21.5	654
0-4 years	8.3	15.7	1.2	15.7	19.2	162
5-9 years	7.3	20.2	1.5	20.6	21.7	141
10+ years	8.3	19.8	1.2	19.8	22.6	350
Married more than once	7.9	28.1	2.3	28.1	30.4	62
Number of living children						
0	6.1	16.0	2.4	16.0	18.5	56
1-2	12.2	23.7	1.8	23.7	27.4	359
3-4	9.8	19.3	2.4	19.5	21.7	322
5+	13.9	28.3	1.5	28.3	31.9	95
Household structure²						
Nuclear	10.7	22.0	1.5	22.0	24.8	468
Non-nuclear	11.4	22.0	2.7	22.2	25.5	363
Religion						
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	19
Christian	11.4	21.8	2.2	21.9	25.0	779
Other ³	(4.4)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(37.8)	(37.8)	30
Wealth index						
Lowest	(3.2)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(32.3)	21
Second	20.5	44.0	2.6	44.0	45.3	54
Middle	15.7	25.2	2.7	25.6	30.4	157
Fourth	11.7	24.1	1.8	24.1	26.3	283
Highest	7.0	14.1	2.0	14.1	17.5	317
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	30.8	46.2	8.4	46.2	53.1	59
No	9.5	20.2	1.6	20.3	23.1	742
Don't know	(9.3)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(18.4)	31
Total	11.0	22.0	2.0	22.1	25.1	832

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes Muslim women and women with missing information on religion, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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.

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Christian.

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Mizoram, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	(11.1)	(41.7)	(3.7)	(41.7)	(45.4)	37
<5 years complete	17.0	25.4	0.7	25.4	31.0	98
5-7 years complete	12.5	26.2	2.0	26.5	28.6	208
8-9 years complete	11.8	23.7	3.1	23.7	27.1	206
10-11 years complete	9.8	17.6	2.7	17.6	20.2	109
12 or more years complete	5.1	11.5	0.9	11.5	13.6	167
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.2	13.1	1.0	13.3	15.0	493
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	14
Gets drunk sometimes	17.4	34.1	2.4	34.1	39.5	291
Gets drunk often	(44.3)	(52.6)	(14.5)	(52.6)	(56.4)	35
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	7.2	25.0	0.8	25.0	28.3	87
Wife is same age	4.9	25.1	0.0	25.1	25.1	58
Wife 1-4 years younger	4.8	16.5	0.6	16.5	17.4	250
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.5	20.7	1.7	20.7	25.2	204
Wife 10+ years younger	11.6	18.0	3.6	18.6	22.3	115
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	12.5	20.0	2.6	20.1	23.5	440
Wife better educated	10.4	26.0	2.0	26.0	28.9	216
Both equally educated	7.8	19.9	0.5	19.9	22.4	144
Neither educated	(5.6)	(38.0)	(2.9)	(38.0)	(38.0)	25
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.8	9.4	0.4	9.4	12.5	527
1-2	11.3	36.1	2.1	36.4	38.1	239
3-4	46.3	67.5	8.7	67.5	76.0	57
5-6	*	*	*	*	*	9
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	*	*	*	*	*	20
1-2	6.1	16.5	3.0	17.2	18.0	90
3-4	8.5	20.2	1.2	20.2	23.1	605
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	9.6	137
1-2	14.7	22.2	2.6	22.5	27.5	214
3-4	12.4	25.1	2.8	25.1	28.2	358
5-6	9.9	27.0	1.1	27.0	28.8	120
7	*	*	*	*	*	4
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	10.6	12.9	0.0	12.9	19.5	55
1-2	18.8	28.0	2.6	28.3	33.7	248
3	7.4	20.1	2.0	20.1	21.6	529
Total	11.0	22.0	2.0	22.1	25.1	832

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, spousal age difference, spousal education difference, and number of decisions in which women participate, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

² Behaviours include: he 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, purchases for daily household needs, 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 food 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 husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of 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, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:				Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence					
Ever	30.5	4.2	2.7	31.3	183
In the past 12 months ¹	36.3	5.9	3.8	37.4	130
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever	*	*	*	*	17
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	14
Experienced physical or sexual violence					
Ever	30.4	4.2	2.7	31.1	184
In the past 12 months ¹	36.2	5.9	3.8	37.2	131
Experienced physical and sexual violence					
Ever	*	*	*	*	16
In the past 12 months ¹	*	*	*	*	13

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

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Mizoram, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	42.2	*	(32.1)	46.0	31.2	41.6
Never sought help but told someone	45.9	*	(57.0)	42.5	54.7	46.1
Sought help	10.7	*	(10.9)	11.5	10.5	11.2
Don't know/missing	1.2	*	(0.0)	0.0	3.7	1.1
Number of women who experienced violence	287	6	26	224	95	319
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	(52.8)	*	*	(46.0)	*	(53.5)
Husband's family	(29.1)	*	*	(40.4)	*	(29.2)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	*	(2.6)	*	(1.9)
Friend	(8.7)	*	*	(2.6)	*	(9.4)
Neighbour	(13.9)	*	*	(24.8)	*	(17.9)
Police	(0.0)	*	*	(2.8)	*	(2.0)
Number of women who sought help	31	2	3	26	10	36

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result 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 third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling 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-3 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-3 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-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Mizoram, there were 64 clusters. Hence, 64 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 64 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 63 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Mizoram as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
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)
Treated with 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's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (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
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Women/men with any anaemia	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	1003	29	1789	1868	1.068	0.029	944	1061
Rural	1005	24	1764	1680	0.923	0.024	958	1052
Total	1004	19	3553	3549	1.012	0.019	966	1042
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.051	0.007	1565	1635	1.180	0.134	0.037	0.065
Rural	0.166	0.026	1503	1432	2.422	0.154	0.115	0.217
Total	0.105	0.013	3068	3066	2.057	0.120	0.080	0.130
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.033	0.007	1583	1653	1.433	0.205	0.020	0.047
Rural	0.108	0.022	1492	1421	2.300	0.205	0.064	0.152
Total	0.068	0.011	3075	3075	2.033	0.159	0.046	0.089
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	555	158	3601	3761	1.094	0.284	239	871
Rural	499	172	3610	3439	1.406	0.346	154	843
Total	528	116	7211	7200	1.226	0.220	295	761
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.950	0.014	781	816	1.792	0.015	0.922	0.978
Rural	0.753	0.042	728	693	2.585	0.055	0.670	0.836
Total	0.859	0.020	1509	1509	2.280	0.024	0.819	0.900
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.564	0.018	1791	1791	1.515	0.032	0.528	0.599
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.539	0.019	635	635	0.941	0.035	0.502	0.576
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.056	0.015	1791	1791	2.788	0.271	0.026	0.086
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.055	0.016	635	635	1.769	0.292	0.023	0.087
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.275	0.020	1791	1791	1.889	0.073	0.235	0.315
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.289	0.026	635	635	1.433	0.089	0.238	0.341
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.331	0.012	1791	1791	1.084	0.036	0.307	0.355
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.424	0.019	635	635	0.945	0.044	0.387	0.461
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.589	0.013	1791	1791	1.153	0.023	0.562	0.616
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.542	0.019	635	635	0.937	0.034	0.505	0.579
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.207	0.014	1482	1482	1.342	0.068	0.179	0.235
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.200	0.019	408	409	0.972	0.096	0.161	0.238
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.643	0.031	544	565	1.485	0.048	0.582	0.705
Rural	0.548	0.031	513	490	1.417	0.057	0.485	0.610
Total	0.599	0.022	1057	1054	1.444	0.036	0.555	0.643
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.640	0.031	544	565	1.525	0.049	0.577	0.703
Rural	0.546	0.031	513	490	1.398	0.056	0.484	0.607
Total	0.596	0.022	1057	1054	1.457	0.037	0.552	0.640
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.004	0.004	544	565	1.404	0.993	0.000	0.011
Rural	0.002	0.002	513	490	0.995	0.995	0.000	0.006
Total	0.003	0.002	1057	1054	1.307	0.749	0.000	0.007

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.460	0.028	544	565	1.307	0.061	0.404	0.516
Rural	0.394	0.031	513	490	1.452	0.080	0.331	0.457
Total	0.429	0.021	1057	1054	1.378	0.049	0.387	0.471
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.096	0.017	544	565	1.342	0.177	0.062	0.129
Rural	0.117	0.023	513	490	1.599	0.195	0.071	0.162
Total	0.106	0.014	1057	1054	1.481	0.133	0.078	0.134
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.064	0.012	544	565	1.108	0.181	0.041	0.088
Rural	0.027	0.008	513	490	1.133	0.299	0.011	0.044
Total	0.047	0.007	1057	1054	1.118	0.155	0.033	0.062
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.020	0.007	544	565	1.089	0.325	0.007	0.033
Rural	0.008	0.005	513	490	1.184	0.591	0.000	0.017
Total	0.014	0.004	1057	1054	1.127	0.286	0.006	0.023
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.813	0.024	369	383	1.198	0.030	0.764	0.862
Rural	0.891	0.039	293	280	2.135	0.044	0.812	0.969
Total	0.846	0.022	662	663	1.535	0.026	0.803	0.889
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.581	0.023	544	565	1.109	0.040	0.534	0.628
Rural	0.571	0.027	513	490	1.252	0.048	0.516	0.626
Total	0.576	0.018	1057	1054	1.180	0.031	0.540	0.612
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.456	0.045	171	180	1.169	0.098	0.367	0.546
Rural	0.506	0.037	174	165	0.974	0.073	0.432	0.580
Total	0.480	0.029	345	344	1.080	0.061	0.422	0.538
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.251	0.014	1057	1054	1.063	0.057	0.222	0.279
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.271	0.027	345	344	1.145	0.101	0.216	0.326
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	3.785	0.037	1785	1785	1.324	0.010	3.711	3.859
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	3.898	0.070	631	631	1.278	0.018	3.758	4.037
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.860	0.041	278	289	1.951	0.047	0.778	0.941
Rural	0.550	0.048	331	316	1.755	0.088	0.454	0.646
Total	0.698	0.033	609	605	1.775	0.048	0.631	0.764
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.349	0.035	278	289	1.217	0.100	0.279	0.419
Rural	0.154	0.029	331	316	1.466	0.189	0.096	0.212
Total	0.247	0.022	609	605	1.273	0.090	0.202	0.292
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.892	0.043	378	392	2.304	0.048	0.806	0.977
Rural	0.447	0.050	470	449	1.777	0.111	0.348	0.546
Total	0.654	0.036	848	841	1.798	0.055	0.582	0.727
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.873	0.049	378	392	2.448	0.056	0.775	0.971
Rural	0.357	0.047	470	449	1.797	0.133	0.263	0.452
Total	0.598	0.037	848	841	1.811	0.062	0.523	0.672
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.712	0.042	278	289	1.560	0.060	0.627	0.797
Rural	0.317	0.049	331	316	1.891	0.153	0.220	0.414
Total	0.506	0.034	609	605	1.692	0.068	0.437	0.575

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.750	0.090	44	46	1.359	0.120	0.570	0.930
Rural	0.200	0.068	45	43	1.142	0.341	0.064	0.336
Total	0.483	0.068	89	89	1.245	0.140	0.348	0.619
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.364	0.064	44	46	0.925	0.176	0.236	0.492
Rural	0.178	0.053	45	43	0.921	0.295	0.073	0.283
Total	0.274	0.043	89	89	0.924	0.156	0.188	0.359
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.529	0.061	70	73	1.017	0.115	0.407	0.650
Rural	0.256	0.064	82	78	1.323	0.249	0.128	0.384
Total	0.387	0.045	152	151	1.132	0.116	0.298	0.477
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.929	0.027	70	73	0.881	0.029	0.874	0.983
Rural	0.805	0.050	82	78	1.138	0.062	0.705	0.905
Total	0.864	0.030	152	151	1.060	0.034	0.805	0.923
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.757	0.051	70	73	0.989	0.067	0.656	0.859
Rural	0.585	0.073	82	78	1.339	0.125	0.439	0.731
Total	0.668	0.046	152	151	1.213	0.070	0.575	0.761
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.714	0.049	70	73	0.902	0.068	0.617	0.812
Rural	0.561	0.072	82	78	1.313	0.128	0.417	0.705
Total	0.635	0.045	152	151	1.158	0.071	0.544	0.725
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.800	0.049	70	73	1.026	0.061	0.702	0.898
Rural	0.598	0.062	82	78	1.147	0.104	0.473	0.722
Total	0.695	0.041	152	151	1.090	0.059	0.613	0.777
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.571	0.058	70	73	0.979	0.101	0.456	0.687
Rural	0.366	0.076	82	78	1.430	0.208	0.213	0.518
Total	0.465	0.049	152	151	1.215	0.106	0.366	0.563
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.398	0.030	329	341	1.039	0.076	0.337	0.459
Rural	0.418	0.053	419	400	1.813	0.126	0.312	0.523
Total	0.409	0.032	748	742	1.520	0.077	0.346	0.472
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.255	0.018	1252	1252	1.456	0.070	0.219	0.291
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.086	0.016	338	353	1.103	0.191	0.053	0.119
Rural	0.093	0.019	428	408	1.309	0.200	0.056	0.131
Total	0.090	0.013	766	761	1.215	0.140	0.065	0.115
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.296	0.039	338	353	1.437	0.132	0.218	0.374
Rural	0.486	0.038	428	408	1.446	0.078	0.410	0.562
Total	0.398	0.028	766	761	1.447	0.071	0.342	0.454
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.151	0.027	338	353	1.323	0.181	0.096	0.205
Rural	0.241	0.021	428	408	0.943	0.087	0.199	0.282
Total	0.199	0.017	766	761	1.101	0.085	0.165	0.233
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.116	0.014	926	961	1.354	0.123	0.087	0.144
Rural	0.182	0.019	748	714	1.372	0.107	0.143	0.221
Total	0.144	0.012	1674	1675	1.383	0.083	0.120	0.168
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.084	0.013	321	337	0.810	0.149	0.059	0.109
Rural	0.101	0.016	307	291	0.935	0.159	0.069	0.133
Total	0.092	0.010	628	628	0.869	0.109	0.072	0.112

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.146	0.015	926	961	1.265	0.101	0.116	0.175
Rural	0.053	0.011	748	714	1.310	0.202	0.032	0.075
Total	0.106	0.010	1674	1675	1.298	0.092	0.087	0.126
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.156	0.019	321	337	0.947	0.123	0.117	0.194
Rural	0.065	0.018	307	291	1.254	0.272	0.030	0.101
Total	0.114	0.013	628	628	1.030	0.115	0.088	0.140
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.990	0.004	973	1010	1.216	0.004	0.982	0.998
Rural	0.891	0.040	818	781	3.614	0.045	0.812	0.971
Total	0.947	0.017	1791	1791	3.278	0.018	0.912	0.982
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	1.000	0.000	326	342	nc	0.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	0.922	0.038	309	293	2.469	0.041	0.846	0.998
Total	0.964	0.018	635	635	2.386	0.018	0.929	1.000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.731	0.025	973	1010	1.728	0.034	0.682	0.780
Rural	0.564	0.041	818	781	2.357	0.073	0.482	0.646
Total	0.658	0.023	1791	1791	2.010	0.034	0.613	0.703
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.727	0.026	326	342	1.036	0.035	0.676	0.778
Rural	0.621	0.045	309	293	1.614	0.072	0.532	0.711
Total	0.678	0.025	635	635	1.349	0.037	0.628	0.728
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.495	0.193	na	2876	1.163	0.077	2.110	2.880
Rural	3.335	0.251	na	2213	1.233	0.075	2.834	3.836
Total	2.856	0.160	na	5089	1.200	0.056	2.535	3.177
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.054	0.010	na	556	0.936	0.193	0.033	0.075
Rural	0.099	0.016	na	432	1.149	0.159	0.068	0.131
Total	0.074	0.009	na	988	1.047	0.124	0.056	0.092
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.156	0.016	na	567	0.969	0.101	0.124	0.187
Rural	0.192	0.020	na	448	1.118	0.103	0.152	0.231
Total	0.172	0.013	na	1015	1.042	0.073	0.147	0.197
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.150	0.021	na	492	1.295	0.140	0.108	0.192
Rural	0.155	0.017	na	413	1.022	0.111	0.121	0.189
Total	0.152	0.014	na	905	1.187	0.091	0.124	0.180
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.091	0.012	na	478	0.907	0.135	0.067	0.116
Rural	0.133	0.018	na	337	1.004	0.137	0.097	0.170
Total	0.109	0.011	na	815	0.963	0.098	0.087	0.130
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.041	0.013	na	351	1.095	0.321	0.015	0.068
Rural	0.049	0.011	na	255	0.848	0.217	0.028	0.070
Total	0.044	0.009	na	607	1.016	0.200	0.027	0.062
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.007	0.007	na	302	1.446	1.021	0.000	0.021
Rural	0.039	0.012	na	220	0.936	0.296	0.016	0.062
Total	0.020	0.006	na	522	1.053	0.315	0.008	0.033
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	131	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	238	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	13.316	5.359	377	391	0.909	0.402	2.597	24.034
Rural	18.927	6.488	474	453	1.050	0.343	5.951	31.904
Total	16.335	4.226	851	844	0.983	0.259	7.884	24.786
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	23.775	6.984	375	389	0.890	0.294	9.808	37.742
Rural	12.592	5.578	477	455	1.106	0.443	1.435	23.748
Total	17.745	4.470	852	845	0.993	0.252	8.805	26.685
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	37.091	10.247	378	392	0.983	0.276	16.597	57.585
Rural	31.519	10.292	474	453	1.230	0.327	10.936	52.103
Total	34.080	7.223	852	845	1.111	0.212	19.634	48.526
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	16.769	6.040	370	384	0.889	0.360	4.690	28.848
Rural	21.837	6.047	474	453	0.909	0.277	9.743	33.932
Total	19.475	4.216	844	837	0.888	0.216	11.043	27.908
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	53.238	12.559	380	394	1.088	0.236	28.121	78.355
Rural	52.668	12.701	477	455	1.157	0.241	27.266	78.070
Total	52.892	8.836	857	850	1.121	0.167	35.221	70.563
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.310	0.025	964	1001	1.658	0.080	0.261	0.360
Rural	0.483	0.030	809	772	1.715	0.062	0.423	0.544
Total	0.386	0.019	1773	1773	1.651	0.050	0.347	0.424
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.112	0.022	321	337	1.232	0.194	0.069	0.156
Rural	0.289	0.042	305	289	1.612	0.146	0.205	0.373
Total	0.194	0.023	626	626	1.454	0.119	0.148	0.240
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.356	0.027	323	337	0.946	0.077	0.301	0.411
Rural	0.514	0.039	418	398	1.526	0.075	0.437	0.592
Total	0.442	0.025	741	736	1.291	0.057	0.392	0.492
na =Not applicable nc =Not calculated because the denominator is zero								