District Level Household and Facility Survey

2007-08

Mizoram

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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 10,062 households from Mizoram during 2007-08. From these households 7,847 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 3,724 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

For more information, visit DLHS website: http://www.rchiips.org

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Preface and Acknowledgements

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to rural population in the country with special focus on states which have poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access of rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by promoting newborn care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-partum care.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) foundation is built on community involvement in drawing a village health plan under the auspices of village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care services accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission for implementation of inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer receiving performance based compensation for promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for reproductive & child health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, cash incentive programme under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is made an integral component of NRHM.

The third round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at district level on various aspects of health care utilization for RCH, accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess health facility capacity and preparedness in terms of infrastructure. The integration of facility survey with the household survey was done with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical & paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objective of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objective being, to assess the contribution of decentralization of primary health care at the district level and below by way of involving village health committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal check up and immunization services
- Institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Health facility and infrastructure

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

SURVEY DESIGN, SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN WEIGHT

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 primary sampling units (PSUs) which were census villages in rural areas and census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in urban areas. In rural areas, villages were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling and in the second stage households were selected by systematic sampling. For urban areas first wards were selected by PPS systematic sampling, in the second stage CEBs by PPS sampling and households in the third stage by systematic sampling. The Census of India, 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata of less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households, percent of SC/ST population into two strata- below and above 20 percent and implicitly by three alternating order of female literacy. These variables used for stratification are from the 2001 Census. The number of households representing a district is either 1000 or 1200 or 1500 considering the levels of immunization, antenatal check up and institutional delivery as given by DLHS-2 plus 10 percent over sampling to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains. The PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percent of SC/ST population and levels of female literacy. To make a proper rural PSU, selected villages with less than 50 households were linked with another contiguous village and selection probability is adjusted accordingly. Selected villages with more than 300 households were further divided into two or more segments and one or more segments were selected so as to have standard size PSUs. The numbers of households drawn from PSUs of districts represented by 1000, 1200 and 1500 households are 22, 27 and 33 households respectively. All ever married women age 15-49 years and adolescent's age 15-24 years from the sampled households are the respondents for questions on RCH and family life education, while any adult household member is the respondent for household related questions in DLHS-3.

Sampling weight for household, ever married women and unmarried women were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f^i_1, f^i_2 and f^i_3 at different stages of randomization pertaining to the ith PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

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

$$= \frac{\left(n_r * H_i\right)}{H}$$

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

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU

(in case the ith selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of households in the selected segment) / (number of households in the PSU)

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

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

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL$_i$ is the number of households listed in ith PSU in a district and HS$_i$ the number of households per PSU assigned for the ith PSU is either 22 or 27or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1000 or 1200 or 1500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as:

$$f^i = \left(f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i\right)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the ith PSU of the district is, $w^i = \dfrac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$, where

HR$_i$ is the household response rate of the ith sampled PSU, non response assumed to be 10 % but actual response rates are used here. The normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum\limits_i n_i}{\sum\limits_i n_i * w^i} * w^i , \text{ i= 1, 2, 3}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots, 50.$$

Where n$_i$ is the number of households interviewed in the ith PSU. The weight for women is computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households and women are further derived from the district

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weights n_i^d for the ith PSU in d[th] district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_{sc} = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights work out as:

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(N_i^d / N_{sc}\right)}{\left(n_i^d / n_s\right)}$$, where n_i^d represents household sample in i[th] district, n_s is the total

sample in the state. These households' weights are computed for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women age between 15-49 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Actual field operation of DLHS-3 in different states and union territories were implemented by Regional Agencies (RA) selected by the MoHFW through a competitive bidding process and Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi was designated as regional agency (RA) for implementation of DLHS-3 in Mizoram. Data from the selected PSUs were collected by a team of 5 persons consisting of one Supervisor, one field Editor and three Female Investigators who are graduates at least. A minimum of two days visit to each sampled PSU is followed to ensure 100 percent coverage of selected households, ever married women and unmarried women. Independent team of Health Investigators, mostly paramedics were entrusted the work of carrying out the accompanying Facility Survey. A strict quality check protocol was put in place by the Nodal Agency by way of spot and back checks by an independent team. The Quality team comprised of two females and one male investigator and was headed by a Research Officer from the monitoring agency. One Research Officer from IIPS was stationed in each state throughout the period of the field work for supervising the survey operations.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires. Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH) questionnaires were used to conduct the facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual with questions in regional and English languages.

Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. For individual household member information on age, sex, marital status, education and relationship to the head of the household were collected. Marriages and deaths of members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking

fuel, ownership of durable goods in the household, religion and caste of household head. The other information collected relates to awareness of government programmes.

Ever Married Women's Questionnaire

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

Unmarried Women's Questionnaire

Information that was collected from unmarried women age 15-24 years (those under 18 years with consent from the parents) included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village health committees and utilization of untied funds were additionally collected from the sampled villages of DLHS.

Facility Survey Questionnaires

In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and RCH service provided during the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at Primary Health Centre (PHC) level was availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that was collected for Community health centre (CHC) included status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, medically terminated pregnancy (MTP), new born care, treatment of RTIs/STIs, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructures of CHC such as, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for doctors were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are available at DLHS-3 website: www.rchiips.org).

HOUSEHOLD AND VILLAGE BACKGROUND

DLHS-3 Coverage and Response Rate

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 10,062 households, 7,847 ever-married women and 3,724 unmarried women in Mizoram state (Table 1.1). The response rates are 96.8, 96.6 and 94.2 percent for households, ever-married and unmarried women respectively. The household response rate varies from 93.7 percent in Aizawl to 98.4 percent in both Lunglei and Lawngtlai. The response rate of ever-married women varied from 87.8 percent in Aizawl to 99.1 percent in Lunglei. The response rate for both household and ever-married women is the lowest in Aizawl and highest in Lunglei. In parallel, the response rate for unmarried women is the lowest in Aizawl (87.4 percent) and the highest in Lunglei (98.5 percent). As far as the demographic indicators of Mizoram are concerned, from 2001 census it can be noted that the overall sex ratio of 935 female per 1,000 males is above the national sex ratio of 933 by two points. In Saiha, Aizawl and Champai district of Mizoram, the sex ratio are 967,954 and 952 respectively, and in remaining districts of Mizoram, the sex ratio is below the national figure with exception of Serchhip districts (944 females per 1000 males). Sex ratio is lowest in Lawngtlai district where population has declined over the last ten years (Table 1.2).

Village Characteristics

As regards the accessibility of health facilities to the sampled villages, 64.5 percent of villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 73.1 percent of the villages are within 5 km. distance from a Sub-Centre. In Mizoram, 6.9 percent of the villages have a government dispensary within the village, 13.9 percent have Primary Health Centres (PHC), 8.2 percent Community Health Centres and 4.5 percent of the sampled villages have private clinics within the villages (Table 2.11). In Mizoram, 69.8 percent of villages have a governmental health facility. There is dearth of doctors, with only 0.8 percent of villages having doctors. It varies from absence of doctor in Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip Lunglei and Saiha to 2.4 percent in Mamit. Three-fourths of villages in Mizoram have an ASHA (69.4 percent) and almost all, 98 percent of villages have an *Anganwadi* worker (Table 2.12).

Household Characteristics

DLHS-3 surveyed a total of 50,831 persons (Table 2.1) from 10,062 households (Table 2.8) in Mizoram covering all the eight districts. About three-fifths of households (64.2 percent) are concentrated in rural areas and more than one-fourth of the households (35.8 percent) are in urban areas. In Mizoram, majority of the households belong to the Christian religion (84.9 percent), 12.3 percent are Buddhist, 1.7 percent are Hindus and only 1 percent are Muslims (Table 2.7). Fourteen percent of household heads are females. Ninety-six percent of the household heads belong to Schedule caste, 2.7 percent to Schedule tribe, 4.5 percent belong to others, and few, only 0.2 percent of household heads belong to other backward class (Table 2.7). The median age of household head is 47 years. The average household size in the state is 5.05 persons and there is minute rural-urban difference in family size.

Most of the households (92.4 Percent) in Mizoram have electricity connection, 76.2 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking, with 22 percent of them having access to tap water for drinking into dwelling/yard/plot, 49 percent of households have provision for flush toilet, 36.5 percent of households use LPG for cooking, 63.4 percent live

in *semi-pucca* houses and forty-five percent have at least 3 rooms (Table 2.8). In Mizoram 38.5 percent of households have BPL (below poverty line) cards and it varies from 14.8 percent in Aizawl to 54.6 percent in Lawngtlai (Table 2.9).

Household Wealth Index

Combining household amenities, assets and durable goods, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Based on national cut-off points, in Mizoram, lesser than two percent (1.8) of households are in the lowest wealth quintile and about one fourth (24.3 percent) of households are in the highest wealth quintile. More than half of the households (53 percent) in urban areas are in the highest wealth quintile while in rural areas it is only 8 percent. Percent distribution of households by wealth quintile is shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WEALTH QUINTILE

Area	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Urban	0.6	9.1	37.3	53.1	
Rural	2.8	10.9	38.7	39.4	8.3
Mizoram	1.8	7.2	28.1	38.6	24.3

Lowest ▪ Second ▪ Middle ▪ Fourth ▪ Highest
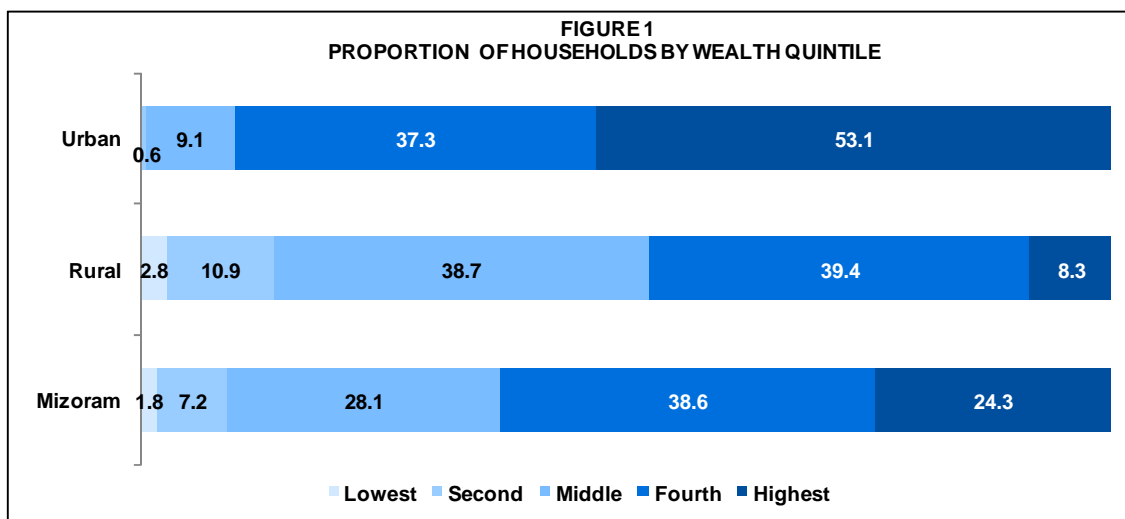
Age-Sex Composition

The overall sex ratio in Mizoram is 928 females per 1000 males (Table 2.1). The age-sex pyramid (Figure 2) depict a scenario of declining fertility with shrinking base of 31.4 percent of the total population below 15 years and indicates a gradually aging population with 3.8 percent of the population being above the age of 65 years. The remaining percent of the 64.8 population is in the 15-64 years age group. There is negligible rural-urban difference in having children below 15 years and having persons above 65 years.

The mean age at marriage of boys and girls in Mizoram are 24.6 years and 21.7 years respectively. In Mizoram 20.9 percent of boys

FIGURE 2
AGE-SEX PYRAMID

and 9.9 percent of girls were married before attaining the minimum legal age for marriage (Table 2.3).

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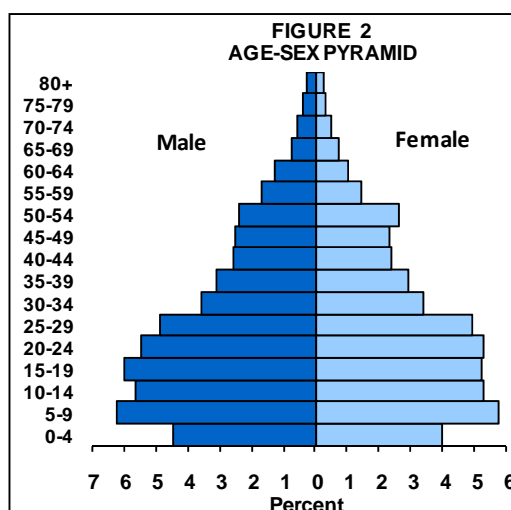
Literacy by Age and Sex

Six percent of the populations 7-9 years are non-literate; and non-literacy is 1.5 point higher for females. In the older age groups (10-14 and 15-19 years) non-literacy is slightly higher for females, as shown in Figure 3. The gender gap in literacy rate is narrow for the two broad age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years. However for the age group 50 and above years, there is considerable gender gap in literacy rate by 12 percentage points (Table 2.4). The information on main reasons for dropping out of school was also collected in DLHS-3. For girls below 18 years as many as 21 percent, cited disinterest in studies, and 16.5 percent reported that they were required for household work as the main reason for dropping out of school (Table 2.6). On the other hand, 22.5 percent of boys cited disinterest in studies as the main reason for dropping out of school followed by 20.6 percent who stated that education is not necessary.

FIGURE 3
PERCENTAGE LITERATE BY AGE AND SEX

Age group	Male	Female
7-9	94	93
10-14	98	98
15-19	98	97
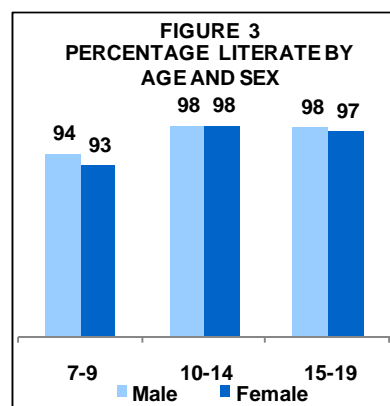
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Age at consummation of marriage is at least 18 years for 17.5 percent of ever married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence. About 90 percent ever married women in Mizoram are educated and 52.4 percent of women are educated for at least 5-9 years. Only 9.5 percent women are non literate and among non literate proportion of non-literate women are more in rural areas (13.3 percent) than in urban areas (2.8 percent). Non-literate husbands are (6.2) lesser compared to non-literate wives/women in both rural and urban areas. About 40 percent of the ever married women were married for 15 years or more, 19.2 percent women were with less than five years of marital duration and the other distribution of ever married women in the categories of 5-9 and 10-14 years marital duration are 21.9 percent and 19.1 percent respectively (Table 3.1).

In Mizoram, 2.0 and 6.8 percent of women belong to households in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. The corresponding proportions of women belonging to these wealth quintile categories in rural areas are respectively 3.1 and 10.4 percent while in urban areas these are 0.0 and 0.4 percent respectively. More than one fourth of women belong to the highest wealth quintile, with only 8.7 percent in rural area and 55 percent in urban area.

Mean Children Ever Born by Districts

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever married women between 15-49 years is found to be 2.9 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 3.6 for non-literate and 2.2 for women with at least 10 years of education (Table 3.5). The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever married women between 40-49 years is 4.02.

The mean children ever born to ever married women by district is shown in Figure 4 and it varies from 3.2 children in Lawngtlai district to 2.6 children in Aizawl district, while the state average is 2.9 children.
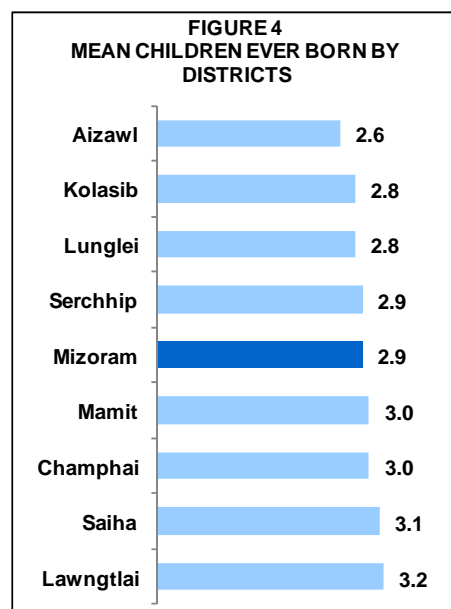
Out of the births to ever married women during the three year period preceding the survey, 32.1 percent were of third or higher order births and the corresponding figures were 43.5 and 21.2 percent respectively for non-literate and for the ever-married women with 10 or more years of schooling (Table 3.3). The births of third and higher order were more among the ever married women who live in rural areas (34.8 percent), belonging to lowest wealth index (38.3 percent), those belonging to Other backward class (34 percent), and among older women between 35-39 years of age (58.8 percent), compared to ever-married women live in urban areas (27.1 percent),

FIGURE 4
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORN BY DISTRICTS

District	Mean Children Ever Born
Aizawl	2.6
Kolasib	2.8
Lunglei	2.8
Serchhip	2.9
Mizoram	2.9
Mamit	3.0
Champhai	3.0
Saiha	3.1
Lawngtlai	3.2

those belonging to highest wealth index (26.8 percent), those belonging to Schedule castes (26.7 percent) and younger women 15-24 years (0.8). Births of third and higher order are highest in Lawngtlai district (41.5 percent) and lowest in Serchhip district (23.9 percent) (Table 3.4).

In Mizoram, most of the outcomes (96.2 percent) of pregnancies which occurred during the three years period preceding the survey to currently married women between 15-49 years are found to be live births. Only 3.2 percent of the pregnancies in the three years period preceding the survey resulted in spontaneous abortion and varies from 1.4 percent in Lunglei and Saiha to 7.8 percent in Aizawl district (Table 3.8).

Fertility Intention and Preference of Currently Married Women

Fertility intension of currently married women in terms of desire for additional child and timing to have the desired additional child by number of living children is given in Table 3.6. Among those with no living children, about two-fifth of women (39.4 percent) want a child soon within the next two years and 25.2 percent want a child 2 or more years later. Among the currently married women with one living child, the proportion wanting an additional child soon within 2 years and after 2 years is 19.7 and 47.8 percent respectively. Around one-fourth of the currently married women with two or more living children are either sterilized or want no more children (41.2 and 13.9 percent respectively).

Figure 5 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Fourteen percent of currently married women want no more children, 10 percent want a child soon, 7 percent is undecided, 18 percent want another child later and 41 percent have undergone sterilization.

FIGURE 5
FERTILITY PREFERENCES OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
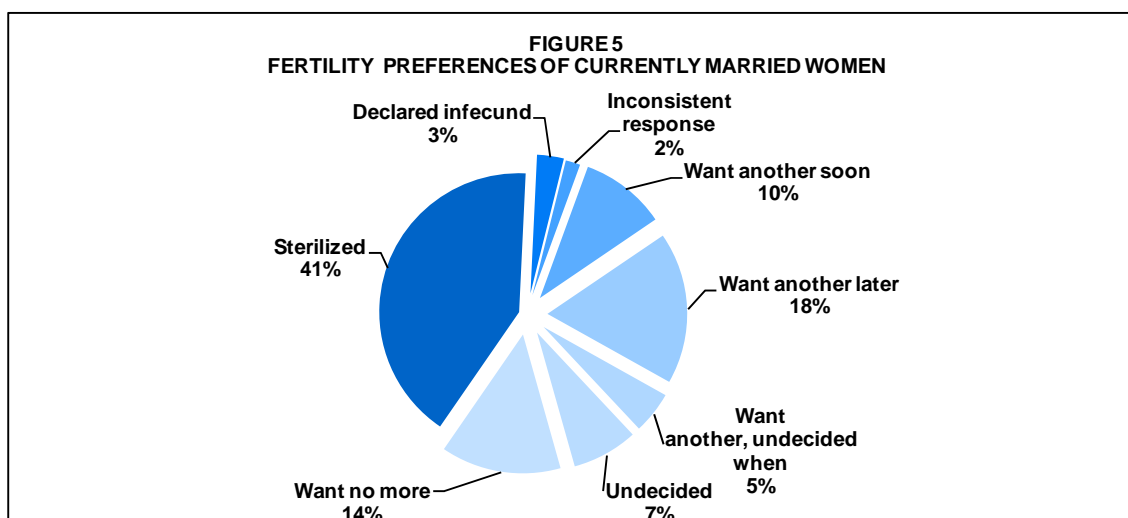
Among the currently married women with no living children but want a child, 71.2 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 12.6 percent say it is up to god while 11 and 5 percent want a boy and a girl respectively. With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional boy child becomes less magnified from 24.6 percent among currently married women with one child to 34.8 percent among currently married women with four or more living children (Table 3.6).

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal health care package of antenatal care (ANC) is the main programme of NRHM to strengthen RCH care. ANC provided by a doctor, an ANM or other health professional comprises of physical checks, checking position and growth of fetus and giving Tetanus Toxoid injection (TT) at periodic intervals during the time of pregnancy. At least three check-ups are expected to complete the course of ANC to safeguard women from pregnancy related complications. Institutional delivery and post-natal care in a health facility is promoted in NRHM through the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to prevent maternal deaths.

Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Mizoram 89.5 percent of the women who had their last birth during the three year period preceding the survey, had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service. Majority of women (93.2 percent) had received the service from a government health facility and only some of women (8.3 percent) had received the ANC service from a private health facility (Table 4.1).

A distinctive feature of any ANC is that, it increases sharply with education and wealth index. It is lowest 57.3 percent among non literates and 38.3 percent among those who belong to lowest wealth quintile as against 98.7 percent among women educated for ten or more years and 98 percent belonging to highest wealth quintile. There is only a huge rural-urban differential of 11.6 percentage points in availing any ANC, with 97.1 percent among urban residents and 85.5 percent among rural residents.

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are diagrammatically depicted in Fig.6. In Mizoram, ANC coverage is reasonably good with 89.5 percent of women receiving any ANC irrespective of socio-economic background.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Serchhip districts (99.6 percent) and lowest in Lawngtlai district (77 percent). There is universal coverage of any ANC in Saiha and Aizawl districts with 95.8 and 95.6 percent respectively. In all districts of Mizoram, most of the women availed ANC services from a government health facility. Only in Aizawl districts more than two-fifth women stands highest in the state for availing ANC from a private health facility (43.7 percent) while Mamit district stands highest in availing ANC from a community based services (14.2 percent) (Table 4.2).

FIGURE 6
ANY ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age group	
15-19	81.9
20-24	88.8
25-29	89.5
30-34	91.1
35 +	90.3
No. of living children	
1	91.9
2	89.9
3	89.2
4+	87.1
Residence	
Rural	85.5
Urban	97.1
Education	
Non-literate	57.3
Less than five years	81.4
5-9 years	94.5
10 or more years	98.7
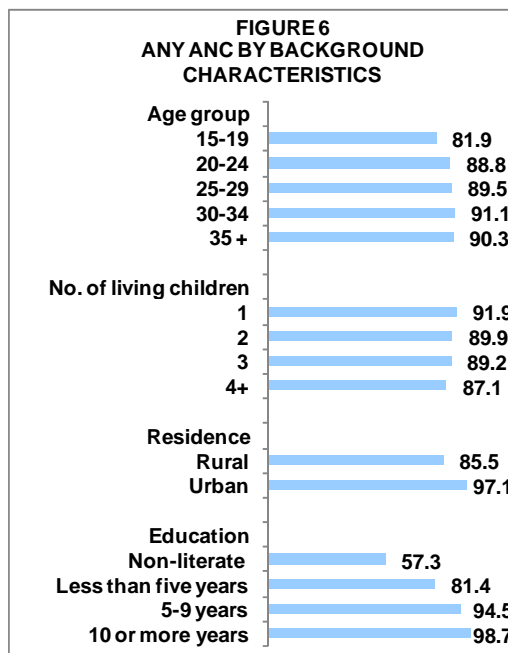
The proportion of women who received at least three ANC is 62.4 percent (Table 4.5A) and 43.9 percent of women had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy. Thirty-nine percent women had received only one TT injection whereas 32.9 percent of the women received full ANC in Mizoram (Table 4.5B). The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection are 48.4 percent and 85.9 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

The utilization of antenatal care services differ by districts. In Mizoram, the proportion of women who received full ANC is lowest in Mamit district (20.5 percent) and is highest in Serchhip (41.7 percent) (Table 4.6). Aizawl ranks highest in the percentage of women with antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy (60.8 percent). Three or more antenatal care visits is the highest in Serchhip district (78.9 percent) and lowest in Lawngtlai district (48.7 percent). Women in Lawngtlai district ranks highest in percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup (56.6 percent) and Mamit (41.7 percent) ranks lowest in the percentage of women who had 100+IFA tablets/syrup. Districtwise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1.

11

Even when women receive ANC, all recommended components of ANC to monitor high risk pregnancy, are not availed by women during pregnancy. Among women receiving ANC, 66.5 percent had an abdominal examination, 77.9 percent had their weight measured, and 68.8 percent had their blood pressure checked. Blood and urine test were conducted for 29.0 and 37.9 percent of women respectively (Table 4.3).

All components of ANC are more likely to be received by women in urban areas, more educated women and women in the higher wealth index. Information on sonography/ ultrasound test during pregnancy was also collected during the survey. The percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test was more in urban areas (18.8 percent) compared to rural area (4.9 percent). It is also high among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile (24.1 percent), women

MAP 1
FULL ANTENATAL CHECK-UP BY DISTRICTS

Percent
30 and less
30.1 - 40.0
More than 40
Map not to Scale

with 10 or more years of schooling (20.7 percent), and women belonging to Schedule caste (27.4 percent) (Table 4.3).
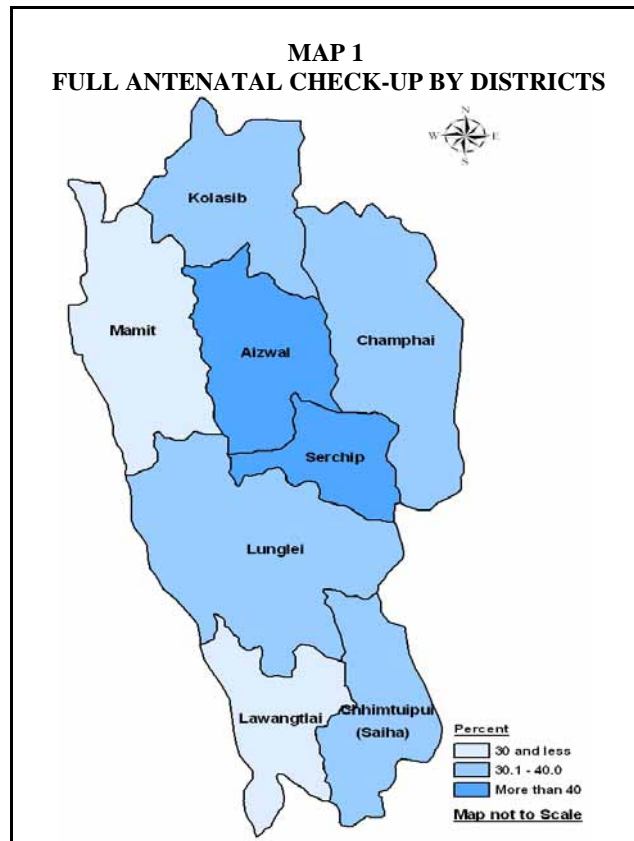
Institutional Delivery

In Mizoram, the institutional delivery had declined from 58.9 percent in DLHS-1 to 52.6 percent in DLHS-2, while it has improved from DLHS-2 to 55.7 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08). The progress in institutional delivery is presented in the Figure 7.

More than half of deliveries (55.7 percent) in the three year period preceding the survey which resulted either in still or live births were in health facilities, either public or private (Table 4.7). The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 28.8 percent in Lawngtlai district to 88.5 percent in Aizawl (Table 4.9). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

FIGURE 7
CHANGE IN INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

59
53
56

DLHS-1   DLHS-2   DLHS-3
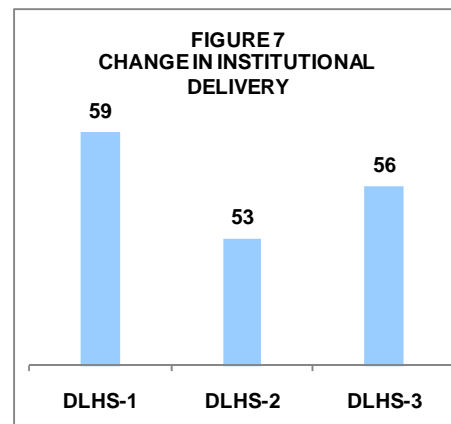
In Mizoram, 63.3 percent of deliveries, either institutional or home deliveries were safe delivery, assisted by skilled person. The better performing district, in terms of safe delivery is Aizawl (93.3 percent) and in remaining districts only 45.6 to 78.6 percent deliveries are safe delivery (Table 4.9). For 43.9 percent of women who had home deliveries, the main reasons cited for not delivering their child in a health facility were too much cost (38.9 percent), Too far/no transport (35.6 percent), and No time to go to health facility and better care at home were 35.6 percent and 4.2 percent respectively (Table 4.10).

In Mizoram, 27.1 percent of the deliveries which took place in institutions after January 1, 2004 have been provided with JSY financial assistance (Table 4.8). The mean cost of delivery at government health facility is lower (Rs.1,729) compared to private health facility (Rs.6,635). About three-fifth (58 percent) of women who had institutional delivery used an ambulance or jeep or car as the mode of transport and mean cost of transportation is Rs.259/- (Table 4.8).

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS
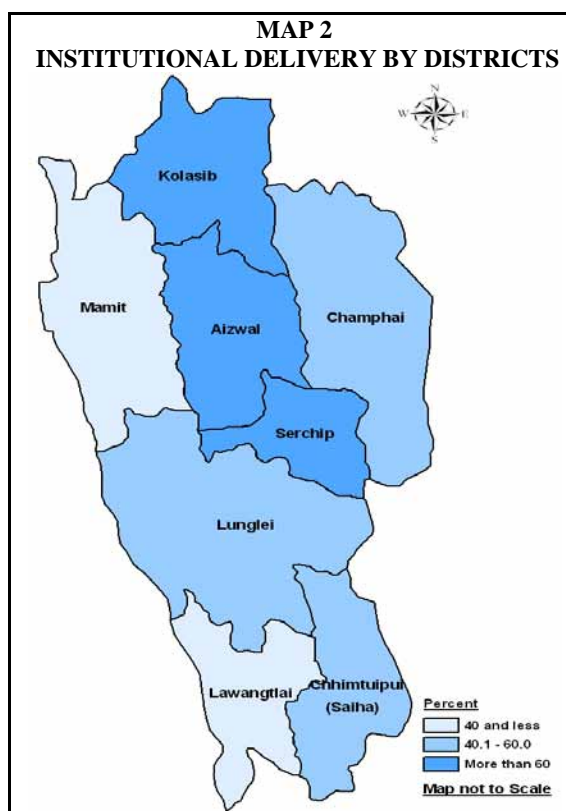
Complications During Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

Women who either do not receive ANC or have received an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Mizoram, as much as 44 percent of women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy. This varies from 32 percent in Saiha (31.9 percent) to 66.2 percent in Aizawl district (Table 4.15). Fifty-one percent who had complications sought treatment for the problem in Mizoram (Table 4.15).

About 20 percent of the women in Mizoram had faced at least one delivery complication (Table 4.11). The main cause of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three year period preceding the survey are prolonged labour (56.9 percent), obstructed labour (43.6 percent), premature labour (31.7 Percent) and excessive bleeding(13.4 percent). Reporting of delivery complication is slightly higher among the women who live in urban areas (25 percent) as compared to their rural counterparts (16.8 percent). Delivery complications vary from a low of 8.9 percent in Lawngtlai to a high of 39.2 percent in Aizawl district (Table 4.15).

About one-fourth (23.9 percent) of women in Mizoram had post-delivery complications. The major type of post delivery complication is lower abdominal pain (73.4 percent) followed by foul smelling vaginal discharge (25.7 percent), high fever (18.7) and excessive bleeding (12.3

percent) (Table 4.12). Among women who had post-delivery complications, about two-third of them (66.6 percent) had sought treatment (Table 4.14).

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding and food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of immunization for children. About half (47.3 percent) of newborns during the three years preceding the survey was examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 5.1). Newborns to women of urban residents, newborns to women educated up to 10 or more years belonging to Muslim and newborns to women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households received more newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. Among women who availed newborn care, more than four-fifths (84 percent) received newborn care from a government health facility, 10.9 percent from a private health facility, and 4.3 percent received new born care at home (Table 5.1).

Ninety six percent of children under 3 years, born after January 1, 2004 were fed with colostrum and there is not much variation by residence (Table 5.2). There is visible variation across districts more than 95 percent of children being fed with colostrum in all the districts of Mizoram with the exception of Saiha district. Feeding of colostrum is highest in Lawngtlai district (98.9) and is the lowest in Saiha district (94.9 percent) (Table 5.5).

More than three-fourth of women (77.5 percent) had initiated breast milk within one hour of birth of the child. The initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is least practiced among women in Saiha district (69.7 percent) and most widely practiced in Lawngtlai district (88.1 percent). Ninety-six percent of women initiate breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 94.9 percent in Aizawl to 99.5 percent in Lawngtlai (Table 5.5). Only 3.6 percent of women initiated breastfeeding, after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey.

Seventy-eight percent of children under two months of age are exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding of the youngest surviving child in Mizoram is very short with only 5.19 months (Table 5.3). For those children who had started food supplementation while still breastfeeding, median age in months at the time of other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food supplementation are 5.65 months, 6.83 months and 9.04 months respectively. The proportion of youngest surviving child below 6 months of age who have exclusively breastfed is 55.4 percent (Table 5.4).

Immunization Coverage of Children Aged 12-23 Months

In DLHS-3 vaccination coverage of children aged 12-23 months has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mothers in case the card was not available. For 47.2 percent of children aged 12-23 months, immunization coverage of children was recorded from the card. More than half (54.2 percent) of children aged 12-23 months received full immunization comprising of BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles, While 4.2 percent of children have not received any kind of vaccination (Table 5.6).
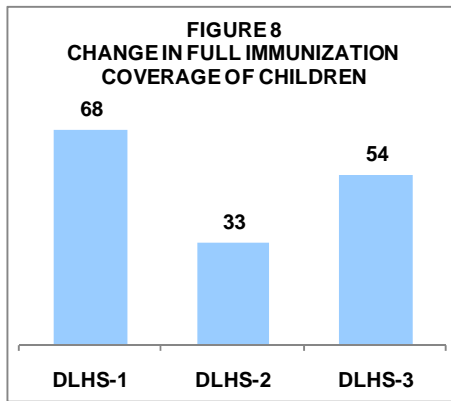
The coverage of full immunization dropped off by 35 percentage points from 68 percent in DLHS-1 to 33 percent in DLHS-2. However, there is an increase of 21 percentage point from 33 percent in DLHS-2 to 54 percent in DLHS-3 as depicted in Figure 8.

Full immunization coverage would have been well above 80 percent, if immunization against DPT did not drop down from 91.9 to 66.2 percent for first and third doses and had vaccination against polio not dropped from 90.2 to 66.7 percent for first and third dose. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. The drop out rates for DPT and polio are slightly lower in urban areas than in the rural areas. There is urban-rural gap in full vaccination by 20.2 percentage points. Boys (55.0 percent) are slightly more likely than girls (53.4 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Except DPT first dose and Measles, each of individual vaccination is slightly more likely to be received by boys than girls.

Birth order and vaccination shows negative relationship, with more vaccination coverage among the first birth order children. However, mother's education and wealth index has strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. About eighteen percent of children whose mothers are illiterate and twenty-one percent of children belonging to the second wealth quintile households are fully vaccinated compared with 66.8 percent of children of mothers with 10 or more years and 69.3 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households (Table 5.6). There are considerable inter-district differentials in the coverage for different vaccinations and for children receiving full vaccinations (Table 5.7). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted in the Map 3.
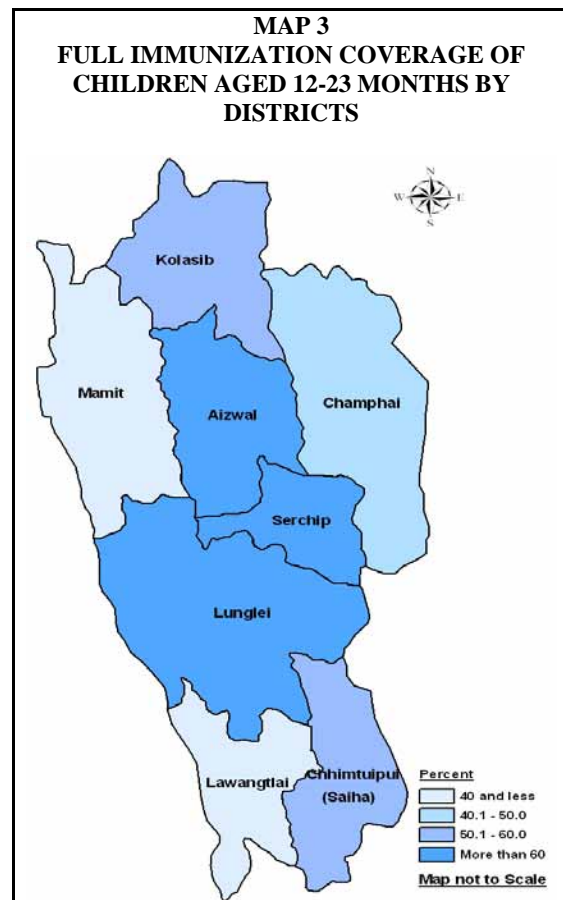
The percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 35.2 percent in Mamit district to 67.6 percent in Lunglei district. Aizawl (64.0 percent), Serchhip (63.6 percent) and Lunglei district (67.6 percent) have higher percentage of fully vaccinated

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

children, above the state average of 54.2 percent (Table 5.7), while in remaining districts coverage is much lower than the state average. Similarly for individual vaccines there is inter-district differential. The coverage of BCG in all the districts of Mizoram is above 80 percent,

it is highest in Serchhip district (97.1 percent) and lowest in Lawngtlai district (81.1 percent). The coverage of measles vaccination is the lowest in Mamit district (70.2 percent) and highest in Serchhip district (90.9 percent). Coverage of third dose of DPT and third dose of Polio vaccination is the lowest in Lawngtlai district with 41.5 percent for both.

As regards the place of vaccination, most of the children in Mizoram received vaccination from government health sector and among government health sector 87.4 percent children received vaccination from Sub-Centre and 1 percent from Primary Health Centre (PHC), only 6.2 percent children had vaccinated from government hospital /dispensary/ UHC/ UHP/ UFWC/ CHC/ rural hospital/ mobile clinic/ *anganwadi* or ICDS centre/ pulse polio centre/ ayush hospital or clinic/other government health facility centre(Table 5.8).

In Mizoram, 74.6 and 33.3 percent of children between age 12-35 months had received at least one dose and 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A supplementation respectively (Table 5.9). Children whose mother's education is 10 or more years (83.6 percent), children from highest wealth quintile households (84.3 percent), children from scheduled tribe (76 percent), and children of first birth order (73.4 percent) are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin-A than children of non-literate mothers (53.4 percent), children from lowest wealth quintile households (33.8 percent), other backward class children (28.5 percent), and children of four or more birth order (70.7 percent).

In two districts of Mizoram, namely Champhai (64.7 percent), and Lawngtlai (58.1 percent), the coverage of Vitamin-A, is below the state average of 74.6 percent. The coverage of Vitamin-A is highest in 90.7 percent in Aizawl district. In remaining districts, the coverage of Vitamin-A is above 70 percent (Table5.7).

Only eleven percent of children had Hepatitis-B vaccination in Mizoram. Children living in urban areas, lower birth order, mother's having 10 or more years of education, and those from richest households are more likely to receive Hepatitis-B injection than children living in rural areas, 4 or more birth order, non-literate mothers, and those from poorest households.

Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Management

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Eighty-six percent of women in Mizoram have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). There is differential in knowledge of diarrhoea management among women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to know about diarrhoea management than women in rural areas, non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index.

According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluid or ORT, and a combination of usual feeding. In case of Mizoram, a sizable percentage (89 and 36.2 percent) of women are aware about ORS and salt and sugar solution for treating children with diarrhoea. Fifteen percent of women are aware of other treatments for diarrhoea management (Table 5.10). Forty-six percent of children suffering from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment while fifty-five percent of children suffering from diarrhoea were actually treated with ORS. Seventy-five percent of children with diarrhoea

sought advice/treatment from a government health facility and 27.8 percent sought advice/treatment from private health facility (Table 5.11).

More than half of women (54.8 percent) are aware about danger signs of ARI in Mizoram. Awareness of different danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ranges from 37-73.8 percent. Seventy-four percent of women are aware of difficulty in breathing, pain in chest and productive cough (55.2 percent) and rapid breathing (37.0 percent) (Table 5.12).

Two percent of children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Sixty percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever had sought advice/treatment either from a government health facility (58.7 percent) or private (39.6 percent) (Table 5.12).

The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to survey varies from 6.9 percent in Lawngtlai to 20 percent in Kolasib district (Table 5.13). The percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea who received treatment is lowest in Lunglei (25.7 percent) and highest about 67.6 percent children suffering from diarrhoea received treatment in Serchhip district. The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 0.7 percent in Serchhip to 4.1 percent in Kolasib district. Eighty-three percent of the children suffering from ARI or fever in Saiha sought advice/treatment.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

To achieve population stabilization and promote healthy married life, NRHM promotes contraceptive use on voluntary basis through a comprehensive package of improved accessibility and incentive programme. The knowledge of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is universal in Mizoram (Table 6.1). There is near universal awareness of Female sterilization for limiting and it is the most widely known contraceptive method in Mizoram. Condom is widely known contraceptive method for spacing, with 95.1 percent of women knowing about it. Other popular modern contraceptive methods for spacing are Pill (92.9) and IUD (87.9) (Table 6.1). Female condom is least known contraceptive method among women (9.4 percent). Similar pattern of knowledge and awareness of different contraceptives are also found in all the districts of Mizoram (Table 6.3).

Two-thirds of currently married women in Mizoram had ever used any contraceptive either modern or traditional method (Table 6.4). The proportion of currently married women who ever used any modern method is 65.5 percent and 4.7 percent had ever used traditional method. Female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 41.1 percent of currently married women between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method like condom/*nirodh* is ever used by only 5.9 percent of husbands of currently married women. Oral pills and IUD are being ever used by 24.1 and 10.5 percent of currently married women (Table 6.4). The contraceptive prevalence rate is 10.4 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas (rural 63.1 percent and urban 73.5 percent). Similarly, use of different contraceptive methods including traditional methods is marginal higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 6.4).

Contraceptive Use

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husbands shows (Figure 9) that 57.1 percent of them are using at the time of survey, one or the other modern method, mostly female sterilization (41.1 percent). Condom/nirodh is in use by one percent of currently married women's husbands. Two in five women between 35-49 years are sterilized (Table 6.5A).

FIGURE 9
PERCENT CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
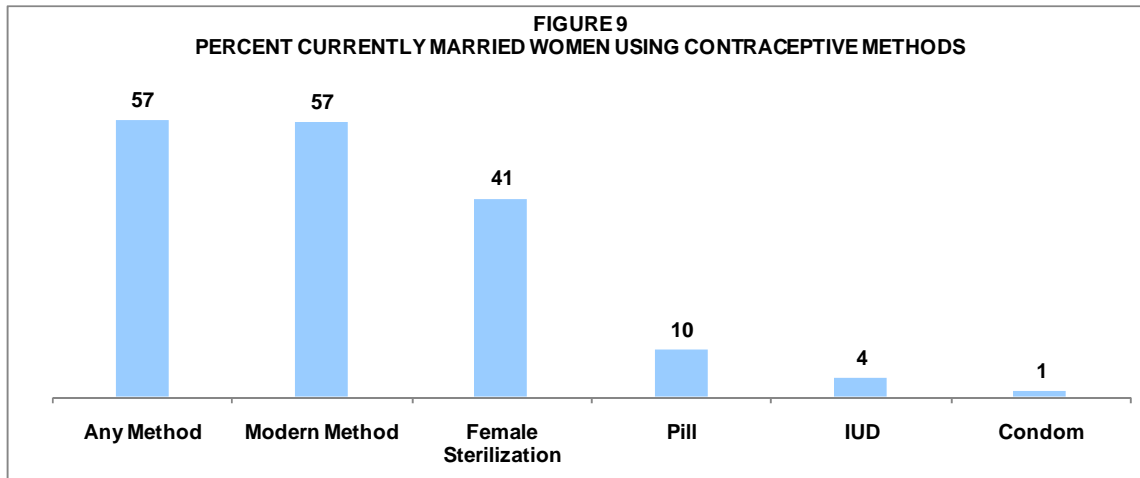
Female sterilization, regardless of family size, is more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Sixteen percent of women between 25-29 years, 43.0 percent of women between 30-34 years and 58.5 percent of women between 35-39 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey (Table 6.5A). Mean age of women at sterilization is 28.9 years (Table 6.6). Among the currently married women using IUD as a spacing method, the proportion continuing IUD for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 4 years are respectively 30.7, 40.3 and 29 percent respectively (Table 6.5B). Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 76.4 percent of the total users and 59.6 percent of condom users are continuing with the same method for longer than 6 months (Table 6.5B).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Any Method

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 57.1 percent, improved from 53.8 percent in DLHS-2 and 47.8 percent in DLHS-1. It increased marginally by 3.3 percent points from 53.8 percent during DLHS-2 to 57.1 percent in DLHS-3 (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10
PROGRESS IN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

The prevalence of female sterilization in Lawngtlai district (31.1 percent) is much below the state average of 41.1 percent. Female sterilization is the highest (48.5 percent) in both Lunglei and Saiha district. In Mizoram, the use of modern spacing methods (pill and condom) is relatively poor, with one percent of currently women using it. Women currently using pill is highest in Mamit district with 11.3 percent. Condom use is highest in Aizawl district with 2.9 percent. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any method is the lowest in Lawngtlai district (49.5
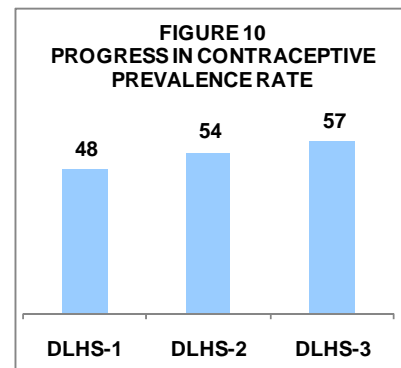
percent) and is the highest in Aizawl (65.5 percent). CPR for any method is less than 60 percent in all districts except Aizawl and Serchhip districts. District-wise variation in CPR of any method is depicted spatially in Map 4.

The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptives is found in the state where 95.2 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility, whereas 78.7 percent of women have availed of government health services for spacing methods (Table 6.8). Fifty-five percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men received monetary benefits for sterilization, with variation of 38.0 percent in Lunglei to 69.0 percent in Serchip district (Table 6.9).

In Mizoram, 55.2 percent of women who had undergone sterilization three years preceding the survey had received monetary benefit and as much as 73.8 percent of them received it at the time of discharge (Table 6.9).

In Mizoram 26.0, 48.5 and 28.8 percent of sterilized women, users of IUD and Pills were

MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE
FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS

informed about the side-effects before the adoption and 8.8, 7.3 and 4.8 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side-effects or health problems (Table 6.10). The main health problems/side-effects faced by women who have undergone sterilization are body/back ache and weakness/inability to work with 73.2 percent and 35.2 percent respectively, followed by irregular periods (27.1 percent) as shown in the (Table 6.10).

Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main cited reason is related to fertility (71.5 percent), while 17.5 percent mentioned side effects and 10.9 percent cited other reasons (Table 6.11). For the younger women between 20-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception are mostly fertility related and it is also true for women with two living children. Seven percent of currently married women between 15-49 years not using any contraceptive intend to adopt spacing method and 2.5 percent intends to adopt a limiting method in future (Table 6.12). Among the women who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing method in future, 58.3 percent want to use it within 12 months and 18.7 percent want to use it after 12 months. Hence, about one-fourth of women (23 percent) are still undecided about the timing for adopting any family planning method.
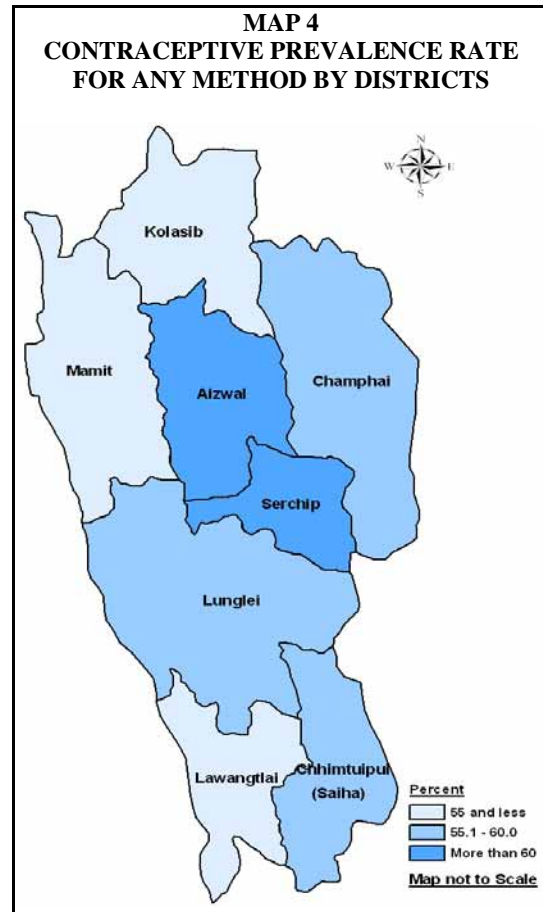
Unmet Need for Contraception

In Mizoram, the total unmet need for contraception, either for spacing or limiting is 14.2 percent, considerably lower than it was at the time of DLHS-2 (25 percent). The Unmet need for contraception during DLHS-2 to DLHS-3 decreased by 10.2 percentage points as shown in the Figure 11. The unmet need for limiting is 6.5 percent and the unmet need for spacing 7.7 percent (Table 6.15).

**FIGURE 11
PROGRESS IN UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION**
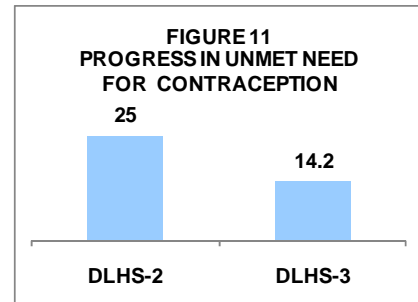
Currently married women physiologically fertile for conceiving and who want more children after two or more years are considered to have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 22.9 percent for women belonging to other backward class, 18-23 percent for women under 25 years, 14.9 percent for rural women, 13.8 percent for women with four or more living child and 33.6 percent for women in the lowest wealth index.

Currently married women who still are physiologically fertile for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need for limiting is 6.5 percent in the state; it is the highest, 10.1 percent in Mamit district, and lowest in Serchhip district (3.2 percent) (Table 6.16). Figure 12 shows the association between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rates by districts. It can be noted that unmet need for contraception is low for districts with higher contraceptive prevalence rates.

**FIGURE 12
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE AND UNMET NEED BY DISTRICT**

20
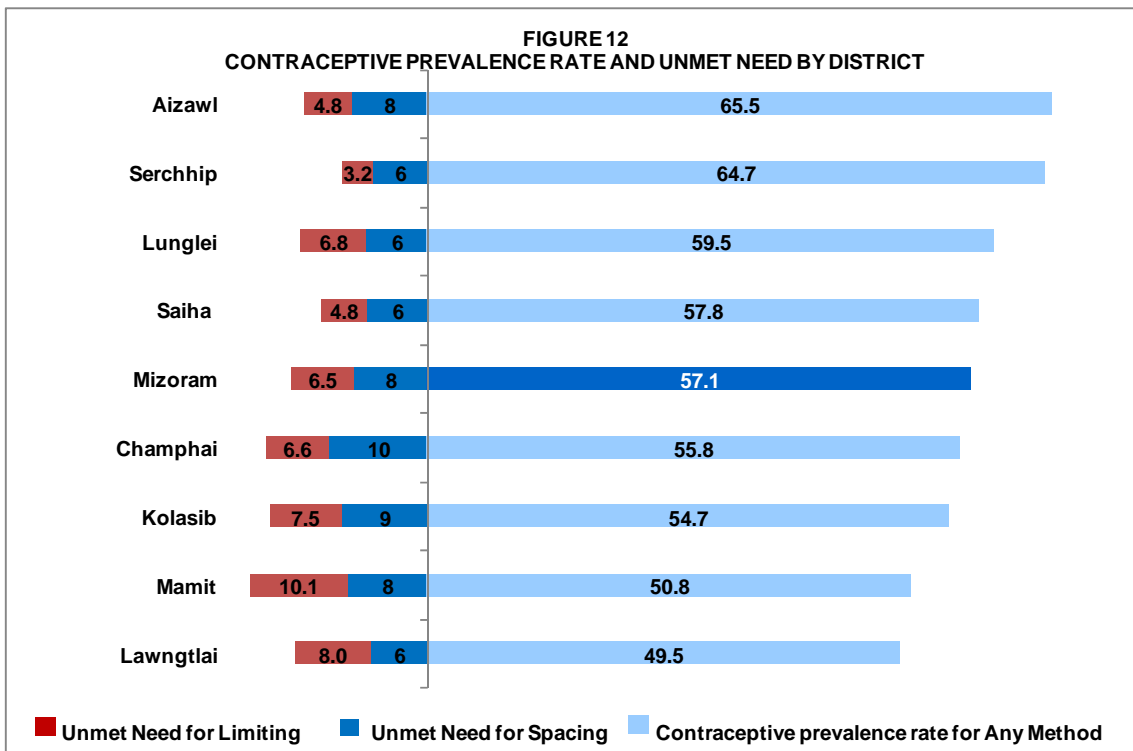
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need by Districts

Unmet need is 18.5 percent in Mamit, the highest amongst the districts and the lowest in Serchhip district (8.9 percent). Unmet need for spacing ranges from a low of 5.7 percent in Serchhip to a high of 10.3 percent in Champhai district (Table 6.16). District-wise distribution of contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for spacing and limiting are depicted in Fig. 12. Similar to the state pattern, in most districts of Mizoram, the unmet need for spacing is higher than that for limiting.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

RTIs/STIs

An integrated agenda of NRHM is to promote awareness and knowledge of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS and to make health facilities accessible for diagnosis and treatment seeking to ensure healthy sexual life, free from fatal infection. One of the responsibilities of health personnel is to provide correct knowledge of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)/sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS and to encourage prevention and treatment.

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years, 16.2 percent have experienced one or other menstruation related problems, largely irregular periods (53.5 percent) followed by painful periods (49.1 percent), scanty bleeding (11.7 percent) and frequent or short periods (11.6 percent) (Table 7.1). About 44.6 percent of ever married women have heard about RTIs/STIs and it is more often heard by urban women (59.7 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (72.7 percent), women married to more educated husbands (63.1 percent) and women in the highest wealth index (66 percent) compared to rural women (36 percent), non-literate women (11.1 percent), those married to non-literate husbands (13.2 percent) and women in the lowest wealth quintile households (2.6 percent) (Table 7.2), also shown in Figure 13.

FIGURE 13
HEARD ABOUT RTIs/STIs BY
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Value
Age group	
15-19	41
20-24	44
25-29	46
30-34	48
35-39	46
40-44	44
45-49	39
Marital duration	
0-4	49
5-9	45
10-14	46
15+	41
Residence	
Rural	36
Urban	60
Education	
Non-literate	11
Less than five years	26
5-9 years	49
10 or more years	73
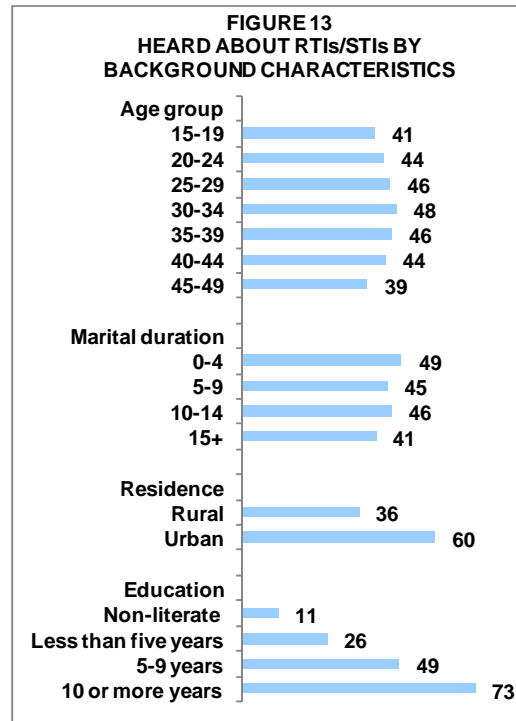
In Mizoram print media (64.3 percent) and relative/friends are the major source of RTIs/STIs information (52.9 percent). The other sources from which women have heard about RTIs/STIs are television (47.9 percent), radio (42.9 percent), health personnel (30.9 percent), leaders/ community meetings (13.0 percent), husbands (10.9 percent), and others (8.8 percent). Seven percent of women have heard about RTIs/STIs from school/adult education programmes (Table 7.2). Among those who have heard about RTIs/STIs, 80.3, 68.7, 55.6, 21.6, 20.8 and 18.4 percent have reported unsafe sex with persons who have many partners, unsafe sex with sex worker, unsafe sex with homosexuals, unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe delivery and unsafe abortion, respectively as the reasons for transmission of RTIs/STIs (Table 7.3). The

knowledge about transmission varies by residence, educational attainment, husband's education and wealth index.

Thirty-two percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 9.9 percent have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. Among women who had RTIs/STIs symptoms, 11.9, 7.5 and 4.1 percent of women have itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to period and pain during sexual intercourse (Table 7.4). Three-fourths of women (75.2 percent) have discussed RTIs/STIs related problems with their husbands and among the women having RTIs/STIs symptoms; only one third of women (33.3 percent) have sought treatment, either from a government (72.3 percent) or private doctor (25.7 percent) (Table 7.5).

Lawngtlai and Aizawl are the two extreme districts regarding awareness about RTIs/STIs are concerned, with 20.4 and 65.3 percent having heard of it (Table 7.6). In all districts except, Lawngtlai the knowledge of RTIs/STIs is above 30 percent. Women who have reported having abnormal vaginal discharge is least in Lawngtlai district (4.8 percent) and the highest in both Serchhip and Saiha district (14.7 percent in each). The percentage of women having any symptom of RTIs/STIs is the least in Lawngtlai district (25.5 percent) and is the highest in Mamit district (44.5 percent). Only 9 percent of women with symptoms of RTIs/STIs sought treatment in Lawngtlai while 47.3 percent of women in Kolasib district sought treatment for RTIs/STIs problem (Table 7.6).

HIV/AIDS

Ninety-three percent of ever married women between 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. The main sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS in Mizoram are Print media (75.3 percent), and television (66.1 percent). About sixty-five percent of women have heard about it from their relatives/friends, 57.7 percent from radio, 32.7 percent from health personnel, 26.7 percent from leaders/community meeting and 13.3 percent of women have heard it from their husbands. Similar to other source of information for RTIs/STIs, school/adult education program (9.8 percent) is not a popular source of knowledge for HIV/AIDS (Table 7.7).

The main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS reported by women are transfusion of infected blood (70 percent), unsafe sex with sex worker (63.8 percent), unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person (62.1 percent), unsafe sex with person having multiple partners (55.8 percent), mother to child (46.8 percent) and unsafe sex with homosexuals (41.3 percent)

FIGURE 14
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

22
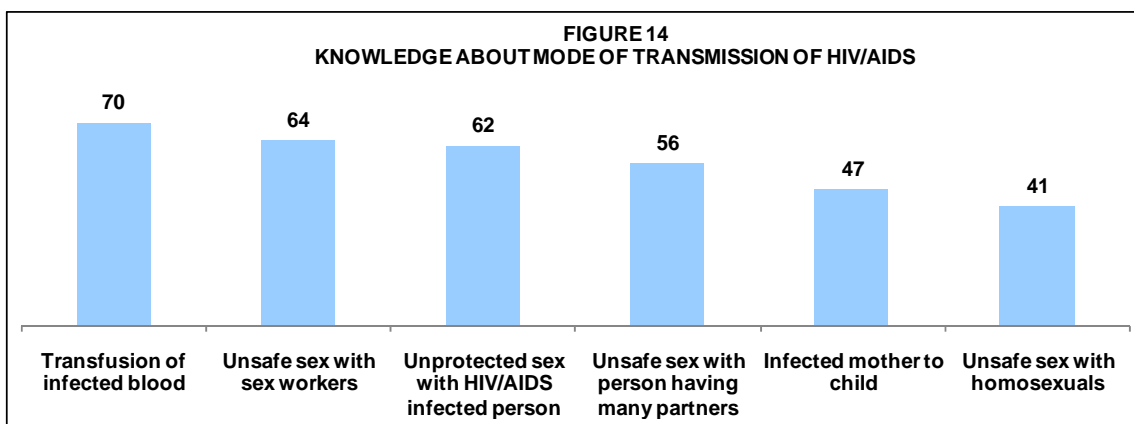
(Table 7.8); also presented in Figure 14. Less than 80 percent of women in Lawngtlai district have heard about HIV/AIDS (78.5 percent) while in remaining districts, more than 88 percent of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 7.13).

At the state level, only 33.1 percent of women have the right knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from using condom while 46.8 percent know from infected mother to child. Except Champhai and Lawngtlai, in all districts the correct knowledge regarding the possibility of HIV/AIDS transmission from infected mother to child is above 40 percent (Table 7.13).

Among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS and reported that transmission of HIV/AIDS can be prevented by abstain from sex constitute 77.7 percent, safe blood transmission comprises of 76.8 percent, avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs represent 69.7 percent, using condom correctly in each sexual act makes up 33.1 percent and avoiding pregnancy composed of 29.8 percent (Table 7.9). The right knowledge that HIV/AIDS transmission can be prevented by using condom is least in Lawngtlai district (10.2 percent) and highest in Mamit (71.7 percent) (Table 7.13).

The most common misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS among the ever married women is that one can get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bug bites as reported by 18.6 percent of them (Table 7.10). This misconception is more among young women age 15-19, rural, among non-literates, women with non literate husband and women in the lowest wealth quintile. The proportion of women who have the misconception that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by stepping on others urine/stool, sharing clothes, sharing food, hugging, and shaking hand are 8.8, 3.3, 2.2, 1.9, and 1.9 percent respectively. Regardless of background characteristics, More than half of ever married women (58.7 percent) know the place where HIV/AIDS can be tested. Almost four in five women in Aizawl district know the place for testing and whereas only 29.2 percent of women in Lawngtlai district are aware of the same (Table 7.13). About 73.1 percent women reported HIV/AIDS test can be done in a government hospital/dispensary followed by 7.7 percent private hospital/clinic reporting as the place for testing HIV/AIDS (Table 7.11). Only nine percent of ever married have undergone HIV/AIDS test, among them 63.4 percent have done it more than a year ago and 36.6 percent during the last one year period (Table 7.12).

INFERTILITY AND CHILDLESSNESS

Women who had primary and secondary infertility constitute the same proportion 2.4 percent of ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 7.14). Among those who had primary and secondary infertility half (50.1 percent) of ever married women reported to have experienced problems in conceiving for the first time, 24.7 percent had problems in conceiving after still/live birth and 8.2 percent after undergoing induced abortion (Table 7.14). Except in four districts in Mizoram, namely Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit and Saiha where the infertility problem among ever married women is less than 5 percent, the remaining districts have infertility problem including primary and secondary infertility among ever married women ranging from 5-9 percent (Table 7.17).

Two percent of women between 20-49 years, who have been married for at least five years, are childless. Among the ever married women between 40-49 years, 2.2 percent of them are

childless (Table 7.15). Some women have problems in conceiving in the absence of contraception and such women constitute 1.6 and 2 percent between 20-49 years and 40-49 years respectively.

Among ever married women who have infertility problem, 76.3 percent of them have taken treatment (Table 7.17), 83.3 percent for primary infertility and 69.3 percent for secondary infertility (Table 7.16).Treatment seeking behavior vary by background characteristics of women. Women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, women whose husband's education is 10 years and above, and women in the highest wealth index are more likely to seek treatment for infertility problem. Over three-fifth of women with infertility problem have sought treatment in all districts, comprising highest 91.1 percent in Mamit district and lowest in Lunglei district with 64.8 percent. Sixteen percent of women in Mizoram have menstruation problem ranging from 12.0 percent in Lawngtlai to 21.2 percent in Champhai district (Table 7.17).

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

The objective of family life education is providing knowledge about the physiological features of women and men as they grow up and make them understand the norms of marriage and reproductive health of women. In DLHS-3 right knowledge and source of information about RTIs/STIs, HIV/AIDS, family planning, family life education, marriage and reproductive health were collected from unmarried women aged between 15-24 years.

In all 3,724 unmarried women were interviewed in Mizoram, of which 60.9 percent were between 15-19 years and the remaining 39.1 were between 20-24 years. In rural areas unmarried women in the later age group is 37.9 percent against 40.8 percent in urban areas.

About three-fifths of the unmarried women (58.0 percent) have 5-9 years of education and this proportion is 49.1 percent among urban unmarried women (Table 8.1).

About ninety-one percent of women were aware of family life education. Non-literate women and women in the lowest wealth index are more than 2 times less likely to be aware of family life education compared to women with 10 or more years of education and women in the highest wealth index (Table 8.2). About 48.6 percent of women were of the opinion that family life education should be given by age 12-14 years. Three-fourth of unmarried women felt it is important to provide family life education before reaching eighth standard while 10 percent felt it important to introduce by 10 or more standard (Table 8.2).

As regards the opinion on ideal persons who should impart family life education, 98.8 percent of unmarried women felt that parents

FIGURE 15
KNOWLEGDE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age group
15-19: 90 / 89
20-24: 96 / 95

Residence
Rural: 89 / 88
Urban: 97 / 96

Education
Non-literate: 26 / 24
Less than five years: 64 / 61
5-9 years: 94 / 93
10 or more years: 99 / 98

Wealth index
Lowest: 33 / 33
Second: 65 / 63
Middle: 86 / 85
Fourth: 97 / 96
Highest: 97 / 96

■ Girls ■ Boys
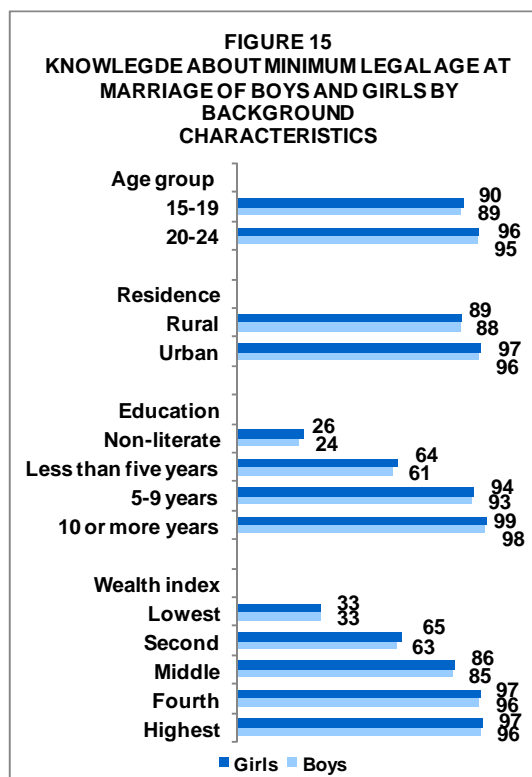
should provide them family life education, while 41.3 of them felt that teacher/school/college should provide family life education and 15 percent of unmarried women were of the view that family life education should be provided to them by Health care provider/sex education experts (Table 8.3). About 10 percent of the women said that it should be provided by Youth club/ mondal/NGO worker. Only 7.5 percent of unmarried women mentioned that brother/ sister or sister in law were ideal to provide such education.

More than four-fifth of the unmarried women (80.9 percent) in Mizoram had received family life education. The main source of education is school/college (90.0 percent), followed by other sources (21.0 percent) and 10 percent had received family life education from a NGO programme/camp (Table 8.4).

It has been observed that around 91.3 and 92.3 percent of unmarried women aged between 15-24 years have the knowledge of minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls respectively (Table 8.5). Ten percent reported ideal age of marriage for boys as less than 21 years while the remaining 89.9 percent reported more than 21 years. On the other hand, almost all women in the age group of 15-24 years reported the ideal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and above (98.8 percent).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES, RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS AMONG UNMARRIED WOMEN

In DLHS-3, the status of menstruation and menstruation related problems experienced by unmarried women in the three months preceding the survey were collected. More than 10 percent of unmarried women age 15-24 (11.4 percent) had menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey (Table 8.6). Sixty-nine percent of unmarried women had menstruation related problems of which painful periods were significant ones while 37.0 percent had irregular periods. Some women had problems like prolonged bleeding, blood clots/excessive bleeding and scanty bleeding during menstruation. Not many women had problems of No period, frequent of short periods and inter-menstrual bleeding.

The practices followed during menstruation period are important from the consideration of RTI and personal hygiene. Women were asked about the practices followed during the menstrual period. More than four-fifth (81.8 percent) of unmarried women used sanitary napkins while 20.6 percent used clothes, another 7.5 percent used locally prepared napkins during menstruation (Table 8.7).

Education on contraceptive means and methods is an integral component of family life education besides the knowledge acquired from the exposure to mass media. It is imperative to assess the knowledge of contraceptive means and methods among the unmarried women. More than half (51.6 percent) of unmarried women between 15–24 years had the knowledge of male sterilization while 97.1 percent had knowledge of female sterilization (Table 8.8). As regards spacing methods, 94.1 percent of women had knowledge of condom/*nirodh*, 82.8 percent had knowledge of pills while three-fourth (73.6 percent) of them had knowledge of IUD. It is noticed that one-fourth of unmarried women had knowledge of emergency contraception and 24.7 percent of them are aware of injectables. With regard to source of availing pill and condom, 86.1 percent of women were of the opinion that pill and condom

can be obtained from government health facilities while 17.2 percent of them said it can be had from private health facility (Table 8.9).

The unmarried women were further asked about their involvement in discussion on family planning. It has been found that 19.0 percent women had ever discussed about family planning with anyone. Among those who ever discussed about family planning, over eight in ten women (83.1 percent) had discussed with friends/peers, 30.4 percent had discussed with parents, 25.6 percent had discussed with brother/sister/sister in law and 5.6 percent had discussed with teacher/school/college (Table 8.10).

More than half (50.8 percent) of unmarried women had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 8.11). In Mizoram, print media (68.7 percent) is the major source of RTIs/STIs information for unmarried women. Other popular sources of RTIs/STIs information are Adult Education programme/school teacher (50.6 percent), television (48.3 percent), radio (38.4 percent) friends/relatives (35.0 percent) and health personnel (21.3 percent) (Table 8.11).

Over four-fifths of unmarried women (80.7 percent) mentioned that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who have many partners; 71.1 percent were of the opinion that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex worker, 50.9 percent were of the stated that it can be transmitted through unsafe sex with homosexuals and another 18-20 percent were of opinion that RTIs/STIs can be transmitted can be transmitted through unsafe IUD insertion, unsafe abortion and unsafe delivery (Table 8.12).

Ninety-six percent of unmarried women are aware of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.13). Eighty-five percent of unmarried women heard about HIV/AIDS from newspaper books/magazines (print media), 71.4 percent heard from television and another 58.8 percent heard from radio. More than one-fourth (25.8 percent) of unmarried women had heard about HIV/AIDS from health personnel, 10.6 percent from cinema and negligible few (1.8 percent) from adult education. Seventy-four percent of unmarried women said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by transfusion of blood, 68 percent said that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers, 65.9 percent of them reported that it can be transmitted by unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected persons and half of them said it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with person who have many partners (Table 8.14). Forty percent of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted by unsafe sex with homosexuals while about half of women were of the opinion that it can be transmitted from infected mother to child.

There are many misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. One to 14 percent of unmarried women were of the view that one can get HIV/AIDS by shaking hands, hugging, sharing cloths, kissing, sharing food, stepping on urine/stools of someone who has AIDS, and by mosquito/flea or bedbugs bites (Table 8.15). These women were further asked about how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS. About four-fifths of unmarried women felt that it can be avoided by avoiding sex with persons who inject drugs (79.0 percent) or abstain from sex (77.2 percent). More than two-third (66.1 percent) of women reported that it can be avoided by limiting sex with one partner/avoid sex with sex workers while, thirty-five percent of women were of the view that chances of getting HIV/AIDS can be avoided if a condom is used correctly during each sexual intercourse and another twenty-five percent felt that pregnancy should be avoided when infected with HIV/AIDS (Table 8.16). Two-third of unmarried women were aware of the place where HIV/AIDS could be tested (Table 8.17).

They knew that it can be done at the government hospital (91.1 percent), private hospitals (12.4 percent), VCTC/ICTC (20.2 percent) and CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre clinics (3-8 percent).

In Mizoram, sixty-eight percent of unmarried women knew that it was possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby was born by a medical test (Table 8.18). Majority of unmarried women knew that pregnancy cannot occur after kissing or hugging while one-third (33.1 percent) of women knew that it can occur when a women has intercourse. Thirty-five percent of women were of the opinion that a woman was most likely to get pregnant if she had sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

For the first time, a population linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the population of selected PSU were also covered. The basic objective of facility survey is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in Mizoram are 2,254; 9,154 and 18,299 respectively (Table 9.1). In all 245 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 172 Sub-Centres, 53 PHCs and 10 CHCs.

About three-fifth of sampled villages (64.1 percent) have Sub-Centre within the villages, while the corresponding proportion is highest 84 percent in Serchhip district to 38 percent of Sub-Centre within the village in Lawngtlai district (Table 9.2). Around 95.4 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in position and in most of the districts more than 80 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW. In 79.1 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres which have ANMs, residing in government quarter. In the sampled Sub-Centres of Mizoram, more than 80 percent of ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter, in Mamit, Aizawl, Serchhip and Lawngtlai whereas 62.5 percent of ANMs staying in the Sub-Centre quarter in Saiha district. Out of the 167 Sub-Centres in government building, 43.1 percent (72 Sub-Centres) have regular electricity. In the same number 72 (43.1 percent) of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings, there are labor rooms (Table 9.3) and out of this, 12 (16.9 percent) of the labor rooms are currently in use. There is toilet facility in 118 (70.7 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and 34.1 percent of Sub-Centres housed in government building, have provision for water.

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipments in the sampled Sub-Centres, the Sub-Centres having 60 percent of essential equipments for RCH services are categorized as adequately equipped, otherwise inadequately equipped. A similar categorization of Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is followed. Distribution of adequately equipped Sub-Centres and Sub-Centres having adequate stock of essential drugs by districts are shown in Table 9.4. It is being noted that 154(89.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in Mizoram are adequately equipped. In all the 8 districts of Mizoram, the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped ranging from 75 percent in Champhai to 100 percent in both Aizawl and Serchhip districts. 149 (86.6 percent) of the total 172 sampled Sub-Centres have

adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. Citizen's charter is displayed in 112 (65.1 percent) of the sampled 172 Sub-Centres (Table 9.5). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 94.4 and 90.7 percent respectively.

Except for the district of Lawngtlei, (2 PHCs), there are PHCs serving 6-10 sampled villages in the all districts of Mizoram. There is no Lady Medical Officer (LMO) in Kolasib, Lunglei and Lawngtlai districts of sampled PHCs. There are LMOs in position in 12 (22.6 percent) of the 53 sampled PHCs and Medical Officers (MO) in position in 41 (77.4 percent) of the 53 sampled PHCs. Only one PHCs in Lunglei district have AYUSH doctor in position (1.9 percent) and 77.4 percent of the PHCs have Pharmacists (Table 9.6).

In 47(88.7 percent) of the 53 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for Medical Officer (Table 9.7). More than two-third (69.8 percent) of the sampled PHCs is on a 24 hour basis. Ninety-two percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least 4 beds. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, PHC is slightly worse off in having regular power supply. 37 sampled PHCs (69.8 percent) have regular power supply but only 29 (54.7 percent) have functional vehicles. New born care equipments are available in 32.1 percent of the sampled PHCs, 88.7 percent have functional Operation Theatres and 29.7 percent provide referral services for delivery (Table 9.8).

In 23 (43.4 percent) of the 53 total sampled PHCs in Mizoram have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and 56.6 percent have at least 60 percent of essential cold storage systems. Except Mamit and Serchhip, in all districts, PHCs have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month with 29.7 percent of the PHCs in Mizoram having conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Untied funds have been utilized by 84.9 percent of the sampled PHCs (45 of the 53 sampled PHCs) (Table 9.9). Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) has been constituted in 32 (60.4 percent) of the sampled 53 PHCs and Citizen's Charter displayed in 41 (77.4 percent) of sampled PHCs.

Not a single sampled CHCs among all districts, which cater to the RCH services of sampled villages, have a gynecologist and pediatrician in position. There is only one (10 percent) CHCs in Kolasib district which have a anesthetist (Table 9.10). In Lawngtlai none of the sampled CHCs which provide RCH services to the sampled villages has blood storage facility (Table 9.11).For the state as a whole, 6 (85.7 percent) of the sampled 10 CHCs have blood storage facility. Overall 70 percent of the sampled CHCs in Mizoram are designated FRUs. Out of the 10 sampled CHCs, 7 (100 percent), 8 (80.0 percent), and 7 (70 percent) have new born care, functional Operation Theatres, and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities. Out of the sampled 10 CHCs, 10 (100 percent) of them have utilized funds (Table 9.12). In all sampled CHCs, RKS has been constituted and monitored regularly.

TABLE

RESPONSE RATES AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by district,Sikkim, 2007-08

State/Districts	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Mizoram	10,062	6,456	3,606	96.8	7,847	4,991	2,856	96.6	3,724	2,175	1,549	94.2
Mamit	1,303	1,094	209	96.5	1,013	870	143	97.5	349	292	57	92.6
Kolasib	1,059	465	594	96.3	833	347	486	96.6	374	132	242	97.7
Aizawl	1,031	255	776	93.7	773	191	582	87.8	397	77	320	87.4
Champhai	1,607	993	614	97.4	1,294	794	500	97.3	512	304	208	91.8
Serchhip	1,052	541	511	95.6	790	417	373	96.8	404	190	214	92.4
Lunglei	1,329	774	555	98.4	1,085	626	459	99.1	584	285	299	98.5
Lawngtlai	1,624	1,624	0	98.4	1,170	1,170	0	97.9	581	581	0	96.2
Saiha.	1,057	710	347	96.1	889	576	313	97.9	523	314	209	95.3

Note: Table based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.2 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicator of Sikkim and its districts Census 2001, India

State/Districts	Population (in thousand)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[2]	Sex ratio[3]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Mizoram	889	49.6	29.18	935	90.7	86.7	88.8
Mamit	66	55.3	36.01	908	92.3	90.2	91.3
Kolasib	137	42.2	23.10	922	87.4	80.6	84.2
Aizawl	61	32.5	33.16	954	86.1	78.1	82.2
Champhai	326	76.2	39.24	952	96.7	96.3	96.5
Serchhip	108	38.8	29.77	944	93.2	89.1	91.2
Lunglei	74	0.0	34.78	899	70.9	57.8	64.7
Lawngtlai	63	17.0	-3.50	896	83.0	74.8	79.1
Saiha.	54	48.0	18.45	967	96.2	94.1	95.1

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2001.
[1] 1991-2001
[2]Female per 1,000 males.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Mizoram, 2007-08

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
1-4	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.2
5-9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.8	12.6	13.1	10.5	10.9	10.1
10-14	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.5	10.4	10.7	10.2
15-19	11.2	11.6	10.8	11.3	12.0	10.5	11.1	10.8	11.4
20-24	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.7	11.4
25-29	9.8	9.4	10.2	9.7	9.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	10.2
30-34	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.9	7.7
35-39	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.3
40-44	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
45-49	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
50-54	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.5	4.9
55-59	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
60-64	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.0
65-69	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
70-74	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
80+	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Below 15	31.4	31.5	31.2	32.7	32.4	33.0	29.2	30.2	28.2
Number of Persons**	50,831	26,365	24,463	32,536	17,279	15,254	18,295	9,086	9,209
Sex ratio[1]	928	na	na	883	na	na	1014	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
 na = Not applicable.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Females per 1,000 males.

Table 2.2 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Age | Marital status | | | | Total percent | Number of persons** |
	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,569
15-19	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,704
20-24	69.9	26.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	5,443
25-29	41.4	52.7	0.0	5.9	100.0	4,975
30-44	13.4	77.4	0.0	9.2	100.0	9,095
45-59	3.5	81.9	0.0	14.7	100.0	6,576
60+	2.3	64.5	0.1	33.0	100.0	3,091
Total	45.3	46.4	0.0	8.3	100.0	40,453
Male						
10-14	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,877
15-19	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,057
20-24	81.4	17.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	2,777
25-29	50.6	45.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	2,476
30-44	17.1	75.2	0.0	7.6	100.0	4,721
45-59	4.3	86.5	0.0	9.2	100.0	3,353
60+	2.2	77.6	0.1	20.1	100.0	1,674
Total	49.4	45.1	0.0	5.5	100.0	20,935
Female						
10-14	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,692
15-19	91.8	7.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,647
20-24	57.9	36.2	0.1	5.8	100.0	2,666
25-29	32.3	59.7	0.0	8.1	100.0	2,499
30-44	9.4	79.7	0.0	10.9	100.0	4,374
45-59	2.6	77.0	0.0	20.4	100.0	3,223
60+	2.4	49.0	0.2	48.3	100.0	1,417
Total	40.9	47.8	0.0	11.3	100.0	19,518

**Unweighted cases

Table 2.3 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
District					
Mamit	24.7	21.9	18.2	8.9	35.0
Kolasib	25.0	21.6	16.5	9.4	18.8
Aizawl	26.0	22.5	13.9	5.5	19.2
Champhai	24.4	21.4	23.3	12.2	21.7
Serchhip	25.2	22.5	13.7	6.7	12.3
Lunglei	24.7	22.3	12.7	6.3	26.7
Lawngtlai	22.4	20.5	41.0	17.9	31.4
Saiha	24.3	21.7	20.5	10.9	17.9
Rural	24.3	21.2	23.7	11.9	28.3
Urban	25.1	22.7	16.4	6.3	13.6
Mizoram	24.6	21.7	20.9	9.9	23.7

Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Total				
7-9	6.4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,487
10-14	1.8	60.9	36.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,569
15-19	2.4	15.8	40.3	33.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	5,704
20-29	4.7	17.7	33.1	28.9	20.2	0.1	100.0	10,418
30-39	7.0	25.9	32.8	25.0	16.1	0.2	100.0	6,581
40-49	8.9	37.0	31.4	19.7	11.5	0.4	100.0	4,961
50+	20.3	61.3	20.7	10.4	6.1	1.5	100.0	7,220
Total	7.6	39.4	29.8	19.4	11.0	0.3	100.0	43,940
				Males				
7-9	5.7	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,810
10-14	1.7	64.0	33.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,877
15-19	2.2	16.7	41.8	31.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	3,057
20-29	4.1	18.0	32.7	28.6	20.5	0.1	100.0	5,253
30-39	5.9	24.8	31.8	24.3	19.0	0.1	100.0	3,405
40-49	6.6	32.5	30.4	21.4	15.5	0.3	100.0	2,592
50+	14.5	53.2	23.8	12.9	9.0	1.1	100.0	3,751
Total	5.9	38.4	29.8	19.4	12.2	0.3	100.0	22,745
				Females				
7-9	7.2	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,677
10-14	1.9	57.5	38.5	3.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,692
15-19	2.7	14.8	38.4	35.3	11.5	0.0	100.0	2,647
20-29	5.4	17.4	33.4	29.1	19.9	0.2	100.0	5,165
30-39	8.3	27.2	33.9	25.7	13.0	0.2	100.0	3,176
40-49	11.5	42.3	32.6	17.7	6.9	0.5	100.0	2,369
50+	26.5	71.5	16.7	7.3	2.4	2.1	100.0	3,469
Total	9.3	40.6	29.9	19.5	9.7	0.4	100.0	21,195

Note: **Unweighted cases.   Continued….

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Age | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
				Rural				
7-9	8.4	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,358
10-14	2.5	65.9	32.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,664
15-19	3.5	20.8	44.4	28.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	3,674
20-29	6.9	23.5	37.2	26.8	12.4	0.1	100.0	6,577
30-39	10.4	34.4	35.5	20.1	9.9	0.1	100.0	4,084
40-49	12.4	47.0	31.3	14.9	6.3	0.4	100.0	3,101
50+	27.4	70.0	17.9	7.5	3.1	1.5	100.0	4,493
Total	10.4	45.9	30.9	16.5	6.4	0.3	100.0	27,951
				Males				
7-9	7.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,244
10-14	2.4	68.1	30.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,910
15-19	2.9	21.1	44.3	29.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	2,072
20-29	5.7	22.6	36.0	27.5	13.7	0.1	100.0	3,401
30-39	8.2	31.6	34.3	20.7	13.3	0.1	100.0	2,197
40-49	8.9	41.1	31.7	17.8	9.0	0.3	100.0	1,665
50+	20.7	62.3	22.0	9.9	4.7	1.1	100.0	2,376
Total	8.1	44.0	30.7	17.4	7.7	0.2	100.0	14,865
				Females				
7-9	9.9	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,114
10-14	2.7	63.4	34.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,754
15-19	4.2	20.5	44.5	28.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	1,602
20-29	8.1	24.3	38.6	26.0	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,176
30-39	12.9	37.8	37.1	19.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,887
40-49	16.4	54.5	30.7	11.3	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,436
50+	34.9	80.6	12.2	4.3	0.8	2.1	100.0	2,117
Total	13.0	48.3	31.1	15.4	4.9	0.4	100.0	13,086

Note: **Unweighted cases.   Continued….

Table 2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels and years of schooling, age, residence and sex, Mizoram, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Years of schooling among those who are literate						
				Urban				
7-9	2.3	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,129
10-14	0.4	51.6	43.5	4.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,905
15-19	0.6	7.1	33.0	40.9	19.0	0.1	100.0	2,030
20-29	1.2	8.5	26.4	32.1	32.8	0.2	100.0	3,841
30-39	1.6	13.4	28.7	32.2	25.4	0.2	100.0	2,497
40-49	3.2	22.1	31.6	26.8	19.3	0.3	100.0	1,860
50+	8.6	49.9	24.3	14.2	10.0	1.5	100.0	2,727
Total	2.6	29.0	28.1	24.2	18.3	0.4	100.0	15,989
				Males				
7-9	2.8	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	566
10-14	0.5	56.3	40.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	967
15-19	0.8	7.7	36.7	36.7	18.9	0.1	100.0	985
20-29	1.1	10.0	26.9	30.4	32.4	0.2	100.0	1,852
30-39	1.7	13.4	27.5	30.4	28.5	0.2	100.0	1,208
40-49	2.4	18.1	28.2	27.3	26.3	0.1	100.0	927
50+	3.9	40.4	26.3	17.1	15.2	1.0	100.0	1,375
Total	1.9	28.5	28.1	23.0	20.1	0.3	100.0	7,880
				Females				
7-9	1.8	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	563
10-14	0.3	46.7	46.2	6.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	938
15-19	0.4	6.5	29.5	44.8	19.1	0.0	100.0	1,045
20-29	1.2	7.0	25.9	33.6	33.2	0.2	100.0	1,989
30-39	1.5	13.4	29.9	34.0	22.4	0.3	100.0	1,289
40-49	3.9	26.1	35.0	26.2	12.2	0.5	100.0	933
50+	13.3	60.7	22.1	10.9	4.2	2.0	100.0	1,352
Total	3.4	29.5	28.1	25.4	16.6	0.5	100.0	8,109

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

Table 2.5 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age less than 18 years) attending school/college , Mizoram, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8
11-13	96.0	97.9	96.7	95.8	98.1	96.6	96.2	97.8	96.8
14-17	69.3	83.9	74.6	68.4	82.4	72.9	70.5	85.2	76.3
6-11	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.6
12-17	78.6	88.6	82.1	77.5	87.8	80.9	79.9	89.2	83.5
Total	90.2	94.4	91.6	89.6	94.3	91.2	90.9	94.5	92.2

Table 2.6 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Mizoram, 2007-08

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
School too far	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	0.8
Transport not available	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.7
Further education not necessary	20.6	16.0	23.4	19.0	10.1	7.0
Required for household work	10.9	16.5	10.9	16.1	11.1	17.7
Required for work on family/business	18.4	14.2	19.5	14.5	14.1	13.2
Required for outside work	4.8	5.1	4.1	5.0	7.7	5.3
Cost too much	2.9	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.1	4.4
No proper school	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0
Not safe to send girls	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
For taking care of siblings	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	7.0	4.4
Not interested in studies	22.5	21.0	23.4	20.1	19.2	23.7
Repeated failures	5.4	4.2	3.1	4.4	14.2	3.8
Got married	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.4
Others	7.0	12.3	6.4	10.5	9.6	17.7
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of persons**	662	535	521	400	141	135

Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Mizoram, 2007-08

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	85.9	88.3	81.6
Female	14.1	11.7	18.4
Age (years)			
< 30	9.4	10.0	8.3
30-44	33.5	34.7	31.3
45-59	36.5	36.8	35.9
60+	20.7	18.5	24.5
Median age	47	46	48
Religion			
Hindu	1.7	1.4	2.1
Muslim	1.0	1.1	0.8
Christian	84.9	78.2	96.9
Buddhists/Neo-Buddists	12.3	19.1	0.1
Others	0.1	0.2	0.1
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	96.2	95.5	97.6
Scheduled tribes	2.7	3.9	0.7
Other backward classes	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	4.5	4.6	4.4
Number of usual members			
1	7.0	6.8	7.5
2	11.6	11.5	12.0
3	16.9	17.0	16.9
4	21.2	21.4	20.8
5	16.2	17.0	14.9
6	11.0	11.2	10.8
7	5.4	5.0	6.1
8	6.0	5.6	6.6
9+			
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.05	5.04	5.08
Number of households**	10,062	6,456	3,606

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses'.
Note: **Unweighted cases.

Table 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percent distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, Mizoram 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	92.4	88.9	98.7
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	76.2	68.2	90.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	22.2	8.2	47.4
Public tap/standpipe	39.0	43.0	31.8
Tube Well or borehole	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other improved	14.8	16.9	11.2
Non Improved source	61.3	49.2	83.0
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	61.3	49.3	83.0
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	48.6	34.3	74.2
Pit with slab	7.2	7.8	6.1
Pit ventilated improved	5.5	7.1	2.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not improved	38.7	50.7	17.0
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	0.5	0.6	0.2
Pit without slab	36.2	47.0	16.7
Dry toilet	0.2	0.3	0.1
No toilet/open space	1.8	2.8	0.1
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	36.5	14.6	75.6
Electricity	0.4	0.2	0.8
Kerosene	0.5	0.2	1.2
Wood	61.0	83.6	20.7
Others	1.5	1.4	1.7
Type of house			
Kachha	29.6	39.8	11.4
Semi - pucca	63.4	58.9	71.5
Pucca	7.0	1.3	17.1
Number of rooms			
1	10.6	13.3	5.8
2	44.8	47.7	39.8
3+	44.6	39.1	54.4
Household assets			
Fan	22.8	15.1	36.7
Radio/transistor	37.2	41.3	30.0
Sewing machine	28.7	20.7	43.1
Television	41.1	27.1	66.1
Telephone	41.2	25.7	68.8
Bicycle	2.8	2.0	4.3
Motor cycle/ scooter	8.1	4.4	14.7
Car / Jeep	4.0	1.2	9.0
Tractor	0.2	0.1	0.4
Wealth Index			
Lowest	1.8	2.8	0.0
Second	7.2	10.9	0.6
Middle	28.1	38.7	9.1
Fourth	38.6	39.4	37.3
Highest	24.3	8.3	53.1
Number of households**	10,062	6,456	3,606

Note: **Unweighted cases.

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Table 2.9 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of household with selected characteristics by district, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL Card
Mamit	79.8	46.2	95.7	19.1	2.9	33.8
Kolasib	90.4	84.4	97.4	47.1	11.1	25.7
Aizawl	97.4	79.6	99.8	77.3	30.5	14.8
Champhai	96.6	80.6	99.9	33.1	4.5	46.3
Serchhip	99.4	87.4	99.6	48.2	4.6	36.1
Lunglei	92.3	82.5	97.6	41.0	7.0	40.2
Lawngtlai	89.1	63.1	96.1	6.3	.9	54.6
Saiha	94.1	90.1	99.4	38.2	4.6	43.7
Mizoram	92.4	76.2	98.1	36.5	7.0	38.5

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

Table 2.10 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Mizoram, 2007-08

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Missing	Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary school	100	0.4	0.4	0.4	98.8	100.0
Middle school	86.5	3.3	1.6	8.6	86.5	100.0
Secondary school	35.5	4.1	6.1	54.7	35.1	100.0
Higher secondary school	3.3	1.6	4.1	91.0	3.3	100.0
College	1.2	0.8	1.6	96.3	1.2	100.0
Madarasa	10.2	0.4	1.6	87.8	10.2	100.0
Number of villages	245					

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

Table 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Mizoram, 2007-08

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Centre	64.5	69.4	73.1	83.7	16.3
Primary Health Centre	13.9	15.5	17.1	28.6	71.4
Community Health Centre	8.2	8.6	9.4	13.5	86.5
District/Govt. Hospital	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.1	95.9
Government Dispensary	6.9	7.3	7.8	9.4	90.6
Private Clinic	4.5	4.9	5.3	6.9	93.1
Private Hospital	4.9	5.3	5.7	7.3	92.7
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	4.5	5.3	5.3	6.1	93.9

Note: [1] Including facilities within village.
[2] AYUSH= Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

Table 2.12 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of availabilities of facility and health personnel of villages by district, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Percentage of villages with										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor	ASHA	Anganwadi workers	JSY Beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied Fund[2]	
Mamit	100.0	57.1	19.0	73.8	2.4	66.7	100.0	83.3	83.3	59.5	42
Kolasib	95.5	63.6	13.6	68.2	0.0	63.6	86.4	63.6	90.9	68.2	22
Aizawl	100.0	75.0	25.0	83.3	0.0	75.0	91.7	66.7	100.0	83.3	12
Champhai	100.0	74.2	22.6	74.2	0.0	54.8	100.0	71.0	96.8	80.6	31
Serchhip	100.0	84.0	12.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	92.0	84.0	25
Lunglei	100.0	69.0	3.4	69.0	0.0	44.8	96.6	69.0	82.8	82.8	29
Lawngtlai	98.0	38.0	6.0	46.0	2.0	66.0	100.0	70.0	78.0	66.0	50
Saiha	100.0	82.4	17.6	82.4	0.0	91.2	100.0	58.8	97.1	94.1	34
Mizoram	99.2	64.5	13.9	69.8	0.8	69.4	98.0	72.2	88.2	75.5	245

[**] Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/aganwadi worker.
[1] Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.
[2] This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.
VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 2.13 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (age 15-49 years) who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, Mizoram, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware about programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper /books, etc.	Drama/Song/ Dance, etc.	Exhibition/ Mela	Group meeting/ Pro-grammes	Doctor/ANM/AWW/ ASHA	Friends/ Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	87.4	36.4	34.0	48.6	1.4	0.4	2.4	61.8	66.3	1.3	6,855
Institutional Delivery	84.3	36.7	36.0	45.2	1.5	0.3	3.5	65.4	66.7	1.2	6,612
Breastfeeding	80.3	30.2	31.2	40.3	1.3	0.4	2.4	61.2	72.1	2.1	6,303
Immunization	91.5	37.9	38.4	54.1	1.4	0.3	5.0	68.4	63.7	2.6	7,183
Family Planning	79.3	44.3	43.2	56.2	3.0	0.5	5.4	60.5	67.3	2.8	6,219
Personal hygiene	89.1	35.6	35.8	49.5	1.4	0.5	3.9	38.6	68.2	4.1	6,994
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	92.1	37.7	38.8	48.9	1.3	0.7	5.0	38.6	65.8	3.7	7,229
Prevention of Sex Selection	47.5	48.3	42.5	51.0	0.9	0.4	3.5	45.7	63.5	0.2	3,725
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of Household**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	78.0	47.9	45.2	56.4	2.2	0.5	6.4	43.1	59.9	1.1	7,836
Leprosy eradication	62.7	42.7	42.2	55.6	1.5	0.5	9.5	38.8	55.6	2.8	6,296
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	98.5	51.9	48.7	64.5	3.4	0.4	9.7	55.8	67.5	0.8	9,906
Prevention of sex selection	38.9	51.8	42.1	52.7	1.0	0.7	4.6	37.3	58.2	0.3	3,912
Note: **Unweighted cases											

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	2.7	2.9	2.2
20-24	13.7	14.5	12.4
25-29	20.8	21.7	19.2
30-34	17.8	17.1	18.9
35-39	16.8	16.5	17.4
40-44	14.1	13.5	15.1
45-49	14.1	13.6	14.8
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	17.5	20.3	12.6
18 years & above	82.5	79.7	87.4
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	19.2	18.1	21.3
5-9 years	21.9	22.5	20.9
10-14 years	19.1	19.2	19.0
15 or more years	39.7	40.2	38.8
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	9.5	13.3	2.8
Less than 5 years	20.7	26.4	10.7
5-9 years	52.4	50.7	55.3
10 or more years	17.5	9.6	31.2
Non-literate[a †]	9.2	12.8	2.4
10 or more years[†]	17.9	10.0	32.8
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	6.2	8.7	2.0
Less than 5 years	16.8	21.5	8.7
5-9 years	49.0	51.0	45.5
10 or more years	25.8	17.0	41.2
Religion			
Hindu	1.4	1.3	1.5
Muslim	0.8	1.0	0.4
Christian	86.0	79.1	97.9
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	11.7	18.3	0.1
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	0.6	0.3	1.1
Scheduled tribes	96.7	95.8	98.2
Other backward classes	2.3	3.4	0.5
Others	0.4	0.4	0.2
Wealth index			
Lowest	2.0	3.1	0.0
Second	6.8	10.4	0.4
Middle	26.9	37.4	8.6
Fourth	38.8	40.4	36.0
Highest	25.5	8.7	55.0
Number of women (15-49)**	7,847	4,991	2,856
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	5,932	3,872	2,060

**Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included.
[†]Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling 0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years	Total percent[b]	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	12.8	1.4	22.1	40.5	20.0	3.3	100.0	211
20-24	8.3	0.7	19.7	36.7	24.4	8.3	100.0	1,078
25-29	9.0	1.0	19.1	38.8	23.0	7.4	100.0	1,630
30-34	9.6	0.8	21.3	32.3	23.6	10.8	100.0	1,398
35-39	10.3	1.0	24.8	32.7	20.9	8.3	100.0	1,320
40-44	10.2	1.1	33.0	31.3	15.9	7.2	100.0	1,108
45-49	15.4	1.2	35.2	27.1	15.1	4.2	100.0	1,102
Place of residence								
Rural	14.9	1.0	30.2	33.4	14.7	3.4	100.0	4,991
Urban	2.5	0.9	15.4	34.1	31.4	15.2	100.0	2,856
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	64.7	4.7	16.9	7.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	491
Less than 5 years	21.7	1.6	50.0	17.4	5.1	0.7	100.0	1,323
5-9 years	4.5	0.7	26.2	45.3	18.3	3.9	100.0	3,843
10 or more years	1.1	0.2	7.4	28.7	40.6	21.6	100.0	2,024
Religion								
Hindu	43.7	0.8	17.5	21.1	8.1	7.9	100.0	110
Muslim	16.2	1.4	21.6	46.8	7.6	4.9	100.0	65
Christian	6.5	1.0	24.6	34.9	23.5	8.7	100.0	6,745
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	34.5	0.8	27.8	24.8	3.6	0.7	100.0	914
Others	(15.4)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(53.8)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	21.9	2.2	16.1	33.5	4.1	20.4	100.0	49
Scheduled tribes	9.9	1.0	24.9	33.9	21.3	7.8	100.0	7,583
Other backward classes	25.8	0.0	22.8	24.6	5.3	1.5	100.0	185
Others	16.9	0.0	26.1	33.7	10.3	6.2	100.0	30
Wealth index								
Lowest	80.4	0.0	9.2	3.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	153
Second	44.5	1.7	27.2	18.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	533
Middle	15.3	1.8	36.5	34.5	8.4	1.1	100.0	2,117
Fourth	3.9	0.9	27.0	41.0	21.6	4.6	100.0	3,037
Highest	0.6	0.2	9.8	28.0	39.2	21.8	100.0	2,007
Mizoram	10.4	1.0	24.8	33.7	20.8	7.7	100.0	7,847

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.

** Unweighted cases.

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

[b] Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[#] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribution of births[†]	Birth order 1	2	3	4+	2 & above[†]	Total	Number of births**
Age group								
15-19	2.9	95.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	6.7	100.0	115
20-24	26.5	59.6	29.8	8.8	1.8	41.3	100.0	804
25-29	38.4	32.6	30.1	23.6	13.6	67.2	100.0	930
30-34	20.0	24.8	24.6	20.2	30.4	74.3	100.0	441
35-39	9.4	25.1	16.2	14.1	44.7	76.1	100.0	216
40-44	2.8	31.6	4.1	5.9	58.5	75.5	100.0	50
45-49	na	(26.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.3)	na	100.0	15
Place of residence								
Rural	66.4	39.0	26.2	16.6	18.2	63.8	100.0	1,649
Urban	33.6	46.8	25.8	15.2	12.2	55.6	100.0	922
Education								
Non-literate[a]	10.1	32.6	24.0	15.6	27.9	67.5	100.0	237
Less than 5 years	17.1	33.2	24.8	18.0	24.0	68.7	100.0	433
5-9 years	53.1	41.7	26.9	16.5	14.9	60.8	100.0	1,360
10 or more years	19.7	53.0	25.8	13.7	7.5	51.7	100.0	541
Religion								
Hindu	1.7	33.9	41.0	12.5	12.5	63.3	100.0	40
Muslim	0.7	(42.1)	(31.6)	(5.3)	(21.1)	59.3	100.0	19
Christian	89.6	42.1	25.7	16.1	16.1	60.5	100.0	2,353
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	7.7	38.2	27.6	19.1	15.1	66.8	100.0	152
Others	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Caste/**tribes**								
Scheduled castes	0.6	(40.0)	(33.3)	(6.7)	(20.0)	63.6	100.0	15
Scheduled tribes	96.9	42.1	25.7	16.1	16.1	60.9	100.0	2,496
Other backward classes	2.1	26.6	39.5	19.1	14.9	62.7	100.0	53
Others	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.7	31.6	30.1	17.3	21.0	68.1	100.0	63
Second	8.4	35.5	23.4	16.1	25.0	68.9	100.0	200
Middle	30.5	36.6	25.9	18.1	19.4	64.9	100.0	737
Fourth	37.1	44.3	26.6	15.0	14.1	58.9	100.0	986
Highest	21.4	47.5	25.8	15.3	11.5	55.2	100.0	585
	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	3,535	41.8	26.1	16.1	16.0	61.0	100.0	2,571

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate, but did not attended school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 3. 4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of births to ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and district, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Mamit	37.9	27.6	19.1	15.4	367
Kolasib	36.5	26.5	17.8	19.3	336
Aizawl	42.2	28.7	17.4	11.6	258
Champhai	47.4	27.3	12.4	12.9	522
Serchhip	53.0	23.1	15.4	8.5	215
Lunglei	31.6	28.4	21.7	18.3	327
Lawngtlai	38.0	20.4	18.1	23.4	203
Saiha	46.3	24.8	9.2	19.7	343
Mizoram	41.8	26.3	16.1	16.0	2,571

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases (Based on district weight).

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age Group									
15-19	0.61	0.34	0.27	211	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.35	0.72	0.63	1,078	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.32	1.24	1.08	1,630	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.99	1.58	1.41	1,398	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.50	1.86	1.64	1,320	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.90	2.06	1.84	1,108	3.90	2.06	1.84	1,108	4.02
45-49	4.15	2.22	1.93	1,102	4.15	2.22	1.93	1,102	na
Residence									
Rural	3.09	1.67	1.42	4,991	4.29	2.33	1.96	1,356	4.31
Urban	2.69	1.39	1.30	2,856	3.60	1.84	1.76	854	3.53
Education									
Non-literate[a]	3.64	1.97	1.67	744	4.67	2.55	2.12	258	4.69
Less than 5 years	3.47	1.90	1.57	1,624	4.27	2.31	1.96	669	4.32
5-9 years	2.83	1.48	1.35	4,109	3.95	2.09	1.86	986	4.00
10 or more years	2.28	1.20	1.08	1,370	3.18	1.59	1.59	297	2.97
Religion									
Hindu	2.71	1.53	1.18	110	3.78	2.21	1.57	28	3.48
Muslim	2.81	1.48	1.33	65	(4.41)	(2.29)	(2.12)	17	4.67
Christian	2.92	1.52	1.40	6,745	3.94	2.05	1.89	1,911	3.95
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	3.18	1.91	1.27	914	4.67	2.82	1.85	252	4.61
Others	2.46	1.46	1.00	13	*	*	*	2	3.00
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	2.84	1.48	1.36	49	(4.75)	(2.33)	(2.42)	12	4.02
Scheduled tribes	2.94	1.56	1.38	7,583	4.00	2.12	1.88	2,135	4.01
Other backward classes	3.20	1.88	1.32	185	4.61	2.74	1.87	54	4.39
Others	3.11	1.93	1.18	30	*	*	*	9	4.05
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.14	1.82	1.32	153	4.37	2.43	1.94	35	4.20
Second	3.22	1.82	1.40	533	4.75	2.82	1.93	102	4.87
Middle	3.11	1.70	1.41	2,117	4.43	2.44	1.99	542	4.59
Fourth	2.95	1.54	1.41	3,037	4.04	2.11	1.93	869	4.02
Highest	2.67	1.38	1.29	2,007	3.55	1.82	1.73	662	3.40
Mizoram	2.95	1.57	1.38	7,847	4.02	2.14	1.88	2,210	4.02

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.
na = Not applicable.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but not attended school are also included.

TABLE 3.6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, Mizoram, 2007-08

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	39.4	19.7	11.9	4.9	2.3	9.9
Want another later[2]	25.2	47.8	28.9	11.0	3.1	17.7
Want another, undecided when	5.6	11.2	8.5	3.8	1.3	4.9
Undecided	14.1	9.3	10.8	7.1	4.1	7.6
Want no more	0.4	2.6	9.1	15.8	22.5	13.9
Sterilized[3]	0.4	3.0	26.0	53.9	63.8	41.2
Declared infecund	12.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.1
Inconsistent response	2.5	3.7	2.8	1.5	0.3	1.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	504	938	1,284	1,753	2,365	6,844
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	0.4	2.0	12.0	33.2	60.0	21.5
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	487	890	933	771	714	3,795
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	10.9	24.6	20.1	27.9	34.8	22.4
Girl	5.2	27.5	19.4	22.4	13.1	19.9
Doesn't matter	71.2	39.0	51.9	38.7	39.8	47.7
Up to God	12.6	8.9	8.6	10.9	12.4	10.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	366	772	669	370	167	2,344

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Want next birth within 2 years.
[2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[3] Includes both female and male sterilization.
[4] Includes women who want another/next child.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and It excludes sterilised cases.

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TABLE 3.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes[#] according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	94.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	101
20-24	96.3	0.7	0.1	2.9	100.0	729
25-29	96.7	0.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	903
30-34	97.6	0.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	425
35-39	92.8	0.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	224
40-44	92.4	0.0	1.9	5.7	100.0	53
45-49	92.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	14
Sex-composition of living children [1]						
One son only	95.9	0.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	325
One daughter only	96.4	0.4	0.0	3.2	100.0	284
One son, one daughter only	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	362
Two sons only	95.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	186
Three sons only	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	78
Three daughters only	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Four and above	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	544
Woman's Education						
Non-literate[a]	95.8	0.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	242
Less than 5 years	96.9	1.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	415
5-9 years	96.3	0.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,269
10 or more years	95.6	0.4	0.4	3.7	100.0	523
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	97.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	139
Less than 5 years	95.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	361
5-9 years	96.9	0.4	0.1	2.6	100.0	1,232
10 or more years	95.2	0.9	0.1	3.8	100.0	715
Religion						
Hindu	97.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	41
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Christian	96.3	0.5	0.1	3.1	100.0	2,225
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	94.3	0.6	0.0	5.1	100.0	158
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	15
Scheduled tribes	96.3	0.6	0.1	3.1	100.0	2,373
Other backward classes	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	54
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Wealth index						
Lowest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Second	97.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	194
Middle	96.2	0.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	720
Fourth	96.3	0.5	0.1	3.1	100.0	911
Highest	95.2	0.6	0.2	4.1	100.0	562
Mizoram	96.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	100.0	2,449

Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; because of less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included.
[1] 49 cases with no child were excluded.

TABLE 3.8 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes[#] by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts/State	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Mamit	95.7	0.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	345
Kolasib	95.1	0.9	0.6	3.5	100.0	322
Aizawl	90.8	0.9	0.5	7.8	100.0	259
Champhai	97.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	490
Serchhip	97.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	198
Lunglei	98.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	307
Lawngtlai	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	201
Saiha	98.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	327
Mizoram	96.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	100.0	2,449

Women who had their pregnancies since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Any Ante Natal Check-up[1] | Place of antenatal check-up[b] | | | Number of Women** |
		Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Community based services[4]	
Age group					
15-19	81.9	83.6	10.0	12.6	98
20-24	88.8	94.3	6.9	4.1	703
25-29	89.5	93.9	7.5	4.6	983
30-34	91.1	93.1	9.4	3.3	547
35+	90.3	91.6	10.8	4.0	362
No. of Living Children					
0	*	*	*	*	3
1	91.9	90.8	10.4	4.4	677
2	89.9	94.5	9.0	3.2	666
3	89.2	93.5	8.4	5.3	610
4+	87.1	94.1	5.3	4.7	737
Residence					
Rural	85.5	94.3	2.9	5.9	1,780
Urban	97.1	91.2	17.4	1.7	913
Education					
Non literate[a]	57.3	84.8	0.6	16.1	265
Less than 5 years	81.4	94.5	1.6	6.0	452
9-10 years	94.5	95.4	6.4	3.4	1,439
10 or more years	98.7	88.9	19.9	2.3	537
Religion					
Hindu	69.5	73.4	15.9	21.4	42
Muslim	64.6	94.2	10.9	0.0	25
Christians	92.7	93.4	8.7	3.9	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	62.7	93.7	0.0	8.4	232
Others	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	(83.4)	(81.0)	(25.1)	(7.1)	18
Scheduled tribes	90.1	93.2	8.2	4.4	2,614
Other Backward Classes	61.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	51
Others	(79.2)	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	10
Wealth index					
Lowest	38.3	63.5	0.0	44.5	71
Second	68.5	92.0	0.6	13.4	220
Middle	86.2	96.1	0.7	4.5	816
Fourth	95.4	95.4	5.6	2.9	993
Highest	98.0	87.6	24.1	2.5	593
Mizoram (15-49)	89.5	93.2	8.3	4.4	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	89.6	93.1	8.3	4.4	2,672

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
[1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.
[2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[3] Includes private hospital/clinic.
[4] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.
[b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

| District/State | Any ANC | Place of antenatal check-up[b] | | | Number of Women** |
		Government health facility[1]	Private health facility[2]	Community based services[3]	
Mamit	81.8	87.6	7.5	14.2	379
Kolasib	87.8	93.6	9.1	3.7	336
Aizawl	95.6	72.3	43.7	0.5	260
Champhai	93.3	97.7	1.8	1.8	509
Serchhip	99.6	95.6	2.2	3.7	228
Lunglei	87.4	95.0	8.2	3.9	352
Lawngtlai	77.0	99.0	0.0	5.5	302
Saiha	95.8	96.6	4.3	1.8	327
Mizoram (15-49)	89.5	93.2	8.3	4.4	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	89.6	93.1	8.3	4.4	2,672

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.
[2] Includes Private hospital/clinic,
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home , parents home, other home and other.
[a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography/ ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	67.6	20.3	61.4	21.8	32.8	58.2	20.5	6.1	98
20-24	76.6	29.7	68.7	27.7	39.0	67.9	25.7	9.5	703
25-29	79.4	29.9	69.2	30.3	38.3	67.2	24.9	8.7	983
30-34	78.6	32.6	70.6	31.5	39.0	66.7	27.1	10.4	547
35+	78.1	27.7	66.8	25.9	34.6	63.9	25.5	12.2	362
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	82.5	33.4	73.6	34.9	45.8	70.5	30.0	11.2	677
2	79.1	29.3	71.0	31.1	43.3	69.0	26.8	11.4	666
3	77.6	31.8	68.5	28.4	36.1	65.9	24.1	9.0	610
4+	72.9	25.0	62.3	21.9	27.2	61.1	20.9	6.9	737
Residence									
Rural	71.2	26.0	60.8	18.4	26.1	60.3	19.3	4.9	1,780
Urban	90.8	37.0	84.2	49.5	60.8	78.5	37.5	18.8	913
Education									
Non- literate[a]	36.0	14.6	27.8	7.6	9.9	29.7	7.0	1.2	265
Less than five years	65.5	25.5	53.9	11.9	16.6	58.0	19.3	2.7	452
5-9 years	84.6	30.2	74.5	30.6	40.4	70.4	27.4	9.2	1,439
10 or more years	91.1	39.6	86.2	49.5	63.0	81.5	34.6	20.7	537
Religion									
Hindu	52.4	18.8	52.3	13.1	23.3	42.8	4.7	8.8	42
Muslim	64.6	28.8	56.3	28.4	31.8	57.6	33.3	8.4	25
Christians	80.5	29.1	71.7	30.8	41.0	69.1	26.1	10.5	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	58.7	39.5	44.3	12.9	10.3	46.7	23.1	1.3	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(78.3)	(40.1)	(72.4)	(37.5)	(54.4)	(77.5)	(39.0)	(27.4)	18
Scheduled Tribes	78.3	29.7	69.1	29.3	38.4	66.8	25.6	9.6	2,614
Other Backward Classes	55.1	33.7	49.1	7.8	9.5	47.2	17.8	3.9	51
Others	(79.2)	(0.0)	(69.8)	(29.0)	(17.8)	(69.0)	(10.4)	(8.4)	10
Wealth index									
Lowest	15.7	6.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	71
Second	54.8	27.5	43.1	13.8	14.2	45.3	17.2	0.5	220
Middle	72.8	25.9	57.2	17.4	24.5	63.2	20.0	3.5	816
Fourth	83.4	27.5	76.8	29.5	40.7	69.8	25.9	8.7	993
Highest	91.8	42.5	87.3	53.0	65.2	79.8	38.6	24.1	593
Mizoram (15-49)	77.9	29.8	68.8	29.0	37.9	66.5	25.5	9.6	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	78.0	29.7	68.9	29.1	38.1	66.6	25.5	9.7	2,672

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	70.2	67.7	71.4	43.9	36.5	63.0	65.4	98
20-24	69.9	66.8	67.5	43.9	40.1	63.2	67.7	703
25-29	70.2	67.3	67.3	50.2	42.6	63.7	64.6	983
30-34	68.3	66.1	65.3	49.6	42.8	60.6	62.5	547
35+	64.0	62.9	61.0	49.6	41.6	60.4	60.8	362
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	71.5	71.1	69.6	43.7	39.0	65.7	68.2	677
2	70.9	67.5	69.3	48.5	41.7	63.4	65.1	666
3	70.1	65.3	66.3	51.0	46.3	64.1	65.1	610
4+	63.3	61.4	59.8	49.7	40.2	57.0	59.8	737
Residence								
Rural	66.8	63.2	61.9	45.1	37.7	58.2	60.0	1,780
Urban	72.4	71.7	73.7	53.3	48.4	69.8	72.2	913
Education								
Non-literate [a]	57.6	54.5	56.6	46.2	41.2	57.2	55.6	265
Less than 5 years	65.8	62.8	62.3	41.8	32.7	52.1	59.5	452
5-9 years	70.0	67.1	66.4	48.8	42.0	63.4	64.3	1,439
10 or more year	71.5	70.3	71.1	51.5	47.0	68.7	71.0	537
Religion								
Hindu	75.4	69.0	82.4	63.0	59.8	79.2	79.3	42
Muslim	87.3	81.0	81.0	68.9	81.6	75.3	81.0	25
Christians	67.8	65.8	66.5	48.3	42.1	62.7	64.7	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	82.8	73.2	56.8	41.1	26.8	54.1	58.2	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(66.0)	(79.6)	(79.2)	(73.1)	(60.9)	(66.0)	(85.7)	18
Scheduled Tribes	68.8	66.3	66.2	48.2	41.6	62.7	64.3	2,614
Other Backward Classes	77.4	74.2	61.1	35.4	35.5	41.9	67.9	51
Others	(74.0)	(37.4)	(60.9)	(37.5)	(38.6)	(74.0)	(74.0)	10
Wealth index								
Lowest	70.8	56.5	70.9	67.8	60.6	78.8	68.0	71
Second	68.2	62.2	61.2	39.2	37.5	56.7	58.1	220
Middle	66.7	60.1	58.4	44.2	35.3	55.7	58.8	816
Fourth	68.0	67.4	67.3	47.4	41.9	63.5	64.0	993
Highest	73.1	73.7	75.1	55.6	49.2	69.7	73.8	593
Mizoram	68.9	66.4	66.2	48.2	41.6	62.5	64.5	2,693

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.

TABLE 4.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number Of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	26.1	2.0	11.4	60.6	44.1	31.7	0.0	98
20-24	24.7	3.4	10.9	61.0	41.3	40.7	0.7	703
25-29	22.4	4.0	8.9	64.7	43.7	40.4	0.9	983
30-34	23.0	2.7	13.1	61.2	49.5	33.9	0.4	547
35+	25.1	3.6	9.7	61.5	41.0	40.2	1.1	362
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	21.1	2.3	8.6	68.0	48.6	37.8	0.4	677
2	23.4	3.2	11.1	62.4	45.1	39.4	0.3	666
3	23.4	4.2	9.1	63.3	44.8	37.0	1.6	610
4+	26.4	4.2	12.8	56.6	37.8	40.8	0.7	737
Residence								
Rural	28.0	3.9	12.5	55.6	37.3	41.2	0.7	1,780
Urban	15.2	2.7	6.5	75.6	56.7	34.2	0.9	913
Education								
Non-literate[a]	52.8	4.9	18.9	23.4	19.3	30.5	0.0	265
Less than 5 years	33.8	4.4	12.9	48.9	34.5	38.1	1.1	452
5-9 years	19.1	3.5	10.2	67.2	44.7	42.7	0.9	1,439
10 or more year	12.9	1.9	5.0	80.3	61.8	33.0	0.4	537
Religion								
Hindu	35.3	9.7	17.3	37.7	35.4	29.2	0.0	42
Muslim	43.6	0.0	7.8	48.6	24.9	35.3	0.0	25
Christians	20.4	3.1	10.1	66.5	46.2	40.1	0.8	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	52.3	6.5	13.8	27.4	24.9	27.5	0.0	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(22.5)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(66.5)	(66.5)	(16.9)	(0.0)	18
Scheduled Tribes	23.0	3.4	10.5	63.1	44.2	39.2	0.8	2,614
Other Backward Classes	54.8	8.0	8.0	29.3	27.7	25.3	0.0	51
Others	(41.3)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(47.5)	(8.4)	(40.9)	(0.0)	10
Wealth index								
Lowest	72.6	4.4	15.9	7.1	9.9	18.7	0.0	71
Second	45.5	3.2	11.4	39.8	26.7	33.2	0.5	220
Middle	27.5	4.4	14.1	54.0	35.8	42.2	1.1	816
Fourth	17.9	3.7	10.0	68.3	47.6	41.9	0.6	993
Highest	13.8	1.8	5.3	79.1	59.3	33.6	0.7	593
Mizoram (15-49)	23.6	3.5	10.5	62.4	43.9	38.8	0.7	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	23.5	3.5	10.5	62.6	44.0	38.9	0.7	2,672

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) # by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	Consumed IFA for at least 3 months		
Age group							
15-19	23.5	12.2	60.2	18.4	29.9	26.7	98
20-24	14.8	30.0	53.2	20.6	34.8	32.6	703
25-29	13.4	44.2	40.0	21.5	36.3	34.1	983
30-34	11.7	42.2	43.3	25.2	35.3	32.9	547
35+	13.3	42.0	40.1	28.7	31.9	31.9	362
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	12.1	14.0	72.7	17.3	39.6	37.8	677
2	12.9	45.9	39.0	22.1	36.5	34.2	666
3	13.0	47.5	35.4	22.0	37.4	35.8	610
4+	16.7	47.4	32.3	29.4	27.1	24.8	737
Residence							
Rural	17.9	41.1	38.5	24.4	30.7	27.3	1,780
Urban	5.8	33.8	57.3	19.9	43.0	43.8	913
Education							
Non literate[a]	50.2	22.3	25.3	26.0	9.8	7.1	265
Less than 5 years	22.3	39.8	35.0	26.1	25.7	23.9	452
5-9 years	8.3	43.2	45.4	23.0	36.3	33.4	1,439
10 or more years	3.4	33.5	61.3	18.2	51.1	52.1	537
Religion							
Hindu	35.7	33.3	26.2	31.0	21.4	18.6	42
Muslim	36.0	28.0	36.0	4.0	32.0	40.0	25
Christians	10.4	39.2	47.9	23.4	36.0	34.2	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	41.4	35.8	18.5	18.5	25.4	21.0	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	(16.7)	(16.7)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(27.8)	(38.0)	18
Scheduled tribes	13.2	38.8	45.3	22.8	35.3	33.2	2,614
Other Backward Classes	41.2	37.3	21.6	23.5	18.0	17.5	51
Others	(20.0)	(50.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(30.0)	(28.6)	10
Wealth index							
Lowest	76.1	12.7	9.9	16.9	7.0	1.3	71
Second	37.3	34.1	25.9	26.4	16.4	14.9	220
Middle	16.9	43.5	36.2	25.2	29.7	26.1	816
Fourth	6.8	40.6	49.6	23.6	37.0	35.3	993
Highest	4.9	33.4	60.0	17.9	48.7	48.8	593
Mizoram (15-49)	13.8	38.6	44.9	22.9	34.9	32.9	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	13.7	38.7	44.9	22.9	34.7	33.0	2,672

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.
[b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Mamit	36.3	55.4	76.7	41.7	20.5	62.5	379
Kolasib	47.9	64.3	82.4	48.5	34.1	48.6	336
Aizawl	60.8	75.0	92.4	48.9	41.0	66.2	260
Champhai	45.7	64.0	87.8	47.2	35.1	33.0	509
Serchhip	54.1	78.9	99.6	46.7	41.7	34.8	228
Lunglei	43.5	55.7	83.5	52.0	31.9	44.0	352
Lawngtlai	30.6	48.7	75.6	56.6	27.2	34.7	302
Saiha	46.5	63.3	93.8	48.6	36.0	31.9	327
Mizoram (15-49)	43.9	62.4	85.9	48.4	32.9	43.9	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	44.0	62.6	86.3	48.4	33.0	44.1	2,672

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup.
[2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	54.7	45.3	7.1	61.8	98
20-24	56.8	42.6	8.7	65.5	703
25-29	56.0	43.7	7.5	63.5	983
30-34	58.0	41.5	7.4	65.4	547
35+	49.7	50.3	6.1	55.8	362
No. of Living Children					
0	*	*	*	*	3
1	67.5	31.7	6.1	73.6	677
2	58.8	41.0	8.3	67.1	666
3	56.4	42.9	8.7	65.1	610
4+	41.5	58.5	7.6	49.1	737
Residence					
Rural	40.3	59.3	10.2	50.5	1,780
Urban	85.6	14.0	2.5	88.1	913
Education					
Non literate[a]	12.8	86.5	4.9	17.7	265
Less than 5 years	34.6	64.9	9.5	44.1	452
5-9 years	59.8	40.0	8.9	68.7	1,439
10 or more years	83.6	15.8	4.0	87.6	537
Religion					
Hindu	35.5	62.4	5.0	40.5	42
Muslim	43.8	56.2	7.8	51.6	25
Christians	59.4	40.3	6.6	66.0	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	23.1	76.0	18.5	41.6	232
Others	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	(67.3)	(32.7)	(11.0)	(78.3)	18
Scheduled tribes	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	2,614
Other Backward Classes	45.0	53.1	11.8	56.8	51
Others	(79.2)	(20.8)	(0.0)	(79.2)	10
Wealth index					
Lowest	2.8	93.0	2.8	5.6	71
Second	20.4	79.6	13.2	33.6	220
Middle	34.3	65.4	12.0	46.3	816
Fourth	65.1	34.6	5.9	71.0	993
Highest	88.8	10.9	2.9	91.7	593
Mizoram (15-49)	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	55.9	43.7	7.6	63.5	2,672

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram,2007-08

| Background characteristics | Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery | | | Mean Transport cost (Rupees) | Mean Delivery cost (Rupees) | | Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[c] | Number of women** |
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	62.1	0.0	37.9	209	1,899	5,826	32.2	64
20-24	56.4	0.4	43.2	218	1,601	5,111	35.0	473
25-29	57.3	0.8	41.9	288	1,744	5,899	27.4	611
30-34	60.1	0.3	39.6	227	1,543	7,252	23.0	343
35+	59.4	0.5	40.1	341	2,280	8,554	7.5	193
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
1	61.4	0.7	37.9	235	1,849	6,727	39.2	567
2	58.5	0.7	40.8	312	1,871	7,424	36.0	439
3	56.8	0.0	43.2	217	1,612	4,678	20.1	359
4+	52.6	0.6	46.8	274	1,465	6,667	9.1	318
Residence								
Rural	55.8	0.6	43.5	325	1,689	7,751	21.8	787
Urban	60.0	0.4	39.6	198	1,770	6,316	36.8	897
Education								
Non literate[a]	38.5	0.0	61.5	318	1,123	0000	4.7	36
Less than 5	40.7	0.0	59.3	257	1,605	1,039	13.5	175
5-9 years	55.0	0.3	44.7	251	1,602	5,666	31.1	978
10 or more years	71.6	1.2	27.2	275	2,115	7,540	38.5	495
Religion								
Hindu	(72.7)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(134)	(2,175)	(17,112)	(3.8)	15
Muslim	(49.2)	(0.0)	(50.8)	(365)	(2,851)	(0000)	(21.6)	12
Christians	58.2	0.6	41.3	240	1,736	6,347	28.4	1,599
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	53.7	0.0	46.3	398	1,109	0000	15.9	56
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	(76.5)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(173)	(3,296)	(7,500)	(8.8)	13
Scheduled Tribes	58.0	0.5	41.5	262	1,724	6,318	27.5	1,638
Other Backward Classes	51.7	0.0	48.3	101	1,373	15,000	15.3	25
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	39.8	0.0	60.2	370	865	0000	11.4	48
Middle	44.5	0.0	55.5	309	1,397	1,205	20.9	299
Fourth	56.3	1.1	42.7	232	1,656	5,128	30.7	745
Highest	68.7	0.2	31.1	264	2,125	7,180	37.8	590
Mizoram (15-49)	58.0	0.5	41.4	259	1,729	6,635	27.1	1,684
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	58.2	0.5	41.2	263	1,718	6,635	27.1	1,492

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
*Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
[c] Percentage women who got JSY assistance.
[†] Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of safe delivery[2]	Number of Women**
Mamit	41.1	61.1	4.5	45.6	379
Kolasib	70.5	29.5	3.8	74.3	336
Aizawl	88.5	10.6	4.8	93.3	260
Champhai	55.0	45.5	4.8	59.8	509
Serchhip	73.8	28.2	4.8	78.6	228
Lunglei	55.6	45.7	3.8	59.4	352
Lawngtlai	28.8	71.2	17.8	46.6	302
Saiha	47.8	50.7	10.2	58.0	327
Mizoram (15-49)	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	55.9	43.7	7.6	63.5	2,672

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse.
[2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of know ledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	30.0	12.8	40.8	22.7	11.0	5.7	1.8	2.0	15.0	0.0	54
20-24	33.8	10.2	33.5	38.6	10.2	0.6	3.6	1.2	5.0	0.9	335
25-29	42.6	7.5	37.5	33.5	12.8	2.2	4.8	0.7	4.7	0.4	453
30-34	38.1	10.9	36.6	36.1	16.2	0.9	3.7	0.9	7.2	0.0	238
35+	42.1	12.8	31.9	38.7	12.8	0.6	4.7	1.1	3.2	0.5	185
No. of Living Children											
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
1	35.5	8.0	33.7	37.9	12.3	1.5	4.1	0.8	5.4	1.1	261
2	33.3	9.5	35.2	37.6	10.8	2.1	3.9	0.3	6.3	0.0	288
3	41.7	9.8	40.3	35.4	13.1	1.1	4.4	1.1	4.8	0.0	274
4+	42.7	11.3	34.2	33.1	13.9	1.1	4.2	1.4	5.5	0.7	440
Residence											
Rural	40.6	10.9	38.8	33.8	11.3	1.5	4.2	0.9	5.7	0.4	1,131
Urban	24.1	1.6	9.0	50.6	24.3	0.8	3.7	1.6	3.9	0.7	134
Education											
Non literate[a]	48.1	12.8	41.3	27.4	12.7	5.2	2.5	3.0	16.5	0.0	236
Less than 5 years	44.2	12.6	37.2	30.7	12.6	1.0	4.2	0.6	6.1	0.3	310
5-9 years	35.0	8.1	34.3	39.9	11.7	0.3	3.9	0.2	1.8	0.6	626
10 or more years	23.8	5.4	24.4	44.2	19.4	1.1	9.7	2.2	0.0	1.0	93
Religion											
Hindu	50.6	27.7	54.2	31.7	3.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	26
Muslim	(14.3)	(6.6)	(29.1)	(58.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Christians	39.5	8.7	33.4	37.2	12.7	0.8	4.4	1.0	3.9	0.6	1,039
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	35.9	14.4	47.0	25.5	13.8	4.0	2.7	1.1	12.2	0.0	181
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Scheduled tribes	38.7	9.9	35.8	36.1	12.3	1.3	4.0	1.0	5.4	0.4	1,228
Other Backward Classes	48.3	10.2	30.9	17.4	31.3	0.0	10.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	29
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index											
Lowest	48.2	19.2	49.4	24.9	13.0	7.3	4.3	1.4	25.7	0.0	69
Second	50.4	9.7	42.7	25.9	8.1	3.3	2.1	2.2	11.9	0.0	185
Middle	40.3	10.2	40.2	34.3	11.9	0.7	3.0	0.7	3.9	0.5	569
Fourth	33.9	7.8	27.0	41.1	14.7	0.6	5.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	371
Highest	14.1	9.7	12.7	53.4	20.2	1.5	14.1	1.5	0.0	1.3	71
Mizoram	38.9	9.9	35.6	35.6	12.7	1.4	4.2	1.0	5.5	0.5	1,265

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	26.6	27.2	7.5	72.7	46.3	7.6	3.7	0.0	98
20-24	19.2	36.4	12.1	57.7	40.2	7.4	8.2	0.0	703
25-29	19.3	32.9	13.0	55.4	46.3	4.9	5.7	0.0	983
30-34	18.3	25.8	16.1	52.3	43.9	4.6	6.2	0.9	547
35+	21.4	28.8	15.6	60.0	42.0	7.6	6.0	2.5	362
No. of Living Children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	23.2	30.0	10.9	66.0	44.3	5.7	6.7	0.5	677
2	19.8	38.6	12.0	44.3	42.3	8.6	4.3	0.0	666
3	18.4	26.8	11.8	57.7	52.0	4.2	6.5	0.8	610
4+	16.9	31.1	19.8	56.8	36.4	5.5	8.5	0.8	737
Residence									
Rural	16.8	30.6	11.4	57.7	39.5	6.6	5.1	0.3	1,780
Urban	25.0	33.1	16.1	55.7	48.8	5.2	8.2	0.8	913
Number of ANC Visits	16.2	28.3	14.6	54.9	45.0	6.8	4.3	0.0	639
No visit	28.6	22.8	11.4	81.6	44.6	3.7	7.8	0.0	94
1	21.4	35.7	8.9	53.7	37.5	4.5	5.8	0.0	283
2	20.1	32.6	14.1	56.3	44.1	6.2	7.1	0.8	1,677
3+									
Delivery									
Normal	18.2	33.2	14.1	56.8	41.7	5.1	6.3	0.2	2,566
Caesarean	42.5	19.6	7.4	53.7	53.4	10.7	7.2	3.5	109
By Instrument or Assisted	(78.1)	(24.8)	(12.2)	(68.6)	(69.3)	(19.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	18
Place of Delivery									
Government facility	22.2	29.0	14.7	59.4	46.4	6.5	8.4	0.6	1,378
Private facility	34.5	36.4	13.8	34.0	45.1	2.3	6.7	2.3	121
Home	15.1	34.5	11.4	57.5	38.7	6.0	2.5	0.0	1,184
Other	(20.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	10
Mizoram	19.6	31.7	13.4	56.9	43.6	6.0	6.4	0.5	2,693

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post delivery complication | | | | | Number of women** |
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	21.3	34.4	52.6	21.8	17.7	13.1	98
20-24	21.9	24.1	69.7	29.6	11.3	25.8	703
25-29	26.0	15.1	73.8	27.0	13.8	31.6	983
30-34	23.5	19.6	78.2	19.1	9.3	30.2	547
35+	23.5	13.6	77.2	25.1	12.4	20.4	362
No. of Living Children							
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	21.6	28.6	61.2	29.4	14.3	30.7	677
2	22.3	15.6	85.4	28.0	11.4	26.6	666
3	25.9	15.4	72.0	22.1	12.9	27.9	610
4+	25.6	15.5	75.6	23.6	10.8	26.1	737
Residence							
Rural	23.0	18.5	72.7	23.8	11.1	26.1	1,780
Urban	25.7	19.1	74.4	29.1	14.2	30.7	913
Delivery							
Normal	23.6	18.0	73.8	25.5	12.2	26.8	2,566
Caesarean	25.6	27.6	66.4	37.4	12.1	42.2	109
By Instrument or Assisted	(56.3)	(33.4)	(67.8)	(8.2)	(16.1)	(41.8)	18
Place of Delivery							
Government facility	23.3	17.8	76.0	26.2	12.9	31.4	1,378
Private facility	31.7	8.3	65.7	34.1	12.6	15.7	121
Home	23.9	20.9	71.3	24.3	11.6	24.9	1,184
Others	(20.0)	(50.5)	(49.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.5)	10
Who Conducted the Last Delivery							
Doctor	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	18.8	33.2	69.5	25.4	5.8	16.6	179
Other Health Personal	11.1	0.0	100.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	26
Dai	24.3	20.0	71.6	20.4	12.3	24.3	719
Relatives/Friends	23.7	18.0	66.6	38.5	14.4	36.4	216
Others	41.3	18.0	81.6	18.0	9.2	21.9	51
No One	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Mizoram	23.9	18.7	73.4	25.7	12.3	27.8	2,693

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	44.3	41.2	98
20-24	46.3	44.2	703
25-29	47.1	44.8	983
30-34	51.5	48.7	547
35+	43.2	40.6	362
No. of Living Children			
0	*	*	3
1	55.5	53.6	677
2	49.0	45.7	666
3	48.5	46.1	610
4+	36.7	34.6	737
Residence		35.0	1,780
Rural	37.1	63.6	913
Urban	66.7		
Education			
Non literate[a]	12.1	10.6	265
Less than 5 years	31.8	30.0	452
5-9 years	49.5	46.8	1,439
10 or more years	70.9	68.3	537
Religion			
Hindu	35.7	33.3	42
Muslim	44.0	40.0	25
Christians	49.3	46.9	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	27.5	25.3	232
Others	*	*	7
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	(55.6)	(55.6)	18
Scheduled tribes	47.2	44.7	2,614
Other Backward Classes	35.3	35.3	51
Others	(80.0)	(80.0)	10
Wealth index			
Lowest	7.0	4.2	71
Second	21.0	20.1	220
Middle	31.3	28.8	816
Fourth	52.6	50.1	993
Highest	74.3	71.6	593
Mizoram (15-49)	47.1	44.7	2,693
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	47.2	44.8	2,672

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.
† Represents figure for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	37.1	43.8	26.6	21.3	43.1	98
20-24	41.0	49.4	19.2	21.9	36.2	703
25-29	47.0	49.1	19.3	26.0	31.7	983
30-34	42.1	55.6	18.3	23.5	30.9	547
35+	45.5	56.1	21.4	23.5	38.7	362
No. of Living Children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	42.0	53.1	23.2	21.6	39.6	677
2	41.3	51.5	19.8	22.3	37.6	666
3	45.9	55.3	18.4	25.9	29.1	610
4+	46.1	45.4	16.9	25.6	29.0	737
Residence						
Rural	43.2	43.6	16.8	23.0	29.7	1,780
Urban	45.3	64.9	25.0	25.7	41.2	913
Education						
Non literate[a]	46.8	28.1	14.8	23.5	17.6	265
Less than five years	44.0	39.4	16.6	25.9	29.4	452
5-9 years	44.2	53.8	20.5	24.7	34.6	1,439
10 or more years	41.5	66.2	22.0	20.3	45.4	537
Religion						
Hindu	51.8	49.2	20.8	22.8	59.1	42
Muslim	23.8	41.9	20.9	16.1	37.6	25
Christians	44.5	53.7	20.3	24.4	34.8	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	38.0	20.0	12.0	20.2	19.5	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	(31.5)	(48.5)	(21.8)	(37.3)	(41.0)	18
Scheduled tribes	44.0	52.0	19.8	24.0	34.1	2,614
Other Backward Classes	45.6	11.4	9.8	15.7	22.1	51
Others	(27.9)	(63.7)	(29.6)	(27.9)	(30.1)	10
Wealth index						
Lowest	50.9	28.0	12.2	19.5	23.7	71
Second	39.0	29.2	13.0	22.5	16.2	220
Middle	42.7	39.2	18.3	22.3	26.2	816
Fourth	43.8	55.9	20.6	24.7	38.5	993
Highest	46.5	67.4	23.1	26.0	41.7	593
Mizoram	43.9	51.2	19.6	23.9	66.6	2,693

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
[2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Districts/State | Percentage of women[1] | | | | | Number of women** |
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[2]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post- delivery complication[3]	
Mamit	62.5	48.5	19.9	22.9	68.2	379
Kolasib	48.6	53.9	28.3	38.0	65.5	336
Aizawl	66.2	64.2	39.2	39.5	57.5	260
Champhai	33.0	49.1	17.6	21.0	67.1	509
Serchhip	34.8	57.5	12.0	12.5	67.9	228
Lunglei	44.0	54.7	18.2	27.8	67.7	352
Lawngtlai	34.7	21.5	8.9	17.0	88.2	302
Saiha	31.9	50.0	14.2	17.0	60.2	327
Mizoram	43.9	51.2	19.6	23.9	66.6	2,693

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
[2] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
[3] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGN OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) [#] who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	42.2	39.9	31.9	32.8	41.0	39.8	53.6	98
20-24	48.5	52.0	36.3	31.2	42.3	46.4	68.1	703
25-29	51.7	54.8	38.7	33.8	44.7	47.7	71.4	983
30-34	53.8	57.4	39.4	36.9	47.9	52.0	71.6	547
35+	45.1	56.1	38.7	31.8	45.3	47.0	71.8	362
No. of Living Children								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
1	49.5	51.2	37.2	33.5	43.4	47.0	68.6	677
2	50.4	53.4	39.8	33.2	45.1	47.7	70.7	666
3	54.5	56.6	38.8	35.8	46.3	47.9	72.0	610
4+	46.5	55.9	36.4	31.7	44.0	48.5	68.9	737
Residence								
Rural	44.9	49.9	34.7	29.9	40.6	44.1	68.0	1,780
Urban	60.2	62.7	44.3	40.3	52.4	55.1	73.9	913
Education								
Non literate[a]	32.3	44.6	26.9	19.3	34.2	40.8	49.8	265
Less than 5 years	42.3	44.1	29.6	24.1	36.9	40.0	62.0	452
9-10 years	53.0	55.5	38.9	35.8	45.8	48.1	73.2	1,439
10 or more years	57.5	64.2	48.0	41.9	53.4	57.0	78.2	537
Religion								
Hindu	47.9	63.3	40.8	35.9	45.3	52.3	59.8	42
Muslim	32.7	53.0	28.6	19.9	39.5	27.5	73.3	25
Christians	53.0	56.7	40.9	36.1	47.2	50.2	71.8	2,387
Buddhists/Neo Buddhists	22.9	28.0	9.1	7.0	19.9	25.0	53.5	232
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	(44.6)	(55.7)	(50.0)	(38.0)	(56.0)	(55.3)	(66.9)	18
Scheduled tribes	50.6	54.9	38.3	33.9	45.0	48.1	70.4	2,614
Other Backward Classes	23.8	21.7	17.7	11.7	23.3	29.4	47.5	51
Others	(57.7)	(49.7)	(49.7)	(30.0)	(51.5)	(51.3)	(70.1)	10
Wealth index								
Lowest	34.5	44.6	30.3	25.9	30.1	41.3	48.5	71
Second	29.5	42.4	17.6	17.6	30.3	36.2	55.6	220
Middle	41.3	43.4	28.5	22.4	36.3	36.9	64.8	816
Fourth	54.0	57.8	45.2	39.2	47.9	52.3	74.0	993
Highest	64.9	68.7	47.3	45.7	57.7	60.5	78.4	593
Mizoram	50.1	54.2	38.0	33.5	44.7	47.8	70.0	2,693

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check-up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percentage among those who received check-up[b]				Number of children[4]**
			Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	
Age group							
15-19	43.1	109	89.8	6.8	0.0	3.4	47
20-24	47.9	780	87.3	7.5	3.4	1.7	371
25-29	48.1	895	83.7	10.5	5.2	0.6	428
30-34	52.7	431	81.2	14.5	4.3	0.0	227
35-39	34.3	207	75.1	21.2	3.7	0.0	71
40-44	47.8	46	(76.5)	(11.8)	(11.8)	(0.0)	22
45-49	(23.1)	13	*	*	*	*	3
Residence							
Rural	35.9	1,593	86.4	3.7	8.1	1.8	568
Urban	67.9	888	81.6	17.8	0.6	0.0	601
Mother's education						0.0	
Non-literate[a]	12.4	233	87.8	0.0	12.2	3.0	29
Less than 5 years	30.7	415	87.0	2.1	7.9	1.0	126
5-9 years	50.2	1,312	87.5	7.7	3.8	0.0	657
10 or more years	69.1	521	75.9	20.8	3.3		357
Religion							
Hindu	28.2	39	(66.7)	(11.1)	(22.2)	(0.0)	11
Muslim	(57.9)	19	(88.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	11
Christian	48.9	2,269	84.2	11.3	3.7	0.8	1,105
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	2	*	0.0	*	*	1
Others	27.3	152	77.3	0.0	22.7	0.0	41
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	(40.0)	15	*	*	*	*	6
Scheduled Tribes	47.6	2,407	83.8	10.9	4.4	0.9	1,141
Other Backward Classes	36.0	52	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index							
Lowest	6.3	63	*	*	*	*	4
Second	24.0	196	74.4	0.0	15.8	9.8	47
Middle	29.3	714	89.8	0.6	7.7	1.9	208
Fourth	52.5	943	91.2	5.1	3.2	0.5	492
Highest	74.2	565	73.2	24.3	2.6	0.0	418
Mizoram	47.3	2,481	84.0	10.9	4.3	0.9	1,169

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[3] Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.
[4] Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[b]	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	94.5	74.6	92.8	7.2	109
20-24	95.4	76.3	95.4	4.6	780
25-29	96.9	77.8	96.8	3.2	895
30-34	96.8	81.5	98.4	1.6	431
35-39	96.2	76.5	96.6	3.4	207
40-44	95.8	65.7	95.8	4.2	46
45-49	(100.0)	(76.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	13
Residence					
Rural	96.1	76.9	96.6	3.4	1,593
Urban	96.5	78.6	96.1	3.9	888
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	94.9	79.7	96.7	3.3	233
Less than 5 years	96.5	77.4	96.8	3.2	415
5-9 years	95.7	76.5	95.7	4.3	1,312
10 or more years	98.1	79.2	97.9	2.1	521
Religion					
Hindu	94.8	80.5	92.7	7.3	39
Muslim	(73.7)	(68.4)	(89.5)	(10.5)	19
Christian	96.3	77.3	96.3	3.7	2,269
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	2
Others	99.3	81.0	100.0	0.0	152
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	(93.3)	(73.3)	(93.3)	(6.7)	15
Scheduled Tribes	96.3	77.6	96.4	3.6	2,407
Other Backward Classes	94.3	73.2	96.0	4.0	52
Others	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index					
Lowest	98.4	84.4	100.0	0.0	63
Second	95.0	76.6	97.4	2.6	196
Middle	96.7	78.4	96.4	3.6	714
Fourth	95.6	76.3	95.8	4.2	943
Highest	97.0	77.8	96.8	3.2	565
Mizoram (15-49)	96.3	77.5	96.4	3.6	2,481
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	96.3	78.4	96.5	3.5	2,262

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE

Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Age in months | Exclusive breastfeeding | Weaning status[1] | | | | Number of children** |
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	78.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	100
2-3	64.7	3.5	0.8	2.9	3.7	141
4-5	35.2	11.9	11.9	11.8	23.7	176
6-8	7.0	6.1	24.9	45.3	70.2	217
9-11	1.4	0.9	9.3	76.1	85.4	207
12-17	1.3	0.0	2.2	82.4	84.6	450
18-23	5.0	0.6	0.6	54.6	55.2	321
24-35	5.7	1.0	1.3	31.1	32.4	869
6-9	5.1	4.7	22.4	51.9	74.3	295
6-35[2]	32.2	1.3	4.7	51.9	56.6	2,064
6-9 (15-44) [†]	4.9	4.9	22.8	51.9	74.7	264
6-35[2] (15-44) [†]	29.1	1.3	4.7	51.8	56.5	1,867
Median duration (months)	5.19	5.65	6.83	9.04	7.93	2,481

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food.
[2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding 0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	59.0	34
20-24	58.3	139
25-29	54.1	144
30-34	55.0	71
35-39	(43.5)	23
40-44	*	3
45-49	*	3
Residence		
Rural	57.9	271
Urban	50.9	146
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	72.8	43
Less than 5 years	49.0	74
5-9 years	55.7	215
10 or more years	51.7	85
Religion		
Hindu	*	9
Muslim	*	4
Christian	53.3	372
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	1
Others	77.6	31
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	*	5
Scheduled Tribes	55.2	406
Other Backward Classes	*	5
Others	*	1
Wealth index		
Lowest	(72.7)	11
Second	59.8	32
Middle	58.8	138
Fourth	53.5	140
Highest	49.8	96
Mizoram (15-49)	55.4	417
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	59.0	395

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Districts | Children received Colostrum/*Khees*[a] | Percentage started breastfeeding | | | Number of children** |
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Mamit	95.8	87.1	95.8	4.2	354
Kolasib	95.1	82.0	97.0	3.0	326
Aizawl	96.2	72.2	94.9	5.1	252
Champhai	97.1	78.8	96.0	4.0	506
Serchhip	96.6	70.9	97.1	2.9	210
Lunglei	97.8	74.0	98.4	1.6	318
Lawngtlai	98.9	88.1	99.5	0.5	196
Saiha	94.9	69.7	95.6	4.4	319
Mizoram (15-49)	96.3	77.5	96.4	3.6	2,481
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	96.3	78.4	96.5	3.5	2,262

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full vaccination[1]	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
Residence													
Rural	89.2	89.6	82.1	60.4	30.4	85.7	80.1	59.4	75.9	46.7	6.1	41.8	486
Urban	97.5	95.8	92.3	76.0	25.2	97.9	95.2	79.1	88.9	66.9	1.1	56.4	285
Sex of the child													
Male	92.3	91.6	86.2	69.4	29.0	91.0	87.4	69.4	78.6	55.0	4.1	49.3	389
Female	92.2	92.2	85.6	62.9	27.9	89.5	84.0	63.9	82.8	53.4	4.4	45.1	382
Birth order													
1	92.3	92.3	86.0	66.7	26.4	89.8	84.4	64.7	78.3	53.1	4.1	47.5	335
2	93.4	91.6	87.0	71.3	27.5	91.0	88.3	73.7	82.4	61.7	4.7	51.2	212
3	92.8	93.7	83.9	60.8	31.1	88.2	83.7	62.3	82.9	48.2	4.5	46.4	112
4+	89.2	89.2	85.4	59.8	33.5	91.8	86.3	63.0	82.0	48.2	3.6	39.3	110
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	69.1	64.8	60.4	27.8	35.0	61.5	57.3	27.7	49.3	17.7	18.3	16.6	71
Less than 5 years	90.2	89.4	80.4	59.8	32.4	88.5	81.3	59.2	76.1	47.6	6.2	37.5	112
5-9 years	94.8	95.3	89.3	69.7	28.0	92.7	88.5	70.3	83.9	56.6	2.2	49.7	400
10 or more years	96.8	96.3	91.6	77.1	24.7	96.8	93.2	78.3	88.5	66.8	2.1	59.2	188
Religion													
Hindu	(60.0)	(60.0)	(60.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(70.0)	(70.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	10
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Christian	93.9	93.7	87.5	67.9	28.8	92.0	87.5	68.5	82.4	55.4	2.8	48.7	721
Buddhist /Neo-Buddhist	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	70.3	73.3	67.3	46.8	17.5	61.4	55.4	40.8	61.4	40.8	26.7	32.1	34
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Scheduled Tribes	93.1	92.8	86.7	67.0	28.1	90.8	86.2	67.5	81.4	54.7	3.6	*	749
Other Backward Classes	(73.3)	(66.7)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(53.3)	(73.3)	(73.3)	(33.3)	(60.0)	(33.3)	(26.7)	(6.7)	15
Others	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index													
Lowest	(61.5)	(61.5)	(61.5)	(23.1)	(30.8)	(46.2)	(46.2)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(15.4)	(30.8)	(7.7)	13
Second	64.8	57.6	52.5	28.4	31.4	62.0	52.4	31.0	48.0	21.1	25.8	18.9	42
Middle	85.3	88.3	76.8	52.6	29.3	85.2	80.5	49.6	71.3	37.9	4.7	37.4	130
Fourth	94.0	94.4	87.0	65.4	27.5	90.3	84.6	67.1	82.9	53.1	3.3	47.0	301
Highest	99.0	97.3	94.8	80.6	28.7	98.6	95.9	80.8	89.6	69.3	0.7	57.8	285
Mizoram (15-49)	92.3	91.9	85.9	66.2	28.5	90.2	85.7	66.7	80.7	54.2	4.2	47.2	771
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	92.3	92.4	86.5	66.8	27.4	89.9	85.5	67.0	80.4	54.5	4.3	47.8	697

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
* Unweighted cases. nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None	Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
				Percentage immunized						
Mamit	33.3	89.1	55.7	30.7	52.2	70.2	35.2	5.0	75.6	124
Kolasib	44.7	87.8	65.7	25.8	71.0	79.6	56.4	8.5	74.6	107
Aizawl	57.3	95.7	74.2	27.4	77.0	87.9	64.0	4.3	90.7	89
Champhai	51.8	92.8	59.5	26.0	61.1	74.2	47.4	1.4	64.7	159
Serchhip	55.1	97.1	74.4	19.9	76.1	90.9	63.6	1.4	79.7	67
Lunglei	52.6	93.1	73.8	29.3	73.1	85.9	67.8	4.5	77.4	98
Lawngtlai	20.0	81.1	41.5	44.2	41.5	78.1	36.8	14.4	58.1	38
Saiha.	51.9	96.5	72.2	23.3	69.2	80.1	51.8	0.0	77.1	89
Mizoram (15-49)	47.2	92.3	66.2	28.5	66.7	80.7	54.2	4.2	74.6	771
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	47.8	92.3	66.8	27.4	67.0	80.4	54.5	4.3	72.1[#]	697

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.
[2] Children aged 12-35 months.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percent of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination			Private health sector[1]	Others	Number of children**
	Government health sector					
	Sub - Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	85.4	1.1	6.9	0.5	7.5	1,423
Urban	90.7	0.8	5.1	6.6	0.4	849
Sex of the child						
Male	87.1	1.1	6.4	3.3	4.8	1,178
Female	87.6	0.9	6.1	2.3	4.9	1,094
Birth order						
1	86.9	1.2	6.7	3.6	4.6	951
2	87.5	0.9	4.8	2.5	4.7	586
3	87.4	1.1	5.3	2.7	6.5	362
4+	88.0	0.6	8.5	1.1	4.2	361
Mother's education						
Non-literate[a]	70.9	0.6	14.3	0.0	17.5	169
Less than 5 years	86.3	1.1	8.3	0.3	6.9	368
5-9 years	89.9	1.2	5.4	1.4	3.9	1,234
10 or more years	87.4	0.6	4.2	9.2	1.4	501
Religion						
Hindu	52.5	0.0	5.6	12.3	29.6	31
Muslim	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Christian	87.7	1.1	6.3	2.8	4.5	2,125
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	89.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	6.2	100
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	(61.5)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(15.4)	(15.4)	13
Scheduled Tribes	87.5	1.0	6.1	2.7	4.9	2,215
Other Backward Classes	86.7	2.6	10.6	2.6	0.0	38
Others	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	(40.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	20
Second	72.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	15.5	99
Middle	85.6	1.6	7.5	0.2	7.0	419
Fourth	89.4	1.1	6.1	0.2	5.1	948
Highest	88.9	0.8	4.8	7.7	0.9	786
Mizoram	87.4	1.0	6.2	2.8	4.9	2,272

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	73.1	17.8	11.1	771
24-35 months	76.0	46.3	11.8	879
Residence				
Rural	70.4	29.9	5.6	1,074
Urban	82.5	38.7	22.4	576
Sex of the child				
Male	75.2	32.0	12.0	867
Female	74.0	34.7	10.9	783
Birth order				
1	73.4	31.7	13.5	689
2	76.6	28.5	8.3	415
3	79.2	34.4	12.7	268
4+	70.7	44.4	9.7	265
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	53.4	24.3	3.1	163
Less than 5 years	65.6	36.0	4.4	276
5-9 years	77.9	34.3	10.4	851
10 or more years	83.6	32.1	23.4	360
Religion				
Hindu	(45.8)	(27.3)	(8.3)	24
Muslim	(63.6)	(14.3)	(0.0)	11
Christian	77.1	34.1	12.5	1,502
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	nc	18.4	nc	0
Others	49.4	46.4	0.0	113
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	*	*	*	7
Scheduled Tribes	76.0	33.4	11.7	1,597
Other Backward Classes	28.5	16.4	2.3	42
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index				
Lowest	33.8	0.0	0.0	30
Second	54.9	25.1	4.5	95
Middle	67.3	33.3	4.0	305
Fourth	74.7	34.3	6.8	668
Highest	84.3	33.8	23.0	552
Mizoram (15-49)	74.6	33.3	11.5	1,650
Mizoram (15-44)[#†]	72.1	32.4	10.5	1,863

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.
[a] Literate but not attend school are also included.
[#] Children aged 9-35 months.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.10 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	59.8	86.6	34.2	29.5	28.8	24.1	11.9	211
20-24	81.6	90.8	33.8	32.0	33.2	30.9	14.5	1,078
25-29	86.4	89.1	36.1	32.3	29.9	34.4	15.6	1,630
30-34	88.4	89.7	36.6	32.7	29.5	34.8	15.2	1,398
35-39	87.5	88.8	34.2	32.1	26.8	32.9	15.6	1,320
40-44	87.0	88.1	35.2	32.2	26.7	34.7	15.2	1,108
45-49	86.4	87.5	41.6	33.3	28.3	39.2	12.8	1,102
Residence								
Rural	81.5	85.5	36.3	35.9	30.6	33.1	16.5	4,991
Urban	92.9	94.2	36.0	26.9	26.7	36.2	12.3	2,856
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	56.9	72.5	40.2	47.1	40.8	34.6	16.9	744
Less than 5 years	79.2	82.3	31.4	30.4	26.2	27.8	15.1	1,624
5-9 years	90.4	90.5	35.8	31.2	27.7	34.6	15.2	4,109
10 or more years	94.6	96.6	40.8	33.0	31.7	39.9	13.0	1,370
Religion								
Hindu	80.5	90.9	53.6	43.8	41.2	46.0	18.1	110
Muslim	78.8	85.1	46.9	33.4	29.4	35.0	7.5	65
Christian	90.1	89.2	36.9	33.1	29.7	35.4	15.8	6,745
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Others	54.1	86.2	23.4	22.1	18.2	18.3	3.2	922
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	81.7	82.2	40.6	14.6	19.8	25.5	7.6	49
Scheduled Tribes	86.6	89.1	36.3	32.6	29.3	34.3	15.1	7,583
Other Backward Classes	49.3	77.2	27.5	23.2	9.9	36.3	3.3	185
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth index								
Lowest	52.0	77.5	53.5	65.4	65.1	57.5	7.8	153
Second	61.0	77.3	35.8	36.5	32.2	24.2	12.9	533
Middle	77.7	82.5	28.5	30.2	26.1	25.6	17.1	2,117
Fourth	91.1	89.5	38.4	34.1	29.8	34.8	15.8	3,037
Highest	95.0	96.1	38.9	29.7	28.4	41.8	12.2	2,007
Mizoram	85.6	89.0	36.2	32.4	29.0	34.3	14.9	7,847

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	13.2	1,144	53.3	44.3	79.4	25.1	0.0	67
25-29	11.6	1,397	56.1	50.7	70.3	32.3	1.2	82
30-34	12.0	733	55.7	35.3	74.4	28.8	0.0	31
35-39	12.6	332	59.1	54.7	(73.9)	(21.7)	(4.3)	23
40-49+	10.5	125	39.4	53.9	*	*	*	7
Residence								
Rural	11.0	2,452	52.1	41.5	78.1	25.4	0.0	113
Urban	14.4	1,279	59.0	52.7	70.7	30.5	2.1	97
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	14.1	360	37.9	27.0	(78.6)	(28.6)	(0.0)	14
Less than 5 years	13.6	632	50.7	42.0	63.5	33.5	2.9	36
5-9 years	11.8	2,013	56.5	49.7	77.5	25.1	0.8	118
10 or more years	11.2	726	65.3	51.6	74.4	30.6	0.0	42
Religion								
Hindu	15.0	58	56.8	43.6	*	*	*	4
Muslim	10.4	28	64.7	67.7	*	*	*	2
Christian	12.6	3,363	55.6	46.3	74.4	27.7	1.0	196
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	*	3	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	7.5	279	38.6	38.6	*	*	*	8
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	(0.0)	23	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Schedule Tribes	12.3	3,620	54.8	46.2	74.5	27.5	1.0	205
Other Backward Classes	10.4	76	38.4	25.6	*	*	*	2
Others	*	4	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index								
Lowest	9.7	60	35.2	17.6	*	*	*	1
Second	14.1	207	41.3	29.9	*	*	*	9
Middle	13.5	732	48.9	42.4	79.4	20.6	2.6	42
Fourth	11.7	1,550	54.8	46.9	73.1	29.2	0.0	85
Highest	11.9	1,182	62.9	52.0	75.7	27.3	1.3	73
Mizoram (15-49)	12.2	3,731	54.9	46.1	74.6	27.8	1.0	210
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	12.0	3,418	55.5	45.0	76.8	25.4	1.1	185

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[3] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Table 5.12 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	33.7	211	63.4	50.0	46.2	29.7	41.2	3.3	60.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	121
20-24	46.1	1,078	73.6	52.0	51.2	35.4	42.7	2.2	53.5	58.8	38.2	2.9	1,023
25-29	53.3	1,630	74.6	50.9	51.2	38.4	46.3	2.1	60.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	1,397
30-34	59.7	1,398	73.3	56.0	54.8	41.3	46.2	1.9	59.2	72.0	28.0	0.0	733
35-39	57.6	1,320	73.5	56.3	49.5	35.0	44.1	1.5	78.9	50.0	40.0	10.0	332
40-44	55.4	1,108	73.9	58.9	49.1	34.4	43.9	1.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	99
45-49	59.1	1,102	75.1	58.5	50.4	36.3	45.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	26
Residence													
Rural	46.2	4,991	72.3	55.9	53.3	38.8	43.4	1.5	52.7	51.9	44.4	3.7	2,452
Urban	69.8	2,856	75.6	54.4	48.6	34.9	46.7	3.0	68.3	63.6	36.4	0.0	1,279
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	25.2	744	66.5	57.9	49.0	35.3	38.0	1.7	42.9	83.3	16.7	0.0	360
Less than 5 years	40.4	1,624	68.5	52.9	50.8	33.1	42.1	2.1	45.9	61.5	38.5	0.0	632
5-9 years	59.3	4,109	73.8	54.9	50.9	37.1	44.2	2.2	59.6	60.0	37.1	2.9	2,013
10 or more years	74.2	1,370	78.7	57.2	52.2	39.6	49.8	1.8	76.2	48.4	51.6	0.0	726
Religion													
Hindu	47.4	110	74.9	59.9	38.5	31.9	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
Muslim	43.1	65	75.1	57.1	74.9	32.5	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Christian	60.1	6,745	73.9	55.6	51.2	37.6	45.3	2.2	61.1	57.8	40.5	1.7	3,363
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	17.5	922	69.8	45.5	47.3	24.8	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	279
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	63.9	49	80.3	47.5	47.9	34.6	55.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Scheduled Tribes	55.6	7,583	74.0	55.1	51.1	37.1	44.9	2.1	59.2	58.6	39.7	1.7	3,620
Other Backward Classes	16.8	185	51.7	65.0	51.8	19.7	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth index													
Lowest	20.5	153	84.5	55.0	44.7	31.7	48.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Second	22.6	533	65.4	52.2	55.0	27.4	35.3	2.4	41.2	80.0	20.0	0.0	207
Middle	38.6	2,117	71.0	51.4	49.1	31.4	37.7	1.6	50.0	66.7	26.7	6.7	732
Fourth	59.9	3,037	72.3	55.9	52.2	39.3	45.7	1.9	54.5	57.9	39.5	2.6	1,550
Highest	75.1	2,007	77.6	56.8	50.6	38.1	48.6	2.5	71.7	54.8	45.2	0.0	1,182
Mizoram (15-49)	54.8	7,847	73.8	55.2	51.1	37.0	44.9	2.1	59.4	58.7	39.6	1.6	3,731
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	54.4	5,932	73.4	55.3	51.9	37.2	44.5	1.7	57.5	58.9	39.2	1.9	3,418

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
[1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others.
[3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.
[7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Table 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/treatment[2]	Number of children**
Mamit	93.8	11.5	43.6	1.1	33.3	544
Kolasib	90.8	20.0	52.7	4.1	75.0	476
Aizawl	96.5	16.2	56.7	4.0	71.4	359
Champhai	80.8	13.3	37.1	1.7	54.2	721
Serchhip	89.1	7.3	67.7	0.7	71.4	317
Lunglei	95.8	10.1	25.7	2.8	50.0	475
Lawngtlai	83.6	6.9	31.7	2.0	50.0	369
Saiha	84.2	11.3	40.8	1.0	83.3	470
Mizoram (15-49)	89.0	12.2	46.1	2.1	59.4	3,731
Mizoram (15-44)[†]	89.0	12.0	45.0	1.7	57.5	3,418

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey.
[2] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Mizoram, 2007-08

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	99.4	99.1	99.9	99.3	99.1	99.8
Any modern method[1]	99.3	99.0	99.9	99.3	99.0	99.8
Female sterilization	98.7	98.2	99.8	98.6	98.1	99.7
Male sterilization	59.1	50.8	73.6	58.9	51.2	73.3
Intra Uterine Device	87.9	83.2	96.1	87.6	83.1	95.9
Pill	92.9	90.4	97.1	92.7	90.4	97.1
Emergency contraceptive pill	34.5	28.9	44.2	34.0	28.6	44.0
Injectables	33.0	28.2	41.2	32.9	28.2	41.5
Condom/*nirodh*	95.1	93.6	97.8	95.2	93.8	97.8
Female condom	9.4	6.9	13.8	9.1	6.6	13.8
Rhythm method	52.1	49.5	56.8	52.6	49.8	57.7
Withdrawal method	58.9	56.4	63.3	59.4	56.7	64.4
Others	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Number of women**	7,847	4,991	2,856	6,845	4,456	2,389

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

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-24	98.9	98.7	57.0	97.6	86.3	93.6	33.7	34.1	96.3	10.7	49.7	57.5	0.3	1,110
25-29	99.6	99.5	57.4	99.0	89.8	94.1	33.8	34.4	95.4	7.6	53.1	60.6	0.5	1,452
30-34	99.3	99.3	62.6	98.6	89.5	94.7	37.9	36.4	95.4	9.8	57.5	62.2	0.6	1,245
35-39	99.5	99.3	60.6	98.8	87.7	91.7	33.4	33.2	94.8	9.0	52.9	60.0	0.2	1,182
40-49	99.4	99.4	57.7	99.0	85.3	90.4	31.9	28.3	94.4	9.0	50.3	57.4	0.6	1,856
No. of living children														
0	99.0	99.0	61.8	97.8	86.6	92.5	38.2	35.4	96.5	13.3	50.3	54.6	0.4	504
1	99.4	99.2	58.6	98.4	88.9	93.5	36.2	33.2	96.1	11.1	51.3	58.4	0.0	938
2	99.4	99.2	63.2	98.8	90.5	94.1	36.2	36.9	95.9	10.3	56.5	61.3	0.8	1,284
3	99.4	99.4	61.7	98.9	89.7	94.2	36.1	34.4	96.0	7.9	55.7	62.7	0.6	1,753
4+	99.3	99.3	54.0	98.6	84.1	90.5	29.3	29.0	93.5	7.8	49.2	57.4	0.4	2,366
Residence														
Rural	99.1	99.0	51.2	98.1	83.1	90.4	28.6	28.2	93.8	6.6	49.8	56.7	0.4	4,456
Urban	99.8	99.8	73.3	99.7	95.9	97.1	44.0	41.5	97.8	13.8	57.7	64.4	0.5	2,389
Education														
Non-literate[a]	94.8	94.0	23.9	90.3	48.3	66.5	11.3	10.9	80.1	4.3	32.8	43.2	0.4	669
Less than five years	99.6	99.6	51.4	99.0	80.7	89.2	24.3	21.9	93.1	4.9	41.7	50.7	0.4	1,425
5-9 years	99.9	99.9	62.2	99.7	94.2	97.1	35.8	35.5	97.8	8.1	56.4	62.3	0.4	3,572
10 or more years	99.9	99.9	77.9	99.8	98.3	98.6	53.0	50.6	98.2	20.0	65.2	70.5	0.7	1,179
Religion														
Hindu	96.3	96.3	42.2	90.6	66.6	84.2	21.6	30.5	84.3	10.3	44.1	60.1	0.0	105
Muslim	100.0	100.0	58.6	98.5	79.5	84.7	20.6	32.0	95.4	7.9	35.4	52.7	0.0	63
Christian	99.9	99.9	62.2	99.6	92.2	95.5	37.1	35.4	97.1	10.2	56.4	62.7	0.5	5,827
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	95.8	95.2	38.0	92.7	59.2	75.2	14.8	15.6	83.1	1.4	28.6	36.8	0.2	837
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(61.5)	(100.0)	(76.9)	(76.9)	(30.8)	(38.5)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(53.8)	(53.8)	(0.0)	13
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	100.0	100.0	62.8	97.8	83.2	91.7	21.3	35.8	91.7	10.3	40.0	55.1	2.1	47
Scheduled tribes	99.6	99.6	59.7	99.1	88.7	93.5	34.6	33.5	95.8	9.3	53.4	60.1	0.5	6,598
Other backward classes	87.6	87.6	25.7	82.9	46.0	62.4	13.6	8.9	74.1	3.6	25.5	30.1	0.0	170
Others	100.0	96.6	73.7	96.6	93.3	89.9	32.8	33.4	90.4	10.0	49.6	80.1	0.0	30
Wealth index														
Lowest	91.6	88.7	14.9	76.7	37.4	56.1	6.3	12.2	74.7	0.7	35.4	51.3	0.0	140
Second	96.0	95.8	33.8	93.7	55.8	71.0	19.2	20.0	83.7	2.9	30.3	41.6	0.4	476
Middle	99.5	99.5	45.8	98.9	82.7	91.5	25.1	22.5	94.5	5.3	45.8	52.9	0.3	1,870
Fourth	99.9	99.9	63.5	99.8	93.0	95.7	34.1	33.0	96.7	8.9	55.1	61.4	0.6	2,636
Highest	99.9	99.9	76.6	99.7	97.6	98.4	49.7	49.2	98.4	16.0	63.5	68.9	0.6	1,723
Mizoram	99.3	99.3	58.9	98.6	87.6	92.7	34.0	32.9	95.2	9.1	52.6	59.4	0.5	6,845

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Mamit	99.4	99.0	45.7	97.2	82.3	91.8	40.4	45.6	95.3	8.4	73.4	84.4	0.3	908
Kolasib	99.6	99.6	69.0	98.7	90.5	93.0	38.6	34.7	96.0	9.7	50.4	56.7	0.5	714
Aizawl	99.8	99.8	68.2	99.2	94.9	93.9	50.2	49.7	98.2	19.1	67.7	73.6	0.8	648
Champhai	100.0	100.0	53.2	100.0	93.8	97.7	25.8	23.4	96.6	7.1	50.2	50.1	0.2	1,108
Serchhip	100.0	100.0	65.1	100.0	99.0	98.9	49.4	42.5	97.4	12.5	62.2	70.4	1.4	683
Lunglei	98.4	98.3	73.6	97.6	83.1	92.4	30.3	32.2	95.0	6.4	45.5	55.2	0.2	942
Lawngtlai	98.3	98.3	43.6	97.5	75.5	85.1	18.9	20.1	90.4	1.7	32.6	38.5	0.1	1,033
Saiha	100.0	100.0	60.3	100.0	83.5	89.8	31.0	24.9	94.1	14.7	46.6	57.6	1.0	809
Mizoram	99.4	99.3	58.7	98.7	87.1	92.6	34.0	32.9	95.1	9.2	52.5	59.5	0.5	6,845

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	19.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	12.6	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	189
20 - 24	39.5	37.6	0.0	2.9	9.4	24.4	0.5	0.2	5.9	0.1	3.5	2.7	0.0	921
25 - 29	58.4	56.7	0.1	15.8	11.6	32.4	0.8	0.5	7.7	0.1	5.6	3.9	0.0	1,452
30 - 34	73.3	72.0	0.2	42.8	12.9	30.8	0.7	0.6	7.9	0.2	5.5	4.2	0.0	1,245
35 - 39	77.5	76.5	0.6	58.5	11.1	23.5	0.9	0.8	5.1	0.2	5.6	3.2	0.0	1,182
40 - 44	79.5	78.6	0.3	69.2	9.8	18.5	1.0	0.6	4.7	0.0	4.4	2.8	0.1	943
45 – 49	81.2	80.9	0.3	74.4	8.3	10.9	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	913
No. of living children														
0	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	504
1	42.6	40.6	0.0	3.1	10.9	24.9	0.9	0.4	6.7	0.3	3.3	2.7	0.0	938
2	66.0	64.0	0.3	26.0	13.8	31.3	0.8	0.7	8.0	0.0	6.8	4.2	0.0	1,284
3	80.2	79.4	0.3	53.7	13.1	27.7	0.6	0.5	7.6	0.1	5.4	4.1	0.0	1,753
4+	80.1	79.2	0.3	63.6	9.0	22.1	0.6	0.5	4.2	0.2	4.3	2.4	0.0	2,366
Residence														
Rural	63.1	62.0	0.1	38.5	8.6	22.7	0.4	0.4	4.1	0.1	3.6	2.0	0.0	4,456
Urban	73.5	72.1	0.5	46.0	14.2	26.9	1.3	0.5	9.2	0.1	6.7	5.1	0.0	2,389
Education														
Non-literate[a]	41.1	40.0	0.0	24.9	2.7	13.6	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.2	1.3	0.0	669
Less than five years	66.2	65.3	0.3	47.0	7.6	19.0	0.5	0.3	4.0	0.0	3.9	1.8	0.1	1,425
5-9 years	71.4	70.1	0.3	43.1	11.7	27.5	0.7	0.5	6.1	0.2	5.1	3.6	0.0	3,572
10 or more years	67.7	66.4	0.1	37.1	15.2	26.1	1.0	0.8	8.9	0.0	5.9	4.3	0.0	1,179
Religion														
Hindu	46.5	42.1	0.0	25.9	4.9	13.4	0.0	1.9	4.8	0.0	3.7	5.4	0.0	105
Muslim	63.5	60.2	0.0	44.3	4.8	17.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	4.8	1.6	0.0	63
Christian	69.9	68.7	0.3	44.2	11.1	24.9	0.8	0.5	6.2	0.1	5.2	3.4	0.0	5,827
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	47.5	47.1	0.0	20.9	8.0	20.6	0.0	0.4	3.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.0	837
Others	(53.8)	(53.8)	(7.7)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	55.2	51.0	0.0	36.6	4.1	12.3	0.0	2.1	8.0	0.0	13.1	4.4	0.0	47
Scheduled tribes	67.6	66.4	0.3	41.5	10.7	24.6	0.7	0.5	5.8	0.1	4.8	3.2	0.0	6,598
Other backward classes	39.5	39.5	0.0	26.5	6.0	11.3	0.0	0.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	170
Others	49.5	46.7	0.0	36.9	9.8	16.4	0.0	3.1	10.6	0.0	3.1	2.8	0.0	30
Wealth index														
Lowest	25.8	25.1	0.0	10.0	1.4	11.5	0.6	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	140
Second	42.8	41.6	0.2	17.1	6.9	18.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	476
Middle	60.5	59.3	0.1	32.7	8.1	24.7	0.6	0.5	4.2	0.2	3.5	1.9	0.1	1,870
Fourth	71.1	69.8	0.3	46.8	10.6	23.7	0.8	0.3	6.1	0.1	5.2	3.1	0.0	2,636
Highest	76.7	75.7	0.5	50.5	14.9	26.9	0.9	0.8	8.4	0.1	6.5	5.1	0.0	1,723
Mizoram (15-49) [†]	66.7	65.5	0.2	41.1	10.5	24.1	0.7	0.5	5.9	0.1	4.7	3.1	0.0	6,845
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	64.5	63.2	0.2	35.9	10.9	26.2	0.8	0.5	6.4	0.1	4.9	3.3	0.0	5,932

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15 - 19	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	189
20 - 24	26.4	26.0	0.0	2.9	5.6	15.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	921
25 - 29	41.3	40.9	0.1	15.8	5.7	16.1	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,452
30 - 34	63.5	63.0	0.1	43.0	5.2	12.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,245
35 - 39	70.7	70.3	0.2	58.4	3.5	6.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,182
40 - 44	74.6	74.1	0.1	69.2	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	943
45 – 49	77.5	77.6	0.1	74.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	913
No. of living children												
No children	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	504
1 child	29.6	29.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	16.4	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	938
1 son	27.6	27.1	0.0	2.7	5.9	14.9	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	518
No son	31.9	31.5	0.0	3.4	6.2	18.2	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	420
2 children	50.4	49.9	0.1	25.9	6.0	15.1	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,284
1 or more sons	51.7	51.5	0.1	27.0	5.6	15.8	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,053
No sons	44.5	42.4	0.0	20.8	7.8	11.7	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	231
3 children	69.6	69.4	0.1	53.8	4.2	9.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,753
1 or more sons	70.4	70.2	0.1	54.9	4.1	9.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1626
No sons	59.4	59.4	0.0	39.4	5.4	12.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
4+ children	74.1	73.7	0.2	63.6	2.7	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,366
1 or more sons	74.2	73.8	0.2	64.0	2.7	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	2280
No sons	70.8	70.8	0.0	53.7	3.3	11.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
Residence												
Rural	53.7	53.3	0.1	38.5	3.7	9.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	4,456
Urban	63.3	63.1	0.1	45.9	4.3	10.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,389
Education												
Non-literate[a]	33.8	33.1	0.0	25.0	1.0	5.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	669
Less than five years	59.1	58.7	0.1	47.1	3.0	7.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,425
5-9 years	60.7	60.4	0.1	43.1	4.2	10.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,572
10 or more years	56.8	56.5	0.1	37.0	5.8	10.6	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,179
Religion												
Hindu	39.7	37.2	0.0	25.9	1.9	6.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	105
Muslim	58.6	58.6	0.0	44.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Christian	60.0	59.7	0.1	44.2	3.9	9.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,827
Buddhists/neo-Buddhists	38.6	38.6	0.0	21.0	4.8	11.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	837
Others	(38.5)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13

Contd …

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TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD —*Continued*

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	49.1	49.1	0.0	36.6	1.9	6.3	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Scheduled tribes	57.7	57.3	0.1	41.5	4.0	9.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,598
Other backward classes	37.1	37.1	0.0	27.1	3.5	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	170
Others	42.8	40.1	0.0	36.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	30
Wealth index												
Lowest	20.7	20.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	140
Second	35.1	34.5	0.2	16.9	4.6	11.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	476
Middle	49.5	48.9	0.1	32.7	4.0	10.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,870
Fourth	61.6	61.3	0.1	46.8	3.8	8.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,636
Highest	67.3	67.1	0.1	50.5	4.3	9.9	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,723
Mizoram (15-49)	57.1	56.7	0.1	41.1	3.9	9.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,845
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	53.9	53.5	0.1	36.0	4.3	10.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,932

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*		Spacing method[c†]
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *nirodh* users	> 6 months
Age group									
15 - 19	*	*	*	3	(38.1)	21	*	2	5.8
20 - 24	56.1	31.7	12.2	52	66.4	148	(20.0)	11	15.9
25 - 29	29.4	48.5	22.0	83	76.4	245	63.7	32	20.1
30 - 34	24.7	40.9	34.5	66	81.5	164	(76.9)	16	16.6
35 - 39	26.5	31.5	41.9	42	88.0	82	*	9	9.7
40 - 44	(10.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)	12	(95.5)	28	*	2	4.0
45 - 49	(0.0)	(41.7)	(58.3)	14	(100.0)	11	*	3	na
No. of living children									
0	nc	nc	nc	0	*	4	nc	0	0.2
1	52.8	31.0	16.2	57	66.1	165	(28.6)	19	18.2
2	35.5	35.0	29.5	77	71.9	204	(63.2)	23	19.0
3	25.0	44.9	30.0	74	83.9	172	(72.2)	21	15.1
4+	14.8	48.2	36.9	64	86.8	154	(70.0)	12	10.3
Residence									
Rural	21.9	43.9	34.1	167	78.0	434	60.5	40	13.1
Urban	44.4	34.6	20.9	105	73.8	265	58.4	35	14.5
Education									
Non-literate[a]	*	*	*	7	71.6	42	*	5	6.3
Less than five years	10.1	43.3	46.6	43	78.3	111	*	6	10.6
5-9 years	28.6	43.8	27.6	153	77.7	413	65.4	40	15.2
10 or more years	53.3	25.7	21.0	69	72.1	133	(50.0)	24	15.7
Religion									
Hindu	*	*	*	2	*	7	*	1	6.0
Muslim	nc	nc	nc	0	*	9	nc	0	11.7
Christian	35.0	38.4	26.5	230	74.8	586	56.9	65	13.3
Buddhists/neo-Buddhists	5.5	51.6	43.0	40	89.9	97	*	9	16.7
Others	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0	nc
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	1	*	4	*	1	5.2
Scheduled tribes	29.3	41.4	29.3	264	76.4	686	60.6	73	13.8
Other backward classes	*	*	*	6	*	9	*	1	8.0
Others	*	*	*	1	nc	0	nc	0	nc
Wealth index									
Lowest	nc	nc	nc	0	(77.8)	10	*	2	8.3
Second	(12.5)	(37.5)	(50.0)	22	90.4	57	*	3	15.8
Middle	13.9	58.2	27.9	75	79.7	202	(60.0)	19	13.9
Fourth	32.1	35.7	32.1	101	73.7	249	64.6	27	13.0
Highest	51.2	28.2	20.6	74	72.2	181	(44.4)	24	13.9
Mizoram	30.7	40.3	29.0	272	76.4	699	59.6	75	13.6

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[c] Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007- 2008

Background characteristics	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +	Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.0	12.0	37.6	30.2	12.9	6.3	100.0	30.1	199
2-3	0.4	8.5	43.9	29.8	11.0	6.5	100.0	30.2	255
4-5	0.7	16.6	34.9	27.1	12.5	8.3	100.0	29.8	303
6-7	1.1	20.5	33.5	28.2	12.0	4.6	100.0	29.3	347
8-9	0.3	20.5	43.2	21.1	12.3	2.5	100.0	28.6	314
10+	2.5	16.6	43.1	30.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	28.1	1,229
No. of living children									
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	2
1	0.0	33.3	34.3	9.2	23.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	28
2	5.4	32.0	36.6	18.6	4.9	2.5	100.0	26.6	333
3	1.9	24.4	45.9	19.4	6.4	2.0	100.0	27.5	945
4+	0.4	7.7	38.2	36.9	13.0	3.7	100.0	30.3	1,506
Residence									
Rural	1.4	16.6	38.8	30.2	9.7	3.3	100.0	29.0	1,717
Urban	1.8	16.2	43.4	26.0	10.3	2.4	100.0	28.7	1,097
Education									
Non-literate[a]	1.9	10.4	34.9	34.1	11.8	7.0	100.0	30.2	168
Less than five years	1.6	14.9	38.3	30.0	11.2	4.1	100.0	29.2	672
5-9 years	1.6	18.5	42.0	26.5	9.2	2.3	100.0	28.4	1,539
10 or more years	1.0	13.9	41.5	31.8	10.0	1.9	100.0	29.2	435
Religion									
Hindu	3.7	24.7	32.4	35.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	27.5	27
Muslim	7.0	35.4	21.2	21.6	11.2	3.7	100.0	27.5	28
Christian	1.5	16.0	41.5	28.3	10.1	2.7	100.0	28.9	2,578
Buddhists/neo-Buddhists	1.2	17.7	32.4	33.5	9.4	5.9	100.0	29.5	176
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	(6.3)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(12.5)	100.0	(28.8)	17
Scheduled tribes	1.4	16.3	40.7	28.6	10.1	2.9	100.0	28.9	2,740
Other backward classes	4.5	22.3	41.2	27.5	2.3	2.3	100.0	27.2	46
Others	(9.1)	(9.1)	(36.4)	(27.3)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.0)	11
Wealth index									
Lowest	(0.0)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(50.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.6)	15
Second	2.6	16.9	44.1	23.3	8.0	5.2	100.0	28.9	82
Middle	2.0	16.7	39.2	27.1	11.0	3.9	100.0	28.9	613
Fourth	1.3	17.2	40.9	28.2	9.5	2.9	100.0	28.8	1,235
Highest	1.4	15.0	41.4	30.4	9.7	2.2	100.0	28.9	869
Mizoram	1.5	16.4	40.6	28.6	9.9	2.9	100.0	28.9	2,814

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Other	Number of women**
Mamit	50.8	50.2	0.1	34.4	2.8	11.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	908
Kolasib	54.7	53.8	0.0	36.1	4.2	11.2	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	714
Aizawl	65.5	65.1	0.2	46.2	3.8	10.8	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	648
Champhai	55.8	55.4	0.1	37.2	5.2	10.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,108
Serchhip	64.7	64.4	0.0	48.0	4.6	9.9	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	683
Lunglei	59.5	59.3	0.0	48.5	2.5	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	942
Lawngtlai	49.5	49.5	0.0	31.1	6.2	10.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1033
Saiha	57.8	57.1	0.1	48.5	1.5	5.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	809
Mizoram (15-49)	57.1	56.7	0.1	41.1	3.9	9.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,845
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	53.9	53.5	0.1	36.0	4.3	10.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,932

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency contraceptive pill.
** Unweighted cases.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]		Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	
Age group										
15 - 19	(82.6)	(13.0)	(4.3)	100.0	23	nc	nc	nc	100.0	0
20 - 24	81.5	10.4	8.0	100.0	161	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	27
25 - 29	79.4	14.5	6.1	100.0	280	94.8	4.3	0.9	100.0	230
30 - 34	77.3	17.2	5.5	100.0	184	95.1	3.8	1.2	100.0	533
35 - 39	74.8	20.0	5.2	100.0	98	95.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	693
40 - 44	75.7	18.3	6.0	100.0	33	93.7	5.5	0.8	100.0	653
45 – 49	(78.6)	(14.3)	(7.1)	100.0	14	96.5	2.9	0.6	100.0	678
No. of living children										
0	*	*	*	100.0	4	*	*	*	100.0	2
1	82.8	12.5	4.8	100.0	187	88.7	7.4	3.9	100.0	28
2	80.1	16.0	3.9	100.0	231	93.9	5.1	0.9	100.0	333
3	76.0	15.8	8.2	100.0	197	93.3	6.3	0.4	100.0	945
4+	75.7	15.7	8.7	100.0	174	96.7	2.4	0.9	100.0	1,506
Residence										
Rural	84.0	9.6	6.4	100.0	488	98.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	1,717
Urban	70.2	24.0	5.8	100.0	305	90.5	8.7	0.8	100.0	1,097
Education										
Non-literate[a]	68.3	12.1	19.6	100.0	47	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	168
Less than five years	86.8	5.7	7.5	100.0	122	98.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	672
5-9 years	79.3	16.0	4.7	100.0	463	94.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	1,539
10 or more years	74.0	20.5	5.5	100.0	161	90.1	9.7	0.2	100.0	435
Religion										
Hindu	(50.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	100.0	10	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	27
Muslim	*	*	*	100.0	9	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	28
Christian	77.8	16.3	5.8	100.0	666	94.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	2,578
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	85.8	6.6	7.6	100.0	108	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
Others	nc	nc	nc	100.0	0	*	*	*	100.0	5
Castes/tribes										
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	100.0	5	(94.1)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Scheduled tribes	79.0	14.8	6.2	100.0	777	95.2	4.0	0.8	100.0	2,740
Other backward classes	(72.7)	(27.3)	(0.0)	100.0	11	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	46
Others	nc	nc	nc	100.0	0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Wealth index										
Lowest	(46.2)	(0.0)	(53.8)	100.0	13	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Second	85.3	6.3	8.4	100.0	61	96.4	2.3	1.3	100.0	82
Middle	86.3	8.8	4.9	100.0	227	98.7	0.5	0.8	100.0	613
Fourth	80.4	14.6	5.0	100.0	281	97.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	1,235
Highest	68.4	26.0	5.6	100.0	211	89.3	9.9	0.8	100.0	869
Mizoram	78.7	15.1	6.2	100.0	793	95.2	4.1	0.8	100.0	2,814

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.
[2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.
[3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.
[4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.
[5] Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.
[6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.
[7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total[1]	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Mamit	62.6	83.4	7.0	9.5	100.0	319
Kolasib	62.3	70.9	7.9	21.2	100.0	272
Aizawl	59.2	74.6	13.8	11.6	100.0	294
Champhai	63.3	73.8	18.1	8.1	100.0	423
Serchhip	69.0	84.6	5.7	9.7	100.0	323
Lunglei	38.0	62.9	9.7	27.4	100.0	477
Lawngtlai	37.7	55.7	27.0	17.2	100.0	325
Saiha	56.5	76.6	9.9	13.5	100.0	381
Mizoram	55.2	73.8	12.1	14.0	100.0	2,814

** Unweighted cases.
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Mizoram, 2007-08

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	26.0	48.5	28.8
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	8.8	7.3	4.8
Number of current users**	2,808	272	699
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	35.2	15.0	26.9
Body ache/ backache	73.2	65.0	32.2
Abdominal pain	25.5	20.0	32.9
Weight gain	7.6	0.0	6.0
Dizziness	26.7	30.0	41.1
Nausea/vomiting	16.9	20.0	32.5
Fever	8.6	0.0	0.0
Breast tenderness	6.8	0.0	2.9
Irregular periods	27.1	25.0	26.4
Excessive bleeding	5.6	5.0	5.9
Spotting	4.9	0.0	2.9
Amenorrhoea	6.4	5.0	0.0
Cramps	26.3	35.0	14.7
Decreased libido	9.6	15.0	9.0
Rashes/allergy	0.7	0.0	0.0
Infection	1.2	0.0	3.1
Others	2.0	10.0	3.0
Number of users with side effects**	249	20	34
Percentage of women received treatment	52.2	(50.0)	(47.1)
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	74.5	(70.0)	(93.8)
Private health facility	23.2	(20.0)	(6.3)
Other	2.3	(10.0)	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	130	10	16

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	(60.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	10
20 - 24	77.1	15.6	7.3	123
25 - 29	81.0	11.2	7.8	252
30 - 34	76.0	14.6	9.4	125
35 - 39	53.6	30.2	16.1	76
40 - 44	41.0	40.1	18.9	36
45 - 49	(26.1)	(39.1)	(34.8)	23
No. of living children				
0	(78.6)	(0.0)	(21.4)	14
1	79.3	14.3	6.4	126
2	81.4	12.7	5.9	196
3	68.0	17.6	14.3	174
4+	53.6	29.4	17.0	135
Residence				
Rural	76.1	14.1	9.8	419
Urban	63.0	23.9	13.1	226
Education				
Non-literate[a]	65.9	14.9	19.1	47
Less than five years	74.9	15.9	9.3	96
5-9 years	71.9	18.4	9.8	375
10 or more years	70.1	17.4	12.6	127
Religion				
Hindu	*	*	*	7
Muslim	*	*	*	3
Christian	70.9	17.4	11.7	559
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	75.7	20.2	4.1	74
Others	*	*	*	2
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	3
Scheduled tribes	71.2	17.7	11.1	635
Other backward classes	*	*	*	5
Others	*	*	*	2
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	8
Second	75.0	22.3	2.8	36
Middle	67.2	19.0	13.9	201
Fourth	79.7	12.7	7.7	245
Highest	63.4	22.5	14.1	155
Mizoram	71.5	17.5	10.9	645

( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant.
[2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	(10.4)	(0.0)	(70.6)	(17.6)	(11.8)	17
20 - 24	12.2	1.2	58.3	23.8	17.9	101
25 - 29	7.6	2.3	62.6	10.9	26.5	91
30 - 34	6.2	4.8	51.4	23.0	25.6	52
35 - 39	2.9	4.7	48.7	22.2	29.1	27
40 - 44	(1.7)	(2.5)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	10
45 - 49	*	*	*	*	*	2
No. of living children						
0	*	*	*	*	*	9
1	10.5	0.3	61.2	17.5	21.3	80
2	10.5	0.9	67.3	18.2	14.4	77
3	7.9	4.1	56.9	17.1	25.9	65
4+	3.7	7.0	53.9	17.2	28.9	69
Residence						
Rural	5.3	2.5	57.9	17.2	24.8	173
Urban	11.2	2.5	58.8	20.7	20.5	127
Education						
Non-literate[a]	(2.7)	(1.8)	(57.1)	(9.5)	(33.3)	21
Less than five years	4.6	2.9	65.7	17.1	17.2	47
5-9 years	8.5	2.6	54.9	19.0	26.1	168
10 or more years	9.6	2.4	62.1	22.0	15.8	64
Religion						
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	5
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	1
Christian	8.3	2.9	59.8	17.2	22.9	279
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	(2.1)	(0.8)	(26.7)	(40.0)	(33.3)	15
Others	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	*	*	*	*	0.0	3
Scheduled tribes	7.3	2.6	58.6	18.0	23.4	295
Other backward classes	*	*	*	*	*	2
Others	0.0	0.0	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	(4.2)	(2.6)	59.1)	(13.6)	(27.3)	22
Middle	5.3	3.1	51.7	23.0	25.3	87
Fourth	7.5	2.4	67.7	14.1	18.1	105
Highest	11.4	2.2	51.9	22.3	25.8	82
Mizoram	7.0	2.5	58.3	18.7	23.0	300

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

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TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Mizoram, 2007-08

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	12.9	12.2	14.4
Number of Non-users**	2,940	2,066	874
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	39.3	(40.0)	*
Number of traditional method users**	28	20	8
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	30.9	33.7	25.2
Male sterilization	2.5	3.0	1.5
IUD	36.4	30.9	47.3
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	2.0	1.1	3.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	18.2	18.6	17.6
Female condom	0.3	0.4	0.0
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	0.5	0.4	0.8
Withdrawal	0.5	0.4	0.8
Others	0.3	0.4	0.0
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	19.1	19.3	18.7
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	1,881	1,233	648
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44)[v]	27.2	25.7	29.6
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	3,173	1,939	1,234
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) [†]	50.1	44.3	59.2
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	2,394	1,462	932

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	nc	nc	nc	0
20 - 24	*	*	*	5
25 - 29	*	*	*	6
30 - 34	*	*	*	7
35 - 39	*	*	*	4
40 - 44	*	*	*	3
45 - 49	*	*	*	1
No. of living children				
0	nc	nc	nc	0
1	*	*	*	6
2	*	*	*	7
3	*	*	*	4
4+	*	*	*	9
Residence				
Rural	(17.6)	(17.6)	(64.7)	20
Urban	*	*	*	6
Education				
Non-literate[a]	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	*	*	*	5
5-9 years	(22.2)	(11.1)	(66.7)	12
10 or more years	*	*	*	4
Religion				
Hindu	*	*	*	3
Muslim	nc	nc	nc	0
Christian	(10.5)	(10.5)	(78.9)	22
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	*	*	*	1
Others	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	nc	nc	nc	0
Scheduled tribes	13.6	13.1	73.3	25
Other backward classes	nc	nc	nc	0
Others	*	*	*	1
Wealth index				
Lowest	*	*	*	1
Second	*	*	*	3
Middle	(14.3)	(14.3)	(71.4)	10
Fourth	*	*	*	8
Highest	*	*	*	4
Mizoram	13.1	16.3	70.6	26

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	20.1	1.0	21.1	189
20 - 24	21.6	1.4	23.0	921
25 - 29	12.7	6.0	18.7	1,452
30 - 34	5.8	6.1	11.9	1,245
35 - 39	2.0	9.8	11.8	1,182
40 - 44	0.3	9.2	9.5	943
45 - 49	0.4	6.8	7.2	913
Number of living children				
0	1.2	0.2	1.4	504
1	21.7	1.0	22.7	938
2	13.8	3.5	17.3	1,284
3	5.0	6.5	11.5	1,753
4+	2.2	11.6	13.8	2,366
Residence				
Rural	7.6	7.3	14.9	4,456
Urban	7.7	5.0	12.7	2,389
Education				
Non-literate[a]	7.3	16.5	23.8	669
Less than five years	5.5	7.5	13.0	1,425
5-9 years	7.9	5.2	13.1	3,572
10 or more years	9.9	3.4	13.3	1,179
Religion				
Hindu	3.7	14.5	18.2	105
Muslim	6.3	1.5	7.8	63
Christian	8.2	5.6	13.8	5,827
Buddhist/neo-Buddhist	4.4	12.4	16.8	837
Others	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	13
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	6.6	10.7	17.3	47
Scheduled tribes	7.7	6.2	13.9	6,598
Other backward classes	6.5	16.4	22.9	170
Others	0.0	13.6	13.6	30
Wealth index				
Lowest	9.2	24.4	33.6	140
Second	6.7	13.8	20.5	476
Middle	8.9	7.6	16.5	1,870
Fourth	7.2	5.1	12.3	2,636
Highest	7.2	4.0	11.2	1,723
Mizoram (15-49)	7.7	6.5	14.2	6,845
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	8.8	6.4	15.2	5,932

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years nor later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	Number of women**
		Unmet need for FP		
Mamit	8.4	10.1	18.5	908
Kolasib	9.0	7.5	16.5	714
Aizawl	8.0	4.8	12.9	648
Champhai	10.3	6.6	17.0	1,108
Serchhip	5.7	3.2	8.9	683
Lunglei	6.4	6.8	13.2	942
Lawngtlai	5.9	8.0	13.8	1,033
Saiha	6.3	4.8	10.8	809
Mizoram (15-49)	7.7	6.5	14.2	6,845
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	8.8	6.4	15.2	5,932

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
** Unweighted cases.
[1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.
[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	10.6	121	(7.7)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
20-24	12.4	688	3.3	58.1	5.8	50.5	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.9	86
25-29	13.8	1,153	6.4	47.2	13.6	53.3	8.8	15.2	1.3	7.5	160
30-34	18.1	1,183	4.7	53.6	11.3	51.2	6.0	14.1	5.5	6.7	214
35-39	14.6	1,200	7.4	49.4	11.5	54.7	5.8	11.2	4.0	11.0	175
40-44	18.4	977	3.5	43.2	14.7	55.3	11.8	10.5	3.3	9.9	179
45-49	22.2	640	4.1	41.9	10.1	57.7	4.3	9.8	3.4	11.3	142
Place of residence											
Rural	16.0	3,619	5.6	49.4	11.1	55.5	6.9	9.0	4.0	6.7	580
Urban	16.6	2,343	4.3	48.5	12.4	50.6	8.1	15.8	3.7	11.9	389
Age at consummation of marriage											
Below18 years	14.9	1,062	5.0	53.2	10.6	56.6	8.2	9.6	5.1	6.4	158
18 years & above	16.5	4,900	5.1	48.2	11.8	52.9	7.2	12.2	3.6	9.3	811
Marital duration											
0-4	13.1	978	5.3	55.0	10.8	48.1	7.7	8.4	4.7	7.8	129
5-9	13.8	1,250	7.0	51.6	11.4	46.9	6.3	13.9	3.4	5.2	174
10-14	16.7	1,269	4.9	50.1	9.9	53.8	6.7	15.0	4.2	9.5	211
15+	18.5	2,465	4.3	45.9	12.7	57.5	8.0	10.3	3.7	10.1	455
Education											
Non-literate[a]	16.6	502	5.0	49.7	10.9	67.5	6.1	9.5	3.2	1.2	84
Less than 5 yrs	16.5	1,175	6.2	44.9	14.0	58.4	7.2	13.5	4.7	7.3	194
5-9 years	16.4	3,168	4.6	49.4	10.8	52.6	7.8	12.2	4.0	9.4	521
10 or more years	15.2	1,117	5.4	52.4	11.8	44.1	6.9	9.4	2.9	12.4	170
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	18.6	380	8.6	53.3	5.9	59.0	7.0	8.5	1.5	4.2	71
Less than 5 yrs	14.9	964	4.3	42.5	12.1	58.5	8.4	9.8	7.3	5.5	145
5-9 years	17.3	2,902	4.8	49.7	12.6	53.6	6.8	13.1	3.2	9.2	503
10 or more years	14.6	1,716	5.2	50.3	11.0	49.1	8.0	10.9	3.9	11.2	250
Religion											
Hindu	12.3	80	(0.0)	(60.0)	(10.0)	(70.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	10
Muslim	4.3	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Christian	17.1	5243	5.1	48.8	12.1	52.6	7.5	11.8	4.0	9.5	896
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	10.4	586	3.2	50.9	5.0	64.0	3.3	11.4	1.7	0.0	61
Other	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0

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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	12.2	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Scheduled Tribes	16.4	5,766	5.2	49.4	11.8	53.5	7.2	11.6	4.0	8.8	948
Other Backward Classes	11.2	134	(0.0)	(40.0)	(6.7)	(60.0)	(13.3)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	15
Others	*	6	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index											
Lowest	12.8	107	(0.0)	(42.9)	(7.1)	(57.1)	(21.4)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Second	8.5	356	3.3	46.5	3.3	63.8	0.0	6.6	3.4	0.0	30
Middle	16.5	1,504	4.2	53.5	11.7	55.2	5.7	9.2	6.4	6.1	249
Fourth	17.5	2,334	5.4	44.4	12.8	56.2	8.1	13.8	2.8	9.1	409
Highest	16.1	1,661	5.9	52.6	10.9	46.5	7.9	11.3	3.4	12.3	267
Mizoram	16.2	5,962	5.1	49.1	11.6	53.5	7.4	11.7	3.9	8.8	969

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
Age group													
15-19	41.0	211	37.0	38.6	1.2	65.3	26.0	8.3	7.0	8.2	59.5	2.4	86
20-24	43.9	1,078	40.3	49.6	4.6	69.3	32.3	11.7	12.0	9.3	48.5	5.4	474
25-29	45.8	1,630	46.5	48.6	4.7	65.1	33.5	9.2	13.1	12.0	52.4	7.8	748
30-34	47.7	1,398	42.0	49.7	3.6	65.5	29.6	5.6	12.6	10.0	52.2	7.6	669
35-39	46.3	1,320	43.0	48.5	3.9	64.3	29.3	4.8	13.4	11.4	52.3	9.1	613
40-44	44.4	1,108	42.1	43.3	4.5	58.6	30.9	3.3	12.8	9.9	55.1	11.9	493
45-49	38.8	1,102	42.8	48.2	3.4	61.7	30.2	4.9	15.7	13.3	57.0	13.5	429
Residence													
Rural	36.0	4,991	49.4	38.2	3.3	60.9	33.2	7.3	15.2	14.6	54.6	9.3	1,797
Urban	59.7	2,856	36.1	58.1	4.8	67.9	28.4	6.1	10.7	7.0	51.2	8.3	1,715
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	34.2	1,378	48.9	46.3	2.5	58.3	33.7	7.6	12.0	12.9	53.7	6.0	473
18 years & above	46.8	6,469	42.0	48.1	4.3	65.2	30.5	6.6	13.2	10.6	52.8	9.2	3,039
Marital duration													
0-4	49.4	1,510	38.3	48.9	4.3	67.5	30.0	10.3	11.0	8.5	52.1	6.0	747
5-9	44.9	1,723	45.4	52.1	5.6	69.8	32.5	8.6	14.1	11.9	51.5	8.6	776
10-14	46.2	1,500	42.4	47.1	2.9	62.4	33.1	4.9	12.1	9.4	50.5	8.9	697
15+	41.3	3,114	44.3	45.2	3.6	60.2	29.2	4.4	14.1	12.6	55.6	10.5	1,292
Education													
Non-literate[a]	11.1	744	29.8	22.9	1.2	14.3	36.8	1.3	6.0	15.3	62.9	2.3	84
Less than 5 yrs	26.2	1,624	45.1	32.4	3.0	49.7	27.1	2.1	10.4	11.5	63.0	6.4	426
5-9 years	48.6	4,109	44.5	45.6	3.4	65.3	32.2	5.8	13.2	10.9	53.1	6.6	2,005
10 or more years	72.7	1,370	39.9	61.2	6.0	72.6	29.4	11.0	14.4	10.5	47.5	14.7	997
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	13.2	551	43.8	24.6	4.3	47.1	27.5	2.8	4.1	4.1	56.1	8.3	73
Less than 5 years	26.3	1,323	44.8	32.7	1.7	48.5	27.6	1.7	9.8	9.7	55.4	4.7	348
5-9 years	45.2	3,843	43.5	43.8	3.6	63.3	32.3	6.5	13.5	11.1	55.3	8.2	1,745
10 or more years	63.1	2,130	41.6	58.4	5.2	70.6	30.1	8.4	13.8	11.3	49.0	10.6	1,346
Religion													
Hindu	22.7	110	19.8	40.1	4.0	65.9	45.1	4.0	8.2	11.9	43.2	4.2	25
Muslim	30.8	65	(65.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(60.0)	(35.0)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(50.0)	(65.0)	(5.0)	20
Christian	49.2	6,745	41.5	49.0	4.0	64.2	31.1	6.8	13.2	10.7	53.9	9.1	3,331
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	14.4	914	80.4	22.7	4.5	67.4	22.0	6.1	10.6	9.8	31.0	2.3	132
Others	(30.8)	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

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TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —*Continued*

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	38.6	49	(42.1)	(63.2)	(0.0)	(57.9)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(42.1)	(0.0)	19
Scheduled Tribes	45.4	7,583	42.8	47.7	4.0	64.4	30.9	6.8	13.1	11.0	53.2	8.9	3,451
Other Backward Classes	15.3	185	49.6	46.5	0.0	64.5	28.8	3.6	3.6	10.6	28.7	3.8	28
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Wealth index													
Lowest	2.6	153	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	16.4	533	67.3	12.4	2.4	53.7	22.8	2.4	13.8	11.3	47.6	9.0	88
Middle	29.1	2,117	47.8	23.4	1.8	53.9	32.5	5.3	12.2	13.1	56.3	5.6	617
Fourth	48.4	3,037	44.2	48.1	3.9	63.1	32.6	7.3	14.0	12.4	54.6	7.9	1,474
Highest	66.0	2,007	37.4	61.5	5.5	71.3	28.7	7.1	12.3	8.2	49.8	11.3	1,329
Mizoram (15-49)	44.6	7,847	42.9	47.9	4.1	64.3	30.9	6.7	13.0	10.9	52.9	8.8	3,512
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	45.1	5,932	43.2	47.1	4.0	64.4	31.4	6.8	13.1	11.8	52.6	8.0	2,684

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram,2007-08

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	41.0	11.8	10.3	14.1	54.5	77.0	57.3	1.3	86
20-24	43.9	22.0	21.5	25.5	59.5	78.1	69.3	1.1	474
25-29	45.8	19.1	15.9	17.9	55.8	80.0	67.6	1.2	748
30-34	47.7	23.9	20.4	23.0	56.6	82.1	71.0	0.3	669
35-39	46.3	21.0	20.0	23.4	54.5	79.7	68.9	1.1	613
40-44	44.4	20.9	18.7	22.4	51.9	81.4	70.8	1.1	493
45-49	38.8	18.5	15.3	19.0	55.3	80.5	65.5	1.5	429
Residence									
Rural	36.0	20.7	19.0	22.1	58.2	79.7	66.5	0.6	1,797
Urban	59.7	20.8	17.8	21.0	52.9	80.9	71.0	1.4	1,715
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	34.2	16.8	14.0	16.7	56.2	79.3	62.4	0.9	473
18 years & above	46.8	21.4	19.1	22.3	55.5	80.4	69.6	1.0	3,039
Marital duration									
0-4	49.4	20.5	18.6	21.1	56.2	77.6	68.5	1.1	747
5-9	44.9	21.5	18.9	23.0	58.0	81.7	70.5	1.1	776
10-14	46.2	24.0	20.4	21.2	55.8	80.0	66.8	0.3	697
15+	41.3	18.7	17.0	21.2	53.7	81.1	68.7	1.2	1,292
Education									
Non-literate[a]	11.1	14.5	10.6	14.7	55.3	76.3	67.4	0.0	84
Less than 5 yrs	26.2	15.7	14.2	17.0	54.4	77.9	65.0	1.3	426
5-9 years	48.6	20.4	17.7	20.8	56.0	79.9	68.7	0.9	2,005
10 or more years	72.7	23.9	22.2	25.5	55.2	82.4	70.2	1.2	997
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	13.2	15.8	14.3	20.2	49.6	80.9	61.1	0.0	73
Less than 5 years	26.3	15.7	12.2	15.5	49.9	81.4	68.4	1.0	348
5-9 years	45.2	20.3	17.1	19.6	54.7	78.0	67.5	1.0	1,745
10 or more years	63.1	22.9	21.9	25.7	58.4	82.9	70.6	1.1	1,346
Religion									
Hindu	22.7	12.4	20.4	16.4	37.8	79.3	70.2	0.0	25
Muslim	(30.8)	(26.3)	(15.8)	(26.3)	(57.9)	(68.4)	(73.7)	(0.0)	20
Christian	49.2	21.0	18.7	21.7	55.1	80.3	69.6	1.1	3,331
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	14.4	13.2	10.8	18.2	71.2	81.0	42.1	0.0	132
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	(38.8)	(11.1)	(5.6)	(22.2)	(56.6)	(66.7)	(72.2)	(0.0)	19
Scheduled Tribes	45.4	20.6	18.3	21.4	55.6	80.3	68.8	1.0	3,451
Other Backward Classes	15.3	33.1	28.8	41.6	53.9	79.3	45.8	0.0	28
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Wealth index									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Second	16.4	15.5	14.3	16.8	73.7	81.1	47.7	0.0	88
Middle	29.1	16.9	13.2	17.5	51.5	81.9	67.2	0.5	617
Fourth	48.4	20.6	18.7	20.9	58.1	77.5	68.1	0.8	1,474
Highest	66.0	23.1	20.9	24.5	53.4	82.5	71.4	1.5	1,329
Mizoram (15-49)	44.6	20.8	18.4	21.6	55.6	80.3	68.7	1.0	3,512
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	45.1	21.2	18.9	21.8	55.5	80.5	69.4	1.0	2,684

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	5.7	26.1	7.3	0.5	6.6	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.0	211
20-24	8.8	26.8	10.8	1.1	6.4	0.2	0.1	3.8	1.1	1,078
25-29	10.3	32.6	14.1	1.7	7.4	0.2	0.4	4.4	1.1	1,630
30-34	12.3	33.3	13.3	1.8	8.7	0.6	0.4	4.6	1.8	1,398
35-39	9.5	32.1	11.8	1.1	8.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.5	1,320
40-44	11.6	33.8	10.4	1.3	7.2	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.3	1,108
45-49	7.1	35.1	10.6	1.2	6.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.3	1,102
Residence										
Rural	9.4	33.5	12.9	1.5	6.4	0.3	0.2	3.9	0.9	4,991
Urban	10.8	29.9	10.2	1.2	9.5	0.5	0.6	4.4	0.8	2,856
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	10.3	33.0	12.8	1.2	7.6	0.3	0.3	3.8	0.7	1,378
18 years & above	9.8	32.0	11.7	1.4	7.5	0.4	0.3	4.1	0.9	6,469
Marital duration										
0-4	8.2	26.4	10.3	1.3	6.6	0.3	0.5	4.2	0.9	1,510
5-9	10.3	31.7	12.7	1.4	7.3	0.2	0.4	4.1	1.1	1,723
10-14	12.1	35.1	14.6	1.9	8.5	0.5	0.4	5.1	1.4	1,500
15+	9.5	33.9	11.0	1.2	7.7	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.5	3,114
Education										
Non-literate[a]	7.9	34.2	13.4	1.3	7.2	0.5	0.3	5.0	1.7	744
Less than 5 yrs	8.3	33.2	12.3	1.4	7.3	0.5	0.2	3.5	1.1	1,624
5-9 years	11.1	32.8	12.2	1.5	7.7	0.3	0.4	4.4	0.8	4,109
10 or more years	9.3	28.0	9.6	1.0	7.4	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.4	1,370
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	8.1	31.2	12.6	1.1	6.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	1.5	551
Less than 5 years	9.1	33.2	12.6	1.6	8.0	0.8	0.4	3.7	0.9	1,323
5-9 years	10.6	33.7	12.7	1.5	7.6	0.3	0.3	4.7	0.9	3,843
10 or more years	9.7	29.1	9.8	1.1	7.3	0.2	0.3	3.5	0.7	2,130
Religion										
Hindu	6.3	39.7	15.9	0.0	7.4	1.0	0.8	6.7	2.8	110
Muslim	7.5	32.1	9.2	1.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	65
Christian	10.7	32.6	12.4	1.3	7.8	0.4	0.4	4.3	0.9	6745
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	4.8	28.7	8.1	1.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	914
Others	(7.7)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13

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TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	5.8	22.4	3.8	0.0	12.2	2.0	0.0	4.3	2.2	49
Scheduled Tribes	10.0	32.4	12.0	1.4	7.6	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.9	7,583
Other Backward Classes	6.0	26.6	9.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	185
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth index										
Lowest	3.9	36.1	12.0	0.0	9.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	2.1	153
Second	6.0	25.5	9.7	0.9	4.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.1	533
Middle	10.0	33.3	13.2	2.1	6.7	0.5	0.2	4.3	1.1	2,117
Fourth	10.5	33.9	12.7	1.3	8.2	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.8	3,037
Highest	10.4	29.9	9.9	0.9	8.2	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.6	2,007
Mizoram (15-49)	9.9	32.2	11.9	1.4	7.5	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.9	7,847
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	10.3	32.6	12.3	1.5	7.8	0.4	0.4	4.2	1.0	5,932

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.
[2] Only for currently married women.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI/STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment[1] for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having any RTI/STI [1]	Source of treatment Government	Private	Other	Number of women who sought treatment**
Age group							
15-19	87.7	15.9	57	*	*	*	9
20-24	72.0	26.3	315	70.8	28.1	1.1	83
25-29	76.1	29.2	564	74.1	24.1	1.8	164
30-34	75.8	34.2	506	69.5	28.2	2.3	173
35-39	77.3	39.0	450	71.3	25.4	3.3	176
40-44	75.7	34.5	412	72.8	25.0	2.2	142
45-49	71.4	38.2	404	76.6	22.7	0.6	154
Residence							
Rural	75.5	28.0	1,755	81.4	17.2	1.4	492
Urban	74.7	43.0	953	61.2	36.1	2.7	409
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	74.3	25.7	482	71.9	27.3	0.8	124
18 years & above	75.4	34.9	2,226	72.4	25.5	2.2	777
Marital duration							
0-4	74.7	29.0	426	70.2	27.4	2.4	123
5-9	77.6	31.9	587	73.2	25.8	1.0	187
10-14	76.8	31.4	568	65.9	31.3	2.8	179
15+	73.4	36.6	1,127	75.3	22.8	1.9	412
Education							
Non-literate[a]	61.1	17.8	261	89.7	8.3	2.0	47
Less than 5 yrs	76.2	27.4	560	79.2	17.6	3.2	153
5-9 years	75.5	33.9	1,458	73.5	24.6	1.9	494
10 or more years	81.8	48.2	429	60.3	38.3	1.3	207
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	52.0	19.0	177	80.1	17.1	2.7	34
Less than 5 years	76.0	25.0	456	82.5	13.1	4.4	114
5-9 years	76.9	32.4	1,381	75.1	22.8	2.0	448
10 or more years	77.5	44.1	694	63.5	35.6	0.9	305
Religion							
Hindu	77.1	13.6	44	*	*	*	6
Muslim	(81.8)	(22.7)	22	*	*	*	5
Christian	77.7	36.5	2,372	71.8	26.2	2.0	865
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	52.5	9.3	268	92.1	7.9	0.0	25
Others	*	*	2	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	(83.3)	(41.7)	12	*	*	*	5
Scheduled Tribes	76.1	33.8	2,636	72.3	25.7	2.0	892
Other Backward Classes	34.3	5.9	52	*	*	*	3
Others	*	*	2	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index							
Lowest	65.8	10.5	55	*	*	*	6
Second	64.8	12.9	139	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Middle	71.2	22.9	742	84.4	13.8	1.8	170
Fourth	77.9	34.9	1,106	75.2	22.5	2.3	385
Highest	78.4	48.3	666	60.6	37.8	1.6	322
Mizoram	75.2	33.3	2,708	72.3	25.7	2.0	901

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. ** Unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]
Mamit	44.2	7.8	44.5	1,013	35.4	455
Kolasib	48.3	10.5	32.7	833	47.3	276
Aizawl	65.3	9.1	40.4	773	39.0	315
Champhai	37.9	13.4	33.1	1,294	35.3	444
Serchhip	52.5	14.7	29.6	790	29.0	292
Lunglei	52.2	6.8	27.0	1,085	39.1	310
Lawngtlai	20.4	4.8	25.5	1,170	9.0	312
Saiha	48.4	14.7	27.9	889	26.7	304
Mizoram (15-49)	44.6	9.9	32.2	7,847	33.3	2,708
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	45.1	10.3	32.6	5,932	32.6	2,664

Note: **Unweighted cases.
[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.
[2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group													
15-19	87.7	211	46.1	58.5	7.2	68.4	30.4	12.6	12.6	8.7	66.4	4.8	185
20-24	93.2	1,078	56.0	62.4	7.8	77.2	33.5	11.8	23.8	11.8	63.6	6.9	1,005
25-29	93.1	1,630	58.9	65.7	7.6	78.4	34.8	11.4	26.9	14.1	63.3	10.0	1,516
30-34	93.9	1,398	58.5	68.4	7.9	75.4	32.4	8.6	25.8	13.2	62.6	11.7	1,313
35-39	92.0	1,320	57.8	69.1	7.5	76.0	32.5	7.8	26.5	12.9	67.0	11.9	1,214
40-44	93.1	1,108	55.2	64.4	7.8	71.4	31.1	7.9	29.0	11.9	64.1	13.1	1,032
45-49	91.6	1,102	61.4	67.1	8.0	73.3	31.1	10.7	31.2	16.1	66.5	15.8	1,009
Residence													
Rural	89.0	4,991	61.4	55.7	3.7	70.2	32.9	9.2	26.0	14.6	66.0	10.6	4,440
Urban	99.2	2,856	52.0	82.5	14.0	83.4	32.3	10.7	27.9	11.2	62.1	12.5	2,834
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	86.7	1,378	56.1	58.3	6.4	69.9	32.9	9.3	22.6	13.0	65.5	7.6	1,195
18 years & above	94.0	6,469	58.1	67.7	8.0	76.4	32.6	9.9	27.5	13.3	64.3	12.1	6,079
Marital duration													
0-4	94.9	1,510	55.6	68.9	8.9	77.9	32.4	12.5	24.1	11.9	66.2	8.5	1,433
5-9	93.3	1,723	57.1	64.7	6.8	78.6	33.8	10.6	25.6	13.5	61.2	10.2	1,608
10-14	92.2	1,500	59.6	66.2	7.8	73.1	34.7	8.1	26.1	13.4	63.7	11.9	1,383
15+	91.5	3,114	58.3	65.5	7.6	73.3	31.1	8.8	29.0	13.7	65.8	13.1	2,850
Education													
Non-literate[a]	57.5	744	36.8	32.2	2.6	20.7	29.8	2.3	17.4	11.9	77.7	8.9	428
Less than 5 yrs	88.8	1,624	54.8	50.3	4.9	63.3	27.5	5.0	21.6	11.0	69.1	8.8	1,442
5-9 years	98.3	4,109	60.3	68.7	7.6	80.6	33.7	9.8	28.0	13.0	63.0	10.2	4,038
10 or more years	99.7	1,370	59.7	86.1	12.7	89.6	36.0	17.1	31.3	16.7	59.7	18.3	1,366
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	59.4	551	43.5	37.8	2.7	44.0	23.5	3.9	18.9	5.1	71.6	10.1	328
Less than 5 years	86.7	1,323	53.3	48.3	5.1	58.7	25.6	4.4	20.4	10.0	67.0	9.5	1,146
5-9 years	96.2	3,843	59.4	65.3	7.0	77.4	33.9	10.1	27.1	13.4	64.5	10.9	3,697
10 or more years	98.7	2,130	59.5	81.7	11.3	85.6	35.8	13.1	30.7	16.0	61.9	13.3	2,103
Religion													
Hindu	75.7	110	49.4	57.6	7.4	60.5	37.8	5.9	12.2	8.4	59.2	9.6	83
Muslim	92.7	65	67.3	46.7	6.6	72.4	21.9	11.8	19.8	25.1	76.6	13.1	60
Christian	97.0	6745	56.3	68.9	8.1	76.5	33.4	10.2	28.1	13.6	65.6	12.0	6539
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	63.4	914	73.7	38.4	4.5	64.4	23.8	6.2	13.4	8.9	51.1	4.0	580
Other	(92.3)	13	(58.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(58.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(41.7)	(16.7)	(75.0)	(0.0)	12

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TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

| Background characteristics | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS | Total women** | Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS ** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	91.8	49	58.1	62.1	9.2	60.5	33.3	9.1	11.3	13.9	62.3	4.5	45
Scheduled Tribes	93.5	7,583	57.7	66.5	7.8	75.7	32.6	9.9	27.2	13.3	64.9	11.5	7,087
Other Backward Classes	61.8	185	58.0	41.3	1.8	60.6	35.3	4.4	8.8	6.2	41.1	6.2	114
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index													
Lowest	38.1	153	31.3	18.8	0.0	27.7	36.1	3.3	14.0	6.8	72.5	20.6	58
Second	62.4	533	55.8	20.4	1.2	55.4	31.9	3.4	17.3	9.6	64.2	6.6	333
Middle	90.2	2,117	54.8	40.0	3.9	63.2	27.7	5.6	21.4	11.8	67.9	8.2	1,910
Fourth	98.0	3,037	60.2	72.7	6.2	77.2	33.8	11.5	28.2	14.5	66.0	11.6	2,975
Highest	99.6	2,007	57.9	90.3	15.0	88.9	35.7	12.6	31.5	13.6	58.6	14.6	1,998
Mizoram (15-49)	92.7	7,847	57.7	66.1	7.7	75.3	32.7	9.8	26.7	13.3	64.5	11.3	7,274
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	92.7	5,932	57.3	65.7	7.3	75.4	33.1	9.3	25.7	13.9	64.0	10.3	5,499

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.
[2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.
[3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.
[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08.

Background characteristics	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	36.4	47.4	54.2	57.5	37.9	71.2	1.7	185
20-24	40.8	55.2	64.8	60.5	47.4	68.2	2.3	1,005
25-29	41.9	56.4	66.1	63.4	48.2	72.4	3.4	1,516
30-34	42.7	57.1	64.9	63.1	48.3	71.9	2.9	1,313
35-39	40.3	55.8	62.6	62.4	45.3	67.4	3.7	1,214
40-44	42.4	55.9	61.6	60.7	45.2	69.6	1.8	1,032
45-49	39.9	55.1	63.4	62.5	47.3	68.7	2.6	1,009
Residence								
Rural	40.3	52.7	62.8	60.4	44.5	65.7	2.6	4,440
Urban	42.8	60.4	65.3	64.7	50.2	76.3	3.1	2,834
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	39.0	51.2	60.6	59.5	43.1	66.3	1.9	1,195
18 years & above	41.7	56.7	64.4	62.6	47.5	70.7	3.0	6,079
Marital duration								
0-4	42.0	57.1	64.1	60.4	46.9	72.5	3.4	1,433
5-9	40.5	56.0	65.6	63.6	48.6	69.6	3.1	1,608
10-14	42.7	56.2	65.0	63.8	48.5	71.1	2.6	1,383
15+	40.7	54.8	62.1	61.4	44.9	68.3	2.5	2,850
Education								
Non-literate[a]	45.1	51.6	60.7	58.9	40.6	57.2	1.7	428
Less than 5 yrs	37.2	49.6	57.7	56.6	38.0	58.2	1.9	1,442
5-9 years	41.4	55.6	63.8	62.0	46.9	71.2	2.8	4,038
10 or more years	43.9	63.4	70.4	68.9	56.5	81.1	4.0	1,366
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	35.2	48.0	56.7	58.1	38.8	54.5	1.4	328
Less than 5 years	41.7	49.8	56.7	56.2	37.3	56.9	2.3	1,146
5-9 years	40.5	54.5	63.5	61.9	46.2	70.2	2.9	3,697
10 or more years	43.3	62.0	68.8	66.1	53.7	78.2	3.3	2,103
Religion								
Hindu	31.8	62.4	76.1	69.9	46.7	66.7	3.7	83
Muslim	31.6	52.2	77.8	68.6	55.6	68.5	0.0	60
Christian	41.9	56.8	63.5	61.9	47.0	71.3	3.1	6539
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	36.2	40.3	63.7	63.3	42.4	53.9	0.2	580
Others	(60.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(50.0)	(70.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	12
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	33.7	36.4	53.6	63.3	39.2	58.3	4.6	45
Scheduled Tribes	41.2	56.1	64.1	62.3	47.1	70.3	2.9	7,087
Other Backward Classes	54.1	43.3	48.1	47.0	29.3	52.9	0.0	114
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index								
Lowest	55.5	78.1	82.3	84.4	78.0	72.0	0.0	58
Second	41.9	43.3	69.7	70.3	52.8	57.1	1.8	333
Middle	35.2	48.4	59.1	55.8	36.9	58.7	1.7	1,910
Fourth	42.6	55.9	62.7	60.1	45.8	70.2	3.2	2,975
Highest	44.3	63.4	68.3	68.9	55.3	81.3	3.5	1,998
Mizoram	41.3	55.8	63.8	62.1	46.8	70.0	2.8	7,274

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
Age group						
15-19	74.3	25.6	64.3	71.9	29.4	185
20-24	76.1	34.6	69.8	75.2	30.7	1,005
25-29	78.1	34.7	70.2	78.0	30.4	1,516
30-34	79.1	34.6	70.8	77.4	31.2	1,313
35-39	77.3	32.8	69.2	77.2	29.2	1,214
40-44	78.0	29.6	70.0	76.3	27.8	1,032
45-49	77.9	32.6	69.0	76.2	28.9	1,009
Residence						
Rural	81.1	34.3	65.1	72.1	30.6	4,440
Urban	72.7	31.4	77.0	84.1	28.6	2,834
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	75.3	31.2	65.5	72.0	26.6	1,195
18 years & above	78.2	33.5	70.6	77.7	30.4	6,079
Marital duration						
0-4	76.7	33.9	71.7	79.0	31.2	1,433
5-9	78.7	34.2	69.2	76.2	30.3	1,608
10-14	79.0	33.7	69.6	77.2	31.6	1,383
15+	77.1	31.9	69.2	75.7	27.9	2,850
Education						
Non-literate[a]	75.8	34.8	57.9	59.4	34.3	428
Less than 5 yrs	78.9	29.7	59.0	64.3	25.8	1,442
5-9 years	78.2	33.7	71.2	78.9	29.2	4,038
10 or more years	75.9	34.1	80.5	89.0	34.0	1,366
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	76.0	32.6	52.4	57.5	27.7	328
Less than 5 years	78.9	28.6	59.1	63.0	25.6	1,146
5-9 years	79.5	33.3	69.2	77.5	29.7	3,697
10 or more years	74.4	35.0	79.2	86.0	32.2	2,103
Religion						
Hindu	67.1	47.6	77.1	67.7	42.1	83
Muslim	84.1	34.0	65.0	71.5	35.3	60
Christian	77.1	33.8	72.3	79.3	30.0	6539
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	88.1	19.2	39.8	49.9	23.2	580
Others	(90.0)	(50.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)	(50.0)	12
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	59.6	23.3	60.5	62.8	15.1	45
Scheduled Tribes	77.8	33.2	70.4	77.6	29.9	7,087
Other Backward Classes	82.3	22.2	32.4	33.2	21.7	114
Others	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index						
Lowest	71.8	59.9	74.7	65.9	61.9	58
Second	80.7	25.8	54.7	60.5	34.6	333
Middle	78.9	26.8	58.0	64.0	23.8	1,910
Fourth	78.9	35.1	71.3	78.4	29.4	2,975
Highest	74.8	36.0	81.0	89.5	34.1	1,998
Mizoram	77.7	33.1	69.7	76.8	29.8	7,274

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. .
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. [2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades.

TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram,2007-08

	Percentage who have misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by						
Background characteristics	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.1	11.5	25.5	185
20-24	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.0	8.5	16.6	1,005
25-29	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.5	8.3	17.4	1,516
30-34	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.3	8.3	17.9	1,313
35-39	1.4	1.5	3.0	2.0	8.3	18.6	1,214
40-44	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.1	9.0	20.3	1,032
45-49	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.3	10.3	20.4	1,009
Residence							
Rural	2.5	2.5	3.9	2.9	9.1	18.8	4,440
Urban	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.2	8.2	18.3	2,834
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	2.9	2.8	4.2	3.1	11.4	21.8	1,195
18 years & above	1.7	1.8	3.1	2.0	8.3	18.0	6,079
Marital duration							
0-4	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	8.0	17.3	1,433
5-9	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.4	8.3	16.6	1,608
10-14	2.3	2.4	4.0	2.6	9.2	18.6	1,383
15+	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.2	9.2	20.4	2,850
Education							
Non-literate[a]	6.5	7.4	10.8	8.8	22.6	34.7	428
Less than 5 yrs	3.4	3.5	5.4	3.9	13.2	25.9	1,442
5-9 years	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.5	7.2	17.2	4,038
10 or more years	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.3	10.0	1,366
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	8.1	8.7	11.1	7.5	19.3	30.6	328
Less than 5 years	3.4	3.2	5.5	4.5	13.0	24.3	1,146
5-9 years	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.9	8.2	19.2	3,697
10 or more years	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	5.8	12.6	2,103
Religion							
Hindu	4.7	6.0	9.6	7.1	13.4	22.6	83
Muslim	5.0	3.2	7.8	1.7	16.2	25.5	60
Christian	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.9	8.4	18.6	6539
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.8	11.7	17.2	580
Others	(8.3)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(25.0)	(33.3)	12
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	4.0	8.3	8.3	10.6	12.9	14.7	45
Scheduled Tribes	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.1	8.8	18.6	7,087
Other Backward Classes	3.5	0.9	6.0	3.5	9.5	19.1	114
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Wealth index							
Lowest	8.3	10.3	6.5	6.5	15.5	23.9	58
Second	5.4	6.6	9.2	6.9	15.9	22.1	333
Middle	3.1	3.1	5.0	3.7	12.8	23.7	1,910
Fourth	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.9	7.1	17.8	2,975
Highest	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	6.0	14.3	1,998
Mizoram	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.2	8.8	18.6	7,274

 * Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	52.5	185	80.3	2.1	8.3	0.0	5.2	3.0	1.1	97
20-24	58.0	1,005	72.6	4.5	9.5	0.4	6.5	4.1	2.6	583
25-29	62.2	1,516	74.6	5.8	8.8	0.5	7.1	1.6	1.3	943
30-34	60.9	1,313	73.8	3.5	10.1	0.6	7.7	1.6	2.5	801
35-39	59.3	1,214	72.1	3.3	10.9	1.1	8.0	2.2	2.4	721
40-44	57.0	1,032	70.9	4.6	9.2	0.7	9.3	2.2	3.2	588
45-49	53.0	1,009	72.0	5.4	8.9	0.6	8.3	3.3	1.5	534
Residence										
Rural	49.7	4,440	80.2	5.3	7.8	0.6	3.9	1.2	1.0	2,201
Urban	72.7	2,834	65.4	3.6	11.5	0.7	11.8	3.6	3.4	2,066
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	48.5	1,195	78.5	4.6	6.2	0.5	7.0	2.0	1.0	579
18 years & above	60.7	6,079	72.2	4.4	10.1	0.6	7.8	2.4	2.3	3,688
Marital duration										
0-4	64.7	1,433	71.8	3.6	9.4	0.4	8.9	3.2	2.4	926
5-9	60.5	1,608	72.6	4.7	11.6	0.4	6.7	2.1	1.9	972
10-14	58.1	1,383	74.2	4.4	9.0	1.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	806
15+	54.9	2,850	73.5	4.9	8.7	0.7	7.9	2.3	2.1	1,563
Education										
Non-literate[a]	23.1	428	89.7	8.2	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99
Less than 5 yrs	35.8	1,442	84.3	4.3	7.4	0.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	516
5-9 years	62.1	4,038	77.1	4.3	7.8	0.7	6.8	1.8	1.5	2,509
10 or more years	83.7	1,366	57.7	4.5	15.1	0.8	13.1	4.8	3.8	1,143
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	28.6	328	84.9	6.5	5.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	94
Less than 5 years	35.0	1,146	80.7	5.0	8.6	0.5	3.5	1.0	0.8	401
5-9 years	59.0	3,697	79.0	4.7	7.1	0.5	5.7	1.4	1.7	2,179
10 or more years	75.7	2,103	62.3	4.0	13.5	0.9	11.9	4.2	3.3	1,593
Religion										
Hindu	41.8	83	71.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	35
Muslim	35.2	60	(66.7)	(4.8)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Christian	61.8	6539	72.6	4.3	9.8	0.6	7.8	2.5	2.3	4043
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	28.2	580	84.8	8.5	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	164
Others	(33.3)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

Contd…

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TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TESTCAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	42.4	45	(73.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Scheduled Tribes	59.2	7,087	73.1	4.4	9.6	0.6	7.6	2.4	2.2	4,198
Other Backward Classes	31.8	114	78.1	11.1	2.8	0.0	5.5	2.6	0.0	36
Others	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index										
Lowest	18.9	58	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Second	29.3	333	91.8	2.1	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	98
Middle	41.2	1,910	87.4	5.5	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.0	787
Fourth	59.9	2,975	76.3	5.3	8.8	0.4	5.8	1.7	3.4	1,780
Highest	79.6	1,998	61.1	3.2	14.1	0.9	13.3	4.1	1.0	1,591
Mizoram (15-49)	58.7	7,274	73.1	4.5	9.6	0.6	7.7	2.4	2.3	4,267
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	59.0	5,499	74.0	4.5	9.2	0.6	7.3	2.2	2.1	3,247

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Background Characteristics | Who have been tested for HIV | Number of women heard HIV/AIDS** | Percentage who have been tested for HIV | | Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test** |
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	11.0	185	(55.0)	(45.0)	20
20-24	13.6	1,005	55.5	44.5	137
25-29	13.3	1,516	40.3	59.7	201
30-34	10.4	1,313	33.4	66.6	137
35-39	6.6	1,214	21.0	79.0	81
40-44	4.1	1,032	7.5	92.5	42
45-49	2.9	1,009	9.6	90.4	29
Residence					
Rural	5.4	4,440	36.9	63.1	241
Urban	14.3	2,834	36.4	63.6	406
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	6.8	1,195	35.0	65.0	81
18 years & above	9.3	6,079	36.8	63.2	566
Marital duration					
0-4	16.6	1,433	51.5	48.5	239
5-9	12.1	1,608	35.5	64.5	195
10-14	7.2	1,383	27.6	72.4	99
15+	4.0	2,850	15.5	84.5	114
Education					
Non-literate[a]	2.7	428	(58.3)	(41.7)	12
Less than 5 yrs	3.9	1,442	43.1	56.9	56
5-9 years	8.4	4,038	36.5	63.5	339
10 or more years	17.6	1,366	34.3	65.7	240
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	3.0	328	(50.0)	(50.0)	10
Less than 5 years	3.6	1,146	51.1	48.9	41
5-9 years	7.8	3,697	37.8	62.2	288
10 or more years	14.7	2,103	33.2	66.8	308
Religion					
Hindu	8.4	83	*	*	7
Muslim	5.0	60	*	*	3
Christian	9.5	6,539	36.9	63.1	621
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	2.4	580	(21.4)	(78.6)	14
Others	(16.9)	12	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	6.8	45	*	*	3
Scheduled Tribes	9.1	7,087	36.7	63.3	642
Other Backward Classes	0.8	114	*	*	1
Others	*	8	nc	nc	0
Wealth index					
Lowest	1.6	58	*	*	1
Second	3.5	333	(33.0)	(66.7)	12
Middle	4.7	1,910	44.1	55.9	89
Fourth	8.7	2,975	34.7	65.3	260
Highest	14.3	1,998	36.0	64.0	285
Mizoram (15-49)	8.9	7,274	36.6	63.4	647
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	9.8	5,499	39.1	60.9	537

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Mamit	88.2	71.7	73.7	62.0	6.9	50.1
Kolasib	95.5	29.9	43.5	63.2	12.2	43.3
Aizawl	99.1	39.1	48.5	79.3	15.0	43.3
Champhai	97.6	23.5	29.1	55.1	5.9	38.1
Serchhip	98.7	49.1	56.2	62.6	8.4	31.9
Lunglei	92.6	25.2	49.5	63.5	11.8	31.6
Lawngtlai	78.5	10.2	35.7	29.2	3.7	12.1
Saiha	94.0	22.6	45.7	58.7	8.4	45.4
Mizoram (15-49)	92.7	33.1	46.8	58.7	8.9	36.6
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	92.7	33.8	46.8	59.0	9.8	39.1

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram ,2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women**[1]	Percentage of women among who have ever infertility:				Number of women having primary/ secondary infertility**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/ spontaneous abortion	Other incidents[2]	
Age group									
15-19	1.8	0.9	0.9	211	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	3.2	1.8	1.5	1,077	54.2	20.3	6.2	19.3	35
25-29	3.6	1.9	1.7	1,630	52.6	21.4	8.7	17.3	58
30-34	6.1	3.1	2.9	1,398	51.5	27.3	6.1	9.4	85
35-39	5.3	2.0	3.3	1,320	37.8	26.0	10.2	20.2	69
40-44	6.7	3.9	2.8	1,108	58.0	25.8	2.7	8.3	74
45-49	4.3	2.0	2.3	1,102	46.9	25.8	16.9	10.4	48
Residence									
Rural	3.8	1.8	2.0	4,990	46.6	25.0	11.3	12.0	189
Urban	6.4	3.5	2.9	2,856	53.6	24.4	5.0	15.4	184
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	2.5	0.6	1.9	1,378	25.6	46.2	14.3	5.7	35
18 years & above	5.2	2.8	2.4	6,468	52.6	22.5	7.5	14.5	338
Marital duration									
0-4	4.6	2.8	1.7	1,509	62.2	7.3	5.8	23.2	69
5-9	5.3	2.8	2.5	1,723	52.8	23.2	10.2	10.7	92
10-14	6.0	2.5	3.5	1,500	41.9	31.5	6.7	15.4	90
15+	3.9	1.8	2.1	3,114	47.2	30.7	9.0	9.2	122
Education									
Non-literate[a]	4.6	1.5	3.2	744	31.3	36.8	17.5	11.6	35
Less than 5 yrs	5.1	2.6	2.5	1,624	50.5	25.3	9.8	10.8	82
5-9 years	3.8	1.8	2.0	4,108	46.9	26.0	7.8	16.1	155
10 or more years	7.4	4.5	2.9	1,370	60.9	18.1	4.1	13.0	101
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	4.2	1.8	2.3	551	(43.5)	(30.4)	(13.0)	(8.7)	23
Less than 5 years	5.0	2.0	2.9	1,323	41.0	36.3	7.8	12.0	66
5-9 years	4.4	2.2	2.2	3,843	49.9	24.4	8.2	15.1	170
10 or more years	5.4	3.1	2.3	2,129	56.7	17.6	7.2	13.4	114
Religion									
Hindu	5.3	2.7	2.6	110	*	*	*	*	6
Muslim	1.6	0.0	1.6	65	*	*	*	*	1
Christian	5.2	2.7	2.5	6,744	51.6	23.8	7.3	14.0	350
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	1.8	0.3	1.5	914	(18.8)	(31.3)	(31.3)	(12.5)	16
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	6.0	6.0	0.0	49	*	*	*	*	3
Scheduled Tribes	4.9	2.4	2.4	7,582	49.7	25.0	8.0	13.8	368
Other Backward Classes	0.5	0.0	0.5	185	*	*	*	*	1
Others	*	*	*	9	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Wealth index									
Lowest	2.5	0.6	1.9	153	*	*	*	*	4
Second	3.2	1.3	1.9	533	(41.2)	(23.5)	(17.6)	(17.6)	17
Middle	3.8	1.7	2.1	2,117	44.0	24.6	11.6	16.1	80
Fourth	4.7	2.4	2.3	3,036	51.2	28.4	7.8	9.0	142
Highest	6.5	3.5	2.9	2,007	54.4	20.8	4.7	16.3	130
Mizoram (15-49)	4.8	2.4	2.4	7,846	50.1	24.7	8.2	13.6	373
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	5.0	2.4	2.6	5,932	48.8	26.3	6.7	13.8	297

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases
 nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed.
 Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility[1]	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	1.8	1.4	3,661	1.8	1.7	1,167
Urban	2.2	1.9	1,871	2.8	2.5	678
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	0.3	0.2	1,043	0.0	0.0	204
18 years & above	2.3	1.9	4,489	2.4	2.3	1,641
Marital duration						
5-9	3.1	2.3	1,513	19.4	16.8	36
10-14	2.5	1.9	1,346	13.5	11.1	81
15+	1.0	1.0	2,673	1.3	1.3	1,728
Education						
Non-literate[a]	2.0	1.9	578	2.2	2.2	214
Less than 5 yrs	2.1	1.6	1,273	2.7	2.5	557
5-9 years	1.4	1.1	2,854	1.5	1.2	835
10 or more years	3.5	3.0	827	3.4	3.4	239
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	0.8	0.8	361	1.4	1.4	138
Less than 5 years	2.0	1.6	1,086	2.7	2.4	448
5-9 years	1.9	1.5	2,724	1.7	1.6	856
10 or more years	2.2	1.8	1,361	2.7	2.5	403
Religion						
Hindu	2.3	2.3	83	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Muslim	0.0	0.0	50	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Christian	2.1	1.8	4,670	2.5	2.3	1,582
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	1.0	0.4	719	0.4	0.0	221
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	10	*	*	2
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.5	2.5	38	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Scheduled Tribes	2.0	1.6	5,328	2.2	2.1	1,776
Other Backward Classes	0.7	0.7	141	0.0	0.0	48
Others	*	*	7	*	*	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	1.6	1.6	116	0.0	0.0	28
Second	2.0	1.5	391	3.5	3.5	84
Middle	1.8	1.5	1,521	2.1	1.9	436
Fourth	1.8	1.4	2,135	2.0	1.9	743
Highest	2.4	1.9	1,369	2.3	2.1	554
Mizoram	1.9	1.6	5,532	2.2	2.0	1,845

* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[1] Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	*	*	2	*	*	2
20-24	(89.5)	(78.9)	19	(62.5)	(62.5)	16
25-29	90.5	90.5	31	66.4	59.0	27
30-34	86.1	77.2	44	92.7	83.5	41
35-39	80.6	72.6	26	63.1	60.6	43
40-44	79.2	76.8	43	55.4	55.4	31
45-49	(77.3)	(77.3)	22	68.5	68.5	26
Residence						
Rural	78.6	70.7	88	68.7	62.8	101
Urban	87.6	85.5	99	70.1	69.0	85
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	*	*	9	61.3	57.4	26
18 years & above	84.2	80.2	178	70.6	67.0	160
Marital duration						
0-4	81.5	74.7	43	53.8	53.8	26
5-9	87.7	85.5	49	72.2	65.5	43
10-14	89.5	81.7	38	82.9	77.4	52
15+	77.0	73.4	57	62.7	61.1	65
Education						
Non-literate[a]	(81.8)	(63.6)	11	(45.8)	(41.7)	24
Less than 5 yrs	75.6	70.5	41	70.5	65.8	41
5-9 years	80.8	75.3	73	69.6	65.9	82
10 or more years	91.7	90.1	62	82.0	79.4	39
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	(80.0)	(70.0)	10	(53.8)	(46.2)	13
Less than 5 years	73.8	73.8	27	56.0	53.7	39
5-9 years	79.8	75.2	85	69.4	63.5	85
10 or more years	92.2	86.0	65	83.6	83.6	49
Religion						
Hindu	*	*	3	*	*	3
Muslim	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
Christian	82.8	78.9	181	69.8	66.3	169
Buddhists /Neo-Buddhists	*	*	3	(61.5)	(61.5)	13
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	*	*	3	nc	nc	0
Scheduled Tribes	83.0	78.0	183	69.7	66.0	185
Other Backward Classes	nc	nc	0	*	*	1
Others	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	0
Wealth index						
Poorest	*	*	1	*	*	3
Second	*	*	7	(40.0)	(30.0)	10
Middle	69.2	60.7	35	59.8	59.8	45
Fourth	82.2	80.7	73	73.9	69.5	69
Highest	89.7	87.0	71	76.2	72.9	59
Mizoram	83.3	78.5	187	69.3	65.7	186

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had ever menstruation problem during last three months prior to survey, ever had infertility problem and among women who had infertility problem, sought treatment for infertility, by districts, Mizoram, 2007-08

Districts	Who have menstruation problem	Who have infertility problem[1]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Mamit	15.9	4.5	91.1
Kolasib	15.3	6.6	72.9
Aizawl	16.6	8.5	80.8
Champhai	21.1	5.4	68.3
Serchhip	13.6	5.7	87.4
Lunglei	14.4	3.7	64.8
Lawngtlai	12.0	1.5	72.5
Saiha	19.9	4.7	71.9
Mizoram (15-49)	16.2	4.8	76.3
Mizoram (15-44) [†]	15.9	5.0	75.8

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.
[1] Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	60.9	62.1	59.2
20-24	39.1	37.9	40.8
Education			
Non-literate[a]	1.6	2.6	0.3
Less than five years	7.2	10.4	2.7
5-9 years	58.0	64.3	49.1
10 or more years	33.2	22.8	48.0
Religion			
Hindu	1.0	0.6	1.7
Muslim	0.7	0.9	0.5
Christian	86.2	78.1	97.6
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	11.8	20.1	0.1
Others	0.2	0.3	0.1
Castes/tribes[#]			
Scheduled castes	0.7	0.3	1.3
Scheduled tribes	97.3	96.7	98.1
Other backward classes	1.9	2.9	0.5
Others	*	*	*
Wealth index			
Lowest	1.1	1.9	0.0
Second	4.7	7.9	0.3
Middle	22.5	34.6	5.6
Fourth	39.0	44.2	31.6
Highest	32.6	11.4	62.5
Mizoram**	3,724	2,175	1,549

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			At what age family life education should be introduced[b]					From which standard family life education should be introduced[b]				Number of women who are aware of family life education**
	Percentage aware of family life education	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Below 12	12-14	15 - 17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total	
Age group													
15-19	89.8	80.5	2,268	25.4	48.9	18.3	7.4	100.0	75.2	14.5	10.3	100.0	1,826
20-24	94.1	90.2	1,456	25.2	48.2	19.7	6.9	100.0	75.2	15.5	9.2	100.0	1,315
Residence													
Rural	88.7	80.2	2,175	24.4	45.5	20.7	9.4	100.0	74.3	14.9	10.8	100.0	1,744
Urban	95.4	90.0	1,549	26.5	52.4	16.6	4.5	100.0	76.4	14.9	8.7	100.0	1,397
Education													
Non-literate[a]	45.4	33.0	61	(15.0)	(15.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	(15.0)	(45.0)	(100.0)	20
Less than five years	73.9	56.2	266	24.3	34.2	26.8	14.6	100.0	68.7	13.9	17.4	100.0	149
5-9 years	91.4	83.8	2,158	24.4	47.2	19.9	8.4	100.0	73.9	15.0	11.1	100.0	1,809
10 or more years	97.7	93.8	1,239	26.9	53.3	16.0	3.8	100.0	78.7	14.9	6.4	100.0	1,163
Religion													
Hindu	89.9	92.3	38	20.1	66.0	11.1	2.8	100.0	83.1	8.3	8.6	100.0	35
Muslim	81.7	77.4	27	(14.3)	(57.1)	(23.8)	(4.8)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(19.0)	(14.3)	(100.0)	21
Christian	94.7	87.4	3,210	26.8	48.6	18.1	6.6	100.0	75.6	14.8	9.6	100.0	2,808
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	68.7	61.0	440	11.9	46.8	26.7	14.6	100.0	71.7	15.9	12.4	100.0	269
Others	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]													
Scheduled castes	89.4	85.8	27	(26.1)	(65.2)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(100.0)	(82.6)	(13.0)	(4.3)	(100.0)	23
Scheduled tribes	91.7	84.7	3,616	25.5	48.2	19.0	7.3	100.0	75.2	14.8	10.0	100.0	3,066
Other backward classes	80.6	59.8	72	14.0	67.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	100.0	43
Others	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index													
Lowest	42.6	45.8	42	(36.8)	(26.3)	(10.5)	(26.3)	(100.0)	(78.9)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(100.0)	19
Second	54.3	50.8	175	11.2	35.0	30.0	23.8	100.0	54.9	22.2	22.9	100.0	89
Middle	87.9	75.4	836	21.0	39.6	26.0	13.4	100.0	70.4	16.2	13.4	100.0	630
Fourth	95.7	88.7	1,455	27.6	48.1	18.2	6.1	100.0	75.6	14.2	10.2	100.0	1,292
Highest	96.0	91.2	1,216	26.1	55.8	14.8	3.3	100.0	79.1	14.7	6.2	100.0	1,111
Mizoram	91.5	84.3	3,724	25.3	48.6	18.9	7.2	100.0	75.2	14.9	9.9	100.0	3,141

[#] Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[b] Among women who perceived the family life education is important.** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Perceived family life education to be important	Number of women**	Parents	Brother/ sister/ sister in law	Husband/ partner	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	Number of women who perceived family life education to be important**
Age group											
15-19	80.5	2,268	98.8	6.8	1.1	3.4	13.5	9.2	40.3	0.3	1,826
20-24	90.2	1,456	98.9	8.5	1.4	4.6	17.2	11.6	42.7	0.4	1,315
Residence											
Rural	80.2	2,175	98.6	6.6	0.9	3.2	10.1	6.9	35.6	0.3	1,744
Urban	90.0	1,549	99.2	8.7	1.6	4.9	21.2	14.4	48.5	0.3	1,397
Education											
Non-literate[a]	33.0	61	(100.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	20
Less than five years	56.2	266	98.0	4.8	0.0	2.7	6.7	4.7	21.6	0.0	149
5-9 years	83.8	2,158	98.6	6.9	1.4	3.5	13.0	8.7	39.1	0.2	1,809
10 or more years	93.8	1,239	99.3	9.0	1.2	4.9	19.6	13.5	47.6	0.5	1,163
Religion											
Hindu	92.3	38	100.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	51.8	0.0	35
Muslim	77.4	27	(100.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(33.3)	(4.8)	21
Christian	87.4	3,210	99.0	8.1	1.3	4.1	15.4	10.6	41.9	0.3	2,808
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	61.0	440	97.0	1.5	0.7	2.5	13.0	6.3	33.4	0.0	269
Others	61.2	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	85.8	27	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(56.5)	(0.0)	23
Scheduled tribes	84.7	3,616	98.8	7.7	1.3	4.0	15.3	10.5	41.3	0.3	3,066
Other backward classes	59.8	72	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	34.9	0.0	43
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index											
Lowest	45.8	42	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(31.6)	(0.0)	19
Second	50.8	175	96.6	4.4	0.0	3.4	15.9	4.6	22.8	0.0	89
Middle	75.4	836	98.2	4.6	0.6	3.2	9.2	6.0	35.5	0.0	630
Fourth	88.7	1,455	98.8	8.8	1.7	3.1	11.8	8.0	39.9	0.5	1,292
Highest	91.2	1,216	99.3	8.1	1.1	5.4	22.1	15.7	47.9	0.3	1,111
Mizoram	**84.3**	**3,724**	**98.8**	**7.5**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**15.1**	**10.2**	**41.3**	**0.3**	**3,141**

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Ever received family life education | Number of women** | Source of family life education | | | | | Number of women ever received family life education** |
			NGO programme/ camp	Govt. programme/ camp	School/ college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	78.9	2,268	7.3	4.1	90.5	4.1	22.7	1,791
20-24	84.0	1,456	13.9	6.7	89.3	8.8	18.4	1,223
Residence								
Rural	74.6	2,175	6.2	4.1	88.5	4.6	23.0	1,624
Urban	89.7	1,549	14.5	6.3	91.7	7.6	18.5	1,390
Education								
Non-literate[a]	24.2	61	(20.0)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(46.7)	15
Less than five years	48.9	266	8.5	6.1	59.6	7.8	35.7	130
5-9 years	79.8	2,158	7.5	4.1	89.4	4.9	22.5	1,722
10 or more years	92.5	1,239	13.7	6.4	95.3	7.5	16.7	1,147
Religion								
Hindu	87.5	38	3.1	0.0	100.0	3.1	21.2	33
Muslim	63.0	27	(0.0)	(5.9)	(88.2)	(5.9)	(17.6)	17
Christian	86.0	3,210	10.4	5.1	90.2	6.1	22.4	2,763
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	44.0	440	6.1	6.6	84.6	5.1	1.5	194
Others	44.2	9	*	*	*	*	*	7
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	85.8	27	4.0	4.2	95.8	0.0	26.3	23
Scheduled tribes	81.5	3,616	10.1	5.1	90.0	6.2	21.1	2,948
Other backward classes	47.3	72	0.0	8.8	88.4	0.0	14.6	34
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index								
Lowest	35.9	42	(6.7)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(6.7)	(40.0)	15
Second	42.9	175	2.7	1.3	81.7	1.3	21.3	75
Middle	67.8	836	4.9	5.0	83.5	4.1	25.1	566
Fourth	86.4	1,455	9.0	4.1	90.8	5.5	21.8	1,258
Highest	90.5	1,216	14.3	6.8	93.4	7.9	17.6	1,100
Mizoram	80.9	3,724	10.0	5.2	90.0	6.0	21.0	3,014

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 20	More than 20	Total	Less than 18	More than 18	Total	
Age group									
15-19	88.7	90.1	11.8	88.2	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	2,268
20-24	95.3	95.7	7.7	92.3	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	1,456
Residence									
Rural	88.0	89.1	10.0	90.0	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	2,175
Urban	95.9	96.8	10.3	89.7	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	1,549
Education									
Non-literate[a]	24.3	26.0	20.4	79.6	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	61
Less than five years	61.3	63.9	15.4	84.6	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	266
5-9 years	92.9	93.9	10.7	89.3	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	2,158
10 or more years	98.3	98.9	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	1,239
Religion									
Hindu	73.8	73.8	10.7	89.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38
Muslim	96.3	96.3	3.9	96.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27
Christian	94.1	95.2	10.6	89.4	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	3,210
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	71.9	72.5	6.0	94.0	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	440
Others	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	9
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	89.5	89.5	16.4	83.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27
Scheduled tribes	91.7	92.7	10.1	89.9	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	3,616
Other backward classes	75.1	73.7	12.9	87.1	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	72
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index									
Lowest	32.9	32.9	14.6	85.4	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	42
Second	62.7	64.9	4.6	95.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	175
Middle	85.1	86.1	10.3	89.7	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	836
Fourth	95.9	96.9	10.9	89.1	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1,455
Highest	96.3	97.1	9.6	90.4	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	1,216
Mizoram	91.3	92.3	10.1	89.9	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	3,724

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/ excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	10.8	2,268	5.3	69.4	6.8	37.7	4.9	6.3	0.8	5.6	244
20-24	12.3	1,456	4.4	67.7	5.5	36.1	4.4	9.0	2.1	6.6	179
Residence											
Rural	11.0	2,175	4.3	66.8	5.8	38.9	3.3	5.4	1.3	4.2	238
Urban	11.9	1,549	5.7	71.1	6.8	34.6	6.5	10.0	1.5	8.5	185
Education											
Non-literate[a]	7.9	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Less than five years	10.7	266	7.3	46.7	7.3	60.2	3.4	3.8	0.0	3.7	28
5-9 years	11.7	2,158	5.4	68.2	8.1	38.9	6.0	6.8	1.2	7.0	253
10 or more years	11.1	1,239	3.7	72.9	2.9	29.2	2.8	8.9	2.0	5.1	137
Religion											
Hindu	12.7	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Muslim	0.0	27	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Christian	12.1	3,210	5.3	70.4	5.6	35.8	4.6	8.1	1.2	6.1	387
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	6.8	440	0.0	46.5	16.7	50.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	30
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	3.9	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Scheduled tribes	11.5	3,616	5.0	69.3	6.2	37.0	4.8	7.6	1.4	5.9	415
Other backward classes	8.3	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Others	*	2	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Wealth index											
Lowest	4.6	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	7.4	175	(0.0)	(69.2)	(7.7)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(7.7)	13
Middle	10.9	836	4.5	55.0	6.5	51.7	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.4	91
Fourth	11.8	1,455	7.5	71.7	7.5	35.3	3.5	5.3	0.0	4.6	171
Highest	12.0	1,216	2.6	73.3	4.7	30.1	6.1	10.6	1.9	7.5	146
Mizoram	11.4	3,724	4.9	68.7	6.3	37.0	4.7	7.4	1.4	6.1	423

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Used cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Used other	
Age group					
15-19	21.1	7.6	81.6	0.1	2,268
20-24	19.8	7.4	82.1	0.2	1,456
Residence					
Rural	31.0	11.1	72.6	0.2	2,175
Urban	6.0	2.5	94.8	0.1	1,549
Education					
Non-literate[a]	50.8	19.7	26.7	1.5	61
Less than five years	43.0	14.7	55.4	0.4	266
5-9 years	23.3	7.8	80.5	0.0	2,158
10 or more years	9.5	4.8	92.6	0.2	1,239
Religion					
Hindu	10.6	2.7	78.8	0.0	38
Muslim	25.8	11.1	66.9	0.0	27
Christian	17.6	6.9	85.5	0.2	3,210
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	43.0	12.4	56.6	0.0	440
Others	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]					
Scheduled castes	3.7	3.7	93.0	0.0	27
Scheduled tribes	20.5	7.6	82.5	0.2	3,616
Other backward classes	30.6	4.2	44.6	0.0	72
Others	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index					
Lowest	33.6	41.2	26.9	0.0	42
Second	58.0	16.2	35.3	0.5	175
Middle	40.7	13.1	64.0	0.1	836
Fourth	18.1	6.7	86.9	0.1	1,455
Highest	4.0	2.2	96.6	0.2	1,216
Mizoram	20.6	7.5	81.8	0.2	3,724

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	98.7	98.7	45.9	96.3	67.5	78.5	20.2	20.1	93.3	8.6	26.9	29.0	0.3	2,268
20-24	99.7	99.7	60.5	98.5	83.1	88.0	35.4	31.8	95.4	13.4	41.0	41.4	0.4	1,456
Residence														
Rural	98.6	98.5	41.7	96.6	64.5	77.5	21.7	20.3	91.7	8.3	28.2	32.1	0.3	2,175
Urban	99.9	99.9	65.5	97.9	86.4	88.8	32.4	30.9	97.6	13.6	38.3	36.4	0.5	1,549
Education														
Non-literate[a]	92.0	92.0	12.6	82.1	12.9	38.0	3.3	8.3	72.5	0.0	4.8	8.2	0.0	61
Less than five years	97.0	97.0	26.4	92.2	42.3	58.6	10.3	8.3	83.7	5.8	19.9	23.1	0.0	266
5-9 years	99.1	99.0	46.4	97.1	71.8	81.2	22.5	20.2	94.4	7.5	28.2	31.6	0.3	2,158
10 or more years	100.0	100.0	68.1	99.0	86.5	91.3	37.2	36.8	97.1	17.2	43.8	41.4	0.6	1,239
Religion														
Hindu	95.0	95.0	42.3	95.0	76.4	87.2	16.0	39.7	92.4	5.3	26.5	31.8	0.0	38
Muslim	100.0	100.0	44.4	100.0	63.0	74.2	22.7	22.3	100.0	18.7	21.8	40.7	0.0	27
Christian	99.7	99.7	55.2	97.9	77.8	85.1	27.9	26.5	95.6	11.7	35.3	35.8	0.4	3,210
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	95.2	95.2	27.2	91.3	44.2	61.2	15.0	10.6	83.1	1.8	12.0	19.0	0.2	440
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]														
Scheduled castes	100.0	100.0	71.0	100.0	74.8	81.9	15.3	44.9	100.0	3.7	14.9	18.9	0.0	27
Scheduled tribes	99.3	99.3	52.2	97.3	74.3	82.5	26.6	24.9	94.3	10.7	33.0	34.2	0.4	3,616
Other backward classes	89.0	89.0	9.9	84.9	39.1	65.6	8.5	9.8	83.5	2.9	12.8	15.4	0.0	72
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index														
Lowest	81.1	78.6	22.9	64.1	28.6	33.7	6.8	7.3	66.9	2.4	14.1	16.7	0.0	42
Second	94.8	94.8	18.2	90.3	34.2	51.4	11.9	9.7	80.4	1.7	18.3	21.1	0.0	175
Middle	99.0	98.9	32.3	96.6	59.3	74.5	15.3	14.4	90.4	4.4	23.0	27.3	0.4	836
Fourth	99.6	99.6	55.8	97.9	77.9	86.0	28.8	24.4	95.8	10.7	33.1	36.7	0.3	1,455
Highest	99.9	99.9	65.7	98.8	85.7	89.2	33.2	34.9	97.6	16.1	40.7	37.5	0.5	1,216
Mizoram	99.1	99.1	51.6	97.1	73.6	82.2	26.2	24.7	94.1	10.5	32.4	33.9	0.4	3,724

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	83.6	15.3	1.7	2,268
20-24	89.9	20.6	1.1	1,456
Residence				
Rural	83.3	15.4	1.0	2,175
Urban	90.0	20.2	2.0	1,549
Education				
Non-literate[a]	35.8	6.9	4.6	61
Less than five years	72.9	15.2	0.9	266
5-9 years	85.5	15.8	1.4	2,158
10 or more years	92.3	21.2	1.5	1,239
Religion				
Hindu	89.7	15.7	0.0	38
Muslim	100.0	7.5	0.0	27
Christian	88.6	18.9	1.6	3,210
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	66.1	7.5	0.8	440
Others	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]				
Scheduled castes	93.0	7.3	3.7	27
Scheduled tribes	86.1	17.7	1.5	3,616
Other backward classes	80.6	7.0	0.0	72
Others	*	*	*	2
Wealth index				
Lowest	28.7	17.1	3.4	42
Second	56.9	8.8	2.1	175
Middle	81.0	15.5	1.0	836
Fourth	90.8	17.6	1.0	1,455
Highest	90.2	19.8	2.1	1,216
Mizoram	86.1	17.4	1.4	3,724

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

| Background characteristics | Ever discussed about family planning with any one | Number of women** | Sources of information on family planning | | | | | | | Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one** |
			Parents	Brother/ Sister/ Sister in law	Friends/ peers	Health care provider/ sex education experts	Youth club/ *mandal*/ NGO worker	Teacher/ school/ college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	13.9	2,268	30.9	22.1	80.6	2.2	1.0	4.2	0.3	314
20-24	27.1	1,456	30.0	28.3	85.1	4.9	2.1	6.7	0.5	395
Residence										
Rural	17.9	2,175	29.4	24.1	85.3	2.6	1.6	5.4	0.3	389
Urban	20.7	1,549	31.6	27.4	80.5	5.0	1.6	5.8	0.6	320
Education										
Non-literate[a]	1.6	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Less than five years	8.2	266	(27.3)	(36.4)	(95.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
5-9 years	17.0	2,158	25.9	21.2	82.3	3.8	1.1	4.4	0.0	367
10 or more years	25.8	1,239	35.8	30.0	83.2	3.8	2.3	7.2	1.0	319
Religion										
Hindu	7.6	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Muslim	22.4	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Christian	20.2	3,210	30.0	26.5	82.8	3.6	1.8	5.8	0.5	647
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	11.3	440	34.0	14.0	90.0	6.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	50
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	10.7	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Scheduled tribes	19.4	3,616	30.5	25.8	83.1	3.6	1.6	5.6	0.4	700
Other backward classes	5.5	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index										
Lowest	7.0	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Second	12.0	175	(33.3)	(9.5)	(81.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	21
Middle	16.2	836	33.1	19.9	85.2	3.7	0.8	3.8	0.8	136
Fourth	21.1	1,455	26.1	26.1	85.3	2.6	1.7	3.3	0.3	306
Highest	20.0	1,216	34.0	29.9	79.3	5.0	2.2	9.0	0.4	243
Mizoram	19.0	3,724	30.4	25.6	83.1	3.7	1.6	5.6	0.4	709

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information , according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information											Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/ friends	Adult Education programme/ school teacher	Religious/ political leader/ community meetings/ exhibition/*mela*	Others	
Age group													
15-19	45.8	2,268	36.0	45.2	5.3	65.4	21.3	3.0	32.5	54.5	14.3	1.2	1,040
20-24	58.6	1,456	41.4	52.0	6.7	72.6	21.4	1.5	37.9	45.9	19.4	2.7	856
Residence													
Rural	41.8	2,175	42.2	39.9	5.0	73.8	23.1	2.3	37.0	50.6	16.7	2.3	913
Urban	63.4	1,549	35.0	56.0	6.8	63.9	19.7	2.4	33.1	50.6	16.5	1.4	983
Education													
Non-literate[a]	0.0	61	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Less than five years	19.6	266	38.7	34.2	5.4	50.5	17.3	0.0	63.1	15.4	11.6	0.0	52
5-9 years	45.9	2,158	37.5	43.5	4.3	69.7	22.1	2.8	32.0	50.7	16.7	1.4	993
10 or more years	68.6	1,239	39.5	54.7	7.8	68.6	20.7	1.8	36.7	52.6	16.8	2.5	851
Religion													
Hindu	31.8	38	(25.0)	(50.0)	(8.3)	(50.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Muslim	66.1	27	(44.4)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(94.4)	(27.8)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Christian	54.0	3,210	37.3	50.3	6.0	67.9	21.9	2.5	36.3	49.5	17.2	1.7	1,737
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	28.3	440	54.6	24.6	6.4	78.4	14.2	0.8	19.8	64.9	11.9	4.5	125
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes#													
Scheduled castes	56.3	27	(46.7)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Scheduled tribes	51.3	3,616	38.5	48.2	6.0	68.8	21.4	2.3	35.6	50.7	16.9	1.9	1,860
Other backward classes	23.7	72	(29.4)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(82.4)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index													
Lowest	4.8	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	19.4	175	58.5	11.5	0.0	73.5	11.8	0.0	32.4	70.4	5.9	2.9	34
Middle	36.5	836	40.5	25.0	4.6	70.3	19.7	2.6	36.5	48.8	15.5	1.3	305
Fourth	52.8	1,455	40.1	48.0	5.9	73.0	22.3	2.9	37.2	48.3	16.8	1.2	772
Highest	64.4	1,216	35.1	59.3	6.8	63.6	21.6	1.7	32.3	52.5	17.3	2.7	783
Mizoram	50.8	3,724	38.4	48.3	5.9	68.7	21.3	2.3	35.0	50.6	16.6	1.9	1,896

Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. nc = Not calculated because there are no cases. ( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	16.0	15.7	20.7	50.3	80.4	69.7	1.5	1,040
20-24	20.2	20.7	20.2	51.7	81.2	72.7	1.1	856
Residence								
Rural	18.6	19.5	20.6	53.0	81.0	68.2	1.0	913
Urban	17.3	16.5	20.4	49.1	80.5	73.7	1.6	983
Education								
Non-literate[a]	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Less than five years	22.5	18.0	20.3	42.0	82.6	78.3	2.2	52
5-9 years	16.4	15.4	17.4	50.2	78.7	68.2	1.6	993
10 or more years	19.4	20.9	24.0	52.3	83.0	74.0	1.0	851
Religion								
Hindu	(8.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(33.3)	(75.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	12
Muslim	(29.4)	(17.6)	(5.9)	(52.9)	(82.4)	(76.5)	(0.0)	18
Christian	17.8	18.0	21.1	50.9	80.9	71.9	1.4	1,737
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	19.0	19.0	13.6	53.1	78.4	57.5	0.0	125
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Castes/tribes#								
Scheduled castes	(20.0)	(13.3)	(33.3)	(20.0)	(73.3)	(53.3)	(0.0)	15
Scheduled tribes	17.5	17.9	20.1	51.4	81.1	71.5	1.3	1,860
Other backward classes	(56.3)	(31.3)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(50.0)	(43.8)	(0.0)	17
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Second	14.8	20.7	18.3	61.4	85.1	64.8	0.0	34
Middle	18.5	16.4	18.8	51.1	83.1	64.9	1.3	305
Fourth	18.5	18.7	19.0	50.2	78.3	69.9	1.2	772
Highest	17.1	17.7	22.5	51.1	82.0	74.8	1.5	783
Mizoram	17.9	18.0	20.5	50.9	80.7	71.1	1.3	1,896

# Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.13 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	95.0	2,268	55.9	69.6	9.5	83.7	23.5	1.3	2,155
20-24	97.4	1,456	63.2	74.1	12.2	86.7	29.3	2.4	1,418
Residence									
Rural	93.5	2,175	61.3	60.3	5.9	82.4	25.1	1.7	2,035
Urban	99.3	1,549	55.4	86.1	16.8	88.1	26.7	1.9	1,538
Education									
Non-literate[a]	30.8	61	(31.6)	(42.1)	(5.3)	(31.6)	(5.3)	(0.0)	19
Less than five years	78.2	266	49.9	51.5	4.8	57.7	15.5	0.5	208
5-9 years	97.6	2,158	57.0	66.1	8.8	85.0	25.3	1.5	2,107
10 or more years	100.0	1,239	63.7	84.3	14.7	90.0	28.6	2.5	1,239
Religion									
Hindu	95.1	38	36.3	66.2	24.9	86.1	16.7	2.8	36
Muslim	100.0	27	77.7	66.1	10.7	92.7	29.6	3.4	27
Christian	98.6	3,210	57.3	74.3	10.8	85.8	27.4	1.9	3,166
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	76.0	440	73.6	44.6	7.4	75.4	12.1	0.0	335
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]									
Scheduled castes	96.7	27	57.9	88.6	34.7	77.4	27.3	0.0	26
Scheduled tribes	96.3	3,616	58.9	71.7	10.6	85.1	25.8	1.8	3,484
Other backward classes	75.3	72	53.5	42.7	3.7	77.7	20.3	0.0	54
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index									
Lowest	45.3	42	(26.3)	(26.3)	(5.3)	(26.3)	(10.5)	(0.0)	19
Second	69.1	175	55.9	23.9	0.0	72.6	15.9	0.8	121
Middle	92.7	836	55.6	43.6	4.5	78.9	21.4	0.4	775
Fourth	99.2	1,455	61.9	75.8	9.9	86.0	27.5	2.1	1,443
Highest	99.9	1,216	58.0	89.5	16.5	89.4	27.7	2.4	1,215
Mizoram	95.9	3,724	58.8	71.4	10.6	84.9	25.8	1.8	3,573

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION /AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	38.1	52.2	66.5	63.7	48.8	72.4	3.6	2,155
20-24	42.9	55.7	70.3	69.2	51.5	76.1	4.0	1,418
Residence								
Rural	36.6	47.7	63.9	62.5	45.2	68.0	4.2	2,035
Urban	44.4	61.1	73.3	70.4	56.0	81.5	3.2	1,538
Education								
Non-literate[a]	(37.5)	(37.5)	(50.0)	(18.8)	(25.0)	(62.5)	(0.0)	19
Less than five years	36.2	42.5	62.3	48.4	35.2	53.1	2.1	208
5-9 years	37.6	50.5	65.0	64.5	45.8	71.9	4.2	2,107
10 or more years	44.7	60.7	74.0	71.5	59.4	80.5	3.2	1,239
Religion								
Hindu	50.1	72.5	66.9	72.5	66.8	89.1	5.3	36
Muslim	40.5	58.6	81.4	70.6	55.7	74.0	3.4	27
Christian	40.9	55.3	68.7	65.7	50.1	75.4	4.1	3,166
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	29.5	33.2	59.6	65.9	44.8	56.9	0.0	335
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	54.2	54.3	65.5	69.4	58.0	88.4	3.9	26
Scheduled tribes	39.9	54.0	68.5	66.0	50.2	74.1	3.7	3,484
Other backward classes	48.8	29.4	41.3	55.0	29.5	51.2	3.8	54
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index								
Lowest	(66.7)	(53.3)	(73.3)	(73.3)	(53.3)	(86.7)	(6.7)	19
Second	33.8	39.7	64.6	62.6	47.3	54.0	1.0	121
Middle	31.0	43.5	63.1	58.3	39.3	64.1	3.3	775
Fourth	41.2	52.7	65.7	65.6	48.5	71.9	4.0	1,443
Highest	44.3	62.1	73.9	71.2	58.3	83.8	3.8	1,215
Mizoram	40.0	53.6	68.0	65.9	49.9	73.9	3.7	3,573

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.15 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of some one who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	1.0	1.2	14.9	2.5	1.7	7.2	15.2	2,155
20-24	0.5	0.6	10.8	1.2	1.0	4.8	12.2	1,418
Residence								
Rural	0.7	0.7	14.6	1.6	1.2	6.4	14.4	2,035
Urban	1.0	1.2	11.5	2.6	1.6	6.0	13.5	1,538
Education								
Non-literate[a]	(21.1)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(15.8)	(5.3)	(15.8)	(21.1)	19
Less than five years	2.9	3.8	28.4	6.7	4.3	16.8	30.4	208
5-9 years	0.7	0.8	14.8	2.1	1.5	7.1	15.8	2,107
10 or more years	0.3	0.3	8.0	0.9	0.7	3.0	8.1	1,239
Religion								
Hindu	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	5.6	5.6	27.4	36
Muslim	0.0	0.0	14.3	3.7	0.0	3.7	11.2	27
Christian	0.8	1.0	12.5	2.1	1.4	6.3	14.0	3,166
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	1.2	0.9	19.4	0.9	0.9	5.6	11.9	335
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]								
Scheduled castes	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	18.8	26
Scheduled tribes	0.7	1.0	12.8	2.0	1.3	6.1	13.8	3,484
Other backward classes	5.6	0.0	40.7	5.5	7.5	14.7	24.1	54
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index								
Lowest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(15.8)	19
Second	1.6	1.6	19.9	3.1	0.8	7.4	14.7	121
Middle	0.8	1.0	15.7	3.0	2.3	10.1	17.8	775
Fourth	1.0	1.0	13.9	1.6	0.9	5.7	13.2	1,443
Highest	0.6	0.7	10.2	1.8	1.5	4.3	12.4	1,215
Mizoram	0.8	0.9	13.3	2.0	1.4	6.3	14.0	3,573

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/ AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	76.9	34.0	63.0	77.0	23.2	2.5	2,155
20-24	77.7	37.2	70.8	82.1	27.4	1.8	1,418
Residence							
Rural	82.3	33.6	58.9	73.7	23.7	1.3	2,035
Urban	70.8	37.4	75.7	86.1	26.4	3.3	1,538
Education							
Non-literate[a]	(71.4)	(28.6)	(31.6)	(52.6)	(35.7)	(0.0)	19
Less than five years	80.1	26.5	48.3	59.1	16.9	0.0	208
5-9 years	77.8	33.2	62.7	76.0	23.0	1.9	2,107
10 or more years	75.9	40.0	75.5	87.9	28.9	3.1	1,239
Religion							
Hindu	56.0	44.7	80.6	85.9	32.7	2.9	36
Muslim	96.3	44.8	66.8	73.9	33.1	3.7	27
Christian	76.3	36.2	68.5	81.8	25.4	2.2	3,166
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	88.1	22.1	41.7	52.5	16.7	1.6	335
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]							
Scheduled castes	56.0	24.5	65.9	84.9	20.0	0.0	26
Scheduled tribes	77.3	35.5	66.8	79.8	25.2	2.2	3,484
Other backward classes	87.4	21.8	31.8	35.4	0.0	3.1	54
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index							
Lowest	(87.5)	(43.8)	(47.4)	(63.2)	(43.8)	(0.0)	19
Second	84.3	24.1	44.7	57.1	25.1	1.0	121
Middle	79.3	27.1	55.1	66.8	17.6	1.5	775
Fourth	80.2	37.3	66.3	80.4	25.7	1.8	1,443
Highest	71.8	38.5	75.4	87.6	27.9	3.2	1,215
Mizoram	77.2	35.3	66.1	79.0	24.9	2.2	3,573

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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Table 8.17 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Number of women**	Health Facility							Number of women who Knew place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS **
			Government				Private			
			Hospital	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICTC	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI VCT/ICTC	Other private hospitals	
Age group										
15-19	61.0	2,155	92.1	5.7	17.3	1.0	12.3	3.5	1.4	1,312
20-24	74.0	1,418	89.9	9.6	23.9	2.4	12.7	3.9	2.5	1,051
Residence										
Rural	57.3	2,035	89.3	8.5	16.9	2.0	5.7	2.4	0.6	1,166
Urban	77.9	1,538	92.8	6.4	23.4	1.3	19.0	4.9	3.1	1,197
Education										
Non-literate[a]	(21.1)	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Less than five years	37.6	208	89.8	3.9	8.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	78
5-9 years	59.6	2,107	92.3	8.1	14.3	1.2	9.5	2.4	1.3	1,255
10 or more years	82.8	1,239	89.8	6.9	28.3	2.2	16.6	5.4	2.7	1,026
Religion										
Hindu	74.8	36	96.2	7.5	3.8	0.0	14.6	0.0	3.8	27
Muslim	54.9	27	(73.3)	(13.3)	(53.3)	(0.0)	6.2	6.2	0.0	15
Christian	69.3	3,166	91.3	7.2	20.7	1.5	13.2	3.9	2.0	2,192
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	37.4	335	89.6	11.0	11.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	126
Others	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Castes/tribes[#]										
Scheduled castes	69.6	26	(100.0)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	38.7	0.0	5.8	18
Scheduled tribes	66.5	3,484	91.0	7.4	20.4	1.6	12.4	3.7	1.9	2,317
Other backward classes	44.4	54	(100.0)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Others	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index										
Lowest	(42.1)	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Second	42.9	121	94.3	5.9	13.4	1.9	5.8	1.8	0.0	52
Middle	47.8	775	94.1	7.5	9.3	1.0	5.2	0.8	1.4	370
Fourth	66.0	1,443	89.2	7.8	18.1	1.1	7.6	2.9	1.3	951
Highest	80.8	1,215	91.6	7.1	26.9	2.4	20.3	5.6	2.8	982
Mizoram	66.2	3,573	91.1	7.4	20.2	1.6	12.4	3.7	1.9	2,363

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
( ) Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.18 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, Mizoram, 2007-08

Background characteristics	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		Number of women**
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	64.1	28.3	1.2	3.4	25.9	62.3	29.7	58.2	32.0	63.4	2,268
20-24	75.0	18.1	1.3	1.7	38.2	49.6	38.4	49.6	40.0	56.0	1,456
Residence											
Rural	59.8	31.7	0.9	2.7	31.0	60.7	30.2	60.2	27.7	68.2	2,175
Urban	80.3	14.0	1.7	2.8	30.2	52.6	37.1	47.3	45.6	49.6	1,549
Education											
Non-literate[a]	13.1	77.4	0.0	4.9	22.8	69.3	21.1	75.7	12.9	80.9	61
Less than five years	37.9	51.1	1.1	4.1	21.5	72.1	22.2	71.8	20.0	76.6	266
5-9 years	66.2	25.5	1.0	2.6	28.5	61.6	30.6	57.1	31.2	63.9	2,158
10 or more years	81.4	14.0	1.8	2.6	36.8	46.0	40.4	46.1	46.3	50.1	1,239
Religion											
Hindu	76.3	16.0	0.0	5.2	18.5	42.4	29.4	50.0	47.4	39.6	38
Muslim	81.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	40.7	44.2	44.0	44.6	37.0	55.2	27
Christian	70.7	21.8	1.3	2.9	31.9	55.4	34.3	52.9	37.0	58.4	3,210
Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists	49.9	44.4	0.7	1.6	21.8	73.2	25.0	70.1	20.0	78.2	440
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Castes/tribes[#]											
Scheduled castes	85.7	14.3	0.0	11.1	11.2	55.4	29.9	51.6	52.2	44.2	27
Scheduled tribes	68.3	24.3	1.2	2.7	30.7	57.4	33.1	54.9	35.3	60.4	3,616
Other backward classes	61.3	30.3	1.4	4.1	33.2	61.2	29.2	54.1	23.7	70.7	72
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index											
Lowest	23.6	62.2	2.4	5.0	14.2	69.4	9.5	83.1	14.4	78.6	42
Second	37.1	54.9	0.0	1.7	20.5	76.1	17.2	78.8	20.0	77.1	175
Middle	52.5	39.7	0.9	3.3	24.0	68.9	29.1	61.7	27.4	69.0	836
Fourth	70.8	21.0	1.2	3.3	34.0	55.1	34.0	54.2	33.5	61.7	1,455
Highest	82.4	12.0	1.6	1.8	33.3	48.9	38.0	46.3	45.3	50.1	1,216
Mizoram	68.3	24.3	1.2	2.8	30.7	57.3	33.1	54.8	35.1	60.5	3,724

[#] Total figure may not add to N, sample total due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.
** Unweighted cases.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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Table 8.19 AWARENESS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education to be important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by district, Mizoram, 2007-08

District	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Mamit	88.9	13.7	88.0	35.9	19.9	349
Kolasib	85.6	11.7	84.3	25.8	17.0	374
Aizawl	91.4	12.7	81.8	33.2	23.7	397
Champhai	89.1	13.9	84.6	19.3	24.8	512
Serchhip	83.0	16.4	90.6	41.6	30.2	404
Lunglei	85.9	7.7	81.4	23.2	12.0	584
Lawngtlai	69.4	5.5	66.3	17.2	14.1	581
Saiha	85.9	13.9	85.5	25.4	18.6	523
Mizoram	84.3	11.4	82.2	26.2	19.0	3,724

** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH FACILITIES - AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Mamit	2,320	6,445	5,781
Kolasib	2,844	10,001	7,612
Aizawl	2,192	7,655	15,858
Champhai	1,610	10,746	39,465
Serchhip	1,663	8,579	6,609
Lunglei	2,353	14,104	11,558
Lawngtlai	3,669	2,123	35,000
Saiha	1,573	7,538	nc
Mizoram	2,254	9,154	18,299

PHC = Primary Health Centre; CHC = Community Health Centre.
nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING SUB-CENTRES WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	No. of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter[1]	Total number of Sub-Centres
Mamit	57.1	42	100.0	80.0	26
Kolasib	63.6	22	93.8	66.7	16
Aizawl	75.0	12	100.0	85.7	9
Champhai	74.2	31	100.0	77.8	28
Serchhip	84.0	25	100.0	92.9	20
Lunglei	69.0	29	87.5	78.6	24
Lawngtlai	38.0	50	83.3	88.9	24
Saiha	79.4	34	100.0	62.5	25
Mizoram	64.1	245	95.4	79.1	172

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife; FHW=Female Health Worker.
[1] Based on availability of quarter at Sub-Centre.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08						
District	Number of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres*
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]	
Mamit	5	6	15	9	2	25
Kolasib	8	6	10	7	1	15
Aizawl	3	1	8	5	0	9
Champhai	15	14	17	10	3	27
Serchhip	14	9	10	12	4	20
Lunglei	8	3	18	11	0	23
Lawngtlai	10	7	21	6	0	24
Saiha	9	11	19	12	2	24
Mizoram (%)	72 (43.1)	57 (34.1)	118 (70.7)	72 (43.1)	12 (16.9)	166(100.0)

[1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.4: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08			
District	Adequately equipped[1] (at least 60%)	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Total number of Sub-Centres
Mamit	25	24	26
Kolasib	15	15	16
Aizawl	9	7	9
Champhai	21	26	28
Serchhip	20	18	20
Lunglei	20	23	24
Lawngtlai	20	18	24
Saiha	24	18	25
Mizoram (%)	154 (89.5)	149 (86.6)	172 (100.0)

1: Equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobinometer, Foetoscope, SIMS speculam, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
2: Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamine A solution, ORS packet.

TABLE 9.5: NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Centres
Mamit	13	24	24	26
Kolasib	14	16	16	16
Aizawl	7	7	9	9
Champhai	17	20	20	28
Serchhip	3	20	20	20
Lunglei	21	23	24	24
Lawngtlai	23	20	20	24
Saiha	14	23	23	25
Mizoram (%)	112 (65.1)	153 (94.4)	156 (90.7)	172 (100.0)

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

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Human resources Status of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Mamit	7	3	0	5	9
Kolasib	6	0	0	5	6
Aizawl	3	2	0	5	6
Champhai	9	3	0	8	10
Serchhip	4	3	0	5	6
Lunglei	5	0	1	6	8
Lawngtlai	2	0	0	2	2
Saiha	5	1	0	5	6
Mizoram (%)	41 (77.4)	12 (22.6)	1 (1.9)	41 (77.4)	53 (100.0)

MO= Medical Officer.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS OF MIZORAM, 2007-08						
	Number of PHCs having					
Districts	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	Total number of PHCs
Mamit	6	6	9	5	6	9
Kolasib	6	3	6	4	3	6
Aizawl	4	4	6	6	4	6
Champhai	10	7	10	8	5	10
Serchhip	6	6	5	5	2	6
Lunglei	7	6	6	5	4	8
Lawngtlai	2	2	2	1	1	2
Saiha	6	3	5	3	4	6
Mizoram (%)	47 (88.7)	37 (69.8)	49 (92.5)	37 (69.8)	29 (54.7)	53 (100.0)

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08						
	Number of PHCs having					
District	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments[1] at least 60 %	Essential drugs[2] (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery*	Conducted at least 10 deliveries*	Total number of PHCs
Mamit	3	8	6	4	2	0	9
Kolasib	0	6	3	3	1	2	6
Aizawl	3	6	2	2	0	1	6
Champhai	2	10	6	6	3	5	10
Serchhip	1	5	4	2	3	0	6
Lunglei	4	6	3	4	1	1	8
Lawngtlai	1	1	2	1	0	1	2
Saiha	3	5	4	1	1	1	6
Mizoram (%)	17 (32.1)	47 (88.7)	30 (56.6)	23 (43.4)	11 (29.7)	11 (29.7)	53 (100.0)

* Services based on during last one month and PHCs functioning on 24 hour basis.
OT= Operation Theatre.
[1] Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
[2] Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bactirials, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.

TABLE 9.9: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Number of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Mamit	6	6	9	8	9
Kolasib	5	4	6	5	6
Aizawl	6	4	4	4	6
Champhai	9	7	10	8	10
Serchhip	2	4	6	6	6
Lunglei	8	4	7	7	8
Lawngtlai	2	0	1	1	2
Saiha	3	3	6	6	6
Mizoram (%)	41 (77.4)	32 (60.4)	49 (92.5)	45 (84.9)	53 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Mamit	0	0	0	0	2
Kolasib	0	0	1	0	1
Aizawl	0	0	0	0	2
Champhai	0	0	0	0	2
Serchhip	0	0	0	0	1
Lunglei	0	0	0	0	1
Lawngtlai	0	0	0	0	1
Saiha	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Mizoram (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (100.0)

nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:					Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	LBW babies managed[2]	Blood storage facility[1]	
Mamit	2	1	1	0	1	2
Kolasib	1	0	nc	1	nc	1
Aizawl	2	1	1	2	1	2
Champhai	2	2	2	2	2	2
Serchhip	0	1	1	1	1	1
Lunglei	1	1	1	0	1	1
Lawngtlai	0	1	1	1	0	1
Saiha	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Mizoram (%)	8 (80.0)	7 (70.0)	7 (100.0)	7 (70.0)	6 (85.7)	10 (100.0)

LBW=low birth weight. ; OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
[1] Based on 24 hours and CHCs designated as First Referral Unit.
[2] Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.12: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MIZORAM, 2007-08

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly*	Utilized untied fund	
Mamit	2	2	2	2	2
Kolasib	1	1	1	1	1
Aizawl	2	2	2	2	2
Champhai	2	2	2	2	2
Serchhip	1	1	1	1	1
Lunglei	1	1	1	1	1
Lawngtlai	1	1	1	1	1
Saiha	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Mizoram (%)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.

APPENDIX

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
			Number of Cases		**Relative**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**	**Sampling Error (SE)**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**	**Error (%)**	**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
Mamit	0.508	0.024	908	920	4.689	0.461	0.555
Kolasib	0.547	0.029	714	734	5.336	0.490	0.604
Aizawl	0.655	0.022	648	661	3.402	0.611	0.699
Champhai	0.558	0.024	1,108	1,103	4.264	0.511	0.604
Serchhip	0.647	0.023	683	685	3.586	0.601	0.692
Lunglei	0.595	0.032	942	949	5.405	0.531	0.658
Lawngtlai	0.495	0.034	1,033	1,034	6.938	0.428	0.563
Saiha	0.578	0.026	809	808	4.495	0.527	0.629
Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
			Number of Cases		**Relative**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**	**Sampling Error (SE)**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**	**Error (%)**	**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women aged 15-49)							
Mamit	0.184	0.017	908	920	9.211	0.151	0.217
Kolasib	0.165	0.017	714	734	10.533	0.131	0.200
Aizawl	0.128	0.015	648	661	11.605	0.099	0.158
Champhai	0.170	0.018	1,108	1,103	10.454	0.135	0.205
Serchhip	0.089	0.013	683	685	15.143	0.062	0.115
Lunglei	0.131	0.020	942	949	15.368	0.092	0.171
Lawngtlai	0.138	0.020	1,033	1,034	14.125	0.100	0.177
Saiha	0.108	0.014	809	808	13.002	0.081	0.136
Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
			Number of Cases		**Relative**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**	**Sampling Error (SE)**	**Unweighted**	**Weighted**	**Error (%)**	**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Mamit	0.385	0.056	379	391	14.528	0.275	0.495
Kolasib	0.699	0.051	336	355	7.341	0.598	0.800
Aizawl	0.890	0.034	260	268	3.866	0.822	0.957
Champhai	0.540	0.040	509	509	7.395	0.461	0.619
Serchhip	0.718	0.049	228	224	6.872	0.621	0.815
Lunglei	0.536	0.060	352	352	11.123	0.419	0.654
Lawngtlai	0.288	0.038	302	301	13.372	0.212	0.363
Saiha	0.489	0.057	327	315	11.628	0.377	0.601
							Contd….

Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
		Sampling Error (SE)	**Number of Cases**		**Relative Error (%)**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**		**Unweighted**	**Weighted**		**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Mamit	0.818	0.035	379	391	4.299	0.749	0.887
Kolasib	0.878	0.026	336	355	2.925	0.827	0.928
Aizawl	0.956	0.013	260	268	1.374	0.930	0.981
Champhai	0.933	0.014	509	509	1.487	0.906	0.960
Serchhip	0.996	0.004	228	224	0.441	0.987	1.004
Lunglei	0.874	0.041	352	352	4.673	0.794	0.954
Lawngtlai	0.770	0.039	302	301	5.078	0.693	0.846
Saiha	0.958	0.014	327	315	1.483	0.930	0.985
Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
		Sampling Error (SE)	**Number of Cases**		**Relative Error (%)**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**		**Unweighted**	**Weighted**		**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Mamit	0.641	0.050	379	391	7.741	0.544	0.739
Kolasib	0.785	0.033	336	355	4.197	0.720	0.849
Aizawl	0.857	0.028	260	268	3.228	0.802	0.911
Champhai	0.806	0.024	509	509	2.924	0.759	0.852
Serchhip	0.910	0.022	228	224	2.429	0.867	0.954
Lunglei	0.699	0.041	352	352	5.904	0.618	0.780
Lawngtlai	0.603	0.052	302	301	8.580	0.501	0.704
Saiha	0.776	0.028	327	315	3.621	0.721	0.831
Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
		Sampling Error (SE)	**Number of Cases**		**Relative Error (%)**	**95% Conf. Interval**	
District	**Estimate (R)**		**Unweighted**	**Weighted**		**R-1.96 SE**	**R+1.96 SE**
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Mamit	0.521	0.061	367	379	11.726	0.401	0.641
Kolasib	0.388	0.043	336	354	10.994	0.304	0.472
Aizawl	0.446	0.063	258	263	14.087	0.322	0.569
Champhai	0.363	0.033	522	530	9.027	0.299	0.428
Serchhip	0.278	0.054	215	210	19.510	0.172	0.385
Lunglei	0.466	0.050	327	320	10.694	0.368	0.564
Lawngtlai	0.380	0.042	203	201	11.132	0.297	0.463
Saiha	0.393	0.038	343	315	9.769	0.317	0.468

Contd….

Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
		Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
District	Estimate (R)		Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children aged 12-23 months)							
Mamit	0.882	0.040	124	125	4.503	0.803	0.960
Kolasib	0.874	0.038	107	110	4.400	0.798	0.949
Aizawl	0.952	0.037	89	86	3.843	0.880	1.024
Champhai	0.940	0.030	159	154	3.157	0.881	0.998
Serchhip	0.983	0.017	67	66	1.700	0.950	1.016
Lunglei	0.936	0.038	98	101	4.058	0.861	1.011
Lawngtlai	0.801	0.070	38	38	8.802	0.662	0.940
Saiha	0.963	0.020	89	83	2.114	0.923	1.003

Sampling Errors, Mizoram, 2007-08							
		Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
District	Estimate (R)		Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children aged 12-23 months)							
Mamit	0.686	0.061	124	125	8.887	0.566	0.806
Kolasib	0.796	0.049	107	110	6.092	0.701	0.892
Aizawl	0.881	0.047	89	86	5.378	0.787	0.974
Champhai	0.738	0.042	159	154	5.672	0.656	0.821
Serchhip	0.912	0.046	67	66	5.060	0.821	1.002
Lunglei	0.861	0.053	98	101	6.152	0.757	0.965
Lawngtlai	0.796	0.078	38	38	9.809	0.643	0.950
Saiha	0.791	0.048	89	83	6.071	0.697	0.886