

PERSONS WITH

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<u>MIZORAMPERSONS</u>

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SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,

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Abbreviations used in this report

- **CBR** Community-Based Rehabilitation
- ${\bf CO}$ Circle Officer, Integrated Child Development Scheme
- **DB** -Decibels
- **FBO** Faith based organisations
- ICDS -Integrated Child Development Scheme
- PwD -Persons with Disability
- $\ensuremath{\mathbf{RPwD}}$ The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- **SDG** -Sustainable Development Goals
- SIPDA Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995
- **SWD** -Social Welfare Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Census 2011 had reported 15160 persons with disabilities (PwD) in Mizoram. This survey among PwDs, conducted by the Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram identified 13524 PwDs in Mizoram, among them 13418 were interviewed during this survey; 106 did not want to be interviewed.

Objectives of the survey

The objectives of this survey were:

- To estimate the number of <u>people who self report some sort of disability PwDs</u> in the state of Mizoram
- To ascertain the type of disability affecting those who self report some sort of disabilityePwDs-in Mizoram
- To understand services/support received by <u>those self-reporting some sort of</u> <u>disability PwDs</u>-in Mizoram
- To understand the service gaps affecting those self reportinge PwDsdisability in Mizoram
- To understand problems experienced by <u>those self reporting PwDs</u> <u>disability</u>including barriers in accessing services
- To understand felt needs among those self reporting some sort of disability e
 PwDs

Methodology

A door to door survey was conducted -where in all people who self- reported some sort of disability in the state of Mizoram were interviewed. In case of minors (i.e those below the age of 18 years) and those who could not communicate -one of the parents or legal guardians (in the absence of parents or in case the minor is residing in care homes/institutions) were interviewed.

Anganwadi workers were engaged to primarily identify people who self-reported some sort of disabilities PwDs in their designated area of operation. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Circle Officers (CO) who were trained as field investigators, conducted the interviews. The Anganwadi workers accompanied the COs and facilitated the interview process.

The interviews were initially conducted using hard (paper) copies of pre-designed questionnaires. Once the interviews were completed the data from the questionnaires were entered into a scheduled application that was specially created for the survey and pre-loaded on smartphones belonging to the COs. The data was stored on their smart phones and was later transferred to a centralised server when internet connections were available.

The quality and integrity of data uploaded were checked during the initial phase as well as periodically later and feedback provided to respective COs if corrections were required.

Once all interviews were completed and relevant data was uploaded into the central server, the lead consultant verified and collated them into workable data bases.

The tools

An interview questionnaire was developed in English and later translated into Mizo to ensure easy capture of the requisite data. The same questionnaire was used to develop an application for recording the data on smartphones using EPI info companion software. Both the questionnaire and the application were field tested. The finalized application was uploaded on the smartphones of the COs.

Training of the field investigators

A One-day training was be conducted for the COs. The training was conducted in two batches wherein, in total 84 COs were trained.

Data analysis and report writing

The data was analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 software and EPI INFO 7 software by the lead investigator.

Key findings

In total,13418 persons who self-reported some sort of disability (self-reported PwD)PwDswere interviewed during this survey. More than a quarter of them were concentrated in the district of Aizawl (27.9%-3740/13418). Lowest number of PwDswerewas reported from Siaha (3.4%-450/13418).

Table 1-District- wise respondents

District	Number of <mark>self</mark> reported PwDs	Percentage
Aizawl	3740	27.9
Lunglei	2092	15.6
Lawngtlai	1872	14
Champhai	1713	12.8
Mamit	1678	12.5
Serchhip	1014	7.6
Kolasib	859	6.4
Siaha	450	3.4
Total	13418	100

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Sex

Proportionately, there were more male <u>respondentsPwDs</u> (50.9% (6828/13418) than females (49% -6581/13418). Eight (0.01%-8/13418) of the respondents had identified themselves as transgenders.

Age

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More than half of the self reported PwDPwDs (53%-7118/13418) were between the age of 18 and 59 years. Another quarter (25%-3348/13418) were between 60-79 years. Among minors, 8.9% (1198/13418) were between 10-17 years, 5.2% (692/13418) were five to nine years old and 2.1% (287/13418) were four years or below.

While, proportionately there were more males in almost all the age groups, higher proportion of females were reported from the age group of 90+ (male-43.1%: female-56.9%) and 60-69 years (male-48.6%: female-51.3%). This was statistically significant (p-value-0.032).

Living arrangements

While, 42% (5632/13418) of the respondents reported living with their parents, 23.8% (3188/13418) were living with their spouses, 15.2% (2046/13418) with other adult relatives (not parents or spouses or children), 1.7% (231/13418) were living under institutional care.

Education

Almost a quarter (23.5 %-3147/13418) of the respondentsPwDs cannot read and write and 12.9% (3147/13418)can barely read and write.More than two- third (64.1%-8605/13418) of the self-reported PwDsPwDs had never received any academic education. Greater proportion of female respondents (female- 68.1%-4479/6580: male-60.3%- 4119/6828) had never received any academic education, when compared to their male counterparts.

Vocational training

Among the <u>self-reported PwDs.PwDs</u>2.9% ever received any vocational/special skills training. Females are less likely to receive vocational training when compared to the male<u>s PwDs</u> (2.5%-164/6579: 3.4%-230/6823; p-value-0.003-odds ratio-1.36).

Employment:

Among those in the productive age group of 18 to 60 years, 4.4% (310/7118) were ever employed. Higher proportion of males were employed than the females (males-5.6%-203/3652: females-3.1%-107/3463).

Proportion of employment among <u>self-reported PwDsPwDs</u> in all ages was highest among th<u>oseePwDs</u>from Siaha (7.3%-26/357), followed by Aizawl (6.9%-219/3164) and lowest among <u>the self-reported PwDsPwDs</u> from Mamit (1.0%-15/1470).

Monthly income

Among those who disclosed their income, 30.8% (76/247) earned less than Rs. 2500 per month and about a quarter (24.3%-60/247) earned between Rs. 2500-5000, per month. Monthly income of more than Rs. 50,000 was reported by 4.5% (11/247) and another 7.3% (18/247) reported earning between Rs. 30,000-50,000 very month.

Females whoself-reported some sort of disability PwDs earned about one third that of their male counterparts every month (average earning -female-Rs. 4713.48: male-Rs.13817.09).

Marital Status

Almost half (49.9%-5580/11229) of ththeeself-reported PwDs above the age of 18 were never married.

Disability certificates

Among the respondents who self reported disability, 17.8% (2393/13418) could show their disability certificates during the interview. Female and male respondents PwDs who could show their had disability certificates were proportionately similar (17.2%-1132/6581:18.5%-1261/6828).

While almost one in three <u>of the respondents</u> from Aizawl (32.4%-1211/3740) <u>had showed their</u> disability certificates, only about one in hundred (1.3%- 24/1872) from Lungleireported havingshowed theirs certificates.

Almost 90% (89.7%-9893/11025) of th<u>e respondentsese</u> who did not <u>show their have a</u> disability <u>certificates reported having had</u> never applied for one.

Among those who showed their with disability certificate, 18.9% (452/2393) were certified for hearing impairment, 16.7% (399/2393) for locomotor disability, 15.5% (371/2393) for intellectual disability, 12.4% (297/2393) for mental illness, 6.9%(164/2393) for cerebral palsy, 5.8% (138/2393) for blindness, 5.7% (136/2393) for speech and language disability and 5.5% (multiple disability including deaf blind).

Table 2-Type of disability among people with certificates

Type of disability reported	Frequency	Percent
Acid Attack Victim	1	0.0
Autism Spectrum Disorder	33	1.4
Blindness	138	5.8
Cerebral Palsy	164	6.9
Chronic Neurological conditions	42	1.8
Dwarfism	18	0.8
Hearing Impairment	452	18.9
Haemophilia	4	0.2
Intellectual Disability	371	15.5
Leprosy Cured persons	1	0.0
Locomotor Disability	399	16.7
Low Vision	45	1.9
Mental Illness	297	12.4
Multiple Disabilities	131	5.5
Multiple Sclerosis	75	3.1
Muscular Dystrophy	67	2.8
Parkinson's disease	6	0.3
Sickle Cell disease	1	0.0
Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities	4	0.2
Speech and language disability	136	5.7
Thalassemia	8	0.3
Total	2393	100.0

*Table based on valid responses only

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<u>elf-reportedPwDsPwDs</u> in the age group of 18 to 39 years were more likely to <u>show have their</u> certificates. Among those <u>who could show their with</u> certificates, 21.2% (508/2393) were in the age group of 18 to 29 years, 18.1% (433/2392) were between 30-39 years.

Persons who could not show their without disability certificates

Hearing impairment (21.2%-2336/11025) was most commonly reported disability among those who could not show their without disability certificates, followed by intellectual disabilities (14.4%- 1589/11025), locomotor disability (14.0%-1544/11025), low vision (9.05%-997/11025).

Comparison between <u>respondents</u> <u>PwDs with and withoutwho could show their</u> <u>certificates and those who could not certificates</u> by type of disability

Peoplewho <u>self-reported</u> blindness, chronic neurological conditions, hearing impairment, leprosy cured, locomotor disability, muscular dystrophy, learning disability and speech and language disability were less likely to <u>be able to show their have</u> certificates than the other disability types.

Table 3-Persons with certificate or no certificate by disability type

Disability type	Could not show	le certificate	Showed c	ertificate	Т	otal	p-value	
	No.	%	No.	%	No. (n)	%		
Blindness	524	79.2	138	20.8	662	4.9	0.0422	
Chronic								
Neurological								
conditions	316	88.3	42	11.7	358	2.7	0.0016	
Hearing								
Impairment	2336	83.8	452	16.2	2788	20.8	0.0114	
Leprosy Cured	28	96.6	1	3.4	29	0.2	0.0483	
Locomotor								
Disability	1544	79.5	399	20.5	1943	14.5	0.001	
Muscular								
Dystrophy	408	85.9	67	14.1	475	3.5	0.0325	
Learning								
Disabilities	65	94.2	4	5.8	69	0.5	0.0066	
Speech and								
language								
disability	842	86.1	136	13.9	978	7.3	0.0007	
Total	11020	82.2	2393	17.8	13413	100.0		

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Causes of disability

While, 44% (5838/13418) reported illness as the cause for their disability, 38% (5110/13418) said that it was <u>caused by</u> congenital <u>factors</u>. Accident as the cause was reported by 12% (1591/13418) and heredity by 5% (724/13418).

There was very poor awareness about causes of disability among those who self reported some sort of disability affected as well as their care givers. Disabilities like

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autism, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, haemophilia, thalassemia, multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease which are never caused by accident or illnesses were also reported to have been so caused by those who <u>could not show their disability did not have</u> certificates as well as by those who did.

Ability to take care of everyday activities

While 56% (7541/13418) of the <u>self-reported PwDsPwDs</u> reported being able to take care of their everyday activities like moving within the house, using the toilet, eating food and taking care of themselves, without assistive devices, 27% could do so with the help assistive devices only and 14% could not take care of their everyday activities even with devices.

Proportionately, half of the self-reported PwDsPwDs with cerebral palsy (50.6%-82/162) could not take care of themselves on their own; 46.6%(34/73) of those with multiple sclerosis, 33.6% (43/128) with multiple disabilities (including hearing impairment), 33.3% (2/6) with Parkinson's disease, 31.7% (13/41) with Chronic Neurological Conditions, 26.7% (8/30) with Autism Syndrome, 23.1% (15/65) with muscular dystrophy and 19.5% (77/394) with locomotor disability could not take care of themselves.

Table 4-Ability to take self-care by disability type

Disability type	Cannot ta	Total	
	No.	%	No. (n)
Acid Attack	0	0.0	1
Autism	8	26.7	30
Blindness	16	11.8	136
Cerebral Palsy	82	50.6	162
Neurological conditions	13	31.7	41
Dwarfism	2	11.1	18
Hearing Impairment	18	4.1	437
Haemophilia	1	25.0	4
Intellectual Disability	56	15.3	365
Leprosy Cured persons	0	0.0	1
Locomotor Disability	77	19.5	394
Low Vision	2	4.4	45
Mental Illness	51	17.5	292
Multiple Disabilities	43	33.6	128
Multiple Sclerosis	34	46.6	73
Muscular Dystrophy	15	23.1	65
Parkinson's disease	2	33.3	6
Sickle Cell disease	0	0.0	1
Learning Disabilities	1	25.0	4
Speech & language	8	5.9	136
Thalassemia	1	12.5	8
Total	630	26.8	2347

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Assistive devices

More than half (51.5%-70/136) of the <u>respondents PwDs</u> with blindness reported needing assistive devices for self-care, 41.5% (17/41) with chronic neurological conditions, 41.1% (30/73) with multiple sclerosis, 36.0% (142/394) with locomotor disability, 33.8% (22/65) with muscular dystrophy and 27.2% (44/162) with cerebral palsy reported similar needs.

Almost 90% (89.8%-12102/13418) of the respondents had never received any aid or assistive devices, 4.9% (657/13418) did <u>receive some</u> and 3.5% said that aid or appliances were either not available or not applicable in their cases.

Highest proportion of self-reported PwDsPwDs who did not receive any assistive devices were from Mamit (95.9%- 1583/1650), closely followed by those from Siaha (95.7%-428/447).

Among the self-reported PwDsPwDs whocould show had certificates, 66.4% with blindness, 88.4% with low vision, 71.9%with hearing impairment, 74.9% with locomotor disability amid others reported had not having received any assistive devices.

Other supports

Ninety-six percent (96.2%-12366/12855) of the <u>respondentsPwDs</u>-reported that they had never received any other kind of support (not including the assistive devices). Greatest proportion of <u>self-reported</u> PwDs from Lawngtlai (99.8%-1809/1812) reported not receiving any other support, least proportion from Kolasib (91.4%-682/746) <u>reported not having did not received</u> any support.

While 97.7% (10340/10580) <u>self-reported</u> PwDs who <u>could did</u> not <u>have</u> <u>show</u>certificates <u>reported did</u> not <u>having</u> receive<u>d</u> other supports, among those <u>who showed with their</u>certificates, 89.1% (2026/2275) reported the same.

In total 489 <u>self-reported_PwDs</u> had received some support beyond aid and assistive devices. While, 39.3% (192/489) <u>among them reported receiving had received</u> support for education, 8.4% (41/489) for vocational training, 7.4% (36/489) reported having received support for corrective surgeries, 9.4% (95/489) for other medical services and 8.0% (39/489) for employment.

Self-reported PwDs who showed their with certificates had a greater advantage when it comes to receiving supports beyond assistive devices. While 87.2% (34/39) among those who received employment, almost one third (34.1% -14/41) of those who received vocational training and more than one third (35.8%-34/95) of those who received other medical services reported having PwD certificates; support received for education (with certificates-24%-46/192) and corrective surgeries (11.1% -4/36) were not similarly dependent on having certificates.

Sources of support

Government was the major source for the supports received, more than half (53.6% - 103/192) of those who received support for education and almost half (49.5% - 47/95)

of those who received support for other medical services was supported by Government. Churches and Faith based organisations (FBOs) were the next most important source providing support to 36.1% (13/36) of those receiving corrective surgeries and 30.5% (29/95) of those receiving other medical services.

Ease of access

Among the <u>self-reported PwDs_44.8%</u> (6016/13418) <u>reported being able to can</u>-access educational institutes near them, 51.8% (6952/13418) <u>can-reported ability to</u> access medical facilities in their area, 46.3 % (6217/13418) entertainment facilities (like parks, movie halls etc.) and 39.8% (5334/13418) local Government offices that are relevant to their needs.

However, only about one in five (19.4 %-2600/13417) reported being able to access disability related services.

While, greater proportion of <u>self-reported PWDs-PwDs</u> from Aizawl reported being able to access educational, medical, entertainment facilities and government offices than those from the other districts, greater proportion of PwDs from Kolasib (29.5%-253/859), Siaha (24.4%-110/450) and Lawngtlai (24.2%-453/1872) reported being able to access the disability related services than those from Aizawl (22.2%-829/3740).

Among those (9957)—who could not access disability related services (9957), more than one third (34%-3387), said that they cannot afford the cost involved for travel, another one third (33.3%-3314) did not know where to go to access such services, 31.5% (3133) cannot access such places without another person's support and 23.3% (2323) reported that such places were far away from their residence.

Felt needs

In order to improve their health and medical condition, 40.2% (5392/13418) of the self-reported PwDs needed specialised health care facilities that are close by, 39.8% (5335/13418) expressed the need for travel cost for themselves as well as their support persons.

A quarter (25.7%-3450/13418) of the <u>PwDs respondents</u> said that educational facilities within easy accessible distances or with residential facilities will help improve their academic education.

More than a quarter of the <u>PwDs respondents</u>(27.2%-3646/13418) felt that availability of vocational/income generation facilities close to their home or with residential facilities will be more useful.

To help improve employment related issues_30.5% (4088/13418) of the self-reported PwDs needed detailed information on employment related Government schemes and 17.4% (2341/13418) needed enabling and inclusive work environment supported by the employers as well as colleagues.

Stigma& Violence

In total 5.6% (763/13418) of the <u>PwDs</u> <u>respondents</u>reported having faced stigmatisation about their disability.

Among the <u>self-reported PwDs</u>, 0.92 % (123/13418) reported being beaten up and 0.61% (82/13418) reported having been sexually abused. While (8.1%-1082/13418) did not respond to the question on physical abuse, 10.6% (1426/13418) of the <u>PwDsm</u> did not respond to the question on sexual abuse.

Key recommendations:

- 1. Policy and administration related:
 - Design special schemes to cater to the socio-economic needs of the PwDs.
 - Encourage and facilitate employment of PwDs in the private sectors
 - Ensure capacity building of the health care providers, educators-
 - academic as well as vocational
 - Develop specialised centres for health, education and rehabilitation services that can provide specialised services to PwDs as well as act as model centres for learning for the care givers within the state and beyond
 - Develop laws and systems (e.g. legal guardians or supported guardian schemes) to ensure financial security and continued welfare for PwDs with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities even after their primary care givers' deaths
- 2. Generate awareness generation among general people, PwDs and their family members on disability its causes, prevention, treatment and care services available and how to access them
- 3. Stress on preventing disabilities through:
- Complete vaccination against rubella, measles, mumps and meningitis for all children
- Pre-marital screening for haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia
- Adequate maternal nutrition and other cares all through pregnancy
- Antenatal ultrasonography for detection of foetal abnormalities
- Ensure institutional delivery of all children (or at least in the presence of skilled birth attendants)
- Prevent physical trauma and accidental drowning, burns and asphyxiation
- Ensure use of protective gears e.g. baby car seats, helmets (for kids as well as adults), knee and elbow guards- wherever applicable
- 4. Ensure systems for detecting disabilities as early as possible- especially the progressive types e.g. low vision
- 5. Certification
- Ensure easy and fast certification of disabilities
- During certification the PwDs and their care givers should be made aware about the various services and schemes available for support
- PwD Certification camps should be conducted in remoter locations

- 6. Treatment, care and related support
- Ensure availability and easy accessibility of:
 - o specialised health care services for PwDs at Government hospitals.
 - o physical rehabilitation services at the district level hospitals
 - o assistive devices like artificial limbs etc.
 - o community-based rehabilitation (CBR) services
- Improve access to affordable, cost-effective, high-quality, assistive hearing technologies and products, including hearing aids, cochlear implants and other assistive devices
- Ensure regular monitoring for quality of services as well as ensuring zero tolerance for stigma and related problems
- 7. Education and skill generation of PwDs:-
- Ensure all mainstream schools are PwD friendly and accept them without prejudice or stigma
- Support education of PwDs with continuum of educational options and schemes, learning aids and tools, mobility assistance, support services etc.
- Ensure availability and easy accessibility of special learning kits for PwDs with learning disabilities
- Ensure availability of teachers specially trained for supporting PwD students
- 8. Capacity building of service providers
- Assess human resource requirements for detection, treatment and care as well as education, vocational training and continued support and rehabilitation of PwDs.
- Develop a strategic capacity building plan for service providers
- 9. Social protection schemes for PwDs need to ensure:
- Free or supported travel costs for PwDs and their aids (in case of those who cannot travel on their own)
- Free or supported education facilities
- Free or supported vocational training and income generation programmes that ensure sustainable income to suit the disability type
- Quality Legal aid services

10. Economic rehabilitation and self-sustainability:

- Implement schemes on reservation for employment in Government Establishments.
- Facilitate employment in Private sector
- Ensure generation of appropriate skills for improved employability in private sector
- Facilitate self-employment based on the abilities of the PwDs

11. Ease of access:

 All Government hospitals and offices should have systems or should be adequately modified to ensure accessibility by the PwDs

- All public utilities including, air and land transport facilities, parks, malls, entertainment venues etc. should have provisions for easy accessibility by PwDs
- 12. Continued evidence generation:
- Ensure continuity of evidence generation to help track the progress made as well as identification of newer barriers and gaps

BACKGROUND

As per Census 2011, there are about 2.68 Cr persons with 'disabilities' (PwD) in India, which is 2.21% of the total population. In keeping with national and international commitments India through 'The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD) Act', recognizes persons with disabilities as valuable human resourcesfor the country and seeks to create an environment that provides equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society.

Mizoram scenario

The state of Mizoram has been reported to have 15160 PwDs (1.38% of the population) in Census 2011. The table below shows a break-up of PwDs by age, sex and type of disabilities in the state.

Table 5-Disability types by age Census-2011

		Overall		Disability types							
Age Group in years	Total	Male	Femal e	Seein	Hearin g	Speakin g	Movemen t	Mentally Retarde d	Mentall y Ill	Other s	Multiple Disabilit y
0-4	541	288	253	82	93	16	63	32	7	184	64
5-9	988	559	429	159	153	112	98	92	37	173	164
10-19	2,219	1,22 5	994	322	363	216	250	302	136	307	323
20-29	2,232	1,19 0	1,042	255	360	183	310	327	188	328	281
30-39	2,193	1,22 3	970	253	410	170	304	280	248	269	259
40-49	2,119	1,14 7	972	250	452	172	306	232	181	246	280
50-59	1,940	1,04 8	892	256	505	172	247	171	118	182	289
60-69	1,385	739	646	210	423	79	207	92	64	114	196
70-79	933	462	471	148	348	32	126	39	25	81	134
80-89	466	241	225	85	197	10	60	14	7	24	69
90+	93	39	54	11	49	0	4	1	1	4	23
Age Not Stated	51	37	14	4	1	1	1	3	38	2	1
Total	15,16 0	8,19 8	6,962	2,035	3,354	1,163	1,976	1,585	1,050	1,914	2,083

Source: Census 2011

Definition of disability

According to The Rights of Persons With Disabilities Act, 2016-"person with disability" means a person with long term physical, mental,intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his (her) fulland effective participation in society equally with others¹.

List of disabilities currently recognised by Government of India:

SPECIFIED DISABILITY²

1. Physical disability—

A. Locomotor disability (a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal or nervous system or both), including—

- (a) "leprosy cured person" means a person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from—
 - (i) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity;
 - (ii) manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;
 - (iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him/her from undertaking any gainful occupation, and the expression "leprosy cured" shall construed accordingly;
- (b) "cerebral palsy" means a Group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth;
- (c) "dwarfism" means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimeters) or less;
- (d) "muscular dystrophy" means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body and persons with multiple dystrophy have incorrect and missing information in their genes, which prevents them from making the proteins they need for healthy muscles. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue;
- (e) "acid attack victims" means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

B. Visual impairment—

- (a) "blindness" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction—
 - (i) total absence of sight; or
 - (ii) visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction; or
 - (iii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree.
- (b) "low-vision" means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, namely:—

²THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2016,THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, Part II Retrieved from: http://www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RPWD%20ACT%202016.pdf. Last accessed on: July 10, 2019

(i) visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 upto 3/60 or upto 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible corrections; or (ii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degree.

C. Hearing impairment—

- (a) "deaf" means persons having 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears:
- (b) "hard of hearing" means person having 60 DB to 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;
- D. "speech and language disability" means a permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to organic or neurological causes.
- 2. Intellectual disability, a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills, including—
 - (a) "specific learning disabilities" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia;
 - (b) "autism spectrum disorder" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.
- 3. Mental behaviour,— "mental illness" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by sub-normality of intelligence.

4. Disability caused due to—

- (a) chronic neurological conditions, such as—
 - (i) "multiple sclerosis" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other; (ii) "parkinson's disease" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
- (b) Blood disorder-
 - (i) "haemophilia" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male

but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor would may result in fatal bleeding;

- (ii) "thalassemia" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin.
- (iii) "sickle cell disease" means a haemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anaemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "haemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of haemoglobin.
- 5. Multiple Disabilities (more than one of the above specified disabilities) including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual impairments causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.
- 6. Any other category as may be notified by the Central Government.

(Source: THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2016, THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, Part II Retrieved from:

http://www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RPWD%20ACT%202016.pdf. Last accessed on: September 20, 2019)

India's international commitment

India is a signatory to a number of International documents including the 'Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific Region' (2000). India has ratified the 'UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities' (2008). India is also a signatory to the 'Biwako Millennium Framework '(2002) for action towards an inclusive, barrier free and rights-based society. The 'Biwako Plus Five(2007): further efforts towards an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for personswith disabilities in Asia and the Pacific' added the emphasis. The Incheon Strategy to "Makethe Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (2012) provides the Asianand Pacific region and the world with the first set of regionally agreed disability inclusived evelopment Goals. The Incheon strategy will enable to track progress towards improving equality of life, and the fulfilment of the rights, of the region's persons with disability.

Figure 1-The Incheon Strategy framework



The Sustainable Development Goals (2015) pledges for 'leaving no one behind'. Recognizing that the dignity of the human being is fundamental, the SDGs wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society and to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. The implementation and monitoring of these international commitments demand sound database of disabled persons.

State Government of Mizoram and Persons with Disabilities

The State Government of Mizoram has been very keen in providing services to the Persons with Disabilities (PwD) to help them become contributing citizens and unleash their potential to the fullest and has been taking significant steps towards the goal. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 was implemented in Mizoram with effect from 2ndFebruary, 1996. As required under Section 73(1) and The Mizoram Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1999 was notified vide Gazette Notification No. H. 13016/20/97-SWD dt: 12th August, 1999³. Subsequently, the office of the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities was established on 1st June, 2012 headed by a full time State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

Over the years the Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram, has taken some very relevant steps to alleviate the problems faced by PwDs and their family members in the state, some of them are highlighted below:

• 3% Reservation of Post for Persons with Disabilities

³https://PWDs.mizoram.gov.in/page/home-last accessed on 02.08.2018

- Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA):
 - Loan for the disabled
 - Issue of Disability Certificates
 - Monitoring of Grant-in-Aid to NGOs running special schools for the disabled
 - o Accessible website for Persons with Disabilities
 - o Reservation of seats for students with Disabilities.
 - o Grant of Child Care Leaves to mothers with disabled children
 - o Travelling and transport Allowances to Government servants with disability
 - o Free/ Concessional Travel for Persons with Disabilities

Need for updated data

The state Government of Mizoram, is keen on doing more for the PWDs but in order to do so scientific evidences are required to help the Government make strategic plans and result oriented action. The existing data is from the census conducted in 2011. During the intervening period the recognized types of disabilities have been increased from 7 to 21 through the Act known as the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. With the act, the scope of disability has been expanded to include speech and language disability, acid attack victims, and blood disorders i.eThalassemia, Haemophilia, Sickle Cell disorder. The act has indicated Dwarfism, Muscular Dystrophy, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Chronic Neurological conditions, Parkinson disease and Multiple Sclerosis as separate type disability. The updated number of PwDs in the state disaggregated by the newly created disability types is not known.

While both the central and the state Government in Mizoram are running various schemes and services for the PwDs- the existing reports cannot provide information on the support received/availed from Government schemes or the barriers that are affecting PDs from availing/accessing these services. Moreover, information regarding the felt needs of the PwDs need to be understood to plan, strategise future programmes.

Thus, the <u>Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs</u>, Social Welfare Department, Government of Mizoram conducted the current survey to seek answers to these questions.

The objectives of this survey were:

- To estimate the number of people who self report some sort of disability in the state of Mizoram
- To ascertain the type of disability affecting those who self report some sort of disability in Mizoram
- To understand services/support received by those self-reporting some sort of disability in Mizoram
- To understand the service gaps affecting those self reporting disability in <u>Mizoram</u>
- To understand problems experienced by those self reporting disability including barriers in accessing services
- To understand felt needs among those self reporting some sort of disability
- To estimate the number of PwDs in the state of Mizoram

- To ascertain the type of disability affecting the PwDs in Mizoram
- To understand services/support received by PwDs in Mizoram
- To understand the service gaps affecting the PwDs in Mizoram
- To understand problems experienced by PwDs including barriers in accessing services
- To understand felt needs among the PwDs

METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

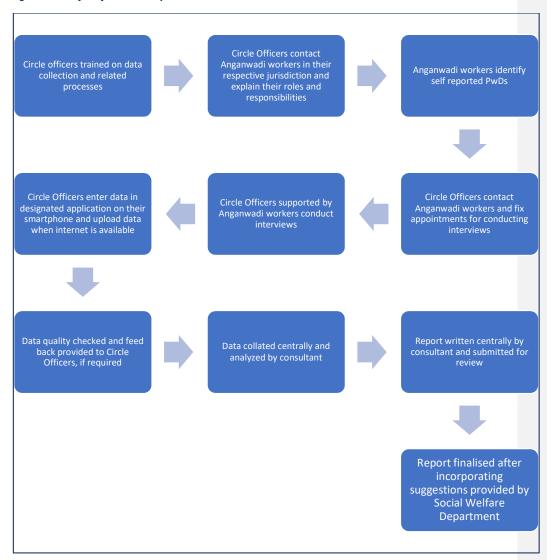
A door to door survey was conducted-where in all people in the state of Mizoram with who self-reported some sort of disability known disability of all age (0-100+) were interviewed. In case of minors (i.e those below the age of 18 years) or those who could not communicate one of the parents or legal guardians (in the absence of parents or in case the minor was residing in care homes/institutions) were interviewed.

Anganwadi workers were engaged to primarily identify <u>self-reported</u> PwDs in their area of operation. The ICDS Circle Officers (CO) who were trained for conducting the interviews collaborated with the Anganwadi workers in their circle of operation and briefed them on how to identify <u>these self-reported</u> PwDsand facilitate interviews. Once the <u>(self-reported)</u> PwDswere identified, the Anganwadi workers created a list and informed their respective COs. The COs scheduled visits to the respective areas in discussion with the Anganwadi workers and conducted interviews. The Anganwadi workers accompanied the COs and facilitated the interview process with the respective families.

The COs conducted the interviews using hard (paper) copies of pre-designed questionnaires and then transferred the data into a scheduled application that was specially created for the survey and pre-loaded on their smartphones. The data was stored on their smart phones and was later transferred to a centralised server when internet connections were available.

The quality and integrity of data uploaded were checked during the initial phase, as well as periodically during the later phases. Feedback was provided to respective COs whenever, corrections were required.

Figure 2- Workflow for the survey



Once all interviews were completed and relevant data was uploaded into the central server, the lead consultant verified and collated them into workable data bases.

Developing the tools

An interview questionnaire was developed in English and later translated into Mizo to ensure easy capture of the requisite data. The same questionnaire was used to develop an application for recording the data on smartphones using EPI info companion software. Both the questionnaire and the application were field tested for fine tuning and feasibility check. The finalized application was uploaded on the smartphones of the COs during their training.

Training

A One-day training was be conducted for the COs. The training was conducted in two batches wherein 84 COs were trained in total. The contents of the training included the following:

- An understanding of basic issues related to disability
- Familiarisation with the entire process of interviewing, data collection and uploading
- Familiarisation with the tools and how to use them during interview and data capture
- Hands on practice of interviewing
- Hands on practice on data entry and uploading using the designated smartphone based application on their individual phones.

Data analysis and report writing

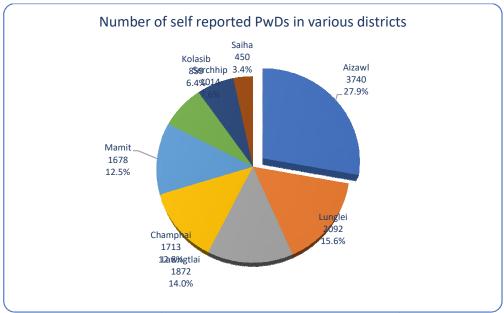
The lead investigator used IBM SPSS Statistics version 22 software and EPI INFO 7 software to analyse the databases generated for this survey. This report was based on the findings thereof.

FINDINGS

Respondent Profile

In total,13418 respondents who self reported some type of disability participated in thise survey. More than a quarter of them were from Aizawl (27.9%-3740/13418), followed by 15.6% from Lunglei (15.6%-2092/13418), 14.0% from Lawngtlai (14.0%-1872/13418), 12.8% from Champhai (12.8%-1713/13418) and 12.5% from Mamit (12.5%-1678/13418). Lowest number of PwDswere reported from Siaha (3.4%-450/13418). Kolasib reported 6.4% (859/13418) and Serchhip 7.6% (1014/13418).





^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

In total 106 persons who initially confided some disability with the Anganwadi workers, though affected with disability according to the Anganwadi workers also based locally, did not want to participate in the interviews. While, 80 of them did not provide details, 13 said that they felt shy to talk about their disability. Sixty of those who did not respond were male and 46 were females.

Table 6-Persons who did not want to be interviewed

Total number of PwDs who did not (or	106
whose parents/guardians did not want to be	
interviewed?	

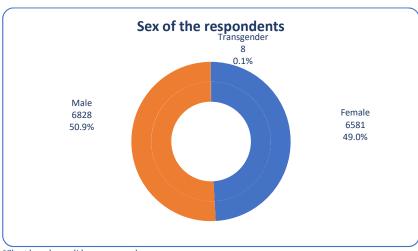
Number of PwDS who did not want to be interviewed	Female	46	Male	60		
Reasons for not wanting to be interviewed (please provide numbers)						
Was shy						
Fear of stigma						
Did not want to provide details						
Did not believe that confidentiality will be maintained						
Did not believe that such surveys will help the child/adult						
Others (please provide details)						

Demographic profile of the respondents

Sex of the respondents

Proportionately, there were more <u>self reported</u>male PwDs (50.9% (6828/13418) than females (49% -6581/13418). And this difference was found to be statistically significant (p-value- 0.0027). Eight (0.01%-8/13418) of the respondents identified themselves as transgenders.

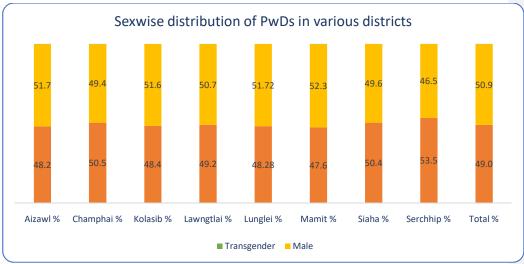
Figure 4- Distribution of PwDs by sex



*Chart based on valid responses only

While the highest proportion of female respondents were reported from Serchhip (53.5%-542/1014) the lowest was reported from Mamit (47.6%-798/1677).

Figure 5- Sexwise distribution of <u>self-reported</u> PwDs in various districts

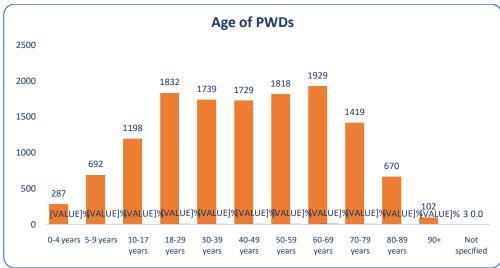


^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Age:

More thanhalf of the respondents (53%-7118/13418) were from the productive age of 18 and 59 years. Another quarter (25%-3348/13418) were between 60-79 years. Among minors, 8.9% (1198/13418) of the respondents were between10-17 years, 5.2% (692/13418) were 5-9 years old and 2.1% (287/13418) were four years or below.

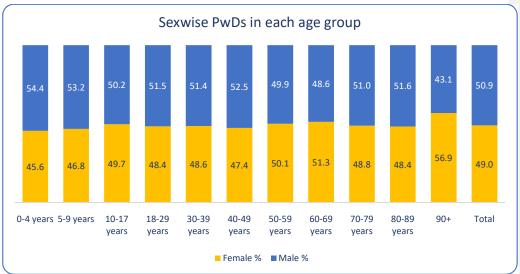
Figure 6-Age-wise distribution of <u>self-reported</u> PwDs from various districts



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

While, the males were proportionately greater in almost all the age groups the females were proportionately higher in the age group of 90+(43.1%:56.9%), and 60-69 years (48.6%:51.3%). This was statistically significant (p-value-0.032).

Figure 7-Sex-wise distribution of PwDsin various age groups



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Living arrangements

Among the <u>self-reported PwDs</u>, 42% (5632/13418) of the respondents reported living with their parents, 23.8% (3188/13418) were living with their spouses, 15.2% (2046/13418) with other adult relatives (not parents or spouses or children), 1.7% (231/13418) were living under institutional care.

Table 7-Living arrangement

People Living with	Frequency	Percent
Living alone	580	4.3
Living with a spouse	3188	23.8
Living with parents	5632	42.0
Living with other adult relatives (aged 18 or above)	2046	15.2
Living with own children (biological/adopted/foster)	1661	12.4
Living in institutional care	231	1.7
Living with others	78	0.6
Did not respond	2	0.0
Total	13418	100.0

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

In terms of living arrangements, both the sexes were equally proportioned excepting in case of living with their own children, where the males were proportionately double (male-16.4%: female-8.5%) that of their female counter parts. On the other hand, greater proportion of self-reported female PwDs (male-26.6%: female-20.9%) were living with their spouses.

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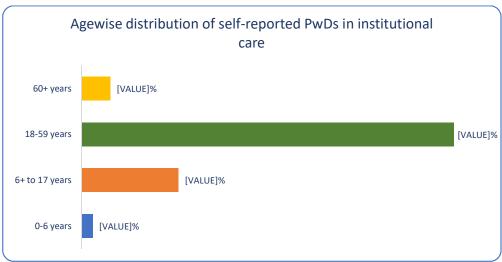
Sex wise respondents' living arrangement 8.5 42.5 15.3 4.6 26.6 1.9 0.6 16.4 15.2 4.0 41.4 0.5 1.6 20.9 Alone Spouse Parents Relatives Own Children Institution Others ■ Female % ■ Male %

Figure 8-Sex-wise distribution of PwDs and their living arrangements

*Chart based on valid responses only

Among the PwDs living in institutional care almost three fourth (73.2%-169/231) were in the productive age group of 18-59 yearswhile 19% (44/231) were in the educative/skill building age of 6+ to 17 years.



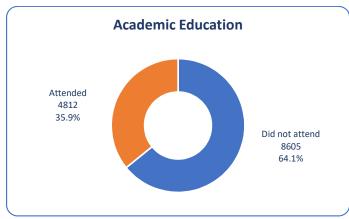


^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Education

About two- third (64.1%-8605/13418) of the self-reported PwDs had never received any academic education. Greater proportion of female respondents (68.1%-4479/6580: 60.3%-4119/6828) never received any academic education when compared to the males.

Figure 10-Academic education of self-reported PwDs



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Among those who ever received academic education- 89.9% (4328/4812) attended regular schools and 4.8% attended special schools.

Almost a quarter (23.4%-3147/13418) of the <u>respondents PwDs</u> cannot read and write and 12.9% (1734/13418) can barely read and write.

Among the <u>self-reported</u>PwDs-10% (1852/13418) had completed middle school, 3 % (403/13418) higher secondary school and 0.8% (108/13418) went to college.

Among the respondents 16.6% (800/4812) were continuing education when the interviews were conducted. Among the <u>self-reported</u>PwDs who ever received academic education greater proportion of females were currently receiving education than the males (18.1%-381/2101: 15.5%-419/2709 respectively).

While 72.9% (590/800) of those currently receiving education were attending regular schools, 13.5% (109/800) were studying at special institutions.

Table 8-Academic education

Education	Responses	Frequency	percentage
Academic Education	Did not attend	8605	64.1
(n=13418)	Attended	4812	35.9
Type of institute	Regular	4328	89.9
attended	Specially meant for disabled	233	4.8

(n=4812)	Both regular and special	14	0.3
Highest academic	Cannot read /write	3147	23.5
education completed	Can read /write	1734	12.9
(n=13418)	Primary	1524	11.4
	Middle School	1341	10
	Higher Secondary School	403	3
	College education-undergraduate	84	0.6
	College education- post graduate	24	0.2
Currently continuing	No	3942	81.9
education			
(n=4812)	Yes	800	16.6
Current type of	Regular	590	72.9
institution attending	Specially meant for disabled	109	13.5
(n=800)	Both regular and special	3	.4
Currently studying	Primary	302	38.3
	Middle School	197	25.0
	Higher Secondary School	81	10.3
	College education-undergraduate	18	2.3
	College education- post graduate	5	0.6
	Other	7	0.9

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Among those currently continuing education 38.3% (302/800) were studying in primary schools and a quarter (25.0%-197/800) were in the middle schools.

Vocational training

Among all the <u>self-reported</u>PwDs 2.9% ever received any vocational/special skills training.

Table 9-Vocational training

Vocational training	Fen	nale	Male		Male Transgender		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Never received	6415	97.5	6593	96.6	8	100.0	13016	97.1	
Received	164	2.5	230	3.4	0	0.0	394	2.9	
Total	6579	100.0	6823	100.0	8	100.0	13410	100.0	

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Females are less likely to receive vocational training when compared to the <u>self-reported</u>malePwDs (2.5%-164/6579: 3.4%-230/6823; p-value-0.003)

While two respondents reported being trained to become computer engineer (Master's degree); in additiontwo others one each reported being trained as teacher and health care worker. The top 10 reported type of vocational training received were as below:

Table 10-Top 10 vocational trainings received

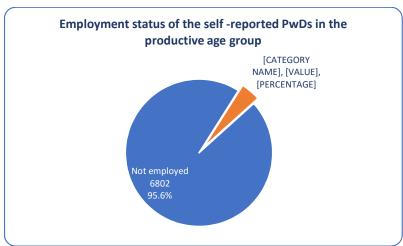
Rank	Vocation	Numbers
1.	Tailoring	106
2.	Shoe making/repairing (cobbler)	45
3.	Computer application and networking	22
4.	Handicraft	13
5.	Mechanic	12
6.	Driving	10
7.	Weaving	10
8.	Electrician	6
9.	Painting	6
10.	Knitting	6

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Employment:

Among the <u>self-reported</u>PwDs in the productive age group of 18 to 60 years (7118), 4.4% (310/7118) were employed at the time of the interview.

Figure 11- Employment status of <u>self-reported</u> P<u>w</u>\text{\temporal} Ds in the productive age group



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Proportion of employment among the respondents PwDs in all ages was highest among thoseePwDs from Siaha(7.3%-26/357), followed by Aizawl (6.9%-219/3164) and lowest among PwDs those from Mamit (1.0%-15/1470).

Within the given productive age group (18 to 60 years), higher proportion of males were employed than the females (males-5.6%-203/3652: females-3.1%-107/3463).

While proportionately greater males were employed in regular Government ($\frac{\text{fe}}{27.6\%-53/192}$: $\frac{\text{fe}}{27.6\%-53/192}$) and private jobs (7.8%:6.0%),

greater proportion of female PwDs were engaged in temporary (mostly odd) jobs (28.0%:22.4%), family business (32.0%: 21.4%) and self-employment (21.0%:16.1%).

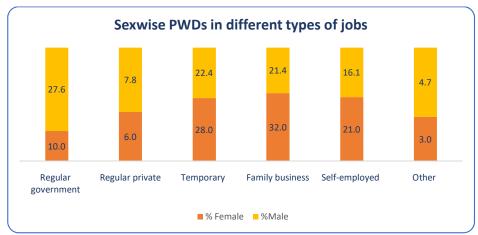


Figure 12- Sex-wise <u>self-reported</u> P<u>w</u>WDs in different types of jobs

Monthly income

Among those employed 247 disclosed their monthly income. Among them, 30.8% (76/247) earned less than Rs. 2500 per month and about a quarter (24.3%-60/247) earned between Rs. 2500-5000, per month. Monthly income of more than Rs. 50,000 was reported by 4.5% (11/247) and another 7.3% (18/247) reported earning between Rs. 30,000-50,000 very month.

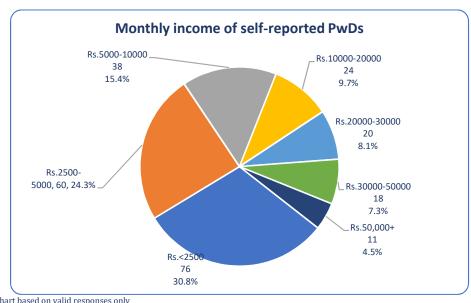


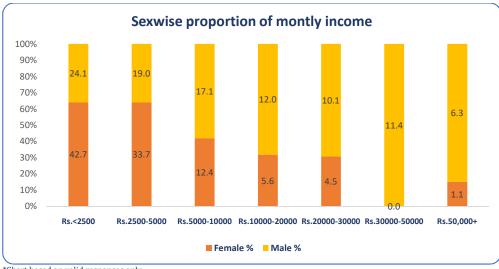
Figure 13-Monthly income of self-reported PwDs

*Chart based on valid responses only

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Greater proportion of females reported earning less than Rs. 2500 (female-42.7%: male-24.1%- p-value-0.0027) and between Rs. 2500-5000 per month (female-33.7%:male-19.0-p-value- 0.0131); and these are statistically significant.

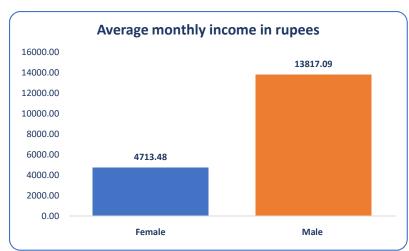
Figure 14- Sex-wise proportion of monthly income of PwDs



*Chart based on valid responses only

Calculations based on monthly income reported by <u>PwDsthe respondents</u>showed that on an average female PwDs earned about one third that of their male counterparts each month (average earning -female-Rs. 4713.48: male-Rs.13817.09).

Figure 15-Sex-wise average monthly of self-reported PwDs

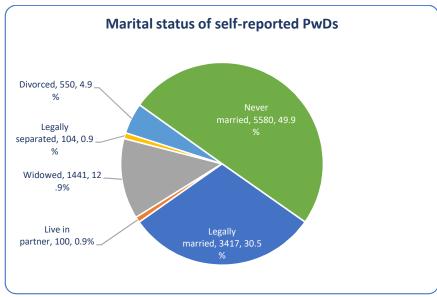


*Chart based on valid responses only

Marital Status

Almost half (49.9%-5580/11229) of the <u>self-reported</u>PwDs above the age of 18 were never married, 12.9% (1441/11229)were widowed and 4.9% (550/11229) were divorced at the time of the interview.

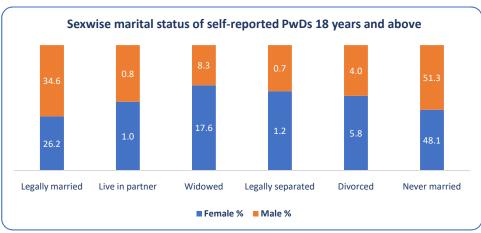
Figure 16-Marital status of self-reportedPwDs



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

While greater proportion of female respondents were widowed (17.6%:8.3%) and divorced (5.8%: 4.0%), higher proportion of male PwDs were never married (51.3% males: 48.1%-females; -p-value-0.0148).

Figure 17-Sex-wise marital status of <u>self-reported</u>PwDs 18 years and above



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Among those ever married (or in a live-in relationship) 8.4% (409/4813) reported that their spouse (or live in partner) was also a person with disability.

Disability certificates

Among the respondents 17.8% (2393/13418) could show their disability certificates to the COs when their interviews were being conducted. had disability certificates. Females and males who could show their had disability certificates were proportionately similar (17.2%-1132/6581:18.5%-1261/6828).

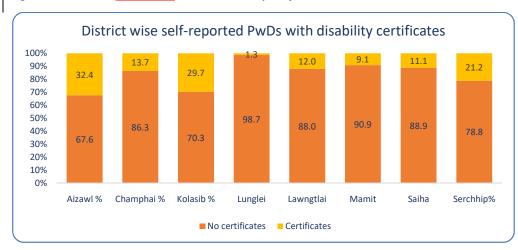
Figure 18-<u>Self-reported</u> PwDs and disability certificates



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

While almost one third (32.4%-1211/3740) of the reported PwDs from Aizawl had certificates, about one in hundred (1.3%-24/1872) from Lunglei reported having disability certificates.

Figure 19-District-wise<u>self-reported</u>PwDs with disability certificates

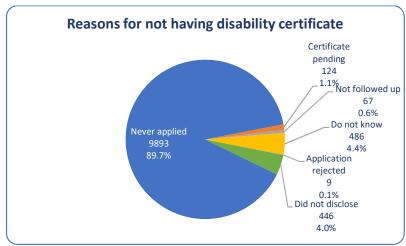


*Chart based on valid responses only

Reasons for not having disability certificate

Almost 90% (89.7%-9893/11025) of those who <u>could not show their disability</u> <u>certificates</u> did not have <u>disability certificate</u> had never applied for one and 4.4% (486/11025) said that they 'did not know' about it.

Figure 20-Reasons for not having disability certificate

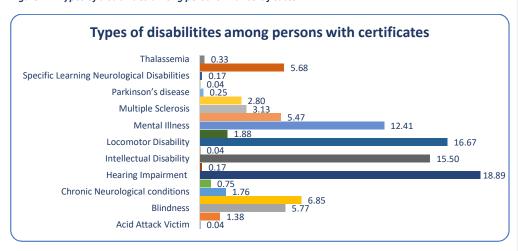


*Chart based on valid responses only

Self-reported PwDs with disability certificates

Among those who could show their with disability certificate, 18.9% (452/2393) were certified for hearing impairment, 16.7% (399/2393) for locomotor disability, 15.5% (371/2393) for intellectual disability, 12.4% (297/2393) for mental illness, 6.9%(164/2393) for cerebral palsy, 5.8% (138/2393) for blindness, 5.7% (136/2393) for speech and language disability and 5.5% (multiple disability including deaf blind).

Figure 21- Types of disabilities among persons with certificates



*Chart based on valid responses only

Disability certificate by age groups

Among those who could show their certificatesed for disability, more than one fifth (21.2% -508/2393) were in the age group of 18 to 29 years, followed by those in the age group of 30-39 years (18.1%-433/2392.

Age	Females	Female %	Males	Male %	Total	Total %
0-6 years	27	2.4	28	2.2	55	2.3
7-17 years	183	16.2	218	17.3	401	16.8
18-29 years	277	24.5	231	18.3	508	21.2
30-39 years	196	17.3	237	18.8	433	18.1
40-49 years	169	14.9	198	15.7	367	15.3
50-59 years	131	11.6	163	12.9	294	12.3
60-69 years	103	9.1	107	8.5	210	8.8
70-79 years	37	3.3	65	5.2	102	4.3
80-89 years	8	0.7	12	1.0	20	0.8
90+	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.1
Total	1131	100.0	1261	100.0	2392	100.0

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Among those who showed their certificates⁴ have been certified, 2.3% (55/2393) were children between the age of 0-6 years.

While among those who could show their disability certificates certified chronic neurological condition (male-7.1%:female-3.7%), hearing impairment (male- 25.0%: female-11.1%) was reported to be proportionately higher among males in this age group than females, greater proportion of females were reported with locomotor disabilities (female-22.2%: male-3.6%), mental illness (female-11.1%: male-7.1%) and speech and language disability (female-11.1%: male-7.1%). But none of the differences were statistically significant.

Table 11-Type of disabilities among 0-6 years

Disability types within	Fe	male	_ N	1ale	T	otal
the age of 0-6 years	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Autism Spectrum Disorder	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	1.8
Blindness	0	0.0	1	3.6	1	1.8
Cerebral Palsy	7	25.9	7	25.0	14	25.5
Chronic Neurological conditions	1	3.7	2	7.1	3	5.5
Hearing Impairment	3	11.1	7	25.0	10	18.2
Intellectual Disability	1	3.7	3	10.7	4	7.3
Locomotor Disability	6	22.2	1	3.6	7	12.7
Mental Illness	4	14.8	2	7.1	6	10.9
Multiple Disabilities	1	3.7	2	7.1	3	5.5
Multiple Sclerosis	1	3.7	0	0.0	1	1.8

⁴In this age group the parents and guardians of the children were interviewed and requested to show the disability certificates.

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Speech and language disability	3	11.1	2	7.1	5	9.1
Overall	27	100.0	28	100.0	55	100.0

^{*} Table based on valid responses only

Another 3% (401/13418), of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs were within the age group of 6+ to 17 years⁵. Greater proportion of <u>self-reported</u> female PwDs within this age group with certificates reported locomotor disability (female- 13.7%:male- 11.9%), mental illness (female-15.9%:male-12.4%), multiple disabilities (female-7.7%: male- 6.0%) and muscular dystrophy (female-4.4%: male- 1.8%); but none of them were statistically significant.

Proportionately, more males in this age group reported intellectual disabilities than their female counterparts (female-9.8%: male- 18.4%) and this was statistically significant (p-value- 0.02).

Table 12-Type of disability among 6+ to 17 Years

Disability types within	Fe	male	N	1ale	Т	otal
the age 6+ to 17 years	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Autism Spectrum Disorder	4	2.2	7	3.2	11	2.7
Blindness	15	8.2	20	9.2	35	8.7
Cerebral Palsy	25	13.7	29	13.3	54	13.5
Chronic Neurological conditions	3	1.6	1	0.5	4	1.0
Dwarfism	2	1.1	1	0.5	3	0.8
Hearing Impairment	20	10.9	22	10.1	42	10.5
Intellectual Disability	18	9.8	40	18.4	58	14.5
Locomotor Disability	25	13.7	26	11.9	51	12.7
Low Vision	2	1.09	4	1.8	6	1.5
Mental Illness	29	15.9	27	12.4	56	14.0
Multiple Disabilities	14	7.7	13	6.0	27	6.7
Multiple Sclerosis	4	2.2	7	3.2	11	2.7
Muscular Dystrophy	8	4.4	4	1.8	12	3.0
Parkinson's disease	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.3
Speech and language disability	14	7.7	15	6.9	29	7.2
Thalassemia	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.3
Total	183	100.00	218	100.00	401	100.00

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Those in the age group of 18 to 59 years composed 11.9% (1602/13418) of the respondents PwDs in this survey. While, 18.1% (290/1602) among them reported intellectual disability, 17.2% (275/1602) were hearing impaired, 17.0% (273/1602) had locomotor disability and 13.3% (213/1602) reported mental illness.

Among the self-reported PwDswho could show their disability with certificates in this age group proportionately more women reported dwarfism (1.3%: 0,04%; p-value-0.0497), hearing impairment (20.2%: 14.4%; p-value-0.0023) and intellectual disability (20.6%: 15.8%; p-value-0.0137). On the other hand, more men reported locomotor disability (20.3%: 13.6%; p-value- 0.0004): and these differences were statistically significant.

⁵In this age group too - the parents and guardians of the minors were interviewed and requested to show the disability certificates.

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Table 13- Type of disability among 18 to 59 years

	Fe	male	IV	lale	То	tal	p-values
Disability types within the age 18 to 59 years	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Acid Attack Victim	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	NS
Autism Spectrum Disorder	9	1.2	10	1.2	19	1.2	NS
Blindness	31	4.0	51	6.2	82	5.1	NS
Cerebral Palsy	40	5.2	46	5.5	86	5.4	NS
Chronic Neurological conditions	14	1.8	14	1.7	28	1.7	NS
Dwarfism	10	1.3	3	0.4	13	0.8	0.0497
Hearing Impairment	156	20.2	119	14.4	275	17.2	0.0023
Haemophilia	3	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.2	NS
Intellectual Disability	159	20.6	131	15.8	290	18.1	0.0137
Leprosy Cured persons	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	NS
Locomotor Disability	105	13.6	168	20.3	273	17.0	0.0004
Low Vision	14	1.8	19	2.3	33	2.1	NS
Mental Illness	103	13.3	110	13.3	213	13.3	NS
Multiple Disabilities	38	4.9	36	4.3	74	4.6	NS
Multiple Sclerosis	21	2.7	35	4.2	56	3.5	NS
Muscular Dystrophy	19	2.5	30	3.6	49	3.1	NS
Parkinson's disease	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.3	NS
Sickle Cell disease	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	NS
Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities	1	0.1	3	0.4	4	0.2	NS
Speech and language disability	45	5.8	43	5.2	88	5.5	NS
Thalassemia	4	0.5	3	0.4	7	0.4	NS
Total	773	100.0	829	100.0	1602	100.0	

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Among the <u>self-reported_PwDswho showed theirwith</u>-certificates, another 2.5% were 60 years and above; while 37% (124/335) among them reported hearing impairment, one fifth (20.3%-68/335) reported locomotor disability, 8.1% (27/335)- multiple disabilities, 6.6% (22/335) were certified for mental illness.

Greater proportion of self-reported male PwDs in this age group were afflicted with locomotor disability (male-26.3%: female-12.8%; p-value-0.0025) than the females. While seven (4.7%:0.0%; p-value-0.0031) women from this age group reported chronic neurological conditions, none among the men reported the same.

Table 14-Type of disability among 60 years and above

Disability types within the age	Fe	male	- N	lale	Т	otal
group of 60 years and above	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Autism Spectrum Disorder	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.6
Blindness	6	4.1	14	7.5	20	6.0
Cerebral Palsy	5	3.4	5	2.7	10	3.0
Chronic Neurological conditions	7	4.7	0	0.0	7	2.1
Dwarfism	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.6
Hearing Impairment	62	41.9	62	33.3	124	37.3
Intellectual Disability	8	5.4	11	5.9	19	5.7
Locomotor Disability	19	12.8	49	26.3	68	20.3
Low Vision	3	2.0	3	1.6	6	1.8
Mental Illness	15	10.1	7	3.8	22	6.6
Multiple Disabilities	14	9.5	13	7.0	27	8.1
Multiple Sclerosis	2	1.4	5	2.7	7	2.1

Muscular Dystrophy	2	1.4	4	2.2	6	1.8
Speech and language disability	3	2.0	11	5.9	14	4.2
Total	148	100.0	186	100.0	335	100.0

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

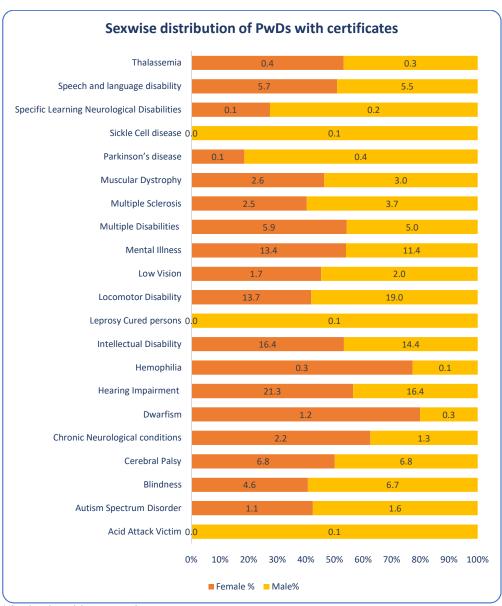
Among PwDs—respondents of all ages females with dwarfism (1.2%:0.3%-p-value-0.0153) and hearing impairment (21.3%:16.4%, p-value-0.004) were more likely to show their disability certificates—have certificates than the males with the same disabilities. On the other hand, males with locomotor disability (19.0%:13.7%, p-value-0.0002) were more likely to be able to show their have certificates than the females with the same problem. These findings were statistically significant.

Table 15-Significant disability types by sex

Disability type	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	(p-value)
Dwarfism	14	1.2	4	0.3	0.0153
Hearing Impairment	241	21.3	210	16.4	0.004
Locomotor Disability	155	13.7	244	19.0	0.0002
Total	1131	100.0	1261	98.4	

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Figure 22-Sex-wise distribution of PwDs with Certificates



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Persons who could not show their without disability certificates

Hearing impairment (21.2%-2336/11025) was most commonly reported disability among those who could not show their disability certificates during the interviews without disability certificates, followed by intellectual disabilities (14.4%-1589/11025), locomotor disability (14.0%-1544/11025), low vision (9.05%-997/11025).

Table 16-Sex-wise <u>self-reported</u> PwDs<u>who could not show their without</u> disability certificates

Self-reported PwDswho could not show their without	Female		Ma	ile	Transgen	Total	Tot
disability certificates					der		al %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Acid Attack Victim	2	100 .0	0	0.0	0	2	0.0
Autism Spectrum Disorder	77	48. 4	82	51. 6	0	159	1.4 4
Blindness	264	50. 4	260	49. 6	0	524	4.7 6
Cerebral Palsy	169	47. 7	185	52. 3	0	354	3.2
Chronic Neurological conditions	162	51. 3	154	48. 7	0	316	2.8
Dwarfism	86	72. 3	33	27. 7	0	119	1.0
Hearing Impairment	116 2	49. 7	117 4	50. 3	0	2336	21. 20
Haemophilia	9	45. 0	11	55. 0	0	20	0.1
Intellectual Disability	803	50. 5	785	49. 4	1	1589	14. 42
Leprosy Cured persons	14	50. 0	14	50. 0	0	28	0.2
Locomotor Disability	668	43. 3	875	56. 7	1	1544	14. 01
Low Vision	552	55. 4	445	44. 6	0	997	9.0
Mental Illness	315	52. 5	284	47. 3	1	600	5.4 5
Multiple Disabilities	321	49. 4	329	50. 6	0	650	5.9 0
Multiple Sclerosis	100	36. 9	171	63. 1	0	271	2.4
Muscular Dystrophy	190	46. 6	215	52. 7	3	408	3.7
Parkinson's disease	84	52. 8	75	47. 2	0	159	1.4 4
Sickle Cell disease	9	45. 0	11	55. 0	0	20	0.1
Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities	27	41. 5	38	58. 5	0	65	0.5 9
Speech and language disability	424	50. 4	417	49. 5	1	842	7.6 4
Thalassemia	8	50. 0	8	50. 0	0	16	0.1 5
Did not disclose						6	
Overall	544 6		556 6		7	1102 5	

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Comparison between those PwDs-who could not show their disability with and without certificates and those who could by type of disability

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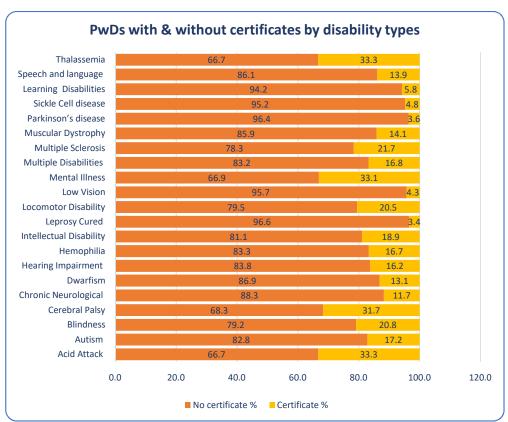
Statistically significant proportion ofpeoplewho reported blindness(79.2%:20.8%; p-value-0.0422), chronic neurological conditions (88.3%:11.7%; p-value-0.0016), hearing impairment (83.8%: 16.2%; p-value-0.0114), leprosy cured (96.6%:3.4%; p-value-0.0483), locomotor disability (79.5%: 20.5%; p-value- 0.001), muscular dystrophy (85.9%: 14.1%; p-value-0.0325), learning disability (94.2%:5.8%; p-value- 0.0066) and speech and language disability (86.1%:13.9%; p-value-0.0007) could not show their certificates did not have certificates.

Table 17-Comparing persons with and without certificates by disability types

Disability type	No ce	ertificate	Certif	icate	Tot	al _	p-value
	No.	%	No.	%	No. (n)	%	
Acid Attack	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	0.0	Not significant
Autism	159	82.8	33	17.2	192	1.4	Not significant
Blindness	524	79.2	138	20.8	662	4.9	0.0422
Cerebral Palsy	354	68.3	164	31.7	518	3.9	Not significant
Chronic Neurological							
conditions	316	88.3	42	11.7	358	2.7	0.0016
Dwarfism	119	86.9	18	13.1	137	1.0	Not significant
Hearing Impairment	2336	83.8	452	16.2	2788	20.8	0.0114
_Haemophilia	20	83.3	4	16.7	24	0.2	Not significant
Intellectual Disability	1590	81.1	371	18.9	1961	14.6	Not significant
Leprosy Cured	28	96.6	1	3.4	29	0.2	0.0483
Locomotor Disability	1544	79.5	399	20.5	1943	14.5	0.001
Low Vision	997	95.7	45	4.3	1042	7.8	Not significant
Mental Illness	600	66.9	297	33.1	897	6.7	Not significant
Multiple Disabilities	650	83.2	131	16.8	781	5.8	Not significant
Multiple Sclerosis	271	78.3	75	21.7	346	2.6	Not significant
Muscular Dystrophy	408	85.9	67	14.1	475	3.5	0.0325
Parkinson's disease	159	96.4	6	3.6	165	1.2	Not significant
Sickle Cell disease	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	0.2	Not significant
Learning Disabilities	65	94.2	4	5.8	69	0.5	0.0066
Speech and language							
disability	842	86.1	136	13.9	978	7.3	0.0007
Thalassemia	16	66.7	8	33.3	24	0.2	Not significant
Total	11020	82.2	2393	17.8	13413	100.0	

^{*} Chart based on valid responses only * N for Certificate and no certificate %= total of that type of disability (Total)

Figure 23-<u>Self-reported PwDswho could show their disability certificates and those who could not with and without certificates compared</u>

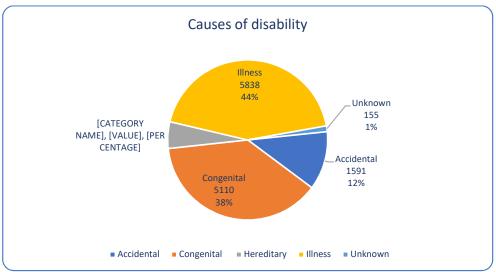


^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Causes of disability

While, 44% (5838/13418) reported illness as the cause for their disability, 38% (5110/13418) said that it was congenital, i.e. caused due to some issues during pregnancy or child-birth. Accident as the cause was reported by 12% (1591/13418) and heredity by 5% (724/13418).

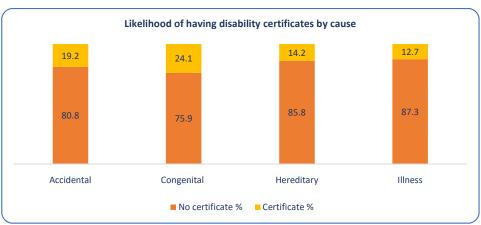
Figure 24-Causes of disability



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

While among the self-reported PwDs who could show their had-certificates, congenital factors having caused their disability was reported by more than half(51.7%):,among those who could not show their without disability certificates, a little over one third reported similarly (51.7%: 35.6%).On the other hand among those who showed their without certificates 46.8% reported illness or medical conditions having caused their disability in comparison to 31.1% among those who did not show with certificates.

Figure 25- Likelihood of having disability certificates by cause



*Chart based on valid responses only

While disabilities caused by congenital factors were three times (with certificates 24.1%: without certificates 75.9%) less likely to be applied for and receive certificates, disabilities caused by accidents were four times (19.2%:80.8%) and hereditary and illnesses causing disabilities were six times less likely to have certificates.

Disabilities like autism, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, haemophilia, thalassemia, multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease which are never caused by accident or illnesses were also reported to have been so caused by those who could not show their disability did not have certificates as well as by those who did.

Table 18-Reported causes of disability among those with and without certificates

Types of disability		Rep	orted	causes <mark>w</mark> i	ith who	showed	certific	ates		Reported causes <mark>who did not with noshow</mark> certificates								
	Accio	lental	Cong	enital	Hered	ditary	Illnes	s	Total	Accide	ental	Cong	enital	Here	ditary	Illness	5	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Acid Attack Victim	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2
Autism Spectrum Disorder	3	9.1	22	66.7	0	0.0	8	24.2	33	5	3.2	88	56.1	14	8.9	50	31.8	157
Cerebral Palsy	14	8.6	99	60.7	6	3.7	44	27.0	163	30	8.5	153	43.3	25	7.1	145	41.1	353
Dwarfism	0	0.0	14	77.8	3	16.7	1	5.6	18	2	1.7	81	68.6	21	17.8	14	11.9	118
Haemophilia	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4	1	5.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	11	55.0	20
Intellectual Disability	10	2.7	240	64.9	25	6.8	95	25.7	370	62	3.9	839	53.4	126	8.0	543	34.6	1570
Leprosy Cured persons	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	1	3.6	6	21.4	3	10.7	18	64.3	28
Multiple Sclerosis	28	38.4	17	23.3	0	0.0	28	38.4	73	88	32.7	47	17.5	5	1.9	129	48.0	269
Muscular Dystrophy	10	14.9	23	34.3	3	4.5	31	46.3	67	61	15.1	84	20.8	13	3.2	245	60.8	403
Parkinson's disease	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	6	21	13.4	9	5.7	1	0.6	126	80.3	157
Sickle Cell disease	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	_ 1_	5.6	1	5.6	2	11.1	14	77.8	18
Thalassemia	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	11	68.8	1	6.3	4	25.0	16

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

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Can take care of everyday activities

While 56% (7541/13418) of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs can carry out every day activities like moving within the house, using the toilet, eating food and taking care of themselves without assistive devices, 27% can do so with the help assistive devices only and 14% cannot take care of themselves even with devices; they need other human help.

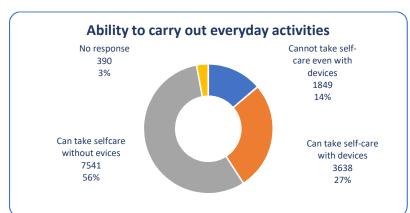


Figure 26-Ability to carry out everyday activities

Proportionately, half of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs with cerebral palsy (50.6%-82/162) could not take care of themselves on their own; 46.6%(34/73) of those with multiple sclerosis, 33.6% (43/128) with multiple disabilities (including hearing impairment), 33.3% (2/6) with Parkinson's disease, 31.7% (13/41) with Chronic Neurological Conditions, 26.7% (8/30) with Autism Syndrome, 23.1% (15/65) with muscular dystrophy and 19.5% (77/394) with locomotor disability too reported similarly.

Table 19-Ability to take care of everyday activities

Disability type		carry out activities	everyday	arry out activities tive devices	Can ca everyday without dev	Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Acid Attack	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Autism	8	26.7	9	30.0	13	43.3	30
Blindness	16	11.8	70	51.5	50	36.8	136
Cerebral Palsy	82	50.6	44	27.2	36	22.2	162
Neurological conditions	13	31.7	17	41.5	11	26.8	41
Dwarfism	2	11.1	2	11.1	14	77.8	18
Hearing Impairment	18	4.1	70	16.0	349	79.9	437
Haemophilia	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4
Intellectual Disability	56	15.3	85	23.3	224	61.4	365
Leprosy Cured persons	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
Locomotor Disability	77	19.5	142	36.0	175	44.4	394
Low Vision	2	4.4	9	20.0	34	75.6	45
Mental Illness	51	17.5	73	25.0	168	57.5	292
Multiple Disabilities	43	33.6	28	21.9	57	44.5	128

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Multiple Sclerosis	34	46.6	30	41.1	9	12.3	73
Muscular Dystrophy	15	23.1	22	33.8	28	43.1	65
Parkinson's disease	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3	6
Sickle Cell disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
Learning Disabilities	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	4
Speech & language	8	5.9	21	15.4	107	78.7	136
Thalassemia	1	12.5	1	12.5	6	75.0	8
Total	630	26.8	1287	54.8	2347	100.0	2347

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

While , more than half (51.5%-70/136) of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs with blindness reported needing assistive devices for self-care, 41.5% (17/41) with chronic neurological conditions, 41.1% (30/73) with multiple sclerosis, 36.0% (142/394) with locomotor disability, 33.8% (22/65) with muscular dystrophy and 27.2% (44/162) with cerebral palsy reported similar needs.

Table 20-Ability of self-care

	Fen	Female		ale	Trans	gender	To	tal	p-values
Ability ofself care	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cannot even with devices	892	14.0	955	14.4	2	25.0	1849	14.2	NS
Can with devices	1711	26.8	1924	29.0	2	25.0	3636	27.9	0.00407
Can without with devices	3789	59.3	3748	56.6	4	50.0	7541	57.9	0.00167
Total	6392	100.0	6627	100.0	8	100.0	13027	100.0	

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

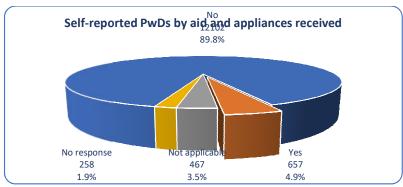
While greater proportion of <u>self-reported</u> male PwDs (male-29.0%: female- 26.8%; p-value-0.00407) reported being able to take care of self with the help of assistive devices, greater proportion of <u>self-reported</u> female PwDs reported the ability take care of themselves without any assistive devices (female- 59.3%: male- 56.6%; p-value- 0.00167).

Assistive devices

1

Almost 90% (89.8%-12102/13418) of the respondents had never received any aid or assistive devices, 4.9% (657/13418) did and 3.5% said that aid or appliances were either not available or not applicable in their cases.

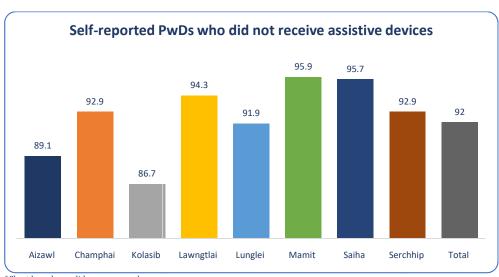
Figure 27-<u>Self-reported</u> PwDs by aid and appliances received



*Chart based on valid responses only

Highest proportion of <u>self-reported</u> PwDs not having received any assistive devices were from Mamit (95.9%- 1583/1650), closely followed by those from Siaha (95.7%-428/447).

Figure 28-District-wise PwDs who did not receive assistive devices



*Chart based on valid responses only

Among <u>self-reported</u> PwDs who had certificates, 66.4% with blindness, 88.4% with low vision, 71.9% with hearing impairment, 74.9% with locomotor disability amid others had not received any assistive devices.

Table 21-Assistive devices received by disability types

Disability type* Appliances received by PwDs									
(with certificates)	N	lo	Υ	'es	Not ap				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		
Acid Attack	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1		
Autism	27	84.4	1	3.1	4	12.5	32		

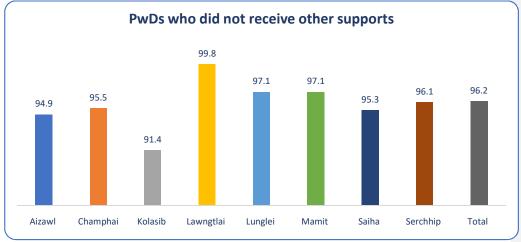
Blindness	89	66.4	45	33.6	0	0.0	134
Cerebral Palsy	112	68.7	47	28.8	4	2.5	163
Neurological conditions	35	83.3	7	16.7	0	0.0	42
Dwarfism	14	82.4	2	11.8	1	5.9	17
Hearing Impairment	314	71.9	115	26.3	8	1.8	437
Intellectual Disability	320	87.7	18	4.9	27	7.4	365
Leprosy Cured persons	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Locomotor Disability	295	74.9	88	22.3	11	2.8	394
Low Vision	38	84.4	7	15.6	0	0.0	45
Multiple Disabilities	104	80.0	21	16.2	5	3.8	130
Multiple Sclerosis	42	57.5	28	38.4	3	4.1	73
Muscular Dystrophy	52	78.8	12	18.2	2	3.0	66
Parkinson's disease	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Learning Disabilities	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Speech & language	120	88.9	9	6.7	6	4.4	135
Total	1574	77.0	400	19.6	71	3.5	2045

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only. * table does not include those with haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell disease and mental illness

Other supports

Ninety-six percent (96.2%-12366/12855) of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs reported that they had never received any other kind of support (not including the assistive devices). Greatest proportion of <u>self-reported</u> PwDs from Lawngtlai (99.8%-1809/1812) reported not receiving any other support, least proportion reported the same from Kolasib (91.4%-682/746)

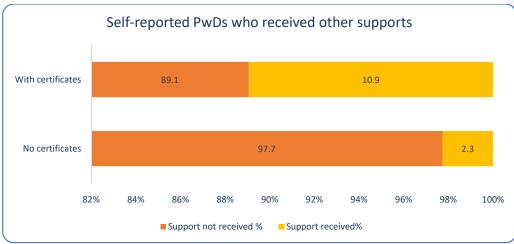
Figure 29-District-wise self-reported PwDs who did not receive other supports



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

While 97.7% (10340/10580) of the self-reported PwDs who could did not show their have certificates did not receive other supports, among those who showed their with certificates, 89.1% (2026/2275) reported the same.

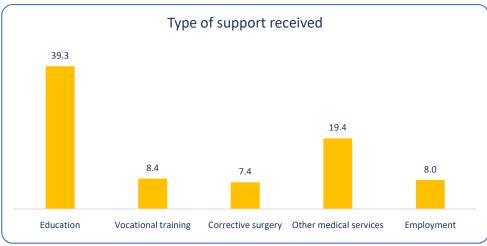
Figure 30- Self-reported PwDs who received other supports



*Chart based on valid responses only

In total 489 self-reported PwDs had received some support beyond aid and assistive devices. While, 39.3 % (192/489) had received support for education, 8.4%(41/489) for vocational training, 7.4%(36/489) reported having received support for corrective surgeries, 9.4%(95/489) for other medical services and 8.0%(39/489) for employment.

Figure 31-Type of support received



*Chart based on valid responses only

While 87.2% (34/39) of the <u>self-reported PwDs</u> who received support for employment had disability certificates, almost one third (34.1% -14/41) of those who received vocational training and more than one third (35.8%-34/95) of those who received other medical services had PwD certificates, less than a quarter (24%-46/192) of <u>self-reported PwDs</u> who received support for education and one out of nine (11.1% -4/36) who received support for corrective surgeries reported having certificates.

Proportion of self-reported PwDs who received support

87.2

24.0

11.1

Education Vocational training Corrective surgery Other medical services

Employment services

Figure 32-<u>Self-reported</u> PwDs with certificates who received support-with

*Chart based on valid responses only

Sources of support

Government was the major source for the supports received, more than half (53.6% - 103/192) of those who received support for education and almost half (49.5% - 47/95) of those who received support for other medical services was supported by Government. Churches and Faith based organisations (FBOs) were the next most important source providing support to 36.1% (13/36) of those receiving corrective surgeries and 30.5% (29/95) of those receiving other medical services.

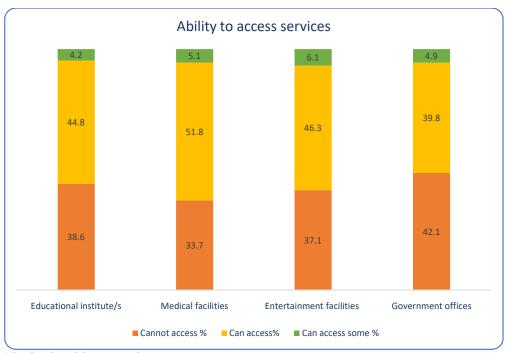
Table 22-Support received and their sources

Type of support	Received	d support	Sources										
	(n)		Gover	Government		NGO		h/FBO	Others		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.		
Education	192	39.3	103	53.6	25	13.0	52	27.1	12	6.3	192		
Vocational training	41	8.4	20	48.8	6	14.6	10	24.4	5	12.2	41		
Corrective surgery	36	7.4	17	47.2	4	11.1	13	36.1	2	5.6	36		
Other medical services	95	19.4	47	49.5	12	12.6	29	30.5	7	7.4	95		
Employment	39	8.0	29	74.4	2	5.1	8	20.5	0	0.0	39		

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Ease of access

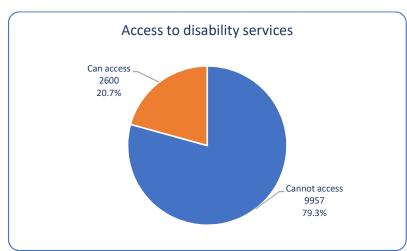
Figure 33-Ability to access services



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Among the <u>self-reported PwDs44.8%</u> (6016/13418) <u>reported being able to can</u>-access educational institutes near them, 51.8% (6952/13418) can access medical facilities in their area, 46.3 % (6217/13418) entertainment facilities (like parks, movie halls etc.) and 39.8% (5334/13418) local Government offices that are relevant to their needs.

Figure 34-<u>Self-reported</u> PwDs and service accessibility



*Chart based on valid responses only

When asked about accessing disability related services 20.7% (2600/13417) reported that they could physically access such services.

Table 23-Accessibility of services by districts

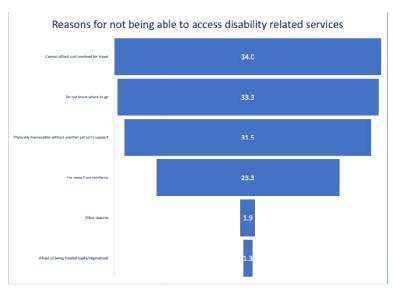
Can access related services	Aiz	awl	Chan	nphai	Kol	asib	Lawr	igtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Sa	iha	Serc	hhip	Tot	al
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational institute/s	2251	60.2	932	54.4	475	55.3	246	13.1	977	46.7	575	34.3	160	35.6	400	39.4	6017	44.8
Medical facilities	2338	62.5	1116	65.1	487	56.7	555	29.6	1305	62.4	567	33.8	164	36.4	421	41.5	6952	51.8
Entertainment facilities	2194	58.7	986	57.6	448	52.2	234	12.5	1221	58.4	593	35.4	155	34.4	386	38.1	6217	46.3
Government offices	2100	56.1	841	49.1	436	50.8	118	6.3	859	41.1	471	28.1	132	29.3	377	37.2	5334	39.8
Disability services	829	22.2	223	13.0	253	29.5	453	24.2	418	20.0	202	12.0	110	24.4	112	11.0	2600	19.4
Total (n)	3740	100	1713	100	859	100	1872	100	2092	100	1677	100	450	100	1014	100	13417	100

*Table based on valid responses only

While, greater proportion of <u>self-reported PwW</u>Ds from Aizawl reported being able to access educational, medical, entertainment facilities and government offices than the other districts, greater proportion of <u>self-reported PwDs</u> from Kolasib (29.5%-253/859), Siaha (24.4%-110/450) and Lawngtlai (24.2%-453/1872) reported being able to access the disability related services than those from Aizawl (22.2%-829/3740).

Among those (9957) who could not access disability related services, more than one third (34%-3387), said that they cannot afford cost involved for travel, another one third (33.3%-3314) did not know where to go to access such services, 31.5% (3133) cannot access such places without another person's support and 23.3% (2323) reported that such places were far away from their residence.

Figure 35-Reasons for not being able to access disability related services



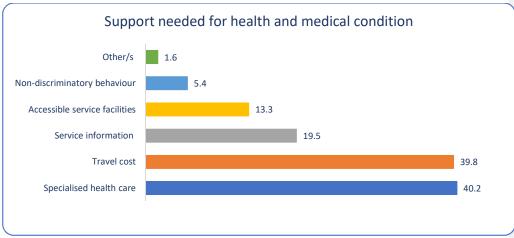
Support needed -PwDs-felt needs

For improving health and medical condition

The self-reported PwDs expressed supports required for them to improve their health/medical conditions. While 40.2% (5392/13418) of the self-reported PwDs expressed the need for specialised health care facilities that are close by, 39.8% (5335/13418) reported the need for travel cost for them as well as their support persons, 19.5% (2612/13418) said that they needed clear and detailed information of services and their locations, 13.3% (1785/13418) needed service facilities equipped for easy accessibility.

^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Figure 36- Support needed for health and medical condition

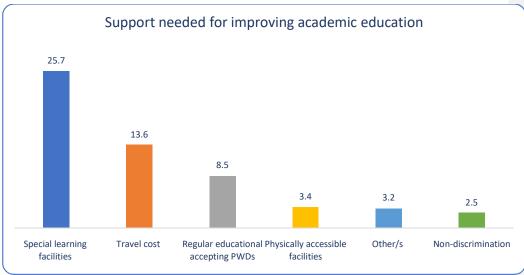


*Chart based on valid responses only

Support needed to improve academic education

A quarter (25.7%-3450/13418) of the self-reported PwDs said that educational facilities within easy accessible distances or with residential facilities will help improve their academic education, 13.6% (1828/13418) said that ensuring travel cost for self and supporting personnel was required. While, the need for regular educational facilities equipped (for easy accessibility) and (teaching as well as non-teaching staff) geared to accept people with special learning needs was reported by 8.5% (1146/13418), 3.4% (454/13418) said that they needed educational facilities equipped for easy accessibility. Non-discriminatory behaviour of the staff as well as the students was reported by 2.5% (330/13418) of the self-reported PwDs.

Figure 37-Support needed for improving academic education

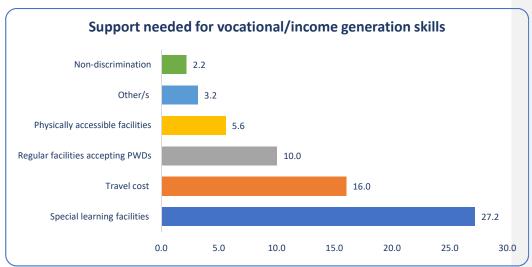


*Chart based on valid responses only

Support needed for improving vocational training and income generation skills

More than a quarter of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs (27.2%-3646/13418) expressed the need for facilities for vocational/ income generation skills for people with special learning needs within easily accessible distances or with residential facilities, 16.0% (2152/13418), 10% (1345/13418) reported the need for general facilities for vocational/ income generation skills specially equipped and geared to accept people with special learning needs and 5.6% (748/13418) said that they required facilities for vocational/ income generation skills for people with special learning needs equipped for easy accessibility.

Figure 38-Support needed for vocational income generation skills

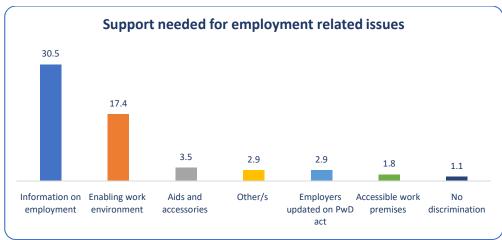


*Chart based on valid responses only

Support needed to improve employment related issues

Expressing support needed to help improve employment related issues 30.5% (4088/13418) of the self-reported PwDs said that they needed detailed information about available schemes for ensuring employment, 17.4% (2341/13418) needed enabling and inclusive work environment supported by the employers as well as colleagues, 3.5% said that PwDswho are employed need to be provided with necessary aids and accessories that facilitate their optimum performance and 2.9% (383/13418) felt that employers needed to be informed and regularly updated about the provisions of the PwD act and the technological development that facilitates employment of PwDs.

Figure 39-Support needed for employment related issues

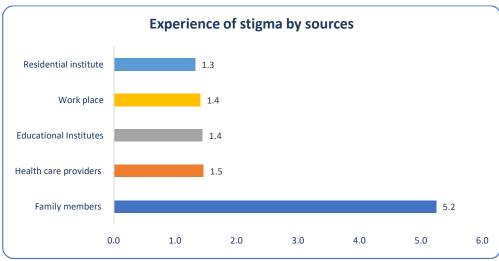


*Chart based on valid responses only

Stigma

In total 5.6% (763/13418) of the self-reported PwDs reported having faced stigmatisation about their disability. While 5.2% (704/13418) reported being stigmatised for their disability at home by family members, 1.5% (196/13418) reported being stigmatised by health care providers while accessing medical services. Experience of stigma in educational institutes was reported by 1.4% (194/13418), at work-place (1.4%-189/13418) and at residential institutes (1.3%-178/13418)

Figure 40-Experience of stigma by sources



*Chart based on valid responses only

Violence

While 91.02% (12213) of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs had never experienced violence, 0.92 % (123/13418) reported being beaten. The others (8.1%-1082/13418) did not respond to the query.

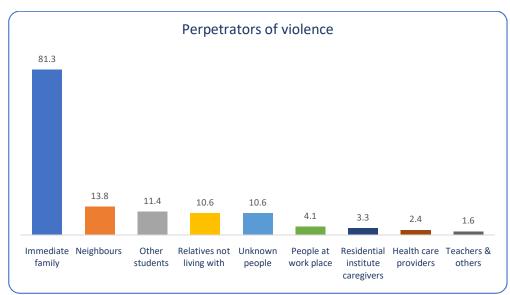
Table 24-Experience of violence

Experienced violence	numbers	% (n=13418)
Once or twice	67	0.50
A few times	38	0.28
About once a year	2	0.01
About once a month	4	0.03
About once a week	5	0.04
Too many times to keep track of	7	0.05
Total	123	0.92

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

While 81.3% (100/123) of those who reported violence said that the perpetrators were family members, 13.8% (17/123) named the neighbours, in case of 11.4% (13/123) other students were the perpetrators.

Figure 41-Perpetrators of violence



^{*}Chart based on valid responses only

Sexual abuse

While, 88.76% of the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs reported never being abused sexually, 0.61% (82) reported having been abused sexually and 10.6% (1426/13418)did not respond to the question.

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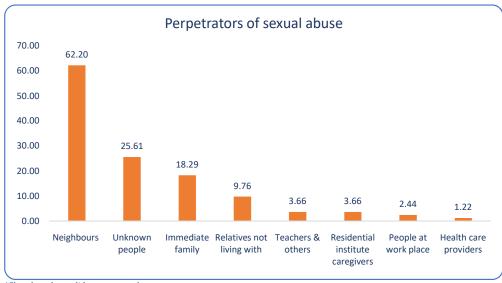
Table 25-Sexual abuse experienced

Sexual abuse experienced	Numbers	% (N=13418)
Once or twice	56	0.42
A few times	13	0.10
About once a year	0	0.00
About once a month	3	0.02
About once a week	1	0.01
Too many times to keep track of	9	0.07
Total	82	0.61

^{*}Table based on valid responses only

Among the <u>self-reported</u> PwDs who reported sexual abuse 62.20% named the people living in the neighbourhoods as the perpetrator/s, followed by a quarter (25.61%-21/82) reporting unknown people, 18.29% (15/82) immediate family and 9.76% (8/82) by relatives not living with the family.

Figure 42-Perpetrators of sexual abuse



*Chart based on valid responses only

While, 1.5% (71/6041)<u>self-reported</u> female PwDs reported experiencing sexual violence 0.2% (11/6288) males reported the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS

People with disabilities have ordinary needs – for health and well-being, for economic and social security, to learn and develop skills. These needs can and should be met through mainstream programmes and services, preferably through Government systems in order to ensure quality and sustainability.

Recommendations:

- 1. Policy and administration related:
 - a. Design special schemes to cater to the socio-economic needs of the PwDs including:
 - i. Easy and continued access to academic education,
 - ii. Employment generation and skills development through vocational training and income generation schemes
 - b. Encourage and facilitate employment of PwDs in the private sectors
 - c. Formulate laws for regulating sound pollution for reducing hearing impairment
 - d. Ensure health care and rehabilitation services for PwDs are available and accessible even for those in the remoter locations
 - e. Ensure capacity building of the health care providers, educators-academic as well as vocational
 - f. Enhance parity of quality service availability for PwDs across the state
 - g. Develop specialised centres for health, education and rehabilitation services that can provide specialised services to PwDs as well as act as model centres for learning within the state and beyond
 - h. Develop laws and systems (e.g. legal guardians or supported guardian schemes) to ensure financial security and continued welfare for PwDswithautism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities even after their primary care givers'deaths

2. Awareness generation

- a. Among general people -generate awareness on:
 - i. Disability- its causes and manifestations
 - ii. signs and symptoms,
 - iii. prevention,
 - iv. treatment and care
- b. Among PwDs and their family members-generate awareness on:
 - i. signs and symptoms of various disabilities,
 - ii. need for medical check-up,
 - iii. importance of disability certificates- its benefits
 - iv. process of applying and accessing disability certificates
 - v. services and schemes available for PwDs- their location and mode of accessing them
- c. Engage anganwadi workers for door to door campaigns and CO for block level awareness generation

3. Prevention

- a. Stress on preventing disabilities through:
 - i. Complete vaccination against rubella, measles, mumps and meningitis for all children
 - ii. Pre-maritalscreening for haemophilia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia
 - iii. Adequate maternal nutrition and other cares all through pregnancy
 - iv. Antenatal ultrasonography for detection of foetal abnormalities
 - v. Ensure institutional delivery of all children (or at least in the presence of skilled birth attendants)
 - vi. Prevent physical trauma and accidental drowning, burns and asphyxiation
 - vii. Ensure use of protective gears e.g. baby car seats, helmets (for kids as well as adults), knee and elbow guards- wherever applicable

4. Early detection of disabilities:

a. Since early detection of disability and intervention through drug or non-drug therapies helps in minimization of impact of disability ensure systems for detecting disabilities as early as possible- especially the progressive types e.g. low vision

5. Certification

- a. Ensure easy and fast certification of disabilities
- b. Ensure that clear messages are given out in case the afflictions do not meet the disability criteria.
- c. During certification processes ensure that the PwD and family are educated on the causes and problems associated with the various types of disabilities
- d. During certification the PwDs and their care givers should also be made aware about the various services and schemes available for support
- e. PwD Certification camps will be useful in the remoter locations- such camps should be preceded by door to door campaigns by anganwadi workers

6. Treatment, care and related support

- a. Ensure availability of specialised health care services for PwDsatGovernment hospitals including those at the block levels
- b. Ensure availability and easy accessibility of physical rehabilitation measures including counselling, strengthening capacities of persons with disabilities and their families, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, surgical correction and intervention, vision assessment, vision stimulation, speech therapy, audiological rehabilitation at least at the district level hospitals
- c. Ensure availability of rehabilitation services including availability and easy accessibility of assistive devices like artificial limbs etc.
- d. Improve access to affordable, cost-effective, high-quality, assistive hearing technologies and products, including hearing aids, cochlear implants and other assistive devices

- e. Ensure community-based rehabilitation (CBR) services especially for PwDs with:
 - i. Autism Spectrum Disorder
 - ii. Chronic Neurological conditions
 - iii. Intellectual Disability
 - iv. Mental Illness
 - v. Multiple Sclerosis
 - vi. Muscular Dystrophy
 - vii. Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities
 - viii. Speech and language disability
- f. Ensure regular monitoring for quality of services as well as ensuring zero tolerance for stigma and related problems
- 7. Capacity building -academic, vocational and income generation
 - a. Ensure all mainstream schools are PwD friendly and accept them without prejudice or stigma so that they can avail highest forms of education
 - b. Support education of PwDs with continuum of educational options and schemes, learning aids and tools, mobility assistance, support services etc.
 - c. Ensure availability and easy accessibility of special learning kits for PwDS affected by:
 - i. Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities
 - ii. Speech and language disability
 - d. Ensure availability of teachers specially trained for supporting PwD students
- 8. Capacity building of service providers
 - a. Human resource requirements for detection, treatment and care as well as education, vocational training and continued support and rehabilitation of PwDs need to be assessed
 - b. A strategic capacity building plan for service providers to meet the needs at least down to the block level needs to be developed and executed
- 9. Social protection: Social protection schemes for PwDs need to ensure:
 - a. Free or supported travel costs for PwDs and their aids (in case of those who cannot travel on their own)
 - b. Free or supported education facilities
 - c. Free or supported vocational training and income generation programmes that ensure sustainable income to suit the disability type
- 10. Economic rehabilitation and self-sustainability
 - a. Reservation for employment in Government Establishments need to be ensured. Adequate measures should be taken to ensure that information regarding such reserved posts reach the PwDs, even in the remoter locations.
 - b. Facilitate employment in Private sector
 - c. ensure development of appropriate skills in persons with disabilities for improved employability in private sector,
 - d. Vocational rehabilitation and training Centres engaged in developing appropriate skills amongst persons with disabilities keeping in view their potential and abilities.
 - e. Facilitate self-employment based on the abilities of the PwDs

11. Ease of access:

- a. All Government hospitals and offices should have systems or should be adequately modified to ensure accessibility by the PwDs
- b. All public utilities including, air and land transport facilities, parks, malls, entertainment venues etc. should have provisions for easy accessibility by PwDs

12. Continued evidence generation:

a. Ensure continuity of evidence generation to help track the progress made as well as identification of newer barriers and gaps

DISTRICT-WISE TABLES

Age-wise distribution of PwDs

Age group	Aiz	awl	Char	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Sero	hhip	To	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4 years	76	2.0	35	2.0	18	2.1	56	3.0	33	1.6	37	2.2	12	2.7	20	2.0	287	2.1
5-9 years	177	4.7	74	4.3	54	6.3	142	7.6	81	3.9	100	6.0	21	4.7	43	4.2	692	5.2
10-17 years	323	8.6	115	6.7	102	11.9	204	10.9	194	9.3	132	7.9	60	13.3	68	6.7	1198	8.9
18-29 years	517	13.8	174	10.2	112	13.0	323	17.3	284	13.6	247	14.7	96	21.3	79	7.8	1832	13.7
30-39 years	475	12.7	243	14.2	111	12.9	249	13.3	288	13.8	195	11.6	79	17.6	99	9.8	1739	13.0
40-49 years	551	14.7	218	12.7	99	11.5	224	12.0	277	13.2	184	11.0	63	14.0	113	11.1	1729	12.9
50-59 years	521	13.9	297	17.3	95	11.1	228	12.2	305	14.6	206	12.3	45	10.0	121	11.9	1818	13.6
60-69 years	490	13.1	263	15.4	114	13.3	243	13.0	303	14.5	267	15.9	40	8.9	209	20.6	1929	14.4
70-79 years	396	10.6	196	11.4	100	11.6	125	6.7	197	9.4	206	12.3	21	4.7	178	17.6	1419	10.6
80-89 years	182	4.9	87	5.1	46	5.4	64	3.4	116	5.5	87	5.2	12	2.7	76	7.5	670	5.0
90+	32	0.9	11	0.6	8	0.9	14	0.7	14	0.7	14	0.8	1	0.2	8	0.8	102	0.8
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1675	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13415	100.0

Sex-wise distribution of PwDS

Sex	Aiz	awl	Cham	phai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	To	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	1802	48.2	865	50	416	48.4	921	49.2	1010	48.3	798	47.6	227	50.4	542	53.5	6580	49.0
Male	1935	51.7	846	49	443	51.6	950	50.7	1082	51.7	877	52.3	223	49.6	472	46.5	6828	50.9
Transgender	3	0.1	2	0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1677	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13417	100.0

Academic education

	Aiz	awl	Chan	nphai	Ко	lasib	Law	ngtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	To	tal
Ever attended academic	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
institution		, T			'									, i			, i	
No	1920	51.3	1136	66.3	455	53.0	1601	85.5	1350	64.5	1201	71.6	314	69.8	628	61.9	8605	64.1
Yes	1820	48.7	577	33.7	404	47.0	271	14.5	742	35.5	476	28.4	136	30.2	386	38.1	4812	35.9
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1677	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13417	100.0

Highest level of academic	Aiz	awl	Cha	mphai	Ко	lasib	Law	ngtlai	Lu	nglei	M	amit	Si	aha	Ser	chhip	То	tal
education achieved	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cannot read /write	150	8.6	55	9.7	38	9.4	7	2.6	41	5.6	17	3.7	7	5.1	39	10.4	354	7.5
Can read /write	401	22.9	135	23.9	85	21.1	165	61.3	136	18.7	58	12.5	26	19.1	97	25.9	1103	23.5
Primary	474	27.0	183	32.3	124	30.8	48	17.8	247	34.0	202	43.4	41	30.1	112	29.9	1431	30.5
Middle School	506	28.8	146	25.8	99	24.6	32	11.9	214	29.4	147	31.6	41	30.1	90	24.1	1275	27.2
Higher Secondary School	158	9.0	33	5.8	51	12.7	13	4.8	66	9.1	20	4.3	17	12.5	25	6.7	383	8.2
College education-undergraduate	40	2.3	8	1.4	6	1.5	3	1.1	15	2.1	5	1.1	2	1.5	3	0.8	82	1.7
College education- post graduate	18	1.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.3	23	0.5
Other	7	0.4	5	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.0	16	3.4	1	0.7	7	1.9	43	0.9
Total	1754	100.0	566	100.0	403	100.0	269	100.0	727	100.0	465	100.0	136	100.0	374	100.0	4694	100.0

Vocational training

Vocational Training	Aiz	awl	Char	nphai	Ко	lasib	Law	ngtlai	Lur	iglei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	To	tal
Received	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3556	95.1	1651	96.5	843	98.1	1858	99.3	2025	97.0	1655	98.6	440	97.8	989	97.5	13017	97.1
Yes	184	4.9	60	3.5	16	1.9	14	0.7	62	3.0	23	1.4	10	2.2	25	2.5	394	2.9
Total	3740	100.0	1711	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2087	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13411	100.0

Employment

Current Employment	Aiz	awl	Chan	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawr	ngtlai	Lur	iglei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	Tot	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not employed	3518	94.1	1667	97.4	823	95.8	1855	99.1	2027	97.4	1659	98.9	424	94.2	996	98.2	12969	96.7
Employed	222	5.9	45	2.6	36	4.2	17	0.9	55	2.6	18	1.1	26	5.8	18	1.8	437	3.3
Total	3740	100.0	1712	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2082	100.0	1677	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13406	100.0

Marital Status

Marital status	Aiz	awl	Char	nphai	Ко	lasib	Law	ngtlai	Lur	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	To	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legally married	832	22.2	413	24.1	201	23.4	378	20.2	645	31.0	557	33.2	71	15.8	324	32.0	3421	25.5
Live in partner	19	0.5	5	0.3	7	0.8	15	0.8	32	1.5	22	1.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	102	0.8
Widowed	361	9.7	183	10.7	101	11.8	160	8.5	215	10.3	245	14.6	24	5.3	156	15.4	1445	10.8
Legally separated	37	1.0	18	1.1	9	1.0	6	0.3	12	0.6	6	0.4	1	0.2	16	1.6	105	0.8
Divorced	165	4.4	91	5.3	56	6.5	46	2.5	100	4.8	53	3.2	14	3.1	27	2.7	552	4.1
Never married	1934	51.7	863	50.4	341	39.7	957	51.1	871	41.9	560	33.4	290	64.4	381	37.6	6197	46.2
Respondent is minor	392	10.5	140	8.2	144	16.8	310	16.6	205	9.9	235	14.0	49	10.9	109	10.7	1584	11.8
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2080	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13406	100.0

Disability Certificate

Have disability	Aiz	awl	Char	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lur	nglei	Ma	ımit	Si	aha	Sero	hhip	To	tal
Certificate	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2529	67.6	1479	86.3	604	70.3	1848	98.7	1841	88.0	1525	90.9	400	88.9	799	78.8	11025	82.2
Yes	1211	32.4	234	13.7	255	29.7	24	1.3	251	12.0	153	9.1	50	11.1	215	21.2	2393	17.8
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13418	100.0

	Aiz	awl	Chan	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Ser	chhip	To	tal
Reasons for not having certificates	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never applied for	2243	93.0	1298	92.3	532	89.1	1647	92.6	1674	95.5	1431	95.6	362	91.6	734	93.6	9921	93.4
Applied for, but certificate pending	54	2.2	17	1.2	18	3.0	3	0.2	7	0.4	12	0.8	6	1.5	11	1.4	128	1.2
Applied for but did not follow up	22	0.9	16	1.1	16	2.7	1	0.1	7	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	9	1.1	73	0.7
Do not know how to apply	87	3.6	74	5.3	30	5.0	127	7.1	65	3.7	52	3.5	27	6.8	30	3.8	492	4.6
Application rejected	6	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1
Total	2412	100.0	1407	100.0	597	100.0	1778	100.0	1753	100.0	1497	100.0	395	100.0	784	100.0	10623	100.0

Disability Types

Disability type	Ai	zawl	Cha	mphai	Ko	lasib	Law	ngtlai	Lur	nglei	Ma	amit	S	iaha	Ser	chhip	То	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acid Attack Victim	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.02
Autism Spectrum Disorder	52	1.39	45	2.63	6	0.70	20	1.07	27	1.29	23	1.37	5	1.11	14	1.38	192	1.43
Blindness	184	4.92	44	2.57	44	5.12	174	9.29	83	3.98	99	5.90	16	3.56	18	1.78	662	4.94
Cerebral Palsy	209	5.59	46	2.69	36	4.19	41	2.19	61	2.92	51	3.04	31	6.89	43	4.24	518	3.86
Chronic Neurological conditions	98	2.62	41	2.39	27	3.14	45	2.40	76	3.64	51	3.04	6	1.33	14	1.38	358	2.67
Dwarfism	32	0.86	21	1.23	10	1.16	11	0.59	40	1.92	10	0.60	1	0.22	12	1.18	137	1.02
Hearing Impairment	827	22.11	440	25.69	153	17.81	339	18.11	440	21.08	304	18.12	54	12.00	231	22.78	2788	20.79
Hemophilia	8	0.21	5	0.29	1	0.12	0	0.00	5	0.24	4	0.24	1	0.22	0	0.00	24	0.18
Intellectual Disability	514	13.74	283	16.52	139	16.18	283	15.12	325	15.57	235	14.00	69	15.33	113	11.14	1961	14.62
Leprosy Cured persons	2	0.05	1	0.06	1	0.12	9	0.48	7	0.34	9	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.22
Locomotor Disability	523	13.98	197	11.50	148	17.23	293	15.65	292	13.99	305	18.18	73	16.22	112	11.05	1943	14.49
Low Vision	148	3.96	88	5.14	36	4.19	124	6.62	215	10.30	178	10.61	14	3.11	239	23.57	1042	7.77
Mental Illness	406	10.86	86	5.02	41	4.77	68	3.63	78	3.74	76	4.53	87	19.33	55	5.42	897	6.69
Multiple Disabilities including Deaf Blindness	194	5.19	93	5.43	90	10.48	165	8.81	99	4.74	76	4.53	26	5.78	38	3.75	781	5.82
Multiple Sclerosis	109	2.91	56	3.27	30	3.49	51	2.72	37	1.77	35	2.09	16	3.56	12	1.18	346	2.58
Muscular Dystrophy	111	2.97	62	3.62	22	2.56	64	3.42	72	3.45	90	5.36	14	3.11	40	3.94	475	3.54
Parkinson's disease	43	1.15	25	1.46	12	1.40	8	0.43	37	1.77	26	1.55	3	0.67	11	1.08	165	1.23

Sickle Cell	2	0.05	3	0.18	0	0.00	14	0.75	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.10	21	0.16
disease																		
Specific Learning	28	0.75	5	0.29	5	0.58	9	0.48	15	0.72	1	0.06	0	0.00	6	0.59	69	0.51
Neurological																		
Disabilities																		
Speech and	236	6.31	166	9.69	58	6.75	152	8.12	176	8.43	103	6.14	32	7.11	55	5.42	978	7.29
language																		
disability																		
Thalassemia	13	0.35	6	0.35	0	0.00	1	0.05	2	0.10	0	0.00	2	0.44	0	0.00	24	0.18
Total	3740	100.00	1713	100.00	859	100.00	1872	100.00	2087	100.00	1678	100.00	450	100.00	1014	100.00	13413	100.00

Aid and support received

Aid or appliance	Aiz	awl	Chan	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Serc	hhip	To	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not received	3263	89.1	1556	92.9	743	86.7	1727	94.3	1867	91.9	1583	95.9	428	95.7	935	92.9	12102	92.0
Received	328	9.0	70	4.2	65	7.6	9	0.5	68	3.3	54	3.3	15	3.4	48	4.8	657	5.0
Aid/appliance not available/not applicable for this type of disability	70	1.9	49	2.9	49	5.7	96	5.2	96	4.7	13	0.8	4	0.9	24	2.4	401	3.0
Total	3661	100.0	1675	100.0	857	100.0	1832	100.0	2031	100.0	1650	100.0	447	100.0	1007	100.0	13160	100.0

Received support	Aiz	awl	Char	nphai	Ко	lasib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lur	nglei	Ma	mit	Si	aha	Ser	chhip	To	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3435	94.9	1600	95.5	682	91.4	1809	99.8	1957	97.1	1567	97.1	422	95.3	894	96.1	12366	96.2
Yes	186	5.1	75	4.5	64	8.6	3	0.2	58	2.9	46	2.9	21	4.7	36	3.9	489	3.8
Total	3621	100.0	1675	100.0	746	100.0	1812	100.0	2015	100.0	1613	100.0	443	100.0	930	100.0	12855	100.0

	Aizawl	Champhai	Kolasib	Lawngtlai	Lunglei	Mamit	Siaha	Serchhip	Total
(N= Number of PwDs reporting support received)	186	75	64	3	58	46	21	36	489

Type of support received	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Education	35	18.8	4	5.3	16	25.0	0	0.0	8	13.8	16	34.8	3	14.3	3	8.3	85	17.4
Vocational training	11	5.9	2	2.7	3	4.7	0	0.0	3	5.2	6	13.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	26	5.3
Corrective surgery	4	2.2	3	4.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.4	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.8	13	2.7
Other medical services	23	12.4	3	4.0	13	20.3	0	0.0	1	1.7	5	10.9	3	14.3	3	8.3	51	10.4
Employment	9	4.8	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	2.8	13	2.7
Any other support/services	34	18.3	5	6.7	20	31.3	1	33.3	5	8.6	5	10.9	1	4.8	18	50.0	89	18.2

Access to services

Can access related services	Aiz	awl	Cham	phai	Kol	asib	Lawn	gtlai	Lun	glei	Ma	mit	Sia	aha	Serc	hhip	Tot	al
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational institute/s	2251	60.2	932	54.4	475	55.3	246	13.1	977	46.7	575	34.3	160	35.6	400	39.4	6017	44.8
Medical facilities	2338	62.5	1116	65.1	487	56.7	555	29.6	1305	62.4	567	33.8	164	36.4	421	41.5	6952	51.8
Entertainment facilities	2194	58.7	986	57.6	448	52.2	234	12.5	1221	58.4	593	35.4	155	34.4	386	38.1	6217	46.3
Government offices	2100	56.1	841	49.1	436	50.8	118	6.3	859	41.1	471	28.1	132	29.3	377	37.2	5334	39.8
Disability services	829	22.2	223	13.0	253	29.5	453	24.2	418	20.0	202	12.0	110	24.4	112	11.0	2600	19.4
Total (n)	3740	100	1713	100	859	100	1872	100	2092	100	1677	100	450	100	1014	100	13417	100

Reasons for not being able to access services	Aiza	awl	Chan	nphai	Kol	asib	Lawı	ngtlai	Lur	ıglei	Ma	mit	Sia	aha	Serc	hhip	Tot	tal
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(n=those who cannot access disability services)	29	11		1490	6	06	14	119	16	574	14	75	3	40	9	02	10817	
Far away from residence	737	25.3	317	21.3	35	5.8	455	32.1	332	19.8	236	16.0	29	8.5	182	20.2	2323	21.5
Physically inaccessible without another	1079	37.1	366	24.6	311	51.3	320	22.6	561	33.5	248	16.8	59	17.4	189	21.0	3133	29.0
person's support																		
Cannot afford cost involved for travel	819	28.1	584	39.2	164	27.1	409	28.8	675	40.3	263	17.8	72	21.2	401	44.5	3387	31.3
Do not know where to go	1027	35.3	621	41.7	253	41.7	322	22.7	457	27.3	214	14.5	39	11.5	381	42.2	3314	30.6
Afraid of being treated badly/stigmatised	20	0.7	9	0.6	1	0.2	48	3.4	26	1.6	11	0.7	7	2.1	4	0.4	126	1.2
Other reasons	52	1.8	17	1.1	30	5.0	3	0.2	30	1.8	55	3.7	1	0.3	6	0.7	194	1.8

Support needed

Support needed for Health	Aizaw	I	Cham	ohai	Kolas	sib	Lawng	tlai	Lungle	ei	Mami	t	Siaha	1	Serchl	nip	Total	
and medical services	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Specialised health care	1643	43.9	561	32.7	646	75.2	904	48.3	579	27.7	617	36.8	65	14.4	377	37.2	5392	40.2

Physically accessible	852	22.8	94	5.5	49	5.7	283	15.1	282	13.5	117	7.0	18	4.0	90	8.9	1785	13.3
facilities																		
Travel cost	1459	39.0	633	37.0	220	25.6	572	30.6	1037	49.6	872	52.0	96	21.3	446	44.0	5335	39.8
Service information	1081	28.9	261	15.2	60	7.0	351	18.8	333	15.9	117	7.0	32	7.1	377	37.2	2612	19.5
Non-discriminatory	183	4.9	118	6.9	32	3.7	137	7.3	191	9.1	41	2.4	12	2.7	7	0.7	721	5.4
behaviour																		
Other/s	52	1.4	11	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	57	2.7	70	4.2	3	0.7	13	1.3	208	1.6
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13418	100.0

Support needed for	Aizaw		Cham	ohai	Kolas	sib	Lawng	tlai	Lungle	ei	Mami	t	Siaha		Serch	nip	Total	
academic education	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Specialised learning facilities	1211	32.4	175	10.2	381	44.4	965	51.5	121	5.8	423	25.2	49	10.9	125	12.3	3450	25.7
Physically accessible	601	16.1	129	7.5	60	7.0	39	2.1	116	5.5	124	7.4	13	2.9	64	6.3	1146	8.5
facilities																		
Travel cost	235	6.3	57	3.3	19	2.2	22	1.2	39	1.9	38	2.3	10	2.2	34	3.4	454	3.4
Service information	539	14.4	302	17.6	133	15.5	349	18.6	194	9.3	190	11.3	41	9.1	80	7.9	1828	13.6
Non-discriminatory	108	2.9	47	2.7	23	2.7	20	1.1	96	4.6	26	1.5	5	1.1	5	0.5	330	2.5
behaviour																		
Other/s	104	2.8	19	1.1	131	15.3	2	0.1	74	3.5	99	5.9	0	0.0	3	0.3	432	3.2
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13418	100.0

Support needed to help	Aizaw	1	Cham	phai	Kolas	sib	Lawng	tlai	Lungle	i	Mami	t	Siaha	a	Serch	nip	Total	
improve Vocational/ income	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
generation skills																		
Specialised facilities	1180	31.6	281	16.4	359	41.8	970	51.8	239	11.4	422	25.1	36	8.0	159	15.7	3646	27.2
Physically accessible	622	16.6	156	9.1	91	10.6	45	2.4	222	10.6	122	7.3	18	4.0	69	6.8	1345	10.0
facilities																		
Travel cost	365	9.8	76	4.4	31	3.6	26	1.4	105	5.0	78	4.6	15	3.3	52	5.1	748	5.6
Service information	545	14.6	318	18.6	132	15.4	536	28.6	270	12.9	189	11.3	46	10.2	116	11.4	2152	16.0
Non-discriminatory	103	2.8	38	2.2	16	1.9	19	1.0	86	4.1	19	1.1	6	1.3	6	0.6	293	2.2
behaviour																		
Other/s	94	2.5	19	1.1	139	16.2	4	0.2	58	2.8	102	6.1	5	1.1	3	0.3	424	3.2
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13418	100.0

Support needed to help	Aizaw	1	Cham	phai	Kolas	ib	Lawng	tlai	Lungle	ei	Mami	t	Siaha	ı	Serch	nip	Total	
improve mployment related issues	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Information on employment	1515	40.5	342	20.0	502	58.4	978	52.2	281	13.4	222	13.2	50	11.1	198	19.5	4088	30.5
Enabling work environment	788	21.1	322	18.8	74	8.6	31	1.7	300	14.3	448	26.7	34	7.6	344	33.9	2341	17.4
Employers updated on PwD	119	3.2	40	2.3	17	2.0	14	0.7	22	1.1	143	8.5	7	1.6	21	2.1	383	2.9
_act																		
No discrimination	72	1.9	19	1.1	11	1.3	5	0.3	15	0.7	24	1.4	2	0.4	4	0.4	152	1.1
Accessible work premises	86	2.3	23	1.3	22	2.6	11	0.6	61	2.9	20	1.2	1	0.2	11	1.1	235	1.8
Aids and accessories	117	3.1	63	3.7	71	8.3	19	1.0	148	7.1	17	1.0	16	3.6	20	2.0	471	3.5
Other/s	108	2.9	18	1.1	80	9.3	5	0.3	43	2.1	125	7.4	1	0.2	5	0.5	385	2.9
Total	3740	100.0	1713	100.0	859	100.0	1872	100.0	2092	100.0	1678	100.0	450	100.0	1014	100.0	13418	100.0

SEX-WISE TABLES

Age group	Female	Female % (n=6579)	Male	Male % (n=6828)	Transgender	Transgender % (n=8)	Total	Total % (n=13415)
0-4 years	131	2.0	156	2.3	0	0.0	287	2.1
5-9 years	324	4.9	368	5.4	0	0.0	692	5.2
10-17 years	596	9.1	601	8.8	1	12.5	1198	8.9
18-29 years	887	13.5	944	13.8	1	12.5	1832	13.7
30-39 years	846	12.9	893	13.1	0	0.0	1739	13.0
40-49 years	820	12.5	908	13.3	1	12.5	1729	12.9
50-59 years	910	13.8	907	13.3	1	12.5	1818	13.6
60-69 years	990	15.0	938	13.7	1	12.5	1929	14.4
70-79 years	693	10.5	723	10.6	3	37.5	1419	10.6
80-89 years	324	4.9	346	5.1	0	0.0	670	5.0
90+ years	58	0.9	44	0.6	0	0.0	102	0.8
Total	6579	100.0	6828	100.0	8	100.0	13415	100.0

Academic education	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Never received	4479	68.1	4119	60.3	6	75.0	8604	64.1
Received	2101	31.9	2709	39.7	2	25.0	4812	35.9
Total	6580	100.0	6828	100.0	8	100.0	13416	100.0

Highest academic education achieved	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgende r	Transgende r %	Total	Total %
Cannot read /write	164	8.0	190	7.2	0	0.0	354	7.5
Can read /write	514	25.1	587	22.2	2	100.0	1103	23.5
Primary	651	31.8	780	29.5	0	0.0	1431	30.5
Middle School	520	25.4	755	28.6	0	0.0	1275	27.2
Higher Secondary School	146	7.1	237	9.0	0	0.0	383	8.2
College education- undergraduate	30	1.5	52	2.0	0	0.0	82	1.7
College education- post graduate	8	0.4	15	0.6	0	0.0	23	0.5
Other	15	0.7	28	1.1	0	0.0	43	0.9
Total	2048	100.0	2644	100.	2	100.0	4694	100.

Vocational								Total
training	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	%
Never received	6415	97.5	6593	96.6	8	100.0	13016	97.1
Received	164	2.5	230	3.4	0	0.0	394	2.9

Current employment	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Not employed	6428	97.8	6532	95.7	8	100.0	12968	96.7
Currently employed	144	2.2	293	4.3	0	0.0	437	3.3
Total	6572	100.0	6825	100.0	8	100.0	13405	100.0

Current type of employment	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Total	Total %
Regular Government job	13	9.9	71	25.7	84	20.6
Regular job with private employee with a regular						
salary (full or part-time)	8	6.1	18	6.5	26	6.4
Temporary work (include odd jobs, etc.)	36	27.5	56	20.3	92	22.6
Work at family business or farm	41	31.3	60	21.7	101	24.8
Self-employed (in a particular trade)	27	20.6	41	14.9	68	16.7
Other	6	4.6	30	10.9	36	8.8
Total	131	100.0	276	100.0	407	100.0

Marital status	Female	Female%	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Legally married	1449	22.0	1970	28.9	2	25.0	3421	25.5
Live in partner	54	0.8	48	0.7	0	0.0	102	0.8
Widowed	972	14.8	473	6.9	0	0.0	1445	10.8
Legally separated	65	1.0	40	0.6	0	0.0	105	0.8
Divorced	324	4.9	227	3.3	1	12.5	552	4.1
Never married	2968	45.1	3225	47.3	4	50.0	6197	46.2
Respondent is minor	744	11.3	838	12.3	1	12.5	1583	11.8
Total	6576	100.0	6821	100.0	8	100.0	13405	100.0

Spouse	Female	Female%	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total%
PwD								
No	2315	91.8	2395	92.2	3	100.0	4713	92.0
Yes	207	8.2	202	7.8	0	0.0	409	8.0
Total	2522	100.0	2597	100.0	3	100.0	5122	100.0

Disability Type	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Acid Attack	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Victim								
Autism Spectrum	90	1.4	102	1.5	0	0.0	192	1.4
Disorder								
Blindness	316	4.8	346	5.1	0	0.0	662	4.9
Cerebral Palsy	246	3.7	272	4.0	0	0.0	518	3.9
Chronic	187	2.8	171	2.5	0	0.0	358	2.7
Neurological								
conditions								
Dwarfism	100	1.5	37	0.5	0	0.0	137	1.0
Hearing	1403	21.3	1384	20.3	1	12.5	2788	20.8
Impairment (Deaf								

and Hard of								
Hearing								
Hemophilia	12	0.2	12	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.2
Intellectual	989	15.0	970	14.2	1	12.5	1960	14.6
Disability								
Leprosy Cured persons	14	0.2	15	0.2	0	0.0	29	0.2
Locomotor Disability	823	12.5	1119	16.4	1	12.5	1943	14.5
Low Vision	571	8.7	471	6.9	0	0.0	1042	7.8
Mental Illness	466	7.1	430	6.3	1	12.5	897	6.7
Multiple	388	5.9	393	5.8	0	0.0	781	5.8
Disabilities								
including Deaf								
Blindness	128	1.9	218	3.2	0	0.0	346	2.6
Multiple Sclerosis								
Muscular Dystrophy	219	3.3	253	3.7	3	37.5	475	3.5
Parkinson's	85	1.3	80	1.2	0	0.0	165	1.2
disease	85	1.5	00	1.2		0.0	103	1.2
Sickle Cell disease	9	0.1	12	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.2
Specific Learning	28	0.4	41	0.6	0	0.0	69	0.5
Neurological								
Disabilities								
Speech and	489	7.4	488	7.1	1	12.5	978	7.3
language disability								
Thalassemia	12	0.2	12	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.2
Total	6577	100.0	6827	100.0	8	100.0	13412	100.0

Disability Certificate	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender%	Total	Total %
Do not have certificate	5450	82.8	5567	81.5	7	87.5	11024	82.2
Have certificate	1131	17.2	1261	18.5	1	12.5	2393	17.8
Total	6581	100.0	6828	100.0	8	100.0	13417	100.0

Reasons for not having a certificate	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Never applied								
for	4912	93.4	5003	93.4	5	83.3	9920	93.4
Applied for, but certificate								
pending	56	1.1	72	1.3	0	0.0	128	1.2
Applied for but did not follow								
up	40	0.8	33	0.6	0	0.0	73	0.7
Do not know how to apply	247	4.7	244	4.6	1	16.7	492	4.6
Application rejected	4	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.1

Total	5259	100.0	5357	100.0	6	100.0	10622	100.0
Causes of								
disability	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Accidental	561	8.6	1029	15.3	1	12.5	1590	12.0
Congenital								
(during								
pregnancy or								
birth)	2616	40.2	2492	37.0	2	25.0	5110	38.5
Hereditary	368	5.7	356	5.3	0	0.0	724	5.5
Due to illness or								
medical								
condition	2966	45.6	2866	42.5	5	62.5	5837	44.0
Total	6511	100.0	6743	100.0	8	100.0	13262	100.0
Ability for self							أبير	
care	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Cannot take self-								
care even with								
aid/assistive	002	1.1.0	055	1.4.4		25.0	1040	112
devices	892	14.0	955	14.4	2	25.0	1849	14.2
Can take self-								
care only with aid/assistive								
devices	1711	26.8	1924	29.0	2	25.0	3636	27.9
Can take selfcare	1/11	20.0	1324	23.0	2	23.0	3030	27.5
without								
aid/assistive								
devices	3789	59.3	3748	56.6	4	50.0	7541	57.9
Total	6392	100.0	6627	100.0	8	100.0	13027	100.0
Aid/assistive								
device	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
Not received	5935	91.9	6159	92.0	7	87.5	12101	92.0
Received	304	4.7	352	5.3	1	12.5	657	5.0
Not applicable	218	3.4	183	2.7	0	0.0	401	3.0
Total	6457	100.0	6694	100.0	8	100.0	13159	100.0
Types of aid	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %	Total	Total %
received								
Hearing aid	121	38.7	116	31.5	1	100.0	238	34.9
Wheelchair	104	33.2	132	35.9	0	0.0	236	34.6
Artificial limb	7	2.2	25	6.8	0	0.0	32	4.7
Crutch	21	6.7	30	8.2	0	0.0	51	7.5
Splint	4		1	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.7
Tricycle	5	1.6	2	0.5	0	0.0	7	1.0
Callipers	1		1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Spinal brace	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4
High powered	8	2.6	7	1.9	0	0.0	15	2.2
glasses		4.5	_	4.5			10	1.5
Not applicable	3	1.0	7	1.9	0	0.0	10	1.5
Other/s	36	11.5	47	12.8	0	0.0	83	12.2
Total	313	100.0	368	100.0	1	100.0	682	100.0

Support other than assistive								
devices	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender%	Total	Total %
Not received	6086	96.4	6272	96.0	7	100	12365	96.2
Received	229	3.6	260	4.0	0	0	489	3.8
Total	6315	100.0	6532	100.0	7	100	12854	100.0

Type of support received	Fema le	Female % (n=229)	Mal e	Male % (n=260)	Transgen der	Transgen der % (n=7)	Tot al	Total % (n=48 9)
Education	33	14.4	52	20.0	0	0	85	17.4
Vocational training	13	5.7	13	5.0	0	0	26	5.3
Corrective surgery	5	2.2	8	3.1	0	0	13	2.7
Other medical								
services	23	10.0	28	10.8	0	0	51	10.4
Employment	10	4.4	3	1.2	0	0	13	2.7

Cannot access	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Tansgender %
Educational institute/s	2576	39.1	2593	38.0	4	50.0
Medical facilities	2243	34.1	2272	33.3	4	50.0
Entertainment facilities	2499	38.0	2473	36.2	4	50.0
Government offices	2814	42.8	2829	41.4	4	50.0
Disability services	1212	18.4	1386	20.3	2	25.0
Total	6581	100.0	6828	100.0	8	100.0

Reasons for not able to access PwD	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %
services	(N=4950)		(N=5000)		1)	N=6)
Far away from residence	1126	22.7	1195	23.9	2	33.3
Physically inaccessible without another person's support	1558	31.5	1572	31.4	3	50.0
Cannot afford cost involved for travel	1719	34.7	1668	33.4	0	0.0
Do not know where to go	1664	33.6	1649	33.0	0	0.0
Afraid of being treated badly/stigmatised	67	1.4	59	1.2	0	0.0
Other reasons	94	1.9	99	2.0	1	16.7

Support needed for health services	Fema	Female	Mal	Male	Transgen	Transgen
	le	%	е	%	der	der %
Specialised health care facilities close by (within easy reach)	2646	40.2	274 2	40.2	3	37.5
Service facilities equipped for easy accessibility	872	13.3	912	13.4	1	12.5
Travel cost for self and aiding personnel supported	2686	40.8	264 7	38.8	1	12.5
Clear and detailed information of services and	1323	20.1	128	18.9	1	12.5

their location			8			
Non-discriminatory behaviour and attitude of the service providers	363	5.5	357	5.2	1	12.5
Other/s	111	1.7	95	1.4	2	25.0
N=	6	581	6	828	8	3

Support needed education	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %
Special learning facilities	1638	24.9	1809	26.5	3	37.5
Travel cost	536	8.1	610	8.9	0	0.0
Regular educational accepting PwDs	202	3.1	252	3.7	0	0.0
Physically accessible facilities	921	14.0	905	13.3	1	12.5
Other/s	155	2.4	175	2.6	0	0.0
Non-discrimination	220	3.3	211	3.1	1	12.5
N=	6581		6828		8	

Support needed for vocational/income generation	Femal e	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgend er	Transgend er %
Special learning facilities	220	3.3	211	3.1	1	12.5
Travel cost	681	10.3	664	9.7	0	0.0
Regular facilities accepting PwDs	352	5.3	396	5.8	0	0.0
Physically accessible facilities	1061	16.1	1089	15.9	2	25.0
Other/s	143	2.2	150	2.2	0	0.0
Non-discrimination	202	3.1	221	3.2	1	12.5
N=	6	581	6	828		3

Support needed for employment	Female	Female %	Male	Male %	Transgender	Transgender %
Information on employment	1999	30.4	2086	30.6	3	37.5
Enabling work environment	1122	17.0	1219	17.9	0	0.0
Aids and accessories	175	2.7	207	3.0	1	12.5
Other/s	65	1.0	87	1.3	0	0.0
Employers updated on PwD act	115	1.7	120	1.8	0	0.0
Accessible work premises	229	3.5	242	3.5	0	0.0
No discrimination	187	2.8	197	2.9	1	12.5
N=	6581		6828		8	

PwD CERTIFICATE RELATEDTABLES

Age group	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
0-4 years	264	2.4	23	1.0	287	2.1
5-9 years	577	5.2	115	4.8	692	5.2
10-17 years	880	8.0	318	13.3	1198	8.9
18-29 years	1324	12.0	508	21.2	1832	13.7
30-39 years	1306	11.8	433	18.1	1739	13.0
40-49 years	1362	12.4	367	15.3	1729	12.9
50-59 years	1524	13.8	294	12.3	1818	13.6
60-69 years	1719	15.6	210	8.8	1929	14.4
70-79 years	1316	11.9	103	4.3	1419	10.6
80-89 years	650	5.9	20	0.8	670	5.0
90+	100	0.9	2	0.1	102	0.8
Total	11022	100.0	2393	100.0	13415	100.0

Academic education	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Never received	7318	66.4	1287	53.8	8605	64.14
Received	3706	33.6	1106	46.2	4812	35.86
Total	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	13417	100.00

	No	No certificate	Certificat	Certificate	Tota	Total
Highest academic education	certificate	_%	e	%		%
Cannot read /write	192	5.3	162	15.1	354	7.5
					110	
Can read /write	919	25.4	184	17.1	3	23.5
					143	
Primary	1188	32.8	243	22.6	1	30.5
					127	
Middle School	975	26.9	300	27.9	5	27.2
Higher Secondary School	249	6.9	134	12.5	383	8.2
College education-						
undergraduate	50	1.4	32	3.0	82	1.7
College education- post						
graduate	11	0.3	12	1.1	23	0.5
Other	35	1.0	8	0.7	43	0.9
					469	
Total	3619	100.0	1075	100.0	4	100.0

Vocational training	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Never received	10813	98.1	2204	92.2	13017	97.1
Received	207	1.9	187	7.8	394	2.9
Total	11020	100.0	2391	100.0	13411	100.0

Current employment	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Not employed	10700	97.1	2269	94.9	12969	96.7
Currently employed	314	2.9	123	5.1	437	3.3
Total	11014	100.0	2392	100.0	13406	100.0

Towns of accompany	No soutificate	No coulificate 0/	Countificate	Cautificate 0/	Total	Total 0/
Type of current	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
employment						
Regular	59	20.3	25	21.4	84	20.6
Government job						
Regular job with	17	5.9	9	7.7	26	6.4
private employee						
with a regular salary						
(full or part-time)						
Temporary work	63	21.7	29	24.8	92	22.6
(include odd jobs,						
etc.)						
Work at family	84	29.0	17	14.5	101	24.8
business or farm						
Self-employed (in a	40	13.8	28	23.9	68	16.7
particular trade)						
Other	27	9.3	9	7.7	36	8.8
Total	290	100.0	117	100.0	407	100.0

Marital status	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Never married	4625	42.0	1572	65.7	6197	46.2
Legally married	3078	27.9	343	14.3	3421	25.5
Live in partner	96	0.9	6	0.3	102	0.8
Widowed	1372	12.5	73	3.1	1445	10.8
Legally separated	90	0.8	15	0.6	105	0.8
Divorced	468	4.2	84	3.5	552	4.1
Respondent is minor	1285	11.7	299	12.5	1584	11.8
Total	11014	100.0	2392	100.0	13406	100.0

Disability type	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Acid Attack Victim	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Autism Spectrum Disorder	159	1.4	33	1.4	192	1.4
Blindness	524	4.8	138	5.8	662	4.9
Cerebral Palsy	354	3.2	164	6.9	518	3.9
Chronic Neurological conditions	316	2.9	42	1.8	358	2.7
Dwarfism	119	1.1	18	0.8	137	1.0
Hearing Impairment (Deaf and Hard of Hearing	2336	21.2	452	18.9	2788	20.8
Haemophilia	20	0.2	4	0.2	24	0.2
Intellectual Disability	1590	14.4	371	15.5	1961	14.6
Leprosy Cured persons	28	0.3	1	0.0	29	0.2
Locomotor Disability	1544	14.0	399	16.7	1943	14.5
Low Vision	997	9.0	45	1.9	1042	7.8
Mental Illness	600	5.4	297	12.4	897	6.7
Multiple Disabilities including Deaf Blindness	650	5.9	131	5.5	781	5.8
Multiple Sclerosis	271	2.5	75	3.1	346	2.6
Muscular Dystrophy	408	3.7	67	2.8	475	3.5
Parkinson's disease	159	1.4	6	0.3	165	1.2
Sickle Cell disease	20	0.2	1	0.0	21	0.2
Specific Learning Neurological Disabilities	65	0.6	4	0.2	69	0.5
Speech and language disability	842	7.6	136	5.7	978	7.3
Thalassemia	16	0.1	8	0.3	24	0.2
Total	11020	100.0	2393	100.0	13413	100.0

Causes of disability	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Accidental	1286	11.8	305	12.8	1591	12.0
Congenital (during	3878	35.6	1232	51.7	5110	38.5
pregnancy or birth)						
Hereditary	621	5.7	103	4.3	724	5.5
Due to illness or medical	5097	46.8	741	31.1	5838	44.0
condition						
Total	10882	100.0	2381	100.0	13263	100.0

Ability for self care	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Cannot take self-care even						
with aid/appliance	1419	13.3	430	18.3	1849	14.2
Can take self-care with						
only aid / appliance	3008	28.2	630	26.8	3638	27.9
Can take selfcare without						
aid/appliance	6254	58.6	1287	54.8	7541	57.9
Total	10681	100.0	2347	100.0	13028	100.0

Support other than devices	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Not received	10340	97.7	2026	89.1	12366	96.2
Received	240	2.3	249	10.9	489	3.8
Total	10580	100.0	2275	100.0	12855	100.0

Types of other support received	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Education	30	12.5	55	22.1	85	17.4
Vocational training	6	2.5	20	8.0	26	5.3
Corrective surgery	9	3.8	4	1.6	13	2.7
Other medical services	14	5.8	37	14.9	51	10.4
Employment	4	1.7	9	3.6	13	2.7
Any other type of support/services	51	21.3	38	15.3	89	18.2
(N= PwDs who received support)	240	100.0	249	100.0	489	100.0

Can access physically	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Educational institute/s						
near you	4392	39.8	782	32.7	5174	38.6
Medical facilities near you	3745	34.0	775	32.4	4520	33.7
Entertainment facilities in						
your neighbourhood	4165	37.8	812	33.9	4977	37.1
Relevant local						
Government offices	4786	43.4	862	36.0	5648	42.1
PwD services	8417	76.4	1540	64.4	9957	74.2
(N= no. of PwDs)	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	13418	100.0

Reasons for not accessing						
PwD services	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Far away from residence	2114	25.1	209	13.6	2323	23.3
Physically inaccessible						
without another person's						
support	2383	28.3	750	48.7	3133	31.5
Cannot afford cost involved						
for travel	2956	35.1	431	28.0	3387	34.0
Do not know where to go	2859	34.0	455	29.5	3314	33.3
Afraid of being treated						
badly/stigmatised	110	1.3	16	1.0	126	1.3
Other reasons	161	1.9	33	2.1	194	1.9
Total	8417	100.0	1540	100.0	9957	100.0

Support needed for health services	No certificat e	No certificate %	Certific ate	Certifica te %	Tot al	Total %
Specialised health care facilities close by (within easy reach)	4564	41.4	828	34.6	539 2	40.2
Service facilities equipped for easy accessibility	1356	12.3	429	17.9	178 5	13.3
Travel cost for self and aiding personnel supported	4481	40.6	854	35.7	533 5	39.8
Clear and detailed information of services and their location	2123	19.3	489	20.4	261 2	19.5
Non-discriminatory behaviour and attitude of the service providers	593	5.4	128	5.3	721	5.4
Other/s	186	1.7	22	0.9	208	1.6
N=	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	134	100.

					1	8 0
Support needed education	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	Total	Total %
Special learning facilities	2941	26.7	509	21.3	3450	25.7
Travel cost	801	7.3	345	14.4	1146	8.5
Regular educational	328	3.0	126	5.3	454	3.4
accepting PwDs						
Physically accessible	1511	13.7	317	13.2	1828	13.6
facilities						
Other/s	255	2.3	75	3.1	330	2.5
Non-discrimination	403	3.7	29	1.2	432	3.2
N=	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	13418	100.0

Support needed for vocational/income	No	No	Certific	Certificat	Tota	Total
generation	certificate	certificate %	ate	e %	1	%
Special learning facilities	3107	28.2	539	22.5	3646	27.2
Travel cost	973	8.8	372	15.5	1345	10.0
Regular facilities accepting PwDs	531	4.8	217	9.1	748	5.6
Physically accessible facilities	1847	16.8	305	12.7	2152	16.0
Other/s	228	2.1	65	2.7	293	2.2
Non-discrimination	385	3.5	39	1.6	424	3.2
N=	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	1341	100.0
					8	

Support needed for	No	No certificate	Certificate	Certificate	Total	Total
employment	certificate	%		%		%
Information on employment	3356	30.4	732	30.6	4088	30.5
Enabling work environment	1957	17.8	384	16.0	2341	17.4
Aids and accessories	307	2.8	76	3.2	383	2.9
Other/s	114	1.0	38	1.6	152	1.1
Employers updated on PwD	183	1.7	52	2.2	235	1.8
act						
Accessible work premises	369	3.3	102	4.3	471	3.5
No discrimination	350	3.2	35	1.5	385	2.9
N=	11024	100.0	2393	100.0	13418	100.0

BLOCK WISE TABLES OF DISABILITIES

District and block-wise type of disabilities

		Acid Attack		Autism Spectrum			
District	Block	Victim	%	Disorder	%	Blindness	%
Aizawl	AIBAWK	0	0.0	2	1.0	10	1.5
Alzawi	DARLAWN	0	0.0	15	7.8	14	2.1
	PHULLEN	0	0.0	1	0.5	9	1.4
	THINGSULTHLIAH	0	0.0	5	2.6	19	2.9
	TLANGNUAM	1	33.3	29	15.1	132	20.0
Total		1	33.3	52	27.1	184	27.9
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	0	0.0	20	10.4	11	1.7
	KHAWBUNG	0	0.0	4	2.1	3	0.5
	KHAWZAWL	0	0.0	17	8.9	20	3.0
	NGOPA	0	0.0	4	2.1	10	1.5
Total		0	0.0	45	23.4	44	6.7
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	0	0.0	3	1.6	21	3.2
	NORTH THINGDAWL	0	0.0	3	1.6	22	3.3
Total		0	0.0	6	3.1	43	6.5
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	0	0.0	0	0.0	119	18.0
	LAWNGTLAI	1	33.3	16	8.3	17	2.6
	S BUNGTLANG	0	0.0	3	1.6	27	4.1
	SANGAU	0	0.0	1	0.5	11	1.7
Total		1	33.3	20	10.4	174	26.4
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	0	0.0	13	6.8	20	3.0
	LUNGLEI	0	0.0	4	2.1	13	2.0
	LUNGSEN	0	0.0	4	2.1	37	5.6
	WEST BUNGHMUN	0	0.0	6	3.1	13	2.0
Total		0	0.0	27	14.1	83	12.6
Mamit	REIEK	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.1
	WEST PHAILENG	1	33.3	14	7.3	58	8.8
	ZAWLNUAM	0	0.0	9	4.7	33	5.0
Total		1	33.3	23	12.0	98	14.8
	CAULA	•	0.0		2.6	0	
Siaha	SAIHA	0	0.0	5	2.6	9	1.4
Takal	TUIPANG	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.1
Total		0	0.0	5	2.6	16	2.4
Sorchin	EAST LUNGDAR	0	0.0	2	1.0	6	0.9
Serchip	SERCHIP		0.0	12	6.3	12	1.8
Total	SLACHIF	0 0	0.0	14	7.3	12	2.7
Total		U	0.0	14	7.3	10	2.7
All districts		3	100.0	192	100.0	660	100.0
All districts		- 5	100.0	192	100.0	000	100.0

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PwDs reporting the particular type of disability

		Cerebral		Chronic Nouvelegical			
District	Block	Palsy	%	Chronic Neurological conditions	%	Dwarfism	%
	AIBAWK	Faisy 6	1.2	4	1.1	Dwarnsin 3	2.2
Aizawl	DARLAWN	23	4.5	26	7.4	5	3.6
	PHULLEN	15	2.9	8	2.3	6	4.4
	THINGSULTHLIAH	22	4.3	16	4.5	11	8.0
	TLANGNUAM	143	27.9	43	12.2	7	5.1
Total	TLANGINOAW	209	40.8	97	27.5	32	23.4
Total		209	40.8	37	27.5	32	23.4
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	14	2.7	20	5.7	5	3.6
Cnampnai	KHAWBUNG	6	1.2	2	0.6	3	2.2
	KHAWZAWL	19	3.7	15	4.2	8	5.8
	NGOPA	7	1.4	3	0.8	5	3.6
Total	NOOTA	46	9.0	40	11.3	21	15.3
- rotal		40	3.0	40	11.5		15.5
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	14	2.7	18	5.1	3	2.2
Rolasis	NORTH THINGDAWL	21	4.1	9	2.5	7	5.1
Total		35	6.8	27	7.6	10	7.3
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	9	1.8	4	1.1	1	0.7
Lawiigtiai	LAWNGTLAI	16	3.1	16	4.5	6	4.4
	S BUNGTLANG	12	2.3	18	5.1	4	2.9
	SANGAU	4	0.8	6	1.7	0	0.0
Total		41	8.0	44	12.5	11	8.0
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	11	2.1	23	6.5	28	20.4
-ag.c.	LUNGLEI	32	6.3	32	9.1	5	3.6
	LUNGSEN	6	1.2	5	1.4	6	4.4
	WEST BUNGHMUN	9	1.8	14	4.0	1	0.7
Total		58	11.3	74	21.0	40	29.2
Mamit	REIEK	5	1.0	10	2.8	2	1.5
	WEST PHAILENG	21	4.1	23	6.5	5	3.6
	ZAWLNUAM	23	4.5	18	5.1	3	2.2
Total		49	9.6	51	14.4	10	7.3
Siaha	SAIHA	17	3.3	5	1.4	1	0.7
	TUIPANG	14	2.7	1	0.3	0	0.0
Total		31	6.1	6	1.7	1	0.7
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	20	3.9	5	1.4	3	2.2
	SERCHIP	23	4.5	9	2.5	9	6.6
Total		43	8.4	14	4.0	12	8.8
All districts		512	100.0	353	100.0	137	100.0

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PwDs reporting the particular type of disability

		Haratan					
		Hearing					
		Impairment (Deaf				haratta aras l	
District	Block	and Hard of	%	Hamanhilia	0/	Intellectual	%
	AIBAWK	Hearing 61	2.2	Hemophilia 1	4.2	Disability 51	2.6
Aizawl	DARLAWN	210	7.6	2	8.3	77	3.9
	PHULLEN	33	1.2	0	0.0	32	1.6
	THINGSULTHLIAH	178	6.4	2	8.3	66	3.4
	TLANGNUAM	345	12.4	3	12.5	287	14.7
Total	TLANGIVOAIVI	827	29.8	8	33.3	513	26.3
-10441		027	25.0	- J	33.3	313	20.5
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	93	3.4	1	4.2	124	6.4
Citampilai	KHAWBUNG	55	2.0	0	0.0	23	1.2
	KHAWZAWL	251	9.1	3	12.5	97	5.0
	NGOPA	42	1.5	1	4.2	37	1.9
Total		441	15.9	5	20.8	281	14.4
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	91	3.3	1	4.2	63	3.2
	NORTH THINGDAWL	63	2.3	0	0.0	75	3.8
Total		154	5.6	1	4.2	138	7.1
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	109	3.9	0	0.0	137	7.0
	LAWNGTLAI	108	3.9	0	0.0	82	4.2
	S BUNGTLANG	98	3.5	0	0.0	11	0.6
	SANGAU	24	0.9	0	0.0	50	2.6
Total		339	12.2	0	0.0	280	14.4
	HNAHTHIAL	174	6.3	0	0.0	84	4.3
Lunglei	LUNGLEI	174	6.3	4	16.7	98	5.0
	LUNGSEN	46	1.7	0	0.0	106	5.4
	WEST BUNGHMUN	38	1.4	1	4.2	35	1.8
Total		432	15.6	5	20.8	323	16.6
		102	20.0		2010	020	2010
Mamit	REIEK	64	2.3	0	0.0	32	1.6
	WEST PHAILENG	168	6.1	0	0.0	68	3.5
	ZAWLNUAM	64	2.3	4	16.7	133	6.8
Total		296	10.7	4	16.7	233	11.9
Siaha	SAIHA	45	1.6	1	4.2	46	2.4
	TUIPANG	9	0.3	0	0.0	23	1.2
Total		54	1.9	1	4.2	69	3.5
0 14	FACTILINGS	400			0.0	1-	2.2
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	123	4.4	0	0.0	45	2.3
Total	SERCHIP	107	3.9	0	0.0	68	3.5
Total		230	8.3	0	0.0	113	5.8
All districts		2773	100.0	24	100.0	1950	100.0
All districts		2//3	100.0	24	100.0	1950	100.0

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PPwDDs reporting the particular type of disability

District	Block	Leprosy Cured	%	Locomotor	%	Low	%
		persons		Disability		Vision	
Aizawl	AIBAWK	0	0	57	2.9	7	0.7
	DARLAWN	1	3	116	6.0	57	5.5
	PHULLEN	0	0	25	1.3	12	1.2
	THINGSULTHLIAH	1	3	97	5.0	39	3.7
	TLANGNUAM	0	0	228	11.8	34	3.3
Total		2	7	523	27.0	149	14.3
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	1	3	56	2.9	16	1.5
	KHAWBUNG	0	0	25	1.3	5	0.5
	KHAWZAWL	0	0	80	4.1	58	5.6
	NGOPA	0	0	37	1.9	9	0.9
Total		1	3	198	10.2	88	8.5
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	1	3	83	4.3	25	2.4
	NORTH THINGDAWL	0	0	64	3.3	11	1.1
Total		1	3	147	7.6	36	3.5
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	6	21	150	7.7	2	0.2
	LAWNGTLAI	2	7	59	3.0	34	3.3
	S BUNGTLANG	0	0	59	3.0	62	6.0
	SANGAU	1	3	25	1.3	26	2.5
Total		9	31	293	15.1	124	11.9
		_					
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	0	0	68	3.5	25	2.4
	LUNGLEI	0	0	85	4.4	142	13.6
	LUNGSEN	5	17	104	5.4	20	1.9
T-1-1	WEST BUNGHMUN	2	7	31	1.6	27	2.6
Total		7	24	288	14.9	214	20.6
Mamit	REIEK	0	0	56	2.9	12	1.2
wiamit	WEST PHAILENG	8	28	196	10.1	146	14.0
	ZAWLNUAM	1	3	51	2.6	146	1.8
Total	ZAVVLINUAIVI	9	31	303	15.6	177	17.0
Total		<u> </u>	31	303	15.0	1//	17.0
Siaha	SAIHA	0	0	32	1.7	12	1.2
- Orana	TUIPANG	0	0	41	2.1	2	0.2
Total	7	0	0	73	3.8	14	1.3
				73	5.5		1.5
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	0	0	36	1.9	227	21.8
	SERCHIP	0	0	76	3.9	12	1.2
Total		0	0	112	5.8	239	23.0
All districts		29	100	1937	100.0	1041	100.0
*0	1:1	N		2557		1011	100.0

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PwDs reporting the particular type of disability

				A A 101 1 1 101 1 10101			
				Multiple Disabilities		h	
Bistolet	Dis.d.	Mental	0/	including Deaf	0/	Multiple	0/
District	Block	Illness	%	Blindness	2.2	Sclerosis	%
Aizawl	AIBAWK	27	3.0	17		14	4.1
	DARLAWN	25	2.8	22	2.8	26	7.6
	PHULLEN	16	1.8	10	1.3	10	2.9
	THINGSULTHLIAH	103	11.6	48	6.2	23	6.7
T-1-1	TLANGNUAM	233	26.2	97	12.5	35	10.2
Total		404	45.4	194	24.9	108	31.4
	CHANADHAI	4.5	4.7	2.4	4.4	47	4.0
Champhai	CHAMPHAI	15	1.7	34	4.4	17	4.9
	KHAWBUNG	20	2.2	12	1.5	10	2.9
	KHAWZAWL	46	5.2	23	3.0	20	5.8
Total	NGOPA		0.6		3.0	_	2.6
Iotai		86	9.7	92	11.8	56	16.3
Malasib	DUZUANTUUD	0	1.0	25	4.5	4.0	4.7
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	9	1.0	35 55	4.5	16	4.7
T-1-1	NORTH THINGDAWL	31	3.5		7.1	14	4.1
Total		40	4.5	90	11.6	30	8.7
	CHAMMETE	<u> </u>	0.7		0.0	10	2.0
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	6	0.7	6	0.8	10	2.9
	LAWNGTLANG		0.2	82	10.5	34	9.9
	S BUNGTLANG	45 15	5.1	29	3.7	3	0.9
Total	SANGAU	68	7.6	48 165	6.2	51	1.2 14.8
TOLAI		00	7.0	103	21.2	51	14.0
	HNAHTHIAL	13	1.5	32	4.1	7	2.0
Lunglei		54	6.1	36	4.1	19	5.5
	LUNGLEI LUNGSEN	54	0.6	23	3.0	4	1.2
		3		8		6	
Total	WEST BUNGHMUN	_	0.3 8.4	99	1.0 12.7	36	1.7
Total		75	0.4	99	12.7	30	10.5
B. 6 24	REIEK	12	1.3	9	1.2	4	1.2
Mamit	WEST PHAILENG	48	5.4	40	5.1	12	3.5
	ZAWLNUAM	15	1.7	27	3.5	19	5.5
Total	ZAVVLIVOAIVI	75	8.4	76	9.8	35	10.2
TOTAL		73	0.4	70	9.0	33	10.2
Siaha	SAIHA	24	2.7	14	1.8	16	4.7
Sialia	TUIPANG	63	7.1	12	1.5	0	0.0
Total	TOTICATIO	87	9.8	26	3.3	16	4.7
_	EAST LUNGDAR	6	0.7	8	1.0	9	2.6
Serchip	SERCHIP	49	5.5	28	3.6	3	0.9
Total	SLICHIP	55	6.2	36	4.6	12	3.5
Total		55	0.2	30	4.0	12	3.5
All districts		900	100.0	770	100.0	244	100.0
All districts		890	100.0	778	100.0	344	100.0

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PwDs reporting the particular type of disability

		Muscular		Parkinson's		Sickle Cell	
District	Block	Dystrophy	%	disease	%	disease	%
	AIBAWK	Dystrophly 9	1.9	uisease 1	0.6	uisease 0	0.0
Aizawl	DARLAWN	44	9.4	18	10.8	0	0.0
	PHULLEN	11	2.3	4	2.4	0	0.0
	THINGSULTHLIAH	23	4.9	8	4.8	2	10.0
	TLANGNUAM	24	5.1	12	7.2	0	0.0
Total	72/11/07/07/11/7	111	23.7	43	25.9	2	10.0
Total		111	23.7	15	23.3		10.0
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	26	5.5	8	4.8	0	0.0
Citampilai	KHAWBUNG	10	2.1	1	0.6	0	0.0
	KHAWZAWL	16	3.4	13	7.8	3	15.0
	NGOPA	10	2.1	4	2.4	0	0.0
Total		62	13.2	26	15.7	3	15.0
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	9	1.9	11	6.6	0	0.0
	NORTH THINGDAWL	13	2.8	1	0.6	0	0.0
Total		22	4.7	12	7.2	0	0.0
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	3	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	LAWNGTLAI	34	7.2	7	4.2	13	65.0
	S BUNGTLANG	10	2.1	1	0.6	0	0.0
	SANGAU	17	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		64	13.6	8	4.8	13	65.0
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	12	2.6	3	1.8	0	0.0
	LUNGLEI	35	7.5	25	15.1	0	0.0
	LUNGSEN	9	1.9	3	1.8	0	0.0
	WEST BUNGHMUN	12	2.6	6	3.6	0	0.0
Total		68	14.5	37	22.3	0	0.0
Mamit	REIEK	8	1.7	4	2.4	0	0.0
	WEST PHAILENG	56	11.9	22	13.3	1	5.0
	ZAWLNUAM	24	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		88	18.8	26	15.7	1	5.0
Siaha	SAIHA	6	1.3	3	1.8	0	0.0
Siana	TUIPANG	8	_		0.0	0	
Total	TUIPANG	14	1.7 3.0	0 3	1.8	0	0.0
Total		14	3.0	3	1.0	U	0.0
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	26	5.5	8	4.8	1	5.0
Sercinp	SERCHIP	14	3.0	3	1.8	0	0.0
Total	JERCHII	40	8.5	11	6.6	1	5.0
Total		40	0.5	11	0.0	1	5.0
All districts		469	100.0	166	100.0	20	100.0
All districts	1: 1	409	100.0	100	100.0	C 1: 1:1:	100.0

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		Specific Learning		Speech and			
		Neurological		language			
District	Block	Disabilities	%	disability	%	Thalassemia	%
Aizawl	AIBAWK	1	1.4	23	2.4	2	8.3
	DARLAWN	9	13.0	72	7.4	0	0.0
	PHULLEN	8	11.6	17	1.7	0	0.0
	THINGSULTHLIAH	5	7.2	39	4.0	1	4.2
	TLANGNUAM	5	7.2	84	8.6	10	41.7
Total		28	40.6	235	24.2	13	54.2
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	2	2.9	62	6.4	4	16.7
	KHAWBUNG	1	1.4	34	3.5	0	0.0
	KHAWZAWL	2	2.9	50	5.1	2	8.3
	NGOPA	0	0.0	20	2.1	0	0.0
Total		5	7.2	166	17.1	6	25.0
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	5	7.2	23	2.4	0	0.0
	NORTH THINGDAWL	0	0.0	34	3.5	0	0.0
Total		5	7.2	57	5.9	0	0.0
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	0	0.0	72	7.4	0	0.0
	LAWNGTLAI	9	13.0	57	5.9	1	4.2
	S BUNGTLANG	0	0.0	11	1.1	0	0.0
	SANGAU	0	0.0	11	1.1	0	0.0
Total	371170710	9	13.0	151	15.5	1	4.2
Total			13.0		13.3		112
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	1	1.4	42	4.3	0	0.0
- Lungier	LUNGLEI	13	18.8	86	8.8	2	8.3
	LUNGSEN	0	0.0	39	4.0	0	0.0
	WEST BUNGHMUN	1	1.4	6	0.6	0	0.0
Total	WEST BONGTHVION	15	21.7	173	17.8	2	8.3
Total		13	21.7	1/3	17.8	2	0.3
Mamit	REIEK	0	0.0	13	1.3	0	0.0
IVIAIIIL	WEST PHAILENG	0	0.0	50	5.1	0	0.0
	ZAWLNUAM	1	1.4	40	4.1	0	0.0
Total	ZAVVLINUAIVI	1	1.4	103	10.6	0	0.0
TOTAL		1	1.4	103	10.0	0	0.0
Siaha	SAIHA	0	0.0	11	1.1	2	8.3
Sidild							
 Total	TUIPANG	0	0.0	21 32	3.3	0	0.0 8.3
Total		0	0.0	32	5.3	2	8.3
Carobin	FACTLUNCDAD		4.2	25	2.6		0.0
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	3	4.3	25	2.6	0	0.0
	SERCHIP	3	4.3	30	3.1	0	0.0
Total		6	8.7	55	5.7	0	0.0
			105		107		100
All districts		69	100.0	972	100.0	24	100.0

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						Total
District	Block	No certificate	No certificate %	Certificate	Certificate %	(n)
Aizawl	AIBAWK	198	66.9	98	33.1	296
7.1.2	DARLAWN	711	93.3	51	6.7	762
	PHULLEN	213	98.2	4	1.8	217
	THINGSULTHLIAH	504	71.2	204	28.8	708
	TLANGNUAM	901	51.4	851	48.6	1752
Total		2527	67.7	1208	32.3	3735
Champhai	СНАМРНАІ	448	84.7	81	15.3	529
	KHAWBUNG	176	82.2	38	17.8	214
	KHAWZAWL	663	89.2	80	10.8	743
	NGOPA	192	85.0	34	15.0	226
Total		1479	86.4	233	13.6	1712
Kolasib	BILKHAWTHLIR	372	86.3	59	13.7	431
	NORTH THINGDAWL	228	53.9	195	46.1	423
Total		600	70.3	254	29.7	854
Lawngtlai	CHAWNGTE	634	100.0	0	0.0	634
	LAWNGTLAI	585	98.2	11	1.8	596
	S BUNGTLANG	381	96.9	12	3.1	393
	SANGAU	242	99.6	1	0.4	243
Total		1842	98.7	24	1.3	1866
Lunglei	HNAHTHIAL	475	85.4	81	14.6	556
	LUNGLEI	740	86.1	119	13.9	859
	LUNGSEN	386	91.5	36	8.5	422
	WEST BUNGHMUN	216	96.4	8	3.6	224
Total		1817	88.2	244	11.8	2061
		472	72.2	66	27.7	220
Mamit	REIEK	172	72.3	66	27.7	238
	WEST PHAILENG	908 428	96.9 88.4	29 56	3.1 11.6	937 484
Total	ZAWLNUAM	1508	90.9	151	9.1	1659
TOTAL		1308	90.9	151	9.1	1039
Siaha	SAIHA	201	80.7	48	19.3	249
Sidild	TUIPANG	199	99.0	2	1.0	201
Total	TUIPANG	400	88.9	50	11.1	450
Total		400	38.3	30	11.1	450
Serchip	EAST LUNGDAR	527	95.3	26	4.7	553
Sercilip	SERCHIP	269	58.7	189	41.3	458
Total	SERCIH	796	78.7	215	21.3	1011
All districts		10969	70.7	2379	21.3	13348
All districts		10303		23/9		13340

^{*}Based on valid responses only. N= number of PwDs reporting the particular type of disability

LIST OF SURVEY TEAM MEMBERS

Designation	Name
State coordinator	Dr.Elsadai B
	<u>Lalbersiama</u> Dr.Elsadai B
	Lalbersiama
Survey accountant	Ms. Lalsangzuali Ms.
	SangteilZuali

List of Circle Officers

District	Name of (ICDS) Project	Circle Officers engaged in data collection
Aizawl	Aizawl Urban	Pc Lalsangmawia
		HulianaZote
		Lalbiaksangi
		R Lalnunpuia
		LaldawnglianaSailo
		R Vanlaltluanga
	Aibawk	Vanlalsanga
		Caryll Lalpari
		Parvulliana
	Darlawn	David Vanlalrova
		Mary Lalngaihawmi
	Phullen	Lalhmunliani
		Lalhmingi
	Thingsulthliah	C Lalnunmawia
		LalvullianaTochhawng
		Lalvulliana
		R Lalveni
		Lalthanfali
	Tlangnuam	Ngaihsaki
		F Sangmuana
		LalramtiamiSailo
		LalthlamuaniRokhum
Champhai	Champhai	ZothanmawiaHnamte
		Vanlalchhuangi
	Khawbung	Laltlanthangi
		Elizabeth Laltlansangi
	Khawzawl	C Vanlalzapa
		Ngurliani
		Lalsangluaii
	Ngopa	Christopher Zachhingpuia
		2.Lalhmachhuana Hauhnar
Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir	PC Lalrinmawia
		Malsawmdawngliana
		LalnunfelaPachuau
	North Thingdawl	Lalthlengkimi
		Lalrinawma
		K Lalmuanpuii
		Lalnunpari Hmar
Lawngtlai	Chawngte	Nochie
-		LalruatmawiaRalte

District	Name of (ICDS) Project	Circle Officers engaged in data collection
	Lawngtlai	F Hrangbuangi
		R Lalruatdiki
		Khuangneihkhawli
	S Bungtlang	B Zoramthangi
		Jessica Hauzel
	Sangau	K Lalramthangi
		R Lalhmingliani
Lunglei	Hnahthial	Lt Rosemary Hnamte
		Tlangthanglura
		C Chawngthangpuii
	Lunglei	LalnuntluangiFanchun
		R Lalnuntluanga
		F Lalthanhrangi
		K Lalthannguri
		Biaksailovi
	Lungsen	K Hmingthanzauvi
		V Lalhmingliana
	West Bunghmun	C Lalchhanhimi
	West Buildinian	R Lalrochhingi
Mamit	Reiek	Esther Laltlinguii
	Reiek	LalthansangaSailo
		H LaIngheta
	W.Phaileng	Lalremthangi
	w.Filalietig	Vanlalhliri
		K Zosangliana
		Nuzawni
	Zawlnuam	
	Zawiiiuaiii	Hmangaihthangi NgurthankimiSailo
		H Sangliani
Ciaba	Ciaha	
Siaha	Siaha	HepawHlychho
	Tuipang	<u>Lalhmelmawia</u>
		L PasoL Paso
0 111	5.	L Ruatdiki Ruatdiki
Serchhip	E.Lungdar	K Lalbiakzuali K Lalbiakzuali
		Rodinpuii Redinpuii
		<u>HmangaihsangzualaHnamte</u>
	Serchhip	<u>Lalbiakliana</u>
		R Vanlalhriata R Vanlalhriata
		<u>Lalliantluangi</u>