Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# Nagaland

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)

2015-16

India

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

NAGALAND

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CONTENTS

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected

through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size, and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted in all 11 districts of the state from 1 March to 3 October, 2016 by the Research & Development Initiative (RDI) and collected information from 11,213 households, 10,790 women age 15-49 (including 1,670 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,596 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 96 percent for women, and 92 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Nagaland, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

More than 1 in 3 (35%) of Nagaland's households are in urban areas. On average, households in Nagaland are comprised of 4 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 12 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Nagaland have household heads who are Christian (89%). Seven percent of households have household heads who are Hindu and 3 percent of households have Muslim household heads.

Eighty-nine percent of households in Nagaland have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe, 5 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and a very small proportion (0.8%) belong to an other backward class (OBC). Four percent of Nagaland's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Slightly less than one-third (32%) of Nagaland's population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 968 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (955 females per 1,000 males). Sixty-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 7 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 78 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 11 percent live with neither parent. Birth of sixty-eight percent of children under five years of age were registered with civil authorities, but only 48 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Twenty-eight percent of households in Nagaland live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (97%) have electricity. Only 2 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 14 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (2%) than urban households (0.3%).

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Only one-third of households in Nagaland have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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Eighty-one percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only one-third have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (34% in rural areas and 32% in urban areas). Ninety-six percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by boiling the water). One-third of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (98%) and 89 percent of rural households in Nagaland have a mobile phone. Seventy percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 26 percent of households, up from 4 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 62 percent of rural households and 17 percent of urban households. Overall, 46 percent of all households in Nagaland own agricultural land.

EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Nagaland attend school (93% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal at age 6-14 years (94%) and then drops to 80 percent at ages 15-17. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 81 percent of girls compared with 78 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age
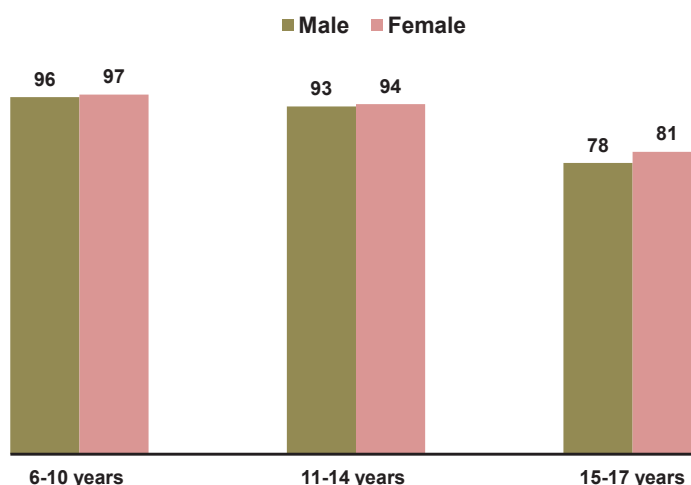
Literacy, educational attainment, and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 81 percent of women and 86 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

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Only 19 percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

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Fifteen percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 19 percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 22 percent of men.

Media exposure is lower among women than men in Nagaland. Sixty-two percent of women and 69 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (38%) are much more likely than women (28%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Slightly more than one-third (34%) of women and one-fourth (26%) of men are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage
The median age at first marriage is 22.3 years among women age 25-49 years and about 27 years among men age 30-49 years. On average, men get married five years later than women. Thirteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 21 percent in NFHS-3. Eight percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 18 percent in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Nagaland is 2.7 children per woman, implying that the state has 0.6 children more than the replacement level fertility. Fertility increased by 0.5 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and declined by one child in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
3.3	3.8	3.7	2.7
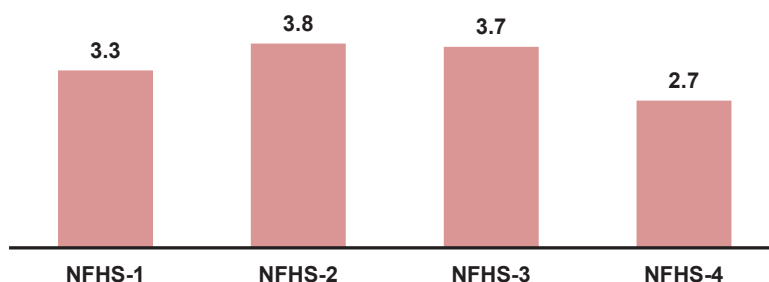
Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level, but fertility is almost twice as high in rural areas (3.4 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 26 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 40 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 2.6 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 4.4, compared with 1.8). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of 2.3 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 4.0, compared with 1.7).

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

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
4.4	4.1	2.8	2.2	1.8
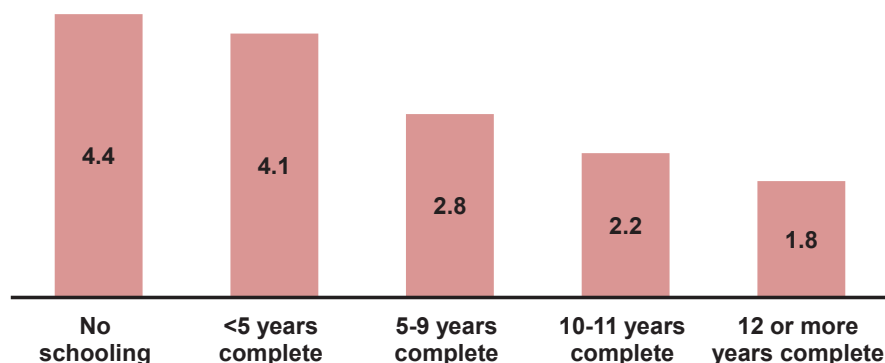
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-four percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 6 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriages are the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 4 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent. A majority of abortions were performed in the private health sector (55%) and 14 percent were performed in the public health sector. Eighteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Nagaland, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 8 percent in NFHS-3. Almost no women age 15 years and 2 percent of women age 16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 8 percent among women age 18 years and 15 percent among women age 19 years. Young women who had no schooling are much more likely to have begun childbearing than young women with 12 or more years of schooling (12%, compared with 1%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Nagaland is 30.2 months, almost two months longer than in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 30 percent occur within 24 months. Slightly less than two-thirds (64%) of births occur within three years of the previous birth.

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Sixty-four percent of births in Nagaland occur within three years of the previous birth.

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Fertility preferences

Fifty-two percent of currently married women and 55 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 27 percent of women and 29 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Thirty-six percent of women and one-third of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Nagaland there is a preference for sons. Twenty percent of women and 31 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 10 percent of women and 9 percent of men want more daughters than sons. However, about 9 in 10 men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

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

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

	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
2 boys and no girls	62	53
1 boy and 1 girl	61	57
2 girls and no boys	47	40

Current family size
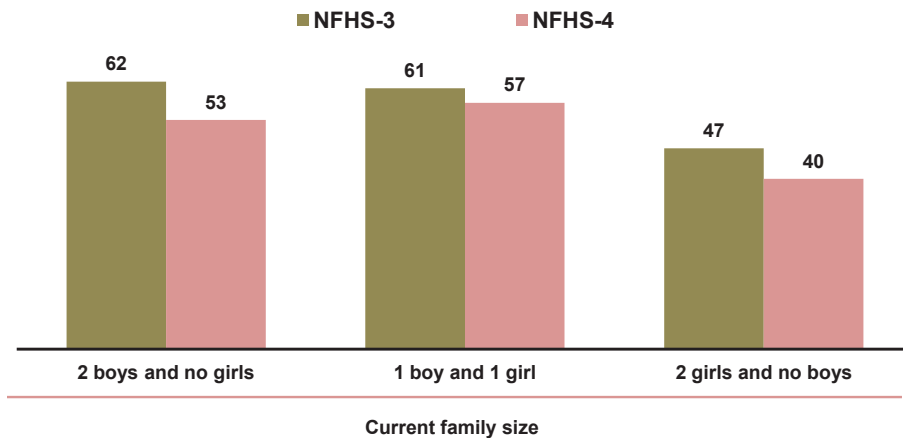
Women's desire for more children is affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 53 percent with two sons and 57 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 40 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased by only 5 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

In Nagaland, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would drop by 0.4 children.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception among currently married women is almost universal in Nagaland. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 54 percent of currently married women know about injectables, 30 percent know about male sterilization, and 17 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, more than one-third (35%) know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 27 percent, down from 30 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use is 21 percent, almost the same as in NFHS-3. Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has remained unchanged, at 33-34 percent, in the two most recent NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 3 percent for women age 15-19 to 29-33 percent for women age 30-49.

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

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

Any method: 13, 30, 30, 27
Any modern method: 13, 24, 23, 21
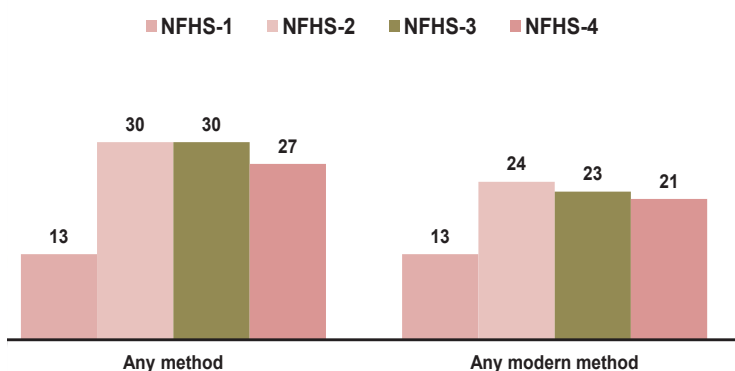
In Nagaland, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (24%). Contraceptive prevalence increases somewhat with increasing schooling. Muslim women (24%) are less likely to use contraception than Christian (26%) or Hindu women (35%).

Women in Nagaland are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 33 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 25 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Nagaland are the IUD or PPIUD (7%) and the pill (4%). In general, urban women and older women (25 years and above) are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women
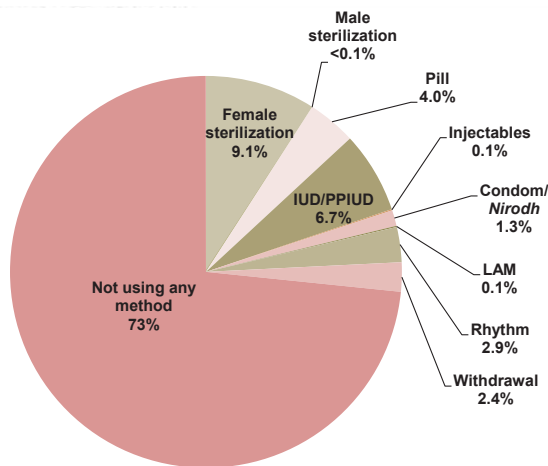
Seventy-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 80 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD or PPIUD insertion in the public sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private sector. Only 12 percent of pill users and 13 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 33 percent. Thirty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation are the desire to become pregnant and side effects or health concerns.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women
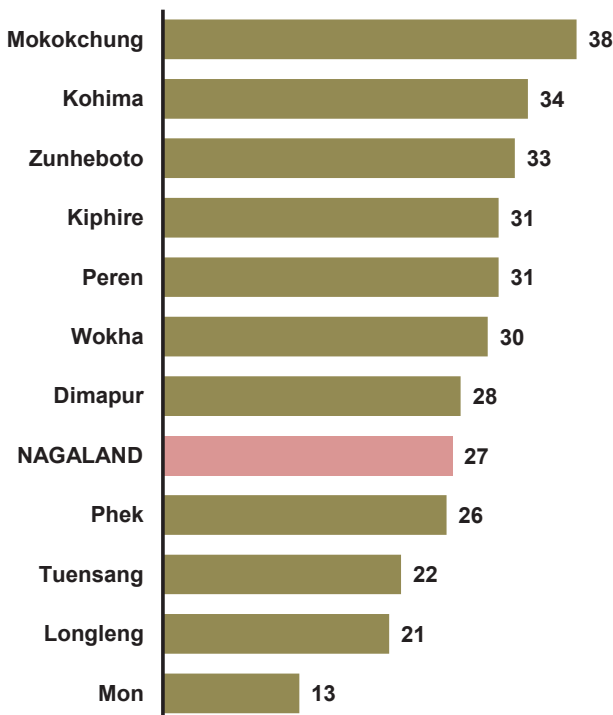
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 27 percent, and the share of female sterilization among contraceptive method users is 34 percent.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 30 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 32 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (18%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

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Only 30 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

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Men's attitudes

Twenty-one percent of men age 15-49 in Nagaland agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 28 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Slightly less than two-thirds (64%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 22 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 28 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 55 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 44 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has increased since NFHS-3 (51%).

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Nagaland in NFHS-4 is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from 38 in NFHS-3. Under-5 mortality has also come down substantially to 37 from 65 per 1,000 live births since NFHS-3. As expected, boys have a slightly higher mortality rate than girls during the neonatal period (in the first month of life), and also between ages 1 and 5 years. During the postneonatal period (ages 1-11 months) girls have a higher mortality rate.

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All early childhood mortality rates are higher for children in rural areas than in urban areas.

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Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

17	42	38	30
NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
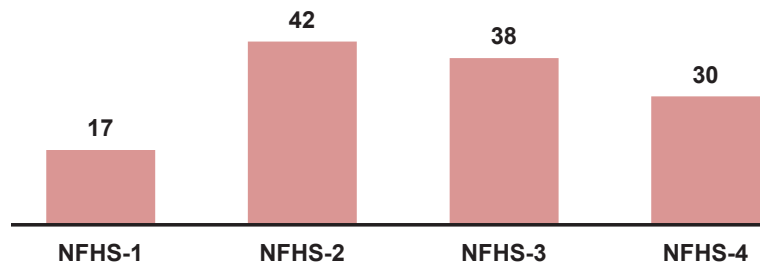
Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 30 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Usually, children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited four or more years between births. However, in Nagaland there is not much difference in infant mortality rates by the previous birth interval.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH
- <20   (39)
- 20-29   26
- 30-39   30

BIRTH ORDER
- 1   26
- 2-3   32
- 4 or more   30

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
- <2 years   32
- 2-3 years   31
- 4 years or more   29

Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death
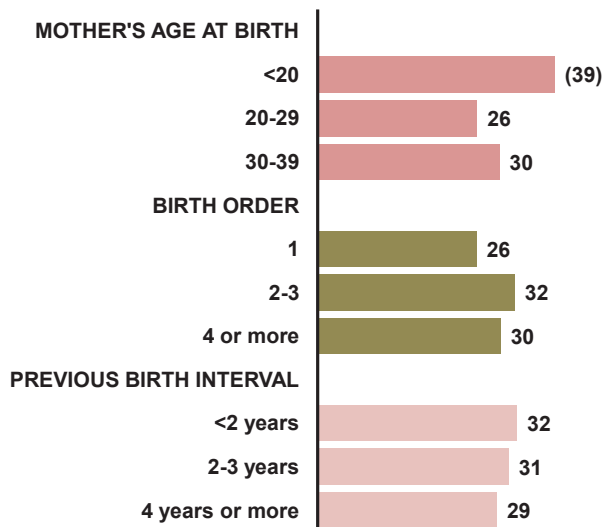
All early childhood mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (33 per 1,000 live births) or less than 10 years of schooling (30 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (25 per 1,000 live births).

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 44 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled provider (36% from a doctor and 8% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Fifty-four percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 42 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 74 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

One-quarter of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Only 15 percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women (29%) were much more likely than rural women (9%) to receive four or more antenatal visits. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits for their last birth increased from 12 percent in NFHS-3 to 15 percent in NFHS-4, but the percentage receiving an antenatal check in the first trimester decreased from 29 percent to 25 percent in the same period. For 42 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 4 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Sixty-four percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only 2 percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

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

District	Percentage
Mokokchung	36
Kohima	31
Dimapur	27
Wokha	26
NAGALAND	15
Peren	13
Phek	6.6
Zunheboto	5.9
Tuensang	4.8
Mon	3.4
Kiphire	2.0
Longleng	1.5
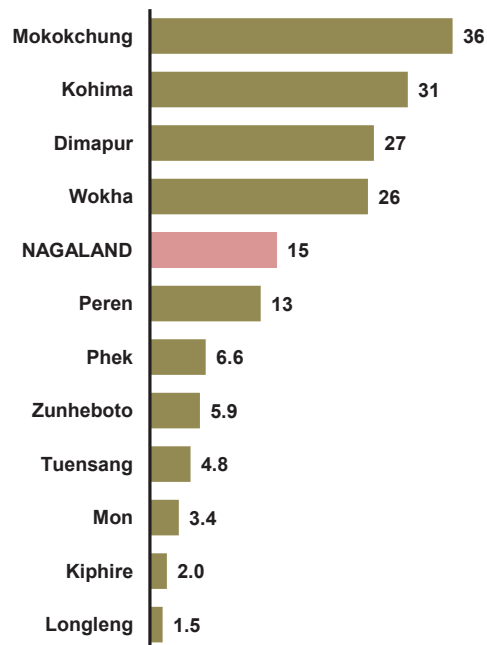
Only 15 percent of mothers in Nagaland had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, 37- 57 percent received advice on each of the five different areas (57% received advice on keeping the baby warm, 53% received advice on breastfeeding, 52% on the importance of institutional delivery, 42% on cord care, 37% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years

■ No schooling	■ <5 years complete
■ 5-9 years complete	■ 10-11 years complete
■ 12 or more years complete	
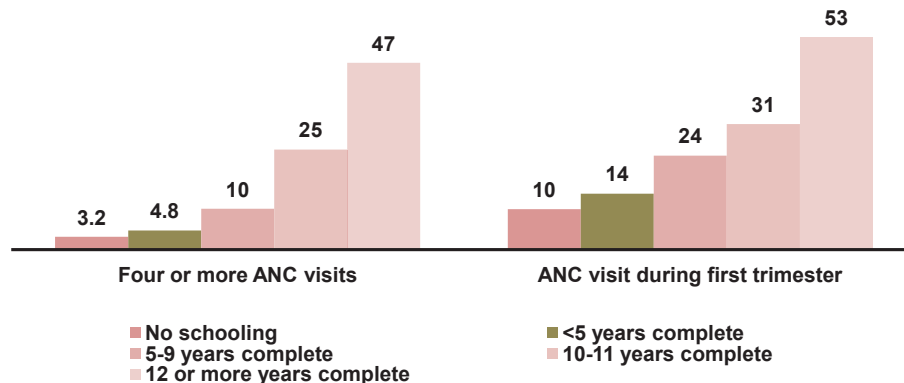
Most women received the basic services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Nagaland, more than 70 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (81% and 89%, respectively), having urine and blood samples taken (71% and 74%, respectively), and having their abdomen examined (85%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 35 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. The percentage of women who had an ultrasound test increased sharply with increasing schooling. Seventy-one percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 15 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons are generally more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, 28 percent of pregnant women with three children and no sons had an ultrasound test, compared with 23 percent of those with one or more sons.

Delivery care
Only one-third of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 67 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility almost tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 12 percent in NFHS-3 to 33 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who had four or more antenatal care visits, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women in urban areas, women having their first birth, and women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

For almost all home births (96%), a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for 64 percent of deliveries. Seventy-seven percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Forty-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, 7 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant, and another 47 percent by friends/relatives.

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

In Nagaland, 6 percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (3% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 30 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years
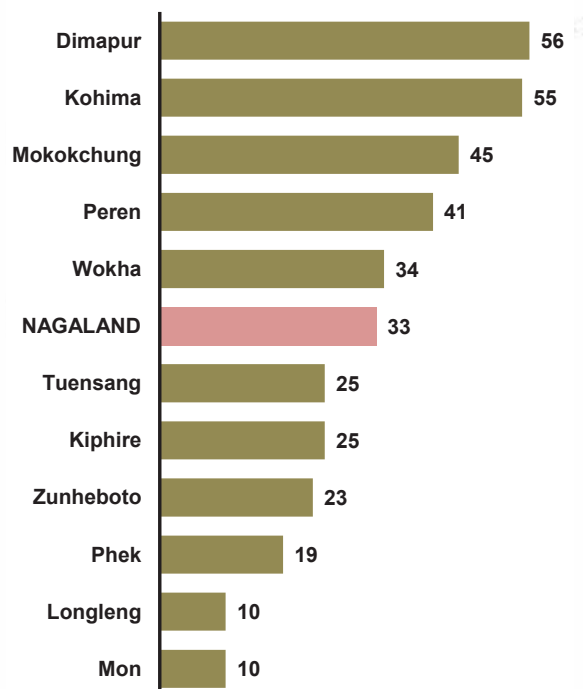
Only one-third of children in Nagaland born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Nagaland, 27 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 23 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 60 percent of births in public health facilities and 68 percent of birth in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 2 percent of home births.

Male involvement in maternal care

Two-thirds of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Less than half of men (49%) with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (64% in urban areas and 41% in rural areas), but only 23 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 20-24 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Less than half of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information by a health provider or health worker about various aspects of maternal care. Forty-nine percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 38 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Only 20 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 42-45 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Only 36 percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; 19 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Sixty-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only half have received other basic vaccinations (53% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 52% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 50% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 68% to 52%) and polio vaccine (from 77% to 53%).

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

Legend: NFHS-1, NFHS-2, NFHS-3, NFHS-4

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-1	2.5	19	13	11	8.0
NFHS-2	14	46	42	30	20
NFHS-3	21	46	46	29	27
NFHS-4	36	68	53	52	50
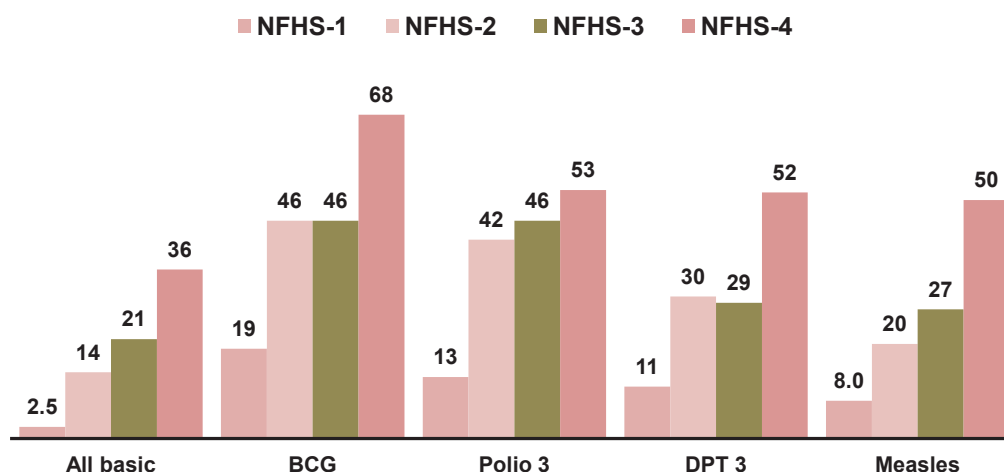
Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was substantial increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 29% to 52%), measles coverage (from 27% to 50%), and BCG coverage (from 46% to 68%), but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine increased much less, from 46 percent to 53 percent. Overall, there has been an increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 21% to 36%). In addition, over three-fifths of children (62%) have received at least the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but close to half of children (46%) have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

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

District	Percentage
Kohima	61
Mokokchung	(52)
Peren	49
Tuensang	45
NAGALAND	36
Kiphire	36
Phek	35
Dimapur	34
Zunheboto	25
Wokha	(22)
Mon	20
Longleng	11
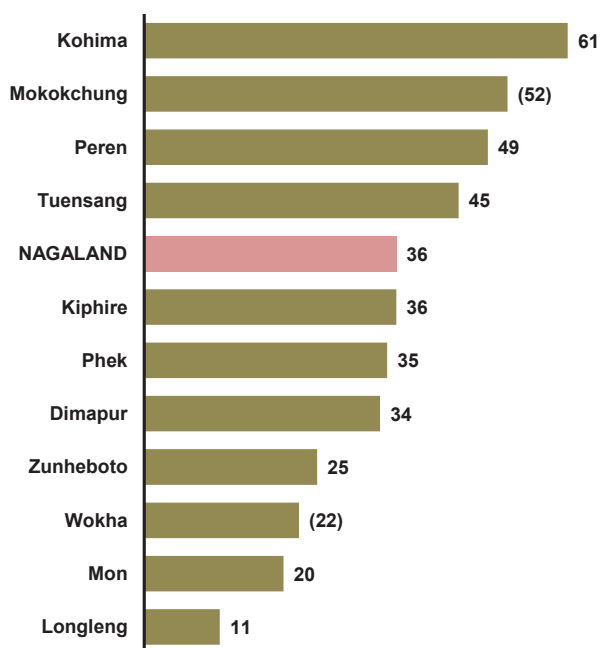
Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (42% versus 33%) and is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling (56%) and for first births (42%). There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 31 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Seven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 31 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Twenty-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. In Nagaland, 68 percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 41 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-three percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than half (54%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Sixteen percent were given zinc supplements. One-third of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Nagaland only 21 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Forty-five percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, more than one-third of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Half of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Less than half (43%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Only 35 percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common service that age-eligible children receive is supplementary food (35%), followed by any immunizations (6%). The services that are least likely to be accessed are health check-ups (3%) and growth monitoring (4%). Very few mothers reported receiving benefits from an AWC either during pregnancy (9%) or while breastfeeding (8%). Among children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre, only 8 percent of mothers received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM after the child was weighed.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

Any service	Supplementary food	Early childhood care or preschool	Immunizations	Growth monitoring	Health check-ups
35	35	6.0	5.6	4.0	3.4
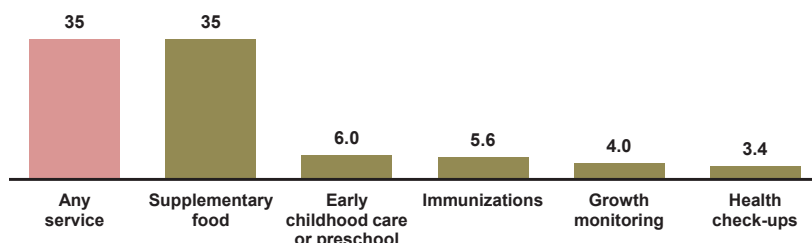
BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Nagaland (96%), yet only 45 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-six percent of children are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 53 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Breastfeeding within one hour of birth varies widely across the state, from 40 percent in Phek to 70 percent in Mon.

WHO also recommends that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 31 percent of children in Nagaland are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 73 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 40 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 18.5 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. At age 6-8 months, 71 percent of children in Nagaland receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 49 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (39%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 19 percent are fed according to all three recommended IYCF practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Nagaland, 30 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and less than three-fourths of children (71%) age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Nearly three-fifths of children (58%) age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and only 8 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Twenty-nine percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eleven percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 4 percent are severely wasted. Seventeen percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Four percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 8 percent of children are stunted, 7 percent are underweight, and 14 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Nagaland has improved since NFHS-3 by all measures. Stunting decreased from 39 percent to 29 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 25 percent to 17 percent. However, in the same period, wasting decreased only slightly (from 13% to 11%). Despite the gains in stunting, wasting, and underweight, child malnutrition is still a problem in Nagaland.

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

■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4

Stunted (low height-for-age)	Wasted (low weight-for-height)	Underweight (low weight-for-age)
39 / 29	13 / 11	25 / 17
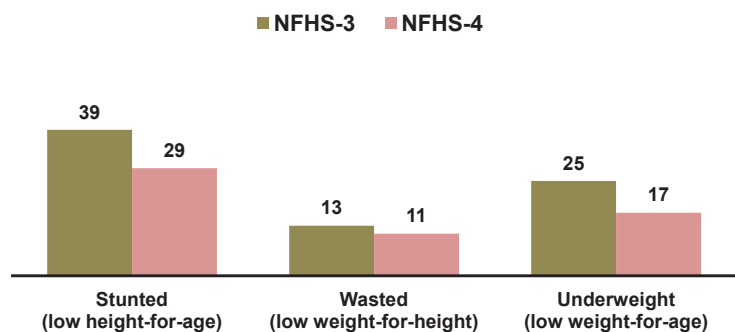
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The level of undernutrition is higher for boys than girls and is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The differences are more pronounced for some other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders.

Adults' nutritional status

More than one-fourth of women (28%) and one-fourth of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is the opposite of the pattern in NFHS-3. Twelve percent of women and 11 percent of men in Nagaland are too thin, and 16 percent of women and 14 percent of men are overweight or obese. About three-fourths of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and men with 12 or more years of schooling.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all of Nagaland's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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

■ Thin   ■ Normal weight   ■ Overweight/obese

	Schooling					Residence			Total
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12+ years complete		Urban	Rural	
Overweight/obese	12	16	16	19	19		21	13	16
Normal weight	75	72	72	68	71		67	75	72
Thin	13	12	12	13	11		13	12	12
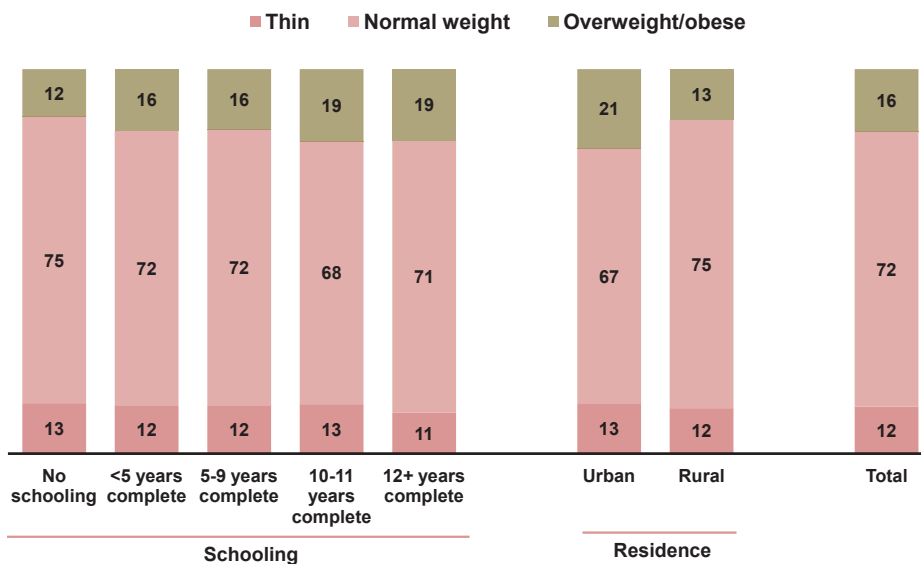
Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal

mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Nagaland, especially among women and children.

More than one-fifth (22%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 13 percent who are mildly anaemic, 8 percent who are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is substantial in every group. One-sixth (16%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia   ■ Moderate anaemia   ■ Severe anaemia

Women (24% anaemic): 19% Mild, 4.6% Moderate, 0.5% Severe
Men (10% anaemic): 5.7% Mild, 3.6% Moderate, 0.9% Severe
Children 6-59 months (22% anaemic): 13% Mild, 8.1% Moderate, 0.4% Severe
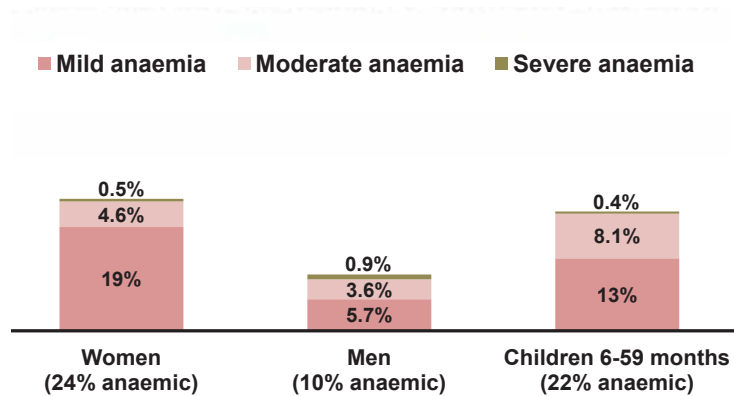
Twenty-four percent of women in Nagaland have anaemia, including 19 percent with mild anaemia, 5 percent with moderate anaemia, and less than 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 20 percent for almost every group of women. Ten percent of the men are anaemic. Men aged 40-49 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Nagaland, 644 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (785) than among women (497) and is higher in rural areas (691) than in urban areas (556).

Eighty-six percent of women and 87 percent of men have heard of tuberculosis, but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 55 percent of women and 60 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Almost one-third of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 78 percent of women and 84 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent of women and 8 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 797 women age 15-49 and 1,030 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,273 women and 2,188 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. Goitre or any other thyroid disease is less common than asthma (1,016 women per 100,000 and 32 men per 100,000).

The prevalence of any heart disease is 4.5 times as high among women (2,511 per 100,000) as among men (560 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 96 women per 100,000 and no men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Almost half (48%) of women have normal blood pressure, including 0.4 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-four percent of men in Nagaland have hypertension, including 17 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Twenty-eight percent of men have normal blood pressure, including 0.1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Four percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have high blood glucose levels and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Nagaland, only 15 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 2 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 14 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty-nine percent of men and 28 percent of women age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (33%), to chew *paan* with tobacco (25%), to smoke *bidis* (24%), and to smoke cigarettes (21%) than to use other types of tobacco. Women are most likely to chew *paan* with tobacco and to use *gutkha* or *paan masala*. Almost half of men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* (45%) smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (39%) than to use tobacco, and only 3 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, more than half (54%) drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for about three-fifths of households (50% of urban households and 64% of rural households). Household members are more likely to go to private hospitals (30%) than private doctors or clinics (6%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 6 percent of households in Nagaland have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in rural areas (7%) than in urban areas (4%). In Nagaland, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) is the predominant health scheme/health insurance with a coverage of 70 percent among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance.

Only 2 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 years in Nagaland are covered by any health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-nine percent of women in Nagaland have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 96 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 84 percent in rural areas. Women having no schooling are less likely (69%) than women with 12 or more years of schooling (100%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women having no regular media exposure (79%) are less likely than women having regular media exposure (94%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Men are slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-two percent of men have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 40 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 63 percent of men, and 43 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 59 percent of men.

Only 12 percent of women and 24 percent of men in Nagaland have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/ AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/ AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/ AIDS. About three-fourths of women and men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

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

	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	40	63
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	43	59
Have comprehensive knowledge	12	24
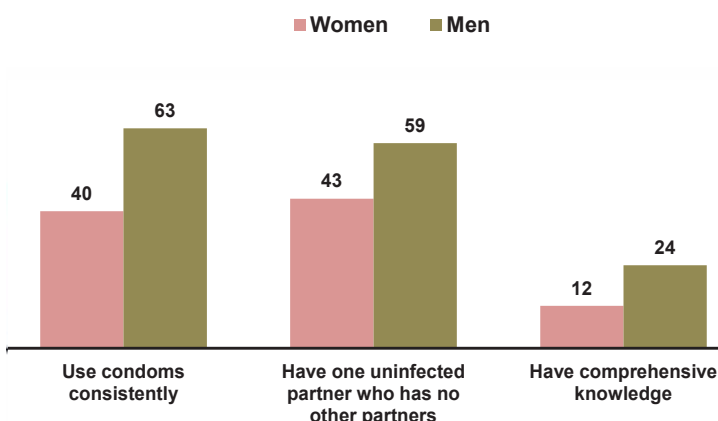
HIV-related stigma

Over three-fifths (61%) of women and 82 percent of men in Nagaland would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Two-thirds of women (66%) and 71 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than two-fifths (43%) of women and half of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-six percent of women and 73 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Twenty percent each of women and men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Almost one-fourth of women (24%) who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (31%) are more likely than rural women (18%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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Almost one-fourth (24%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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In Nagaland, men (15%) are more likely than women (6%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are slightly more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (35% of women, compared with 33% of men).

For 91 percent of men and 96 percent of women who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 4 percent of women and 17 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is higher in urban areas than rural areas (20% in urban areas and 15% in rural areas). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 2% of men).

One-third of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Only 0.1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Nagaland, 71 percent of women age 15-24 use sanitary napkins, 58 percent use cloth, and 2 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 73 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling. Notably, only 49 percent of Muslim women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 65 percent of Hindu and 74 percent of Christian women.

Employment and earnings

Only 34 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 78 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 66 percent earned cash, including 16 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 27 percent were not paid at all. More than three-fourths of men who were employed earned cash (78%) and only 16 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-two percent of employed women worked in a non-agricultural occupation, compared with 57 percent of employed men.

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Only 34 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, almost all (98%) decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than two-fifths (41%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 87 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 37 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Overall, 94-95 percent of women participate in decisions about their own health care, visits to their own family and relatives, and major household purchases. Ninety-one percent of currently married women

participate in making all three of these decisions, and 3 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies by age, increasing from 84 percent among women age 20-24 to more than 90 percent among women age 25-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were less likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in these decisions; 89 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 92 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-two percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (51%) and women who are employed for cash (74%) than any other group of women.

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Almost two-fifths (39%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

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Almost two-fifths (39%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 87 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Eighteen percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 3 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 28 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women in which more than two-fifths are allowed to go to all three places alone are employed women who earn cash.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-three percent of women and 63 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women and 58 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

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Thirty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

- -

Seventy-one percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, more than four in five (81%) can read SMS messages. Eighty-three percent of urban women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, compared with 62 percent of rural women. Only 36 percent of women having no schooling have a mobile phone they use, compared with 97 percent of women having 12 or more years of schooling.

More than 7 out of every 10 women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Forty-five percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife beating is justified if she neglects the house or children (32%), followed by if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (28%) or if she argues with her husband (20%). Men are less likely to agree: 35 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if she neglects the house or children (23%), if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (16%), or if she argues with him (16%). Even among those who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 32 percent of women and 24 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy percent of women and 61 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Almost 9 in 10 men (88%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 12 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 15 percent of women in Nagaland have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was their husband (74%).

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

Seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 2-5 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and less than 1 percent each have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform.

Overall, 13 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Ten percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (2%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 8 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 5 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

| Husband does not drink | Husband gets drunk sometimes | Husband gets drunk often |
| 4.7 | 25 | 39 |
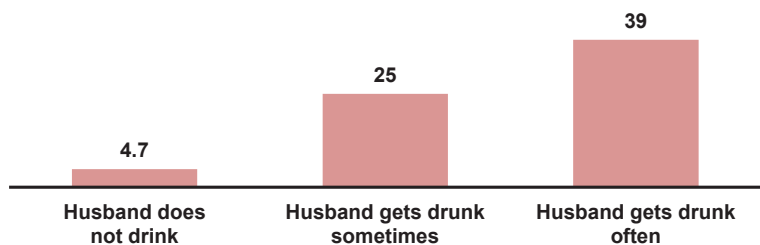
Note: Category "Husband drinks alcohol, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Seventeen percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. About three-fourths of women (74%) have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,567	8,321	11,888
Households occupied	3,438	8,056	11,494
Households interviewed	3,351	7,862	11,213
Household response rate[1]	97.5	97.6	97.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,906	7,355	11,261
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,701	7,089	10,790
Eligible women response rate[2]	94.8	96.4	95.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	579	1,150	1,729
Number of eligible men interviewed	527	1,069	1,596
Eligible men response rate[2]	91.0	93.0	92.3

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

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate[2]	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Dimapur	898	902	1,800	98.9	999	994	1,993	95.9	122	115	237	91.9
Kiphire	207	616	823	95.0	242	564	806	94.9	38	107	145	94.8
Kohima	892	905	1,797	97.9	953	834	1,787	95.8	140	93	233	93.2
Longleng	142	743	885	99.6	132	654	786	93.2	23	125	148	89.7
Mokokchung	272	536	808	95.5	259	385	644	94.0	43	63	106	86.9
Mon	130	768	898	99.9	171	796	967	97.2	27	108	135	91.8
Peren	148	728	876	98.9	169	640	809	97.4	31	100	131	92.9
Phek	141	775	916	99.3	149	720	869	98.1	22	109	131	92.9
Tuensang	152	610	762	91.1	187	490	677	92.7	21	78	99	87.6
Wokha	182	618	800	97.1	199	438	637	95.6	26	61	87	96.7
Zunheboto	187	661	848	97.4	241	574	815	98.0	34	110	144	96.6
Nagaland	3,351	7,862	11,213	97.6	3,701	7,089	10,790	95.8	527	1,069	1,596	92.3

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	7.9	7.9	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.2	10.0	10.1
5-9	9.7	9.8	9.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.8
10-14	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.1
15-19	11.0	9.7	10.4	8.7	7.6	8.2	9.5	8.4	8.9
20-24	9.0	9.1	9.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.0
25-29	10.2	10.3	10.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
30-34	7.4	9.1	8.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.9	7.3
35-39	6.9	7.0	6.9	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.3
40-44	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
45-49	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.1
50-54	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.2
55-59	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.5
60-64	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.1
65-69	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1
70-74	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
75-79	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
80 +	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
***Aadhaar* card**									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	65.2	64.0	64.6	65.2	64.5	64.9	65.2	64.3	64.8
Number	8,110	8,201	16,310	15,482	14,646	30,128	23,592	22,847	46,438
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,011	na	na	946	na	na	968
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	1,007	na	na	935	na	na	955
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	5.2	9.6	7.4	14.7	24.2	19.3	11.4	18.8	15.0
<5 years complete	17.4	17.8	17.6	25.7	24.8	25.2	22.8	22.2	22.5
5-9 years complete	35.2	37.2	36.2	39.8	37.8	38.9	38.2	37.6	37.9
10-11 years complete	15.8	14.3	15.1	10.1	6.7	8.5	12.1	9.5	10.8
12 or more years complete	26.2	20.8	23.5	9.3	6.3	7.8	15.3	11.6	13.5
Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,332	7,435	14,767	13,388	12,696	26,083	20,720	20,131	40,850
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.2	7.7	7.9	5.3	4.1	4.8	6.5	5.4	6.0

na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	81.3	85.8	84.2	88.5
Female	18.7	14.2	15.8	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.1	4.2	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	67.9	72.9	71.2	64.0
Non-nuclear	32.1	27.1	28.8	36.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	16.1	2.7	7.4	6.4
Muslim	5.5	2.2	3.3	3.3
Christian	78.0	94.9	89.0	90.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	11.4	1.9	5.2	4.8
Scheduled tribe	77.6	95.5	89.2	90.2
Other backward class	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.7
Other	8.7	2.0	4.3	3.8
Don't know	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	95.6	97.0	96.8
No	0.4	4.4	3.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	79.9	80.9	80.6	80.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	32.0	33.6	33.0	33.3
Public tap/standpipe	8.5	23.8	18.5	18.7
Tube well or borehole	14.8	5.5	8.7	8.6
Other improved[2]	24.6	18.0	20.3	19.6
Unimproved source[3]	19.5	18.8	19.0	19.5
Other source	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	83.9	66.4	72.5	71.9
Less than 30 minutes	13.6	27.8	22.8	23.5
Thirty minutes or longer	2.1	5.5	4.3	4.3
Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Water treatment prior to drinking[4]				
Boil	70.3	89.4	82.7	83.6
Strain through cloth	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	36.1	14.6	22.1	22.3
Electronic purifier	9.3	2.8	5.1	5.1
Other treatment	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
No treatment	5.9	3.6	4.4	4.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[5]	92.5	95.4	94.4	94.9
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	68.2	79.0	75.2	76.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	64.9	68.8	67.4	68.2
Pit latrine with slab	3.2	10.1	7.7	8.4
Other[6]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility[7]	28.6	10.1	16.6	15.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	26.5	8.8	15.0	13.7
Pit latrine with slab	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.4
Unimproved	3.2	10.9	8.2	8.2
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.1	6.2	4.7	4.8
Other unimproved facility[8]	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
No facility/open space/field	0.3	2.4	1.7	1.5
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house[9]				
Kachha	2.5	14.0	10.0	11.3
Semi-*pucca*	47.5	69.1	61.6	60.7
Pucca	50.0	16.9	28.4	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.8
LPG/natural gas	64.5	12.6	30.7	28.7
Biogas	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	31.3	85.4	66.5	68.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[10]	67.1	14.3	32.8	30.6
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[11]	31.5	85.5	66.6	69.1

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	63.5	58.2	60.0	58.9
In the house, no separate room	9.7	9.0	9.3	8.9
In a separate building	26.2	32.1	30.0	31.5
Outdoors	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,920	7,293	11,213	46,589
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[11]				
Stove	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Chullah	30.0	21.8	23.1	22.2
Open fire	69.5	78.0	76.6	77.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,236	6,237	7,473	32,184
Frequency of smoking in the house[12]				
Daily	22.4	28.8	26.6	29.0
Weekly	13.6	14.4	14.1	13.9
Monthly	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.7
Less than monthly	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.3
Never	51.4	46.1	48.0	46.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,920	7,293	11,213	46,589

na = Not applicable
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.
[2] Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant
[3] Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water
[4] Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification
[5] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying
[6] Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet
[7] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
[8] Includes dry toilet
[9] Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.
[10] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas
[11] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes
[12] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Nagaland, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	91.5	78.4	83.0	83.2
Pressure cooker	88.2	61.4	70.7	70.8
Chair	91.2	79.4	83.5	83.9
Cot or bed	98.8	96.3	97.2	97.5
Table	93.7	82.3	86.3	87.0
Electric fan	53.2	26.4	35.8	35.8
Radio or transistor	9.5	14.4	12.7	12.2
Television (black and white)	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Television (colour)	82.3	43.6	57.1	58.7
Any television	82.7	44.3	57.7	59.2
Sewing machine	34.6	17.2	23.3	24.8
Mobile telephone	98.0	88.6	91.9	94.0
Landline telephone	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
Internet	46.0	16.2	26.6	28.5
Computer	27.5	6.7	14.0	15.1
Refrigerator	43.0	14.4	24.4	25.1
Air conditioner/cooler	2.7	0.8	1.5	1.7
Washing machine	18.6	4.1	9.2	9.8
Watch or clock	82.3	66.5	72.0	73.1
Water pump	8.3	3.6	5.3	5.6
Thresher	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
None of the above	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	11.4	7.7	9.0	10.1
Motorcycle or scooter	14.7	9.8	11.5	12.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Car	25.8	10.8	16.1	17.6
None of the above	56.2	76.4	69.4	67.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	82.9	38.1	53.7	50.8
Agricultural land	17.1	61.9	46.3	49.2
Irrigated land only	6.7	24.4	18.2	19.4
Non-irrigated land only	5.1	10.1	8.4	9.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	4.0	23.2	16.5	17.3
Irrigation not determined	1.3	4.2	3.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	46.4	85.5	71.8	74.8
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	35.4	82.7	66.2	69.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	88.1	59.9	69.8	71.2
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance[3]	4.3	7.0	6.1	6.3
Percentage having a BPL card	20.7	28.7	25.9	26.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.8	6.3	5.1	5.3
Number	3,920	7,293	11,213	46,589

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

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2015-16 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.1	95.3	95.9	97.4	96.1	96.6	97.2	95.6	96.2
6-13 (Elementary)	96.1	93.7	94.5	96.0	94.5	95.1	96.1	94.1	94.8
11-13 (Upper primary)	94.7	90.7	92.2	94.2	91.7	92.8	94.4	91.2	92.5
14-15 (Secondary)	88.6	79.5	83.2	91.5	80.2	84.8	89.9	79.8	83.9
16-17 (Higher secondary)	78.3	58.5	65.9	81.2	62.7	70.2	79.8	60.5	68.0
11-14 years	95.8	92.0	93.4	95.9	92.8	94.0	95.8	92.4	93.7
15-17 years	84.4	74.5	78.2	87.0	77.4	81.2	85.7	75.9	79.6
6-14 years	95.9	92.5	93.7	96.1	93.4	94.4	96.0	92.9	94.1
6-17 years	92.1	86.5	88.5	93.2	88.1	90.1	92.6	87.3	89.3
Religion									
Hindu	90.6	92.5	91.1	90.0	87.7	89.4	90.3	90.1	90.3
Muslim	68.8	61.7	65.2	69.2	65.4	67.5	69.0	63.3	66.3
Christian	93.8	87.2	89.4	94.9	88.7	90.9	94.4	87.9	90.1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(86.0)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.6	73.1	77.5	81.3	71.3	78.3	80.5	72.2	77.9
Scheduled tribe	93.8	87.2	89.4	95.0	88.8	91.1	94.4	88.0	90.2
Other backward class	*	*	(86.5)	*	*	(90.8)	(94.7)	(78.4)	88.3
Other	86.0	74.4	82.2	83.0	(76.4)	81.2	84.5	75.3	81.7
Don't know	*	*	(91.5)	*	*	*	*	(76.6)	89.6

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2015-16 school year (assumed here to be April 2015).
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	88.5	7.8	0.9	2.9	100.0	2.2	4,682
5-9 years	82.4	6.6	3.0	8.0	100.0	5.5	4,998
10-14 years	70.0	8.3	3.7	18.0	100.0	10.2	5,165
15-17 years	66.2	9.8	4.5	19.6	100.0	14.1	2,522
Residence							
Urban	70.3	9.4	3.1	17.3	100.0	8.2	5,918
Rural	82.0	7.1	2.7	8.1	100.0	6.8	11,449
Sex							
Male	78.8	8.1	2.9	10.2	100.0	7.3	8,886
Female	77.2	7.7	2.7	12.4	100.0	7.2	8,481
Total age <15 years	80.0	7.6	2.6	9.8	100.0	6.1	14,845
Total age <18 years	78.0	7.9	2.8	11.3	100.0	7.3	17,367

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

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	*De jure* children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	38.0	26.5	64.5	1,864
2-4 years	53.8	17.0	70.8	2,818
Sex				
Male	46.8	21.0	67.8	2,406
Female	48.3	20.6	68.8	2,276
Residence				
Urban	60.7	19.5	80.2	1,293
Rural	42.5	21.3	63.8	3,389
Total	47.5	20.8	68.3	4,682

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

| | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
District	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Dimapur	59.8	12.8	72.6	1,000
Kiphire	58.4	11.4	69.8	246
Kohima	48.7	30.4	79.1	431
Longleng	36.5	25.6	62.1	117
Mokokchung	44.0	19.7	63.7	204
Mon	46.7	20.1	66.7	858
Peren	47.6	21.6	69.3	237
Phek	42.4	23.4	65.8	456
Tuensang	34.4	29.3	63.6	613
Wokha	60.5	10.0	70.5	198
Zunheboto	31.8	27.1	58.9	322
Nagaland	47.5	20.8	68.3	4,682

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.1	17.8	1,742	1,715	258	248
20-24	15.8	14.7	1,708	1,691	214	211
25-29	17.1	15.9	1,847	1,866	231	236
30-34	15.7	12.8	1,692	1,655	186	201
35-39	13.3	14.3	1,430	1,492	208	203
40-44	10.9	13.2	1,177	1,168	191	185
45-49	11.1	11.2	1,194	1,203	163	156
Residence						
Urban	39.7	39.8	4,279	3,701	576	493
Rural	60.3	60.2	6,511	7,089	873	947
Schooling						
No schooling	14.8	11.0	1,601	1,593	159	154
<5 years complete	8.0	7.4	859	903	107	100
5-9 years complete	43.9	43.9	4,732	4,927	636	648
10-11 years complete	14.4	15.9	1,553	1,458	231	224
12 or more years complete	18.9	21.8	2,044	1,909	316	314
Literacy						
Literate[1]	81.0	85.6	8,739	8,703	1,241	1,238
Not literate	18.9	14.3	2,036	2,071	207	200
Not measured	0.1	0.1	15	16	1	2
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	27.9	38.3	3,014	2,748	555	497
Watches television at least once a week	61.8	68.6	6,672	6,464	995	955
Listens to the radio at least once a week	6.1	16.0	654	698	232	203
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	2.0	1.2	218	184	18	16
Not regularly exposed to any media	33.8	26.0	3,652	3,887	377	406
Marital status						
Never married	34.1	45.5	3,684	3,630	660	652
Currently married	61.1	52.9	6,597	6,646	766	763
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0
Widowed	2.8	0.5	303	308	8	7
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.9	1.1	205	205	15	18
Religion						
Hindu	7.2	6.9	779	570	100	66
Muslim	3.0	4.4	325	245	64	46
Christian	89.5	88.2	9,660	9,938	1,278	1,321
Other	0.2	0.5	26	37	7	7

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents – *Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	5.1	6.2	551	397	89	59
Scheduled tribe	89.6	88.0	9,671	9,968	1,276	1,320
Other backward class	0.8	0.8	84	67	12	8
Other	4.0	4.9	436	319	71	52
Don't know	0.4	0.1	48	39	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	10,790	10,790	1,449	1,440
Age 50-54	na	9.2	na	na	147	156
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,596	1,596
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	33.7	77.9	550	601	1,128	1,118
In agricultural occupation	16.2	33.2	264	319	481	534
In non-agricultural occupation	16.3	42.4	266	266	614	550
Don't know	1.2	2.3	20	16	34	34
Not employed	66.3	22.1	1,080	1,069	321	322
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,630	1,670	1,449	1,440
Age 50-54	na	9.2	na	na	147	156
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,596	1,596

na = Not applicable
[1] Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

41

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4 and NFHS-3 by residence, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Nagaland

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Total
15-19	0.020	0.057	0.041	0.050	0.065	0.060	0.056	0.057
20-24	0.091	0.189	0.151	0.144	0.189	0.175	0.224	0.188
25-29	0.107	0.187	0.154	0.147	0.221	0.200	0.203	0.196
30-34	0.082	0.130	0.110	0.110	0.156	0.142	0.162	0.131
35-39	0.045	0.074	0.063	0.053	0.130	0.112	0.076	0.059
40-44	0.011	0.026	0.021	0.031	0.047	0.042	0.023	0.015
45-49	0.000	0.012	0.008	(0.000)	(0.023)	0.016	(0.012)	0.006
TFR (15-49)	1.78	3.38	2.74	2.68	4.15	3.74	3.77	3.26
CBR	16.3	24.1	21.4	23.8	30.1	28.5	30.4	31.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population
( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.78	3.5	3.2	1.58
Rural	3.38	5.2	4.2	2.86
Schooling				
No schooling	4.36	4.0	4.3	3.48
<5 years complete	4.06	4.9	4.7	3.34
5-9 years complete	2.82	5.1	3.8	2.48
10-11 years complete	2.22	3.9	3.0	2.01
12 or more years complete	1.79	4.0	2.4	1.68
Religion				
Hindu	1.71	3.6	2.9	1.46
Muslim	4.03	8.4	(4.3)	3.07
Christian	2.77	4.5	3.9	2.38
Other	*	(6.5)	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.40	5.1	3.5	1.85
Scheduled tribe	2.75	4.5	3.9	2.37
Other backward class	(0.72)	5.4	*	(0.72)
Other	2.44	5.3	2.7	2.06
Don't know	*	(9.1)	*	*
Total	2.74	4.6	3.8	2.35

( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates, and 25-49 unweighted cases for currently pregnant women and mean number of children ever born
* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.3	0.3	325
16	1.5	0.7	2.2	354
17	3.0	1.5	4.4	361
18	5.1	2.7	7.7	407
19	11.5	3.3	14.8	295
Residence				
Urban	1.9	0.9	2.8	738
Rural	5.7	2.2	7.9	1,005
Schooling				
No schooling	11.0	0.9	11.9	73
<5 years complete	8.5	0.8	9.2	68
5-9 years complete	4.6	2.3	6.9	1,088
10-11 years complete	1.6	0.7	2.3	394
12 or more years complete	0.7	0.0	0.7	118
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,608
Currently married	51.2	19.5	70.7	131
Religion				
Hindu	8.9	2.7	11.6	129
Muslim	(28.0)	(3.9)	(32.0)	53
Christian	2.8	1.5	4.4	1,557
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	7.3	2.8	10.1	107
Scheduled tribe	2.8	1.4	4.3	1,550
Other[1]	(21.2)	(5.3)	(26.5)	63
Total	4.1	1.7	5.7	1,742

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	73.3	25.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	79
20-29	41.5	32.2	15.8	10.5	100.0	1,517
30-39	16.3	20.5	16.8	46.5	100.0	958
40-49	4.0	10.9	14.7	70.3	100.0	159
Residence						
Urban	34.0	35.2	18.1	12.7	100.0	712
Rural	30.4	23.6	14.8	31.3	100.0	2,001
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	18.8	16.9	17.1	47.2	100.0	550
<5 years complete	19.5	21.7	16.5	42.3	100.0	303
5-9 years complete	33.7	28.4	14.7	23.2	100.0	1,180
10-11 years complete	41.4	29.5	16.7	12.4	100.0	296
12 or more years complete	43.5	36.7	14.9	4.9	100.0	383
Religion						
Hindu	47.4	36.0	11.5	5.1	100.0	133
Muslim	28.0	32.6	21.6	17.8	100.0	138
Christian	30.7	25.7	15.5	28.1	100.0	2,435
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	33.4	32.8	22.7	11.1	100.0	137
Scheduled tribe	30.8	25.7	15.4	28.1	100.0	2,429
Other[1]	37.2	35.6	14.3	12.8	100.0	110
Don't know	(38.3)	(33.5)	(14.9)	(13.3)	100.0	31
Total	31.3	26.6	15.6	26.4	100.0	2,712
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.8	21.8	16.4	40.0	100.0	1,398

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and births to other backward class women, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	14.7	24.8	34.0	14.4	5.8	6.3	100.0	1,288	26.7
30-39	8.7	16.5	33.4	17.5	8.3	15.6	100.0	1,505	32.1
40-49	6.0	8.6	30.1	18.4	11.3	25.6	100.0	329	38.6
Residence									
Urban	9.3	16.6	25.2	18.3	10.6	19.9	100.0	800	34.9
Rural	11.6	20.0	36.2	15.5	6.5	10.3	100.0	2,343	29.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	10.8	16.8	36.3	18.0	7.6	10.4	100.0	784	30.3
<5 years complete	10.0	18.0	35.2	17.8	6.7	12.4	100.0	421	30.7
5-9 years complete	11.1	20.0	33.4	14.7	7.4	13.4	100.0	1,345	29.9
10-11 years complete	16.0	21.9	26.3	12.8	6.5	16.6	100.0	280	29.1
12 or more years complete	8.1	20.4	30.1	19.3	9.7	12.4	100.0	313	31.0
Religion									
Hindu	8.9	16.0	17.1	18.3	14.4	25.3	100.0	137	40.2
Muslim	13.2	16.1	37.5	13.2	7.6	12.3	100.0	157	30.7
Christian	11.0	19.5	34.0	16.2	7.2	12.1	100.0	2,841	29.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.6	17.8	20.1	18.3	11.4	20.8	100.0	144	36.0
Scheduled tribe	10.9	19.6	33.9	16.4	7.2	12.0	100.0	2,836	29.9
Other[1]	8.1	14.1	38.8	11.7	12.3	15.1	100.0	126	32.2
Birth order									
2-3	12.3	21.5	30.5	16.2	7.3	12.3	100.0	1,900	29.7
4-6	8.9	15.5	37.4	15.7	8.1	14.4	100.0	980	31.5
7+	9.6	15.7	39.7	18.4	6.9	9.7	100.0	263	29.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.4	19.6	32.5	16.8	7.5	13.1	100.0	1,563	30.5
Female	11.6	18.7	34.2	15.6	7.6	12.3	100.0	1,579	29.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	10.0	19.1	33.8	16.6	7.7	12.8	100.0	3,016	30.5
Dead	35.5	19.1	24.2	8.0	3.7	9.6	100.0	126	22.6
Total	11.0	19.1	33.4	16.2	7.5	12.7	100.0	3,142	30.2

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nagaland, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon[2]	44.9	25.1	12.6	7.6	4.0	3.7	2.5	12.7
Want another later[3]	2.6	19.6	6.1	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	5.7
Want another, undecided when	4.1	8.3	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.7
Undecided	4.7	17.4	16.7	14.5	12.8	12.9	15.5	14.6
Want no more	3.5	16.6	43.2	52.7	55.9	58.7	60.3	43.0
Sterilized[4]	0.7	1.6	9.3	11.8	14.0	15.5	8.7	9.1
Declared infecund	39.4	11.4	9.4	9.4	11.7	8.2	12.4	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	418	1,123	1,559	1,287	955	610	645	6,597
MEN								
Want another soon[2]	35.6	30.8	11.9	5.4	2.7	1.0	10.6	15.6
Want another later[3]	2.0	29.1	9.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.8
Want another, undecided when	0.0	10.3	6.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5
Undecided	11.9	10.9	14.9	15.5	17.2	10.4	6.4	13.2
Want no more	30.7	15.6	49.9	65.4	67.3	77.2	65.1	49.3
Sterilized[4]	1.2	0.0	5.1	7.6	12.0	10.0	10.7	5.8
Declared infecund	18.5	3.2	2.2	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.8	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	124	127	166	134	98	59	59	766

[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Want next birth within 2 years
[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy
For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	1.0	11.0	32.4	43.8	*	20.2	*	*	*	*	*	(24.8)
25-34	4.0	14.4	43.9	54.0	61.1	41.6	(9.4)	7.5	41.7	(72.0)	(85.5)	36.0
35-49	7.1	37.1	71.2	76.0	74.4	68.6	47.4	23.6	66.0	73.9	79.8	65.2
Residence												
Urban	7.0	21.8	61.0	68.9	74.5	55.5	(23.8)	(21.4)	62.6	(79.8)	(89.3)	58.0
Rural	2.8	16.2	45.5	61.8	69.6	50.2	35.7	12.0	46.5	68.8	77.6	53.4
Schooling												
No schooling	5.4	30.3	55.8	60.9	65.9	55.7	*	*	*	*	(71.4)	55.4
<5 years complete	(4.1)	16.4	51.9	61.6	65.9	54.0	*	*	*	*	*	56.1
5-9 years complete	4.6	18.2	52.0	62.8	75.0	53.7	37.8	17.3	54.3	78.4	85.2	57.6
10-11 years complete	0.0	17.5	57.3	77.7	72.7	53.0	*	*	(47.2)	(76.3)	(87.0)	58.6
12 or more years complete	5.2	11.4	47.5	64.5	73.5	38.1	(22.4)	(10.3)	(53.8)	*	(82.9)	46.1
Religion												
Hindu	(7.5)	36.8	78.8	70.5	85.9	61.8	*	*	*	*	*	(62.6)
Muslim	*	(31.1)	57.6	(73.0)	82.7	57.9	*	*	*	*	*	(71.8)
Christian	4.1	14.8	47.9	63.5	70.1	50.9	33.4	11.3	48.3	70.1	79.6	53.4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(51.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	37.3	71.0	71.0	83.9	61.2	*	*	*	*	*	(51.8)
Scheduled tribe	3.9	15.0	48.2	63.8	70.0	50.8	32.8	13.6	48.4	70.1	79.8	53.9
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	(61.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	31.7	76.9	(67.6)	(87.7)	62.5	*	*	*	*	*	(78.0)
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(43.9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	4.2	14.8	39.6	45.7	67.4	23.2	31.9	12.6	(60.6)	*	*	35.1
1	na	22.1	57.3	66.8	64.8	51.9	na	18.1	55.2	(66.6)	(77.4)	50.5
2	na	na	53.3	67.1	74.3	67.0	na	na	(48.7)	77.3	84.3	73.5
3	na	na	na	64.7	70.8	69.7	na	na	na	*	76.6	78.1
4+	na	na	na	na	na	70.8	na	na	na	na	na	(82.0)
Total	4.2	18.2	52.4	64.5	70.8	52.1	31.9	15.6	55.0	72.9	80.5	55.1
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	6.8	20.5	57.8	71.0	83.8	63.7	9.4	17.2	51.8	63.6	77.0	56.6

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Nagaland, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]								NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
WOMEN									
0	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.7	2.7	1.7
1	2.0	8.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.3
2	42.2	44.8	48.0	12.1	6.7	4.0	2.3	31.4	26.6
3	26.6	24.3	21.8	37.6	6.3	8.0	3.9	22.6	24.3
4	20.4	15.1	22.1	40.8	67.8	39.4	32.5	29.0	31.2
5	2.0	2.8	2.5	4.2	9.6	33.3	13.7	5.7	7.9
6+	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	5.9	12.1	41.3	4.7	5.5
Non-numeric responses	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.3	1.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,068	1,325	1,678	1,395	1,018	636	669	10,790	3,896
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.1	3.1	3.3
Number of all respondents	3,981	1,316	1,652	1,373	996	624	647	10,589	3,871
Currently married respondents	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.5
Number of currently married respondents	416	1,119	1,540	1,269	935	597	623	6,499	2,333
MEN									
0	2.4	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.8	0.0	5.5	2.7	1.8
1	0.8	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7
2	33.0	45.7	41.2	15.0	5.3	0.0	3.0	28.9	25.8
3	30.4	25.5	27.3	48.1	19.5	17.6	7.5	29.0	25.0
4	21.3	17.0	22.6	27.5	57.7	47.4	37.9	26.0	29.0
5	6.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	11.0	21.3	8.6	6.2	8.8
6+	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.3	8.2	31.7	2.8	5.0
Non-numeric responses	3.8	3.1	0.9	3.9	2.4	5.5	5.7	3.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	789	131	171	136	100	61	59	1,449	3,774
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.3
Number of all respondents	760	127	169	131	98	58	56	1,399	3,668
Currently married respondents	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6
Number of currently married respondents	123	123	164	129	95	56	56	745	1,890

[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	16.0	12.0	91.2	91.8	1,680	30.8	7.1	95.5	93.7	247
20-29	21.8	10.2	90.9	90.5	3,503	33.1	10.2	95.1	93.2	427
30-39	19.7	9.6	89.7	89.2	3,051	29.2	8.1	93.0	91.6	385
40-49	21.1	10.7	89.2	88.0	2,294	31.8	8.3	92.7	91.1	338
Residence										
Urban	19.9	10.2	88.5	88.1	4,149	34.9	8.0	93.5	91.5	563
Rural	20.3	10.5	91.4	90.9	6,379	28.8	9.1	94.3	92.9	834
Schooling										
No schooling	21.2	8.5	89.8	88.1	1,558	25.7	9.9	91.9	86.3	149
<5 years complete	21.0	9.7	90.5	89.3	835	34.5	6.0	94.3	93.0	106
5-9 years complete	19.8	10.8	91.4	91.3	4,595	34.1	7.6	95.1	93.8	608
10-11 years complete	19.7	10.9	89.3	88.6	1,534	23.8	12.1	93.2	92.3	225
12 or more years complete	19.9	10.9	88.5	88.7	2,006	32.8	8.6	93.4	92.2	310
Marital status										
Never married	17.7	11.4	88.9	89.3	3,585	30.6	9.1	94.3	93.2	632
Currently married	21.5	9.7	91.2	90.3	6,457	32.1	8.5	94.0	91.9	744
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	20.1	11.7	86.6	86.6	488	*	*	*	*	21
Religion										
Hindu	17.9	9.6	87.0	84.9	755	31.7	8.8	89.1	82.5	99
Muslim	24.2	7.5	83.3	80.9	316	(37.1)	(1.5)	(98.8)	(95.8)	64
Christian	20.2	10.6	90.8	90.5	9,434	31.0	9.0	94.1	92.9	1,227
Other	(14.8)	(14.8)	(68.4)	(75.8)	24	*	*	*	*	7

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.5	10.0	87.5	86.5	524	31.8	7.3	89.4	87.6	89
Scheduled tribe	20.2	10.6	90.8	90.5	9,444	30.8	9.1	94.4	93.2	1,226
Other backward class	20.5	6.5	86.0	86.1	84	*	*	*	*	12
Other	20.7	8.1	82.7	79.2	429	37.4	4.7	91.9	82.8	68
Don't know	(23.9)	(6.0)	(84.0)	(81.3)	48	*	*	*	*	1
Total	20.1	10.4	90.2	89.8	10,529	31.3	8.6	94.0	92.3	1,397
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	21.4	9.8	83.5	83.1	3,871	28.4	5.0	83.7	81.4	3,668

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

51

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.2	98.9	95.0	98.6	100.0	97.3
Any modern method	97.1	98.9	94.9	98.6	100.0	97.3
Female sterilization	73.4	84.7	57.6	64.2	75.8	52.4
Male sterilization	31.1	39.6	19.0	31.9	40.5	22.9
IUD or PPIUD	61.5	78.0	38.6	31.7	50.2	13.7
Injectables	52.3	65.7	34.6	42.3	48.2	35.9
Pill	81.3	89.2	70.8	72.7	78.8	66.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	94.0	94.9	93.4	97.7	99.4	96.0
Female condom	24.2	23.5	25.4	34.9	35.4	34.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	20.4	30.0	7.9	15.5	21.7	8.8
Emergency contraception	43.9	48.7	37.8	39.7	41.7	37.3
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/*Nirodh*[1]	56.0	71.7	34.4	28.7	44.0	13.7
Any traditional method	61.5	80.1	36.1	64.3	79.9	48.7
Rhythm	44.4	60.4	22.2	37.4	49.2	25.5
Withdrawal	55.6	74.9	29.2	62.3	77.4	47.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.8	6.9	4.4	5.3	6.2	4.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,279	2,291	1,779	576	280	290
RURAL						
Any method	93.3	95.5	88.1	96.0	96.7	95.0
Any modern method	92.7	94.8	87.9	95.6	95.9	95.0
Female sterilization	64.0	73.0	44.1	49.5	59.5	35.6
Male sterilization	20.5	24.7	11.0	19.9	26.6	10.9
IUD or PPIUD	57.5	69.8	29.5	22.3	30.8	9.9
Injectables	41.7	48.4	27.2	30.4	36.4	22.9
Pill	69.2	74.9	56.7	55.1	61.0	46.6
Condom/*Nirodh*	83.1	82.9	83.5	93.7	93.7	93.5
Female condom	13.4	13.2	14.2	19.3	18.7	19.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	17.3	22.6	5.4	7.1	9.8	3.4
Emergency contraception	28.6	30.5	25.2	25.0	25.5	23.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/*Nirodh*[1]	45.9	55.7	23.9	18.3	25.1	8.0
Any traditional method	57.0	69.9	27.4	53.2	65.5	37.0
Rhythm	37.2	46.8	15.1	26.8	38.0	11.8
Withdrawal	51.6	64.8	21.5	50.2	60.9	36.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.8	5.5	3.3	4.0	4.6	3.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,511	4,307	1,906	873	487	370

Continued...

52

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	94.8	96.7	91.4	97.0	97.9	96.0
Any modern method	94.4	96.2	91.3	96.8	97.4	96.0
Female sterilization	67.7	77.1	50.6	55.4	65.5	43.0
Male sterilization	24.7	29.9	14.9	24.7	31.7	16.2
IUD or PPIUD	59.0	72.6	33.9	26.1	37.9	11.6
Injectables	45.9	54.4	30.8	35.1	40.7	28.6
Pill	74.0	79.9	63.5	62.1	67.5	55.3
Condom/*Nirodh*	87.4	87.1	88.3	95.3	95.8	94.6
Female condom	17.6	16.8	19.6	25.5	24.8	26.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	18.6	25.2	6.6	10.4	14.1	5.8
Emergency contraception	34.7	36.8	31.3	30.8	31.4	29.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/*Nirodh*[1]	49.9	61.2	29.0	22.4	32.0	10.5
Any traditional method	58.8	73.4	31.6	57.6	70.7	42.1
Rhythm	40.1	51.5	18.5	31.0	42.1	17.8
Withdrawal	53.2	68.3	25.2	55.0	67.0	41.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	6.0	3.8	4.5	5.2	3.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,790	6,597	3,685	1,449	766	660

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

53

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age														
15-19	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	97.5	100.0	131
20-24	13.1	9.6	0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.5	1.6	2.0	86.9	100.0	712
25-29	20.2	15.6	2.9	6.5	5.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	4.6	2.5	2.1	79.8	100.0	1,189
30-39	32.6	26.0	10.4	4.7	8.8	0.1	1.9	0.1	6.6	3.3	3.3	67.4	100.0	2,541
40-49	29.4	24.5	14.9	1.3	7.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.9	3.3	1.6	70.6	100.0	2,025
Residence														
Urban	31.3	25.5	10.3	5.6	7.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	5.9	3.6	2.3	68.7	100.0	2,291
Rural	24.2	19.2	8.5	3.2	6.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	75.8	100.0	4,307
Schooling														
No schooling	22.5	19.1	7.4	5.0	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.0	77.5	100.0	1,309
<5 years complete	24.4	18.2	7.8	3.8	5.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.2	3.2	3.1	75.6	100.0	666
5-9 years complete	28.3	23.1	10.4	4.0	7.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	5.1	2.7	2.4	71.7	100.0	3,013
10-11 years complete	28.3	22.6	10.3	3.8	7.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	5.7	4.0	1.7	71.7	100.0	785
12 or more years complete	28.0	20.2	7.2	3.0	5.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	7.8	4.6	3.1	72.0	100.0	824
Religion														
Hindu	35.3	28.8	9.8	13.6	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.5	3.3	3.2	64.7	100.0	542
Muslim	24.0	22.2	1.1	18.1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.5	76.0	100.0	271
Christian	26.0	20.6	9.4	2.4	7.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.4	3.0	2.4	74.0	100.0	5,764
Other	(25.9)	(25.9)	(4.2)	(11.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(74.1)	100.0	20
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	27.2	22.7	9.0	11.5	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.4	1.8	2.6	72.8	100.0	380
Scheduled tribe	26.0	20.7	9.4	2.6	7.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	5.4	3.0	2.3	74.0	100.0	5,794
Other backward class	(33.4)	(30.5)	(13.2)	(10.7)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(66.6)	100.0	59
Other	37.8	31.8	4.3	19.1	5.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	2.6	3.4	62.2	100.0	322
Don't know	(18.3)	(18.3)	(1.4)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.7)	100.0	42

Continued...

54

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female steril-ization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	LAM	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children														
No children	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	97.4	100.0	574
1 child	12.8	9.0	1.7	3.6	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.8	1.7	2.1	87.2	100.0	1,100
1 son	13.2	9.4	1.5	3.7	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	86.8	100.0	592
No sons	12.2	8.5	1.8	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	3.7	1.5	2.2	87.8	100.0	508
2 children	31.7	25.1	9.5	6.9	5.8	0.2	2.4	0.2	6.6	3.6	3.0	68.3	100.0	1,513
1 or more sons	33.4	26.6	10.6	6.8	6.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	6.8	3.8	3.0	66.6	100.0	1,214
No sons	24.6	18.8	5.4	7.6	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	5.8	2.6	3.2	75.4	100.0	299
3 children	35.4	29.3	12.2	5.9	9.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	6.2	3.5	2.6	64.6	100.0	1,244
1 or more sons	36.0	30.5	13.1	6.1	9.7	0.1	1.4	0.1	5.5	3.3	2.2	64.0	100.0	1,125
No sons	29.9	17.4	3.8	3.3	7.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	12.5	5.7	6.8	70.1	100.0	119
4+ children	31.7	25.9	13.1	2.1	9.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	5.7	3.3	2.5	68.3	100.0	2,167
1 or more sons	31.4	25.6	13.2	2.0	9.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.8	3.3	2.5	68.6	100.0	2,084
No sons	38.3	34.7	11.7	4.3	16.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.6	2.0	1.6	61.7	100.0	83
Total	26.7	21.4	9.1	4.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.3	2.9	2.4	73.3	100.0	6,597
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.7	22.5	9.9	4.7	5.2	0.0	2.6	na	7.2	5.2	2.0	70.3	100.0	2,354

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.
na = Not available
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

55

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Dimapur	27.5	21.0	5.5	15.5	6.5	1,664
Kiphire	31.1	24.2	11.2	13.0	6.9	307
Kohima	33.7	25.4	12.9	12.5	8.3	715
Longleng	20.9	18.5	12.0	6.5	2.4	183
Mokokchung	38.2	30.7	20.6	10.0	7.6	472
Mon	12.6	9.7	3.2	6.5	2.9	995
Peren	31.0	26.6	9.2	17.4	4.4	271
Phek	26.2	22.3	9.5	12.7	3.9	561
Tuensang	22.0	19.9	7.3	12.6	2.1	619
Wokha	30.0	21.8	13.5	8.4	8.2	325
Zunheboto	32.5	28.8	13.2	15.6	3.8	486
Nagaland	26.7	21.4	9.1	12.3	5.3	6,597

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

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)		Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector[1]		
Age						
< 30	0.2	5,297	*	*	100.0	8
30-39	1.5	3,122	(47.1)	(52.9)	100.0	46
40-49	4.9	2,370	50.5	49.5	100.0	116
Residence						
Urban	2.1	4,279	40.6	59.4	100.0	90
Rural	1.2	6,511	59.2	40.8	100.0	79
Schooling						
No schooling	2.2	1,601	(64.9)	(35.1)	100.0	35
<5 years complete	1.3	859	*	*	100.0	11
5-9 years complete	1.6	4,732	51.9	48.1	100.0	74
10-11 years complete	1.8	1,553	(51.4)	(48.6)	100.0	29
12 or more years complete	1.0	2,044	*	*	100.0	20
Religion						
Hindu	2.8	779	*	*	100.0	22
Muslim	0.6	325	*	*	100.0	2
Christian	1.5	9,660	49.8	50.2	100.0	144
Other	(8.7)	26	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.1	551	*	*	100.0	11
Scheduled tribe	1.4	9,671	51.1	48.9	100.0	139
Other backward class	3.5	84	*	*	100.0	3
Other	3.7	436	*	*	100.0	16
Don't know	(0.0)	48	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	1.6	10,790	49.3	50.7	100.0	169

nc = No cases
[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

57

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Type of sexual partner													
Currently married	19.2	12.1	5.0	2.2	3.7	1.2	0.0	7.1	4.2	2.9	80.8	100.0	766
Wife	24.5	15.4	6.1	3.0	4.7	1.6	0.0	9.0	5.2	3.8	75.5	100.0	574
Other	3.4	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	96.6	100.0	192
Not currently married	38.3	28.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	10.1	1.8	8.3	61.7	100.0	63
Age													
20-24	25.9	16.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	13.0	0.4	9.7	1.3	8.4	74.1	100.0	52
25-29	14.4	10.9	0.6	2.5	4.6	3.3	0.0	3.5	2.8	0.8	85.6	100.0	115
30-34	20.3	13.4	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.8	0.0	6.9	3.6	3.4	79.7	100.0	134
35-39	19.8	13.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	2.5	0.0	6.8	4.0	2.8	80.2	100.0	187
40-44	21.2	13.9	9.0	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	7.2	3.7	3.5	78.8	100.0	180
45-49	24.3	13.5	7.8	2.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	10.8	7.0	3.8	75.7	100.0	149
Residence													
Urban	27.1	17.7	7.0	3.0	3.3	4.5	0.0	9.4	4.4	5.0	72.9	100.0	313
Rural	16.7	10.7	3.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	6.0	3.8	2.2	83.3	100.0	516
Schooling													
No schooling	13.2	5.1	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	8.0	2.4	5.7	86.8	100.0	110
<5 years complete	12.7	10.0	7.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	87.3	100.0	65
5-9 years complete	18.7	12.6	4.8	2.0	3.2	2.7	0.0	6.1	4.6	1.5	81.3	100.0	345
10-11 years complete	30.0	20.8	8.0	2.9	6.5	3.3	0.0	9.2	5.6	3.6	70.0	100.0	133
12 or more years complete	25.0	15.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	5.6	0.0	9.4	3.1	6.4	75.0	100.0	175
Marital status													
Never married	38.8	28.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	25.8	0.0	10.5	1.8	8.6	61.2	100.0	61
Currently married	19.2	12.1	5.0	2.2	3.7	1.2	0.0	7.1	4.2	2.9	80.8	100.0	766

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method						Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Religion													
Hindu	(26.3)	(14.0)	(4.6)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(3.7)	(8.6)	(73.7)	100.0	71
Muslim	(18.8)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(81.2)	100.0	42
Christian	19.9	12.8	4.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	0.0	7.1	4.3	2.9	80.1	100.0	713
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(15.3)	(10.3)	(5.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(84.7)	100.0	61
Scheduled tribe	20.3	12.9	4.9	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.0	7.4	4.3	3.2	79.7	100.0	714
Other[1]	(34.6)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(4.6)	(3.7)	(65.4)	100.0	42
Total age 15-49	20.6	13.4	4.6	2.2	3.5	3.0	0.0	7.3	4.0	3.3	79.4	100.0	829
Age 50-54	19.3	11.5	6.8	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.0	7.8	2.3	5.5	80.7	100.0	135
Total age 15-54	20.5	13.1	4.9	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.0	7.4	3.8	3.6	79.5	100.0	964

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

59

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
URBAN					
Public health sector	71.2	8.1	74.0	(8.6)	53.3
Government/municipal hospital	58.5	6.2	66.6	(8.6)	45.5
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	11.7	0.8	6.5	(0.0)	6.9
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Sub-centre/ANM	1.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.6	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Private health sector	28.0	91.0	26.0	(76.1)	44.9
Private hospital	25.7	8.3	20.2	(5.9)	18.7
Private doctor/clinic	2.3	1.1	5.8	(5.8)	3.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	6.4	0.0	(0.0)	1.4
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	74.2	0.0	(64.4)	21.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.9	0.0	(15.3)	1.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.3)	1.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	251	129	169	47	599

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL			
Public health sector	76.1	14.7	84.0	(17.2)	65.2
Government/municipal hospital	55.8	3.6	45.0	(3.7)	40.7
Government dispensary	1.5	1.1	0.9	(0.0)	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	0.8	0.5	(0.0)	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.9	2.4	21.2	(0.0)	13.2
PHC/Additional PHC	3.5	4.5	12.6	(2.1)	6.5
Sub-centre/ANM	1.0	1.8	3.1	(0.0)	1.8
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.9)	0.1
Camp	1.3	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.8
ASHA	0.0	0.5	0.0	(8.5)	0.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Private health sector	23.9	84.4	16.0	(78.6)	34.5
Private hospital	21.2	6.4	12.3	(3.0)	15.2
Private doctor/clinic	2.7	1.1	2.4	(13.0)	2.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	73.6	1.0	(61.6)	15.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.1
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.9	0.0	(4.2)	0.4
Husband	0.0	0.9	0.0	(4.2)	0.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	376	139	276	42	839

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		TOTAL			
Public health sector	74.1	11.5	80.2	12.7	60.2
Government/municipal hospital	56.9	4.9	53.2	6.3	42.7
Government dispensary	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.4	1.6	15.6	0.0	10.6
PHC/Additional PHC	2.1	2.3	7.8	1.0	3.8
Sub-centre/ANM	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1
Camp	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	25.5	87.6	19.8	77.3	38.8
Private hospital	23.0	7.3	15.3	4.5	16.6
Private doctor/clinic	2.5	1.1	3.7	9.1	3.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	73.9	0.6	63.1	18.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other source	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.1	0.8
Husband	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.1	0.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	627	269	445	89	1,438

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.
AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani, siddha*, and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre;
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization;
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization[1]	27.3	15.6	42.5	67
Pill	28.1	15.9	17.1	88
IUD or PPIUD	41.8	33.0	36.9	77
Total	32.4	21.5	31.0	231
RURAL				
Female sterilization[1]	24.2	15.6	25.9	129
Pill	32.3	14.4	29.8	105
IUD or PPIUD	38.1	17.1	30.7	140
Total	31.7	15.8	28.8	373
TOTAL				
Female sterilization[1]	25.2	15.6	31.5	196
Pill	30.4	15.1	24.0	192
IUD or PPIUD	39.4	22.7	32.9	217
Total	32.0	18.0	29.6	605

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Nagaland, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]		
Female sterilization	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	210
Pill	1.1	8.7	7.4	17.3	0.6	5.2	4.8	45.1	2.4	345
IUD or PPIUD	0.7	1.1	0.6	4.0	0.0	7.0	1.7	15.2	0.8	282
Condom/*Nirodh*	(0.5)	(24.3)	(16.9)	(3.6)	(1.1)	(9.6)	(4.4)	(60.5)	(1.6)	184
Rhythm	(1.9)	(7.6)	(8.3)	(0.8)	(1.8)	(3.2)	(7.6)	(31.3)	(3.9)	167
Other[6]	0.1	18.6	10.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	4.7	45.2	6.0	291
All modern spacing methods[7]	0.8	9.7	7.2	10.3	0.9	6.7	3.5	39.1	2.1	842
All spacing methods[8]	0.8	11.5	8.0	7.0	1.7	5.5	4.4	38.8	3.0	1,269
All methods	0.7	9.8	6.9	5.9	1.4	4.7	3.8	33.1	2.5	1,479

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, which is not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column
[4] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[5] Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation
[6] Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately
[7] Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately
[8] Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who agree | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | | Number of men |
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	
Age								
15-19	19.5	20.0	51.7	15.2	1.5	31.7	100.0	258
20-24	22.4	25.9	60.8	19.1	5.0	15.1	100.0	214
25-29	15.3	24.2	62.4	21.4	6.4	9.9	100.0	231
30-34	26.5	38.2	73.9	10.6	5.7	9.8	100.0	186
35-39	16.2	33.1	70.1	16.6	4.7	8.6	100.0	208
40-44	24.2	31.9	69.0	11.5	1.9	17.6	100.0	191
45-49	24.9	29.9	67.2	18.0	3.8	11.0	100.0	163
Residence								
Urban	25.7	30.5	68.0	17.2	3.7	11.1	100.0	576
Rural	17.8	27.1	61.7	15.5	4.4	18.4	100.0	873
Schooling								
No schooling	17.5	19.4	52.5	11.4	4.6	31.5	100.0	159
<5 years complete	19.1	32.5	65.1	18.5	4.0	12.3	100.0	107
5-9 years complete	20.4	27.5	61.7	15.8	4.9	17.7	100.0	636
10-11 years complete	19.8	25.1	63.0	18.9	3.6	14.5	100.0	231
12 or more years complete	25.2	35.9	75.9	16.7	2.7	4.7	100.0	316
Religion								
Hindu	20.8	27.8	76.8	12.8	1.8	8.6	100.0	100
Muslim	(31.4)	(31.7)	(73.6)	(14.5)	(2.3)	(9.5)	100.0	64
Christian	20.3	28.3	62.6	16.6	4.4	16.4	100.0	1,278
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	20.3	18.7	77.1	8.5	0.6	13.8	100.0	89
Scheduled tribe	20.2	28.4	62.5	17.0	4.2	16.3	100.0	1,276
Other[2]	32.6	41.5	75.0	12.8	7.0	5.2	100.0	71
Total age 15-49	20.9	28.4	64.2	16.2	4.1	15.5	100.0	1,449
Age 50-54	18.7	38.6	64.5	16.7	4.4	14.4	100.0	147
Total age 15-54	20.7	29.4	64.2	16.2	4.1	15.4	100.0	1,596

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms
[2] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, the percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	25.0	9.1	34.1	2.5	0.0	2.5	27.6	9.1	36.7	6.9	3.8	131
20-24	20.6	8.9	29.5	8.0	5.2	13.1	28.5	14.1	42.6	30.8	22.6	712
25-29	19.7	9.1	28.8	6.2	14.0	20.2	25.9	23.1	49.0	41.3	31.9	1,189
30-34	13.4	13.0	26.4	6.2	24.8	31.0	19.6	37.7	57.4	54.1	42.8	1,332
35-39	7.7	14.9	22.6	3.2	31.2	34.3	10.9	46.0	56.9	60.3	48.3	1,208
40-44	4.0	12.3	16.3	1.1	34.2	35.3	5.0	46.5	51.6	68.4	53.8	1,007
45-49	1.6	6.0	7.6	0.2	23.4	23.6	1.8	29.4	31.2	75.7	68.2	1,018
Residence												
Urban	10.7	11.8	22.5	5.3	26.1	31.3	15.9	37.9	53.8	58.2	47.3	2,291
Rural	11.5	10.4	22.0	3.4	20.8	24.2	15.0	31.2	46.2	52.4	41.6	4,307
Schooling												
No schooling	9.3	11.8	21.1	2.6	19.9	22.5	11.9	31.7	43.6	51.5	43.7	1,309
<5 years complete	11.4	12.3	23.7	3.7	20.8	24.4	15.1	33.1	48.2	50.8	37.8	666
5-9 years complete	10.5	10.5	21.0	3.6	24.7	28.3	14.1	35.2	49.3	57.3	47.0	3,013
10-11 years complete	10.9	11.7	22.6	4.6	23.8	28.3	15.5	35.5	51.0	55.6	44.3	785
12 or more years complete	17.1	9.0	26.1	8.1	19.9	28.0	25.2	28.9	54.1	51.7	37.3	824
Religion												
Hindu	5.2	13.7	18.9	6.2	29.0	35.3	11.5	42.8	54.2	65.1	53.1	542
Muslim	12.1	19.9	32.0	5.1	18.9	24.0	17.1	38.9	56.0	42.9	39.6	271
Christian	11.8	10.2	22.0	3.8	22.2	26.0	15.6	32.4	48.0	54.2	43.0	5,764
Other	(6.3)	(13.5)	(19.8)	(1.5)	(24.4)	(25.9)	(7.8)	(37.9)	(45.7)	(56.7)	(56.7)	20

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women – *Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.8	16.9	22.7	3.2	24.0	27.2	9.0	40.9	49.9	54.5	45.6	380
Scheduled tribe	11.7	10.1	21.9	3.8	22.3	26.0	15.5	32.4	47.9	54.4	43.1	5,794
Other backward class	(8.8)	(8.4)	(17.2)	(4.7)	(28.7)	(33.4)	(13.4)	(37.1)	(50.5)	(66.0)	(60.4)	59
Other	7.9	17.0	24.9	10.4	27.5	37.8	18.3	44.4	62.8	60.3	50.7	322
Don't know	(20.9)	(21.8)	(42.7)	(5.1)	(13.2)	(18.3)	(26.0)	(35.1)	(61.0)	(30.0)	(30.0)	42
Total	11.2	10.9	22.2	4.1	22.6	26.7	15.3	33.5	48.8	54.6	43.8	6,597

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM),and other modern methods
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Nagaland, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Dimapur	24.2	9.7	14.4	1,664
Kiphire	17.7	11.1	6.6	307
Kohima	19.8	10.7	9.1	715
Longleng	16.8	9.1	7.8	183
Mokokchung	18.1	10.0	8.1	472
Mon	22.3	13.5	8.8	995
Peren	25.3	13.9	11.5	271
Phek	22.9	7.3	15.6	561
Tuensang	26.4	16.4	10.0	619
Wokha	24.0	16.2	7.9	325
Zunheboto	17.8	7.8	10.1	486
Nagaland	22.2	11.2	10.9	6,597
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.4	10.0	18.4	2,354

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth	Total	
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.4	5.3	1.0	1.2	100.0	77
20-29	95.7	1.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	1,547
30-39	91.6	2.2	5.6	0.6	100.0	1,300
40-49	90.5	2.4	6.1	1.0	100.0	294
Residence						
Urban	90.4	3.7	5.5	0.3	100.0	982
Rural	94.8	1.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	2,235
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.9	1.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	624
<5 years complete	94.2	2.0	2.7	1.1	100.0	354
5-9 years complete	94.2	1.9	3.6	0.4	100.0	1,413
10-11 years complete	90.8	1.8	6.9	0.5	100.0	360
12 or more years complete	89.5	3.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	467
Religion						
Hindu	87.0	7.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	212
Muslim	93.0	0.0	6.5	0.6	100.0	162
Christian	94.0	1.8	3.8	0.5	100.0	2,834
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.2	1.6	5.6	0.5	100.0	175
Scheduled tribe	94.0	1.7	3.8	0.5	100.0	2,835
Other[1]	89.9	6.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	161
Total	93.5	2.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	3,218

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(18.3)	(9.3)	14.4
Private health sector[1]	(53.1)	(56.9)	54.7
At home	(28.7)	(31.7)	30.0
Other	(0.0)	(2.1)	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(64.5)	(59.1)	62.2
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	(3.2)	1.4
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	(6.7)	2.9
Self	(35.5)	(20.0)	28.8
Other	(0.0)	(10.9)	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(11.9)	(24.9)	17.6
Number of women with abortions	37	28	65

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor
[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Nagaland, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	92.3	1,742	a	a	a
20-24	2.6	13.3	27.1	na	na	57.0	1,708	a	a	a
25-29	5.1	15.8	27.9	33.5	55.9	33.3	1,847	23.7	23.9	23.3
30-34	6.2	21.3	35.1	41.2	60.7	15.8	1,692	22.7	23.2	22.4
35-39	8.3	24.1	39.4	45.8	67.1	8.2	1,430	21.6	22.1	21.4
40-44	7.9	23.8	39.8	47.8	70.0	4.7	1,177	21.4	22.3	21.0
45-49	5.1	22.3	38.7	47.6	71.4	4.3	1,194	21.4	22.2	21.6
20-49	5.7	19.5	33.9	na	na	23.0	9,048	a	a	a
25-49	6.4	21.0	35.4	42.3	64.0	15.0	7,339	22.3	22.9	22.1
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	258	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.9	8.9	na	na	85.3	214	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	1.6	4.1	7.9	25.0	58.9	231	a	a	24.7
30-34	0.8	4.6	10.5	15.9	36.5	30.0	186	27.5	28.0	23.8
35-39	0.4	5.4	10.3	15.5	36.3	7.1	208	27.1	27.0	24.6
40-44	1.1	3.6	11.3	15.7	41.9	4.5	191	26.1	26.2	24.8
45-49	0.7	2.0	6.2	11.1	37.4	4.1	163	27.9	27.7	24.7
20-49	0.5	3.1	8.5	na	na	33.9	1,191	a	a	a
25-49	0.6	3.4	8.4	13.1	34.9	22.7	977	a	a	24.6

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

71

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, by residence, and total for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, Nagaland, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality $(_1q_0)$	Child mortality $(_4q_1)$	Under-five mortality $(_5q_0)$
URBAN					
0-4	11.4	9.2	20.6	4.4	24.9
5-9	12.9	7.0	19.9	6.2	25.9
10-14	15.3	6.8	22.1	6.1	28.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.2	19.1	46.3	10.5	56.3
RURAL					
0-4	18.3	14.5	32.9	9.6	42.1
5-9	11.9	10.1	22.0	12.8	34.5
10-14	13.1	13.4	26.5	16.2	42.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	17.6	18.3	36.0	32.4	67.2
TOTAL					
0-4	16.4	13.1	29.5	8.1	37.3
5-9	12.2	9.2	21.4	10.9	32.1
10-14	13.8	11.4	25.2	13.0	37.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	20.1	22.0	42.1	22.7	63.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	10.0	7.2	17.2	3.6	20.7

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	11.4	9.2	20.6	4.4	24.9
Rural	18.3	14.5	32.9	9.6	42.1
Schooling					
No schooling	11.3	21.4	32.8	9.2	41.6
<10 years complete	18.3	11.8	30.1	8.8	38.6
10 or more years complete	16.7	8.2	24.9	4.8	29.6
Child's sex					
Male	18.3	11.4	29.7	9.2	38.6
Female	14.5	14.8	29.2	6.9	35.9
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(22.2)	(16.4)	(38.5)	(12.8)	(50.9)
20-29	14.9	11.1	25.9	6.0	31.8
30-39	17.2	12.3	29.5	10.4	39.6
Birth order					
1	14.7	11.1	25.8	5.1	30.8
2-3	19.6	12.3	32.0	7.7	39.4
4+	13.5	16.2	29.7	10.8	40.2
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	16.6	15.7	32.4	7.3	39.4
2-3 years	14.7	16.3	31.0	5.0	35.9
4 years or more	24.2	4.9	29.1	23.6	52.0
Total	16.4	13.1	29.5	8.1	37.3

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

73

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nagaland, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	25.2	1.0	25.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	27.7	0.7	6.1
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.0	2.3	0.2
Mother's age >34	3.4	1.4	12.7
Birth interval <24 months	13.2	1.0	8.7
Birth order >3	13.8	0.5	10.8
Subtotal	32.4	0.9	32.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[3]	0.3	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.6	(1.2)	0.7
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	6.9	1.6	28.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.3	1.4	2.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	5.4	1.2	5.3
Subtotal	14.6	1.4	36.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	47.0	1.1	68.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	4,527	na	6,597

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

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth										
<20	32.9	10.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	55.3	100.0	207	43.5
20-34	36.9	8.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	52.2	100.0	2,448	45.4
35-49	29.5	7.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	61.7	100.0	449	36.8
Birth order										
1	44.8	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	44.8	100.0	815	53.7
2-3	40.2	8.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	49.0	100.0	1,354	48.4
4+	20.8	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	68.4	100.0	937	29.1
Residence										
Urban	55.6	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	38.9	100.0	932	60.7
Rural	27.0	9.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	60.1	100.0	2,173	36.8
Schooling										
No schooling	13.5	7.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	75.8	100.0	611	21.2
<5 years complete	22.0	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	65.4	100.0	345	32.7
5-9 years complete	32.9	10.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.2	54.5	100.0	1,368	42.9
10-11 years complete	52.5	7.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	38.1	100.0	340	60.3
12 or more years complete	71.9	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	24.1	100.0	441	75.2
Religion										
Hindu	52.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	100.0	193	58.1
Muslim	34.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	100.0	153	38.8
Christian	34.4	8.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.2	54.2	100.0	2,751	43.2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	41.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0	165	48.0
Scheduled tribe	34.7	8.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.2	54.2	100.0	2,750	43.3
Other[2]	42.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.2	100.0	151	50.8
Total	35.6	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	53.8	100.0	3,105	44.0

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

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Nagaland, 2015-16

| | Residence | | Source of ANC | | | |
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care						
Weighed	84.8	78.9	84.6	82.0	29.8	81.2
Blood pressure measured	93.4	86.4	92.0	91.0	40.3	89.2
Urine sample taken	78.8	65.0	71.0	75.7	30.6	70.5
Blood sample taken	80.8	69.3	74.3	79.4	31.9	73.9
Abdomen examined	91.1	80.4	83.7	92.6	42.7	84.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications						
Vaginal bleeding	24.2	17.3	18.7	23.9	9.9	20.0
Convulsions	23.7	20.9	20.1	26.8	15.1	22.0
Prolonged labour	29.1	24.4	24.9	29.2	23.3	26.3
Severe abdominal pain	28.4	22.5	23.1	29.1	16.6	24.8
High blood pressure	30.3	26.0	26.6	30.4	21.2	27.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	35.4	28.6	30.4	35.6	17.1	31.3
Number of women	569	867	914	476	66	1,436

[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care[2]	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	7.4	18.5	54.8	59.6	42.0	3.9	0.9	3.0	207
20-34	15.4	25.9	61.7	66.2	43.2	4.0	2.1	1.9	2,448
35-49	16.5	22.3	50.3	53.4	35.0	6.8	4.4	1.2	449
Birth order									
1	23.7	30.7	66.2	70.1	51.6	5.4	2.9	2.9	815
2-3	16.3	28.2	65.3	69.7	48.0	5.7	3.1	1.6	1,354
4+	5.6	15.1	45.5	50.1	24.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	937
Residence									
Urban	28.7	36.7	73.1	77.4	58.8	7.7	4.9	2.6	932
Rural	9.2	19.8	53.8	58.1	34.7	3.0	1.3	1.5	2,173
Schooling									
No schooling	3.2	10.1	39.0	41.3	21.3	1.4	0.7	1.4	611
<5 years complete	4.8	14.0	49.2	54.4	28.4	1.1	0.3	2.0	345
5-9 years complete	10.2	23.5	60.8	65.8	40.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	1,368
10-11 years complete	25.0	31.4	77.2	80.6	55.6	4.7	2.4	3.0	340
12 or more years complete	46.7	53.2	78.9	83.8	74.2	15.2	9.9	2.7	441
Religion									
Hindu	21.8	34.0	79.9	82.7	56.0	7.3	3.3	1.1	193
Muslim	13.0	26.6	60.4	63.7	46.2	5.3	1.7	3.4	153
Christian	14.6	24.1	58.0	62.5	40.6	4.1	2.4	1.8	2,751
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.8	27.1	71.7	74.4	56.3	4.4	1.1	1.7	165
Scheduled tribe	14.8	24.1	58.2	62.8	41.0	4.1	2.3	1.7	2,750
Other[3]	21.1	32.4	68.4	71.6	46.0	9.5	4.6	4.2	151
Total	15.0	24.9	59.6	63.9	42.0	4.4	2.4	1.8	3,105

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth
[2] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Dimapur	26.5	34.6	7.7	74.0	4.5	755	64.8	397
Kiphire	2.0	14.1	1.4	48.1	0.0	154	72.6	51
Kohima	30.5	42.9	8.6	75.7	6.4	296	87.1	177
Longleng	1.5	6.8	0.4	42.8	0.0	77	75.5	20
Mokokchung	35.8	43.2	7.5	83.3	4.3	144	78.4	94
Mon	3.4	9.1	0.7	32.2	0.3	538	67.0	132
Peren	13.1	32.7	7.5	74.4	4.1	154	87.9	95
Phek	6.6	20.2	0.8	56.8	0.0	284	60.9	90
Tuensang	4.8	16.7	2.5	53.1	0.3	374	84.5	152
Wokha	25.8	28.9	9.9	72.0	4.8	132	65.1	52
Zunheboto	5.9	19.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	196	82.8	50
Nagaland	15.0	24.9	4.4	59.6	2.4	3,105	73.9	1,309

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid
[1] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received advice on: | | | | | Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1] |
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Birth order						
1	60.1	48.1	64.9	65.1	38.8	61
2-3	48.2	37.7	51.5	54.7	34.7	98
4+	51.4	43.7	41.6	50.2	41.4	46
Residence						
Urban	(69.1)	(54.6)	(66.9)	(72.8)	(37.2)	30
Rural	49.5	40.0	50.9	54.0	37.4	174
Schooling						
<5 years complete	(36.0)	(36.3)	(48.7)	(38.8)	(22.2)	25
5-9 years complete	51.9	43.0	49.8	57.4	39.1	100
10-11 years complete	(59.7)	(55.5)	(65.3)	(69.1)	(44.0)	30
12 or more years complete	(68.7)	(39.1)	(53.1)	(51.9)	(39.3)	30
Total	52.4	42.1	53.3	56.8	37.4	204

Note: Total includes women who have no schooling, who are not shown separately.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health worker
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	33.0	586	40.6	51.7	2.5	5.3	100.0	193
20-34	35.9	4,091	48.1	41.9	3.1	6.8	100.0	1,470
35-49	27.9	612	43.7	40.7	8.0	7.7	100.0	171
Residence								
Urban	54.5	1,508	46.3	40.6	4.5	8.7	100.0	822
Rural	26.8	3,781	47.5	44.6	2.7	5.2	100.0	1,012
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	20.6	1,888	46.2	42.1	4.0	7.7	100.0	389
1-3	46.8	1,125	50.4	42.0	3.4	4.3	100.0	527
4+	74.4	582	45.9	45.3	4.4	4.4	100.0	433
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	14.6	1,042	59.8	38.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	152
<5 years complete	20.4	595	50.5	45.8	0.2	3.5	100.0	122
5-9 years complete	30.9	2,327	45.9	44.2	3.0	6.9	100.0	719
10-11 years complete	53.0	576	42.6	45.0	4.1	8.4	100.0	305
12 or more years complete	71.4	750	46.3	40.3	5.3	8.1	100.0	535
Religion								
Hindu	53.1	292	46.3	41.1	6.1	6.5	100.0	155
Muslim	29.4	265	45.1	48.7	0.0	6.2	100.0	78
Christian	33.7	4,720	47.2	42.6	3.5	6.7	100.0	1,592
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	44.2	268	45.8	42.5	5.2	6.5	100.0	119
Scheduled tribe	33.8	4,710	47.2	42.5	3.5	6.8	100.0	1,593
Other[3]	39.6	237	44.9	50.4	0.0	4.7	100.0	94
Don't know	(24.2)	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	12

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done – *Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	49.2	1,671	46.1	42.9	2.7	8.2	100.0	822
1 child	39.2	1,357	46.3	45.7	3.2	4.8	100.0	532
0 sons	40.8	698	45.5	45.6	3.3	5.6	100.0	285
1 son	37.6	659	47.2	45.8	3.2	3.8	100.0	248
2 children	28.2	900	47.4	43.3	4.4	4.9	100.0	254
0 sons	27.3	235	48.1	45.5	2.1	4.4	100.0	64
1 or more sons	28.5	666	47.2	42.5	5.2	5.1	100.0	190
3 children	23.3	561	48.2	35.8	6.2	9.8	100.0	131
0 sons	27.6	86	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
1 or more sons	22.5	475	48.8	37.8	6.8	6.6	100.0	107
4+ children	11.8	799	54.5	33.5	6.1	5.9	100.0	94
0 sons	(20.3)	49	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
1 or more sons	11.3	749	56.3	31.3	6.8	5.7	100.0	84
Total	34.7	5,289	46.9	42.8	3.5	6.8	100.0	1,834

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, which are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	50.5	207	45.4	52.9	79.1	105
20-34	42.7	2,448	61.3	37.9	73.0	1,046
35-49	35.1	449	66.6	32.6	76.3	158
Birth order						
1	52.6	815	59.7	39.8	75.5	429
2-3	45.9	1,354	64.5	34.3	72.0	621
4+	27.7	937	52.9	46.0	75.7	259
Residence						
Urban	51.9	932	69.9	29.4	71.4	483
Rural	38.0	2,173	55.2	43.7	75.3	825
Schooling						
No schooling	22.6	611	46.3	50.0	61.6	138
<5 years complete	34.5	345	48.4	50.1	74.9	119
5-9 years complete	42.7	1,368	56.2	43.1	77.1	584
10-11 years complete	54.9	340	64.6	34.6	71.0	187
12 or more years complete	63.8	441	79.4	20.6	74.8	281
Religion						
Hindu	54.6	193	61.9	35.5	74.8	105
Muslim	36.9	153	(67.9)	(27.2)	(55.2)	56
Christian	41.5	2,751	60.0	39.4	74.6	1,142
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	47.8	165	57.8	38.6	71.3	79
Scheduled tribe	41.4	2,750	60.4	39.1	75.3	1,140
Other[1]	51.5	151	66.8	31.9	52.2	78
Total	42.1	3,105	60.6	38.4	73.9	1,309

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	56.3	24.0	32.8
Public sector	40.1	19.5	25.1
Private sector	16.2	4.5	7.7
At home	43.5	75.8	67.1
Own home	42.2	74.0	65.3
Parent's home	1.2	1.8	1.6
Other home	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[1]	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	43.1	15.3	22.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	21.5	16.1	17.5
Other health personnel	1.0	0.9	0.9
Dai (TBA)	3.9	8.0	6.9
Friends/relatives	28.4	54.3	47.3
Other	1.5	2.6	2.3
No one	0.5	2.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	65.6	32.3	41.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	10.0	8.4	8.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	12.4	3.4	5.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	5.5	1.9	2.9
Number of births	1,226	3,295	4,521
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	68.6	62.3	63.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.8	95.7	95.9
Either of the above	97.4	96.4	96.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	76.7	76.6	76.6
Number of births delivered at home	394	1,597	1,991
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than 4 hours	30.6	14.0	19.0
4-23 hours	5.6	2.2	3.3
1-2 days	0.7	1.4	1.2
3-41 days	2.1	1.6	1.8
Don't know[1]	2.1	1.1	1.4
No postnatal check	58.8	79.6	73.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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83

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care – *Continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	30.4	11.1	16.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.7	6.8	7.7
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other	0.4	1.7	1.3
No postnatal check	58.8	79.6	73.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	932	2,173	3,105

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	29.1	3.0	32.2	37.6	374	23.4	21.8	207
20-34	25.3	8.0	33.3	42.4	3,594	27.3	24.1	2,448
35-49	21.1	9.1	30.2	36.8	553	24.2	20.5	449
Residence								
Urban	40.1	16.2	56.3	65.6	1,226	41.2	36.9	932
Rural	19.5	4.5	24.0	32.3	3,295	20.4	17.7	2,173
Birth order								
1	36.9	11.3	48.2	56.3	1,384	38.6	35.2	815
2-3	24.8	8.6	33.4	43.4	1,896	29.1	25.6	1,354
4+	12.4	2.3	14.6	21.4	1,240	12.6	10.0	937
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	15.1	3.3	18.3	24.7	1,669	11.6	9.5	1,669
1-3	37.0	7.8	44.8	57.1	958	34.2	30.4	958
4+	48.5	30.5	79.0	88.3	467	64.6	59.2	467
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	12.6	0.8	13.4	18.6	950	12.8	11.0	611
<5 years complete	15.9	1.7	17.6	21.0	526	13.1	11.9	345
5-9 years complete	26.8	4.6	31.4	41.0	1,978	24.5	20.9	1,368
10-11 years complete	39.0	11.5	50.5	61.0	471	40.8	36.3	340
12 or more years complete	36.5	31.2	67.7	81.0	596	51.8	47.5	441
Religion								
Hindu	46.2	16.8	63.0	64.4	229	46.1	41.2	193
Muslim	21.3	10.7	32.0	35.3	224	28.6	25.7	153
Christian	24.1	7.0	31.1	40.3	4,058	25.1	22.0	2,751
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	33.7	8.0	41.7	44.1	219	32.9	28.0	165
Scheduled tribe	24.3	7.1	31.4	40.5	4,053	25.1	21.9	2,750
Other[4]	32.6	18.9	51.4	55.3	193	45.7	44.8	151
Don't know	(21.3)	(2.3)	(23.6)	(36.0)	40	*	*	24
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,135	64.4	59.7	835
Private health facility[5]	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	348	77.5	68.2	273
Home	na	na	na	13.2	3,032	3.9	2.1	1,991
Total	25.1	7.7	32.8	41.3	4,521	26.6	23.4	3,105

Note: Total includes births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, women who delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth
[4] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
[5] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2]	Number of women
Dimapur	32.1	23.9	56.0	61.1	12.3	991	37.4	755
Kiphire	23.6	1.1	24.7	30.0	1.6	247	14.7	154
Kohima	44.8	10.0	54.9	63.0	9.3	422	35.0	296
Longleng	10.2	0.0	10.2	17.9	0.3	109	8.4	77
Mokokchung	37.7	7.6	45.3	78.9	9.1	197	37.6	144
Mon	8.6	1.0	9.6	14.2	1.3	813	5.1	538
Peren	37.3	4.0	41.4	56.9	6.1	221	32.8	154
Phek	17.1	1.6	18.7	25.1	4.0	438	11.8	284
Tuensang	23.5	1.7	25.1	34.5	1.7	594	21.1	374
Wokha	30.3	3.7	34.0	60.6	5.8	191	25.5	132
Zunheboto	19.8	3.5	23.2	25.7	5.4	298	17.8	196
Nagaland	25.1	7.7	32.8	41.3	5.8	4,521	23.4	3,105

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

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	6,301	9,701	6,720	28.5	103
20-34	5,759	21,273	9,808	29.6	879
35-49	5,891	24,702	12,061	31.4	127
Birth order					
1	6,259	23,662	10,676	26.6	639
2-3	5,491	19,545	9,529	34.5	344
4+	4,728	12,531	6,181	32.1	126
Residence					
Urban	6,448	18,855	10,344	27.5	536
Rural	5,401	24,257	9,340	31.8	572
Schooling					
No schooling	4,741	15,787	5,608	34.9	92
<5 years complete	5,123	10,793	5,806	34.3	64
5-9 years complete	5,617	13,385	6,937	31.7	464
10-11 years complete	4,956	27,526	10,815	28.6	181
12 or more years complete	8,026	24,577	15,943	24.9	308
Religion					
Hindu	5,470	17,202	9,411	23.4	119
Muslim	(5,012)	(9,419)	(6,474)	(17.6)	54
Christian	5,903	22,669	9,941	31.2	930
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	5,625	17,843	8,776	23.7	72
Scheduled tribe	5,882	22,724	9,984	31.9	937
Other[2]	5,231	17,350	9,586	16.6	84
Total	5,835	21,283	9,791	29.7	1,109

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost
[2] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Dimapur	27.4	608	50.7	12.2	755	18.0	432
Kiphire	57.8	139	21.0	14.3	154	52.1	37
Kohima	34.1	253	58.2	20.3	296	51.8	169
Longleng	37.1	62	16.6	8.1	77	(56.7)	8
Mokokchung	19.3	125	71.6	16.5	144	43.3	68
Mon	51.5	478	15.9	5.3	538	(20.5)	63
Peren	46.4	131	32.3	32.4	154	40.9	64
Phek	50.0	264	19.3	15.9	284	23.2	59
Tuensang	56.3	349	19.3	21.9	374	25.2	106
Wokha	33.6	115	57.3	7.6	132	32.2	52
Zunheboto	45.6	188	32.5	15.6	196	(28.3)	48
Nagaland	42.0	2,712	35.6	14.5	3,105	29.7	1,109

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.7	100.0	3.3	322
20-34	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	96.9	100.0	2.5	2,402
35-49	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	2.0	381
Birth order										
1	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	96.7	100.0	2.9	815
2-3	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.8	100.0	2.6	1,354
4-5	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	97.4	100.0	2.4	605
6+	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	332
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	95.0	100.0	4.0	835
Private health facility[2]	1.4	4.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	93.1	100.0	6.3	273
Home	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.4	1,991
Residence										
Urban	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	96.3	100.0	3.0	932
Rural	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	97.3	100.0	2.3	2,173
Religion										
Hindu	0.6	5.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	90.8	100.0	7.1	193
Muslim	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	100.0	5.1	153
Christian	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	97.6	100.0	2.1	2,751
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	91.4	100.0	6.9	165
Scheduled tribe	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	97.6	100.0	2.0	2,750
Other[3]	0.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	100.0	7.5	151
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	98.0	100.0	1.5	611
<5 years complete	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	345
5-9 years complete	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	97.0	100.0	2.5	1,368
10-11 years complete	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	97.0	100.0	2.6	340
12 or more years complete	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	96.0	100.0	3.7	441
Total	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	97.0	100.0	2.5	3,105

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, births belonging to "other" religions, births belonging to other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Nagaland

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	63.3	84.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	31.1	29.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	37.1	50.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care[1,2]	5.2	2.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[3]	61.1	31.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[3,4]	69.1	54.3
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	40.1	48.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	9.8	6.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	19.8	21.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care[1,2]	1.6	0.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[3]	26.7	6.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[3,4]	35.8	17.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	46.5	56.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	15.6	11.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	24.6	28.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care[1,2]	2.6	0.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[3]	35.7	12.2
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[3,4]	44.5	25.9

[1] Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey
[2] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits , having received at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection, and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days
[3] Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey
[4] Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	86.7	57.3	66.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	64.0	41.2	48.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	20.4	19.1	19.5
Convulsions	24.4	18.4	20.4
Prolonged labour	29.6	21.5	24.1
Severe abdominal pain	26.3	19.8	21.9
High blood pressure	26.3	18.8	21.2
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	28.3	20.2	22.8
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	68.3	26.2	39.8
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	47.4	34.1	38.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	56.2	45.8	49.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	26.3	16.8	19.9
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	107	225	331
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	(32.0)	43.7	41.7
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(45.4)	40.7	41.5
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(46.8)	44.8	45.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	34	166	200

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B[1]				BCG	DPT			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vacci- nations[2]	No vacci- nations[3]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	28.5	61.6	53.2	43.9	68.7	67.6	58.9	50.1	43.8	76.0	66.1	49.2	49.1	34.2	18.8	50.9	467
Female	29.9	61.3	55.1	48.2	68.0	68.8	63.3	54.1	48.4	77.2	69.1	56.5	51.8	37.4	19.0	54.5	392
Birth order																	
1	33.8	71.5	61.2	55.0	75.1	78.5	70.7	62.2	55.9	81.4	71.1	56.5	61.7	42.4	14.2	59.0	263
2-3	33.0	60.9	53.5	44.4	67.6	66.3	59.8	50.7	46.2	76.5	69.2	53.7	49.8	35.9	18.7	53.1	377
4-5	17.3	55.8	51.5	42.3	67.5	61.9	54.8	44.3	35.8	75.8	64.4	49.3	40.5	28.2	20.5	46.5	150
6+	16.3	38.7	36.0	26.2	49.3	52.0	42.7	36.6	27.4	59.8	50.8	37.7	31.3	24.8	33.9	38.2	69
Residence																	
Urban	38.6	70.7	61.8	52.2	77.2	75.7	68.9	58.0	57.8	84.4	75.7	58.8	57.0	41.6	11.7	58.2	238
Rural	25.5	57.9	51.2	43.4	65.0	65.3	57.8	49.7	41.3	73.5	64.3	50.1	47.8	33.4	21.7	50.4	621
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	10.5	40.1	34.3	24.5	47.5	46.2	40.4	26.8	28.9	62.7	55.6	39.4	27.4	19.0	35.4	29.1	163
<5 years complete	17.6	49.8	46.6	41.5	59.7	64.3	54.2	47.1	30.8	73.5	66.5	51.9	36.2	28.1	21.7	45.6	94
5-9 years complete	31.7	65.0	56.4	46.7	70.7	70.5	62.7	53.9	46.9	78.7	69.2	53.2	54.8	37.7	15.6	56.8	372
10-11 years complete	36.9	62.8	52.6	44.7	73.1	70.7	61.6	50.8	52.6	78.8	63.3	49.8	49.0	36.2	17.1	54.7	103
12 or more years complete	47.8	86.0	79.5	74.7	90.7	90.1	86.1	83.0	70.3	88.5	81.8	69.9	78.2	56.3	6.6	73.8	128
Religion																	
Hindu	(32.8)	(51.2)	(43.3)	(43.3)	(55.8)	(62.2)	(55.8)	(46.8)	(51.4)	(83.6)	(79.4)	(73.5)	(41.7)	(28.3)	(11.7)	(43.3)	44
Muslim	(13.3)	(25.9)	(16.0)	(16.0)	(32.7)	(37.7)	(29.8)	(18.9)	(31.8)	(53.8)	(41.5)	(28.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(43.3)	(20.6)	41
Christian	29.8	63.9	56.7	47.5	70.9	70.0	62.8	53.9	46.3	77.3	68.1	52.5	53.1	37.5	18.0	54.7	773

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B[1]				BCG	DPT[1]			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vacci-nations[2]	No vacci-nations[3]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	(21.3)	(35.9)	(24.4)	(24.4)	(34.6)	(38.5)	(34.1)	(26.2)	(35.1)	(70.9)	(61.8)	(50.4)	(20.2)	(12.1)	(26.0)	(26.9)	44
Scheduled tribe	29.9	64.1	56.9	47.9	71.5	70.5	63.0	54.4	46.7	77.6	68.4	52.6	53.7	37.9	17.7	55.2	772
Total	29.1	61.5	54.1	45.8	68.4	68.1	60.9	52.0	45.9	76.5	67.5	52.5	50.4	35.7	18.9	52.6	859
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	46.3	47.5	36.3	28.7	13.2	79.8	68.4	46.2	27.3	21.0	18.4	24.9	465

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, and other backward class children, children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or an other backward class, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth
[2] Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[3] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

93

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility, by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations[1]	No vaccinations[2]	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Dimapur	43.7	63.1	54.2	59.1	47.3	33.7	17.0	182	72.0	151
Kiphire	38.9	65.7	44.5	56.3	50.2	36.0	21.6	53	100.0	42
Kohima	71.1	93.9	77.2	67.5	71.2	60.5	5.0	84	92.4	80
Longleng	25.1	55.4	28.2	42.7	37.9	10.8	22.6	21	100.0	17
Mokokchung	(66.8)	(77.1)	(77.8)	(64.1)	(75.8)	(51.9)	(9.8)	52	(94.5)	47
Mon	29.8	48.7	30.6	28.9	31.1	19.9	36.8	149	98.4	94
Peren	54.7	81.1	57.7	56.6	51.7	49.1	15.0	41	99.2	35
Phek	46.4	74.5	53.1	65.8	47.3	34.7	9.0	82	98.1	74
Tuensang	56.0	79.1	60.2	55.5	58.8	44.9	16.6	101	100.0	84
Wokha	(38.3)	(50.1)	(47.7)	(49.2)	(54.1)	(22.1)	(24.8)	31	(85.8)	24
Zunheboto	32.0	71.4	39.0	36.2	48.1	24.7	20.4	61	(97.7)	49
Nagaland	45.8	68.4	52.0	52.5	50.4	35.7	18.9	859	91.6	697

[1] Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[2] Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	0.8	5.9	401	*	*	3	*	24
6-11	2.0	11.5	461	*	*	9	33.6	53
12-23	2.2	9.0	859	*	*	19	39.5	77
24-35	1.4	8.0	897	*	*	13	26.7	72
36-47	0.9	5.9	884	*	*	8	(21.1)	52
48-59	1.1	3.9	866	*	*	10	(33.1)	34
Sex								
Male	1.2	7.0	2,235	(49.1)	(39.3)	28	38.4	157
Female	1.6	7.2	2,134	(17.0)	(45.0)	34	23.6	153
Residence								
Urban	1.6	8.6	1,195	*	*	19	40.0	102
Rural	1.3	6.6	3,173	(24.1)	(40.2)	42	26.7	208
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.0	6.8	913	*	*	18	22.4	62
<5 years complete	1.4	5.6	505	*	*	7	(22.7)	28
5-9 years complete	1.2	6.1	1,913	(23.4)	(42.8)	23	26.5	117
10-11 years complete	1.0	9.6	454	*	*	5	(48.7)	44
12 or more years complete	1.5	10.3	584	*	*	9	40.2	60
Religion								
Hindu	4.7	13.3	218	*	*	10	*	29
Muslim	4.7	9.2	213	*	*	10	*	20
Christian	1.1	6.7	3,927	(36.3)	(44.9)	42	30.5	262
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.3	12.2	207	*	*	7	*	25
Scheduled tribe	1.0	6.6	3,923	(38.8)	(46.4)	41	31.3	258
Other[3]	6.3	11.3	184	*	*	12	*	21
Don't know	(6.1)	(14.6)	39	*	*	2	*	6
Total	1.4	7.1	4,368	31.4	42.5	62	31.1	311

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug[2]	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/ other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	
Age in months														
<6	6.4	401	(2.7)	(13.0)	(6.8)	(13.5)	(5.1)	(18.6)	(4.7)	(7.6)	(4.9)	(6.7)	(62.4)	26
6-11	8.0	461	(24.0)	(29.3)	(33.6)	(52.2)	(8.7)	(52.2)	(22.4)	(10.0)	(32.3)	(13.1)	(18.1)	37
12-23	8.9	859	29.4	43.7	29.6	52.5	18.7	56.2	23.3	9.8	17.9	6.7	33.4	76
24-35	5.7	897	20.8	46.6	16.1	51.3	31.3	56.6	16.2	5.2	8.3	8.7	33.4	51
36-47	1.5	884	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
48-59	1.9	866	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Sex														
Male	5.1	2,235	23.7	45.5	23.1	50.7	22.1	55.2	18.9	7.3	19.1	11.4	32.6	114
Female	5.0	2,134	20.1	35.8	23.8	49.0	20.1	52.6	15.1	8.2	13.4	10.1	32.8	106
Residence														
Urban	5.3	1,195	33.8	43.5	19.1	50.7	19.2	56.9	18.1	5.5	18.7	10.5	32.8	64
Rural	4.9	3,173	17.1	39.7	25.2	49.6	21.9	52.8	16.7	8.7	15.4	10.9	32.7	156
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	4.2	913	(14.4)	(41.4)	(25.0)	(51.5)	(31.0)	(58.0)	(14.4)	(7.1)	(14.9)	(13.1)	(30.6)	38
<5 years complete	4.1	505	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
5-9 years complete	6.0	1,913	19.9	37.4	21.3	45.8	19.1	48.4	12.6	5.2	13.0	14.2	37.6	115
10-11 years complete	3.8	454	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
12 or more years complete	5.0	584	(37.0)	(48.9)	(33.1)	(60.3)	(11.2)	(60.3)	(27.6)	(25.2)	(29.9)	(7.5)	(20.9)	29
Religion														
Hindu	10.4	218	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Muslim	7.1	213	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Christian	4.6	3,927	20.8	39.8	23.6	49.4	21.1	53.4	15.9	6.3	16.9	13.0	31.2	182

Continued...

96

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea – Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percentage given a fluid from ORS packets	Percentage given gruel	Percentage given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percentage given antibiotic drug	Percentage given other drug[2]	Percentage given zinc supplements	Percentage given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percentage not receiving any treatment	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	6.6	207	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Scheduled tribe	4.7	3,923	20.9	40.3	22.9	49.3	22.0	52.8	15.8	6.2	18.2	12.8	32.1	185
Other[3]	7.9	184	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Don't know	(15.4)	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Total	5.0	4,368	22.0	40.8	23.4	49.9	21.1	54.0	17.1	7.7	16.3	10.8	32.7	220

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer
[2] Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage ORT given and continued feeding[1]	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Total			
Age in months																	
<6	(5.1)	(56.7)	(18.6)	(6.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(37.2)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(13.5)	26
6-11	(8.7)	(50.3)	(30.6)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	(48.8)	(25.7)	(11.6)	(5.8)	(1.1)	100.0	(7.6)	(43.0)	37
12-23	18.7	44.7	21.7	13.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	7.6	48.2	30.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.6	49.0	76
24-35	31.3	45.3	11.3	9.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	7.0	45.7	18.7	22.5	2.2	3.8	100.0	20.7	41.9	51
Sex																	
Male	22.1	47.7	18.3	10.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	7.7	46.0	27.1	13.9	1.0	4.2	100.0	19.5	47.1	114
Female	20.1	41.1	21.3	13.8	2.3	1.4	100.0	4.4	42.3	23.2	19.8	2.0	8.3	100.0	13.2	38.1	106
Residence																	
Urban	19.2	43.6	14.8	19.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	4.1	38.0	24.6	28.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	16.2	39.0	64
Rural	21.9	44.9	21.8	8.7	1.8	0.9	100.0	6.9	46.7	25.5	12.0	2.1	6.8	100.0	16.6	44.3	156
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	(31.0)	(41.9)	(20.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.9)	(30.3)	(13.8)	(27.3)	(6.0)	(7.7)	100.0	(14.5)	(31.5)	38
5-9 years complete	19.1	45.9	17.0	16.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	3.7	44.1	27.7	18.7	0.9	4.8	100.0	16.7	40.1	115
12 or more years complete	(11.2)	(60.3)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(54.3)	(34.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	(6.6)	(55.7)	29
Total	21.1	44.5	19.8	11.8	2.1	0.7	100.0	6.1	44.2	25.2	16.8	1.5	6.2	100.0	16.5	42.8	220

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age 36 or more months, children whose mothers have completed less than 5 years of schooling or 10-11 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.
ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	50.8	1,742	55.1	71
20-24	61.4	1,708	66.1	615
25-34	70.6	3,538	70.9	1,705
35-49	71.0	3,801	65.8	718
Residence				
Urban	73.3	4,279	79.0	935
Rural	61.3	6,511	63.8	2,175
Schooling				
No schooling	52.3	1,601	54.0	614
<5 years complete	58.8	859	60.7	345
5-9 years complete	65.0	4,732	68.5	1,370
10-11 years complete	72.5	1,553	79.6	340
12 or more years complete	77.6	2,044	85.6	441
Religion				
Hindu	74.9	779	79.3	194
Muslim	59.5	325	66.5	154
Christian	65.5	9,660	67.7	2,753
Other	(81.1)	26	*	9
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	67.9	551	70.5	166
Scheduled tribe	65.6	9,671	67.6	2,752
Other backward class	68.1	84	*	15
Other	76.4	436	84.0	151
Don't know	(49.6)	48	*	26
Total	66.1	10,790	68.4	3,110

ORS = Oral rehydration salt
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits[1]	Supplementary food[2]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	28.3	28.0	3.0	2.4	862	na	na	3.4	862	(13.5)	30
12-23	37.9	37.6	6.2	2.2	859	na	na	2.6	859	(1.4)	22
24-35	35.9	35.5	5.6	4.4	897	na	na	4.7	897	(8.2)	42
36-47	40.3	39.9	7.0	4.2	884	7.2	884	5.2	884	(11.2)	46
48-59	35.3	34.9	6.5	4.0	866	6.0	866	4.2	866	(5.5)	36
60-71	33.9	33.6	5.4	3.0	801	4.6	801	na	na	na	na
0-35	34.0	33.7	4.9	3.0	2,618	na	na	3.6	2,618	8.2	94
36-71	36.6	36.2	6.3	3.7	2,551	6.0	2,551	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	35.7	35.3	5.3	3.0	2,644	6.2	1,309	3.9	2,235	12.2	87
Female	34.9	34.6	5.9	3.8	2,525	5.8	1,242	4.2	2,134	4.8	89
Residence											
Urban	20.1	19.9	2.6	0.9	1,418	4.1	725	1.1	1,195	*	14
Rural	41.0	40.7	6.8	4.3	3,751	6.7	1,825	5.1	3,173	8.4	162
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	27.7	27.6	3.7	2.8	1,112	3.3	586	3.1	913	(4.4)	28
<5 years complete	35.6	35.6	5.7	3.0	602	3.7	311	2.6	505	*	13
5-9 years complete	41.7	41.1	6.8	4.2	2,262	8.1	1,120	4.7	1,913	9.7	91
10-11 years complete	34.6	34.3	7.3	2.7	523	7.8	238	5.3	454	*	24
12 or more years complete	26.7	26.4	3.4	2.3	670	4.0	296	3.4	584	*	20

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100

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits[1]	Supplementary food[2]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	14.0	13.8	2.8	3.7	258	2.5	132	2.3	218	*	5
Muslim	3.9	3.9	1.1	1.5	250	2.0	118	0.6	213	*	1
Christian	38.3	37.9	6.0	3.5	4,648	6.4	2,294	4.3	3,927	8.0	170
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	9.9	9.9	2.3	0.8	251	4.1	120	1.1	207	*	2
Scheduled tribe	38.3	37.9	6.1	3.6	4,643	6.3	2,294	4.4	3,923	8.7	171
Other[3]	7.2	6.9	1.0	1.2	218	0.6	115	0.7	184	*	1
Don't know	(7.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	*	11	(3.3)	39	*	1
Total	35.3	35.0	5.6	3.4	5,169	6.0	2,551	4.0	4,368	8.4	176

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and early childhood care/preschool
[2] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding[2]				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	4.2	4.1	0.2	0.3	1,418	6.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	1,414
Rural	11.3	11.2	1.4	1.2	3,751	8.9	8.8	1.0	1.1	3,749
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	7.5	7.5	1.2	0.9	1,112	5.4	5.4	1.2	1.1	1,112
<5 years complete	10.7	10.7	0.6	0.4	602	6.4	6.4	0.3	0.5	600
5-9 years complete	10.0	9.8	1.0	1.3	2,262	10.1	10.0	0.5	0.9	2,258
10-11 years complete	10.4	10.3	1.9	0.8	523	10.1	10.1	1.7	1.2	523
12 or more years complete	8.1	8.1	0.8	0.4	670	6.5	6.5	0.4	0.7	669
Religion										
Hindu	4.8	4.4	2.4	0.9	258	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	258
Muslim	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	250	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	248
Christian	10.1	10.0	1.0	1.0	4,648	8.9	8.9	0.7	0.9	4,643
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	251	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	251
Scheduled tribe	10.2	10.1	1.0	1.0	4,643	9.0	8.9	0.7	0.9	4,638
Other[3]	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.6	218	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	216
Don't know	(4.3)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Total	9.3	9.2	1.0	0.9	5,169	8.2	8.2	0.7	0.9	5,162

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations
[2] Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	4.0	7.9	0.3	5.8	14.1	10.4	-0.2	2.9	7.4	6.6	-0.1	328
6-8	7.3	11.5	-0.0	3.4	12.7	4.6	-0.4	3.9	9.2	0.9	-0.5	225
9-11	6.8	11.6	-0.3	3.2	9.9	6.5	-0.3	1.8	8.8	1.9	-0.4	194
12-17	10.5	24.6	-0.9	4.1	11.2	5.1	-0.4	3.1	14.6	2.5	-0.8	448
18-23	13.3	29.3	-1.3	2.4	8.9	2.3	-0.4	4.1	14.9	0.0	-0.9	345
24-35	9.0	30.0	-1.2	3.4	11.3	2.3	-0.5	3.6	15.6	0.8	-1.0	839
36-47	11.0	38.2	-1.6	5.6	11.6	2.4	-0.5	7.2	22.4	0.3	-1.2	853
48-59	13.8	36.2	-1.5	4.0	10.5	3.3	-0.5	4.3	21.9	0.2	-1.2	811
Sex												
Male	11.9	31.1	-1.2	5.3	12.4	4.7	-0.4	5.5	17.9	1.4	-1.0	2,051
Female	8.6	26.0	-1.0	3.0	10.1	2.9	-0.4	3.2	15.7	1.0	-0.9	1,991
Birth interval in months[3]												
First birth[4]	9.3	25.4	-1.0	4.1	9.8	3.7	-0.4	3.4	14.4	1.1	-0.9	1,175
<24	11.3	31.6	-1.2	4.5	12.1	5.0	-0.5	4.8	17.5	1.0	-1.0	791
24-47	11.2	31.7	-1.2	4.2	12.3	3.6	-0.5	5.1	19.6	0.8	-1.0	1,343
48+	9.1	22.9	-0.9	4.4	11.1	2.9	-0.4	4.0	14.5	3.1	-0.8	549
Birth order[3]												
1	9.3	25.3	-1.0	4.1	9.8	3.7	-0.4	3.5	14.4	1.1	-0.9	1,170
2-3	8.8	26.5	-1.0	4.1	11.7	3.7	-0.4	4.4	16.3	1.5	-0.9	1,628
4-5	13.0	32.5	-1.3	5.1	12.0	4.5	-0.5	5.2	19.4	1.0	-1.1	679
6+	15.3	40.1	-1.5	4.0	13.4	3.5	-0.6	5.8	22.3	1.0	-1.2	383
Size at birth[3]												
Very small	(29.6)	(48.7)	(-1.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(-0.3)	(10.9)	(32.4)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	51
Small	15.7	35.6	-1.4	7.9	19.4	3.7	-0.9	8.9	27.1	0.0	-1.4	345
Average or larger	9.3	27.4	-1.0	3.9	10.5	3.8	-0.4	3.9	15.5	1.5	-0.9	3,261
Don't know	13.9	29.7	-1.4	5.0	13.6	4.5	-0.6	3.1	18.0	0.0	-1.2	202

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Table 60 Nutritional status of children – *Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	7.7	22.5	-0.9	3.9	10.1	2.2	-0.4	4.2	13.6	2.0	-0.8	1,116
Rural	11.3	30.9	-1.2	4.3	11.7	4.4	-0.4	4.4	18.0	0.9	-1.0	2,926
Mother's schooling[5]												
No schooling	14.7	36.2	-1.4	5.9	14.9	5.3	-0.5	7.3	22.2	1.3	-1.2	778
<5 years complete	12.7	35.3	-1.3	4.9	12.0	4.0	-0.5	5.4	22.7	1.1	-1.1	471
5-9 years complete	9.8	28.2	-1.1	3.6	11.4	3.2	-0.5	3.4	16.5	0.7	-0.9	1,721
10-11 years complete	9.3	26.2	-1.0	2.7	8.1	4.3	-0.3	4.6	14.4	1.4	-0.8	409
12 or more years complete	4.3	14.3	-0.6	4.2	8.1	3.1	-0.3	2.2	7.3	2.9	-0.5	522
Religion												
Hindu	8.8	23.3	-1.0	6.4	14.8	2.3	-0.8	5.6	22.9	0.0	-1.1	207
Muslim	8.4	29.2	-1.1	2.7	12.7	1.2	-0.7	4.2	19.6	1.2	-1.1	214
Christian	10.5	28.9	-1.1	4.1	11.0	4.1	-0.4	4.3	16.3	1.3	-0.9	3,616
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.8	28.2	-1.1	8.3	15.9	2.6	-0.7	8.7	24.7	0.8	-1.1	188
Scheduled tribe	10.5	28.9	-1.1	4.1	11.0	4.0	-0.4	4.2	16.3	1.3	-0.9	3,622
Other[6]	7.4	25.9	-1.2	3.0	11.0	1.6	-0.7	3.2	18.9	0.0	-1.2	174
Don't know	(10.9)	(30.6)	(-0.9)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(-0.9)	(3.4)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	40
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	10.3	28.5	-1.1	4.3	11.4	3.8	-0.4	4.4	16.9	1.2	-0.9	3,859
Not interviewed but in the household	(12.3)	(36.1)	(-1.3)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(2.1)	(-0.6)	(4.5)	(22.8)	(1.3)	(-1.2)	41
Not interviewed, and not in the household[7]	8.9	29.0	-1.1	2.9	7.9	4.4	-0.3	3.7	13.1	0.6	-0.9	143

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Table 60 Nutritional status of children – *Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status[8]												
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	12.7	33.4	-1.3	4.1	14.1	4.0	-0.7	6.6	23.5	0.7	-1.2	432
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.6	28.9	-1.1	4.8	11.8	3.6	-0.5	4.6	17.1	1.3	-0.9	2,924
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	6.7	21.8	-0.9	1.4	6.7	4.5	-0.2	1.1	10.2	1.0	-0.6	499
Missing	(15.1)	(37.6)	(-1.7)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(5.7)	(-0.2)	(5.6)	(18.3)	(3.2)	(-1.1)	33
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	10.6	29.1	-1.1	4.2	11.2	3.9	-0.5	4.6	17.2	1.3	-1.0	3,592
Living with one or neither parent	7.8	24.4	-0.9	3.7	11.1	3.0	-0.3	2.3	13.2	0.6	-0.7	450
Total	10.3	28.6	-1.1	4.2	11.2	3.8	-0.4	4.4	16.8	1.2	-0.9	4,042
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.3	38.8	-1.4	5.2	13.3	4.7	-0.5	7.1	25.2	0.8	-1.2	1,941

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

[6] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

[7] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[8] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 70.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

105

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth[1]	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth[2]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[3]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.3	47.6	82.3	443	37.2	422
Rural	95.8	55.0	87.4	1,263	28.5	1,211
Sex						
Male	96.1	54.9	87.1	906	31.3	871
Female	95.2	51.1	84.9	800	30.2	762
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	56.9	88.2	341	22.5	330
<5 years complete	98.0	57.3	91.5	195	26.1	191
5-9 years complete	95.3	54.9	86.7	740	31.5	705
10-11 years complete	93.1	45.1	80.7	182	35.8	170
12 or more years complete	95.3	45.0	80.6	248	40.4	236
Religion						
Hindu	93.9	39.7	67.5	90	44.7	85
Muslim	97.0	43.8	78.0	78	45.4	75
Christian	95.7	54.3	87.5	1,537	29.2	1,471
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.8	44.0	74.5	82	41.6	77
Scheduled tribe	95.6	54.3	87.6	1,534	29.2	1,467
Other[4]	(97.6)	(48.7)	(76.7)	64	(44.1)	63
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[5]	94.3	46.7	80.4	777	38.9	732
Dai (TBA)	98.2	57.2	86.3	104	40.0	102
Other/no one	96.7	58.5	91.3	826	22.2	799
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.3	46.3	78.9	637	40.5	601
At home	96.5	57.1	90.3	1,065	25.0	1,027
Total	95.7	53.1	86.0	1,706	30.8	1,633

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, other backward class children, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth
[2] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
[3] Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life
[4] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
[5] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Nagaland, 2015-16

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	7.4	58.8	21.0	2.0	0.9	9.8	100.0	92.6	80	6.5	81
2-3	4.1	51.0	22.1	1.0	4.1	17.7	100.0	95.9	149	7.1	149
4-5	6.5	32.1	22.3	1.6	3.4	34.0	100.0	93.5	171	13.0	171
6-8	3.4	11.0	10.4	0.6	4.0	70.5	100.0	96.6	251	25.9	252
9-11	8.9	4.6	4.4	0.0	1.5	80.6	100.0	91.1	207	33.8	209
12-17	29.3	0.9	5.0	0.7	1.4	62.7	100.0	70.7	458	42.8	474
18-23	57.7	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	39.3	100.0	42.3	338	35.9	384
<4	5.3	53.7	21.7	1.4	2.9	14.9	100.0	94.7	228	6.9	230
<6	5.8	44.5	22.0	1.5	3.2	23.1	100.0	94.2	399	9.5	401
6-9	4.4	10.1	9.0	0.4	3.3	72.7	100.0	95.6	338	28.2	339
12-15	27.2	0.8	6.2	1.0	1.7	63.1	100.0	72.8	319	42.8	326
12-23	41.4	1.2	3.3	0.4	0.9	52.7	100.0	58.6	796	39.7	859
20-23	60.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	36.8	100.0	39.8	214	34.2	255

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

107

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years[1]				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu-sive breast-feeding	Predomi-nant breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[4]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre-quency[4]	Number of children	Milk or milk pro-ducts[5]	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[6]	Number of children	Breast-milk, milk, or milk pro-ducts[7]	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[8]	With 3 IYCF prac-tices[6]	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	na	12.9	62.0	9.4	243	*	*	*	*	9	97.6	13.5	60.9	9.8	251
9-11	na	na	na	na	34.3	46.3	19.1	188	*	*	*	*	18	97.0	34.5	49.0	19.3	207
12-17	na	na	na	na	43.3	39.3	19.4	324	49.8	49.9	50.2	17.6	131	85.5	45.2	42.4	18.8	455
18-23	na	na	na	na	43.2	51.5	25.0	143	45.6	57.7	48.7	23.4	195	68.6	51.6	49.9	24.1	338
Sex																		
Male	19.4	(1.5)	4.6	1,192	34.9	46.9	18.5	482	49.2	52.7	53.1	23.6	180	86.2	39.7	48.6	19.9	662
Female	17.3	(1.7)	4.4	1,118	31.2	51.2	16.3	416	46.7	54.1	47.4	19.1	177	84.1	38.0	50.0	17.1	592
Residence																		
Urban	17.6	*	4.1	638	36.3	44.1	19.4	229	68.7	54.1	70.3	29.0	113	89.6	42.2	52.8	22.6	342
Rural	18.8	1.5	4.6	1,672	32.1	50.5	16.9	669	38.3	53.1	40.9	17.8	243	83.6	37.7	47.9	17.1	912
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	18.9	a	3.0	465	22.4	45.6	7.8	196	36.8	53.1	33.7	19.5	55	86.1	29.1	43.0	10.4	251
<5 years complete	(22.2)	a	5.4	249	30.1	46.8	12.8	113	(23.9)	(45.1)	(24.4)	(8.8)	27	85.6	33.0	42.6	12.0	140
5-9 years complete	18.7	(2.1)	4.6	1,001	35.4	52.8	21.7	375	45.9	49.8	51.2	18.4	154	84.3	39.6	52.3	20.7	528
10-11 years complete	17.3	*	(3.9)	254	46.7	38.3	17.4	95	55.4	61.4	59.7	27.4	48	85.0	51.6	45.4	20.8	143
12 or more years complete	15.1	(2.7)	4.9	341	36.3	52.2	24.9	118	64.6	59.1	64.0	29.6	73	86.5	45.0	56.7	26.7	192
Religion																		
Hindu	a	a	a	123	(28.3)	(37.1)	(13.5)	60	*	*	*	*	12	98.2	31.5	44.0	17.1	72
Muslim	*	a	*	119	(27.5)	(45.2)	(7.7)	62	*	*	*	*	4	97.4	29.6	45.9	8.4	66
Christian	17.8	1.7	4.6	2,062	33.9	50.0	18.5	774	46.4	53.5	49.2	20.9	340	83.6	39.9	49.8	19.2	1,115

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108

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—*Continued*

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years[1]				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclu-sive breast-feeding	Predomi-nant breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[4]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal fre-quency	Number of children	Milk or milk pro-ducts[5]	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[6]	Number of children	Breast-milk, milk, or milk pro-ducts[7]	4+ food groups[3]	Minimum meal fre-quency[8]	With 3 IYCF prac-tices[6]	Number of children
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	a	a	a	119	(26.1)	(45.2)	(12.0)	62	*	*	*	*	9	100.0	32.0	52.1	19.7	71
Scheduled tribe	17.8	1.8	4.7	2,061	34.7	49.9	19.0	774	46.2	53.7	49.0	20.5	339	83.6	40.5	49.6	19.5	1,113
Other backward class	a	a	a	6	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	6
Other	*	a	*	100	(22.9)	(39.5)	(4.5)	46	*	*	*	*	4	(97.3)	(21.2)	(39.0)	(4.1)	50
Total	18.5	1.6	4.5	2,310	33.2	48.9	17.5	898	48.0	53.4	50.3	21.4	356	85.2	38.9	49.3	18.6	1,254

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated
na = Not applicable
[1] Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breastmilk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only
[3] Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breastmilk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, *ghee*, or butter
[4] Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months
[5] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[6] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group
[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

| | Among last-born children in the past 2 years | | Percentage of children under | | Height-for-age[2] | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | |
District	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Dimapur	45.7	364	36.0	81	20.9	8.3	14.8	905
Kiphire	40.3	92	(33.4)	15	41.8	13.9	25.6	202
Kohima	49.1	157	(33.2)	30	24.7	11.7	15.2	381
Longleng	66.5	38	(50.2)	8	26.0	16.3	17.1	103
Mokokchung	51.3	85	*	14	19.8	1.8	5.7	167
Mon	69.5	324	41.4	92	35.5	21.4	24.6	667
Peren	45.4	81	(35.4)	15	29.7	4.1	10.3	218
Phek	44.5	164	(50.4)	44	27.8	6.7	12.8	430
Tuensang	52.5	216	(75.0)	53	36.4	11.6	21.0	511
Wokha	62.4	71	*	19	18.7	11.7	11.6	166
Zunheboto	55.9	114	(41.8)	28	31.1	9.5	13.7	292
Nagaland	53.1	1,706	44.5	399	28.6	11.2	16.8	4,042

[1] Based on the youngest child living with the mother
[2] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 years, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.
[3] Based on the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

| | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | | |
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Age in months					
6-11	22.2	16.3	1.3	39.8	383
12-23	17.4	15.9	0.8	34.0	795
24-35	11.1	5.5	0.1	16.7	848
36-47	10.7	4.7	0.0	15.5	856
48-59	9.1	2.9	0.4	12.4	814
Sex					
Male	12.5	8.3	0.5	21.3	1,891
Female	13.7	7.9	0.3	21.9	1,805
Birth order[1]					
1	11.9	7.3	0.2	19.3	1,049
2-3	13.7	8.3	0.4	22.5	1,473
4-5	12.7	8.6	0.1	21.3	631
6+	14.5	10.8	1.0	26.4	356
Residence					
Urban	10.3	6.6	0.7	17.6	1,017
Rural	14.1	8.7	0.3	23.1	2,679
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	17.0	10.6	0.4	28.0	739
<5 years complete	13.2	9.3	0.4	22.8	422
5-9 years complete	12.7	8.3	0.2	21.3	1,554
10-11 years complete	12.5	4.6	0.7	17.8	368
12 or more years complete	9.1	6.1	0.3	15.6	465
Religion					
Hindu	7.1	10.3	0.0	17.4	189
Muslim	11.3	10.2	0.4	21.9	203
Christian	13.5	7.9	0.4	21.8	3,299
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	8.3	9.8	0.5	18.7	172
Scheduled tribe	13.4	7.9	0.4	21.8	3,312
Other[3]	13.3	8.5	0.0	21.8	157
Don't know	(8.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(17.8)	38
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	13.1	8.3	0.3	21.7	3,510
Not interviewed but in the household	(22.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	38
Not interviewed, and not in the household[4]	11.0	4.5	2.4	17.9	148

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111

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children – *Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	13.5	8.5	0.3	22.3	3,274
Living with one or neither parent	10.0	5.0	1.2	16.2	421
Mother's anaemia status[5]					
Not anaemic	10.9	6.7	0.3	17.8	2,462
Mildly anaemic	17.4	12.0	0.7	30.1	802
Moderately/severely anaemic	21.2	12.5	0.1	33.8	236
Total	13.1	8.1	0.4	21.6	3,696

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

[4] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[5] Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/ severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	4.3	1.3	252	100.0	268
9-11	57.0	46.2	207	30.8	209	10.7	5.9	209	99.7	224
12-17	68.4	56.8	458	41.8	474	10.2	7.9	474	99.4	505
18-23	82.1	67.7	338	37.1	384	8.6	15.8	384	99.5	412
24-35	na	na	na	30.6	897	7.3	17.7	897	99.2	960
36-47	na	na	na	26.0	884	9.4	26.1	884	99.8	963
48-59	na	na	na	21.3	866	6.8	21.2	866	99.0	923
Sex										
Male	70.7	58.8	536	29.9	1,892	7.9	17.6	2,019	99.4	2,178
Female	70.6	57.7	467	29.0	1,823	8.4	17.1	1,948	99.4	2,078
Birth order										
1	72.2	61.1	298	35.3	1,146	10.2	19.1	1,220	99.2	1,198
2-3	72.7	60.5	445	31.1	1,550	8.6	17.5	1,670	99.7	1,687
4-5	68.6	55.6	174	22.7	648	6.5	16.5	688	99.3	703
6+	58.9	42.7	86	16.4	371	2.4	12.5	389	99.7	395
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	67.9	55.9	655	32.2	821	7.6	8.6	1,063	99.5	1,093
Not breastfeeding	76.0	62.8	348	28.7	2,894	8.3	20.5	2,904	99.5	2,892
Residence										
Urban	69.1	60.5	279	40.6	1,041	12.7	20.0	1,104	99.5	1,195
Rural	71.3	57.5	724	25.1	2,674	6.4	16.3	2,863	99.4	3,061

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113

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children — Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	61.2	44.7	202	17.8	786	2.9	12.3	835	99.0	862
<5 years complete	70.4	54.4	107	20.4	424	2.7	12.2	457	99.9	480
5-9 years complete	73.5	60.8	426	28.2	1,621	8.5	18.0	1,724	99.6	1,763
10-11 years complete	75.9	69.6	114	36.6	390	11.4	17.2	419	100.0	442
12 or more years complete	71.7	63.7	154	54.2	495	17.2	27.5	533	99.3	540
Religion										
Hindu	(74.2)	(67.8)	55	38.9	188	10.6	20.0	204	100.0	226
Muslim	(63.9)	(57.7)	49	26.0	189	7.0	22.1	206	100.0	224
Christian	70.8	57.7	897	29.1	3,329	8.1	16.9	3,547	99.4	3,798
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(72.3)	(68.6)	52	39.9	180	11.6	16.8	198	100.0	201
Scheduled tribe	71.2	58.3	897	29.2	3,327	7.9	16.9	3,544	99.4	3,817
Other[5]	(54.3)	(45.8)	39	22.7	163	9.5	27.2	174	99.3	181
Don't know	*	*	10	(24.8)	31	(3.6)	(19.2)	35	(100.0)	39
Total	70.7	58.3	1,003	29.5	3,715	8.1	17.3	3,967	99.4	4,256
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	53.7	37.6	539	6.6	1,877	3.1	23.2	1,990	97.9	2,071

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and other backward class children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

[3] Deworming for intestinal worms

[4] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

[8] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

114

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.6	3,915
Rural	99.4	7,283
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.7	822
Muslim	100.0	375
Christian	99.4	9,968
Other	99.1	34
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	100.0	584
Scheduled tribe	99.4	9,996
Other backward class	98.6	87
Other	99.9	481
Don't know	(100.0)	51
Total	99.5	11,198
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	97.8	3,835

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

| District | Among households with tested salt: | |
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Dimapur	99.8	2,598
Kiphire	99.2	483
Kohima	99.3	1,449
Longleng	99.7	285
Mokokchung	99.5	984
Mon	98.6	1,345
Peren	99.8	456
Phek	99.5	1,058
Tuensang	99.5	1,017
Wokha	99.6	618
Zunheboto	99.6	906
Nagaland	99.5	11,198

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Nagaland, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	46.3	23.9	19.6	10.2	100.0	10,790
Pulses or beans	12.2	51.8	35.2	0.8	100.0	10,790
Dark green leafy vegetables	52.6	37.3	9.6	0.5	100.0	10,790
Fruits	6.2	32.9	59.8	1.1	100.0	10,790
Eggs	6.0	41.7	49.5	2.7	100.0	10,790
Fish	2.8	39.1	56.3	1.9	100.0	10,790
Chicken or meat	5.2	48.2	45.7	1.0	100.0	10,790
Fish or chicken or meat	6.8	54.7	38.1	0.4	100.0	10,790
Fried foods	14.5	31.2	49.7	4.6	100.0	10,790
Aerated drinks	1.4	14.8	68.1	15.7	100.0	10,790
MEN						
Milk or curd	39.4	21.6	22.0	17.0	100.0	1,449
Pulses or beans	13.1	47.4	37.7	1.9	100.0	1,449
Dark green leafy vegetables	47.5	36.2	15.6	0.8	100.0	1,449
Fruits	6.1	37.8	54.8	1.2	100.0	1,449
Eggs	4.2	52.3	41.7	1.7	100.0	1,449
Fish	1.6	47.8	49.5	1.1	100.0	1,449
Chicken or meat	3.5	54.7	41.2	0.7	100.0	1,449
Fish or chicken or meat	4.4	58.9	36.3	0.4	100.0	1,449
Fried foods	7.9	32.9	50.8	8.4	100.0	1,449
Aerated drinks	0.5	18.9	70.3	10.3	100.0	1,449

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body mass index: Women[1]					Body mass index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	23.6	6.1	4.0	0.6	1,620	32.7	4.0	2.5	0.6	227
20-29	15.7	3.2	9.1	1.5	3,090	8.5	0.6	6.4	0.7	404
30-39	7.5	1.9	20.1	3.0	2,878	7.3	0.9	18.7	1.2	363
40-49	5.5	1.4	29.5	5.2	2,286	5.1	1.9	25.9	2.7	335
Marital status										
Never married	17.5	4.4	7.7	1.3	3,501	18.0	2.2	5.5	0.9	590
Currently married	9.4	2.0	20.5	3.3	5,886	5.9	0.8	20.6	1.7	716
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.1	1.9	24.7	4.2	488	*	*	*	*	22
Residence										
Urban	12.9	3.4	20.6	3.9	3,946	12.8	1.8	16.6	1.2	528
Rural	11.8	2.5	13.2	1.8	5,929	10.6	1.4	12.3	1.4	801
Schooling										
No schooling	13.1	2.9	12.4	2.5	1,472	9.2	1.0	8.8	0.0	155
<5 years complete	12.4	3.3	15.9	2.9	783	14.5	2.8	9.7	1.0	95
5-9 years complete	12.4	2.8	15.7	2.3	4,317	13.4	2.0	10.3	0.4	581
10-11 years complete	12.8	2.9	18.8	3.0	1,428	10.0	1.8	13.4	0.6	205
12 or more years complete	10.6	2.8	18.5	3.3	1,875	8.7	0.6	26.0	4.4	292
Religion										
Hindu	14.8	5.3	23.5	5.2	724	7.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	94
Muslim	25.1	7.5	16.4	4.9	288	(24.9)	(3.4)	(8.2)	(3.0)	64
Christian	11.6	2.5	15.5	2.3	8,839	10.9	1.6	14.4	1.3	1,164
Other	(7.9)	(2.2)	(49.3)	(23.2)	24	*	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	18.8	5.9	18.2	3.6	514	12.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	85
Scheduled tribe	11.6	2.5	15.4	2.3	8,855	10.9	1.5	14.1	1.3	1,162
Other backward class	21.0	11.6	33.2	11.1	78	*	*	*	*	12
Other	15.1	4.8	26.2	6.9	384	21.4	5.6	15.9	2.9	68
Don't know	(22.9)	(4.9)	(27.5)	(6.1)	44	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	12.2	2.9	16.2	2.7	9,875	11.4	1.6	14.0	1.3	1,328
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	2.1	20.0	1.9	141
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.2	1.6	14.6	1.4	1,469
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	17.4	4.4	6.4	0.7	3,563	14.2	3.8	5.7	0.5	3,645

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[2]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	18.3	3.3	0.3	21.9	1,651	5.1	3.5	1.4	10.0	225
20-29	19.3	5.6	0.4	25.3	3,415	3.7	2.9	0.0	6.7	394
30-39	18.9	4.5	0.5	23.9	3,004	5.5	4.1	0.7	10.3	356
40-49	18.4	4.1	0.8	23.3	2,291	8.4	3.8	1.9	14.2	331
Marital status										
Never married	16.4	2.9	0.1	19.5	3,492	4.4	3.5	0.6	8.4	578
Currently married	20.1	5.6	0.7	26.4	6,382	6.5	3.7	1.3	11.5	706
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	18.9	3.8	0.7	23.5	486	*	*	*	*	22
Maternity status										
Pregnant	16.5	12.0	0.5	28.9	481	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	25.7	7.1	0.6	33.4	1,345	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	17.9	3.8	0.5	22.2	8,535	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	17.7	3.6	0.1	21.4	4,079	5.8	3.0	0.8	9.6	522
Rural	19.6	5.3	0.7	25.5	6,282	5.6	4.0	1.0	10.5	785
Schooling										
No schooling	22.3	6.8	1.5	30.7	1,535	4.6	6.7	1.1	12.4	152
<5 years complete	22.4	7.2	0.6	30.2	828	1.2	6.8	0.0	8.0	95
5-9 years complete	19.5	4.4	0.5	24.3	4,560	5.4	3.6	0.9	9.9	575
10-11 years complete	16.8	3.7	0.1	20.5	1,477	7.1	2.9	0.3	10.3	200
12 or more years complete	14.6	3.0	0.1	17.7	1,961	7.2	1.2	1.6	10.0	285
Religion										
Hindu	28.8	6.1	0.1	35.0	753	10.3	7.3	1.7	19.3	94
Muslim	23.6	5.9	0.6	30.0	313	(5.3)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(6.9)	63
Christian	17.8	4.4	0.5	22.8	9,269	5.3	3.4	0.9	9.6	1,143
Other	(26.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.9)	25	*	*	*	*	7
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	27.2	5.4	0.3	32.9	539	3.0	4.8	1.9	9.7	84
Scheduled tribe	17.9	4.5	0.5	23.0	9,286	5.3	3.4	0.9	9.7	1,142
Other backward class	23.4	3.8	0.0	27.2	81	*	*	*	*	12
Other	26.5	5.3	0.2	32.0	406	15.5	4.9	0.0	20.4	68
Don't know	(23.5)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(28.9)	48	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	18.8	4.6	0.5	23.9	10,361	5.7	3.6	0.9	10.2	1,307
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	7.3	0.7	19.3	140
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	3.9	0.9	11.0	1,447

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29).
Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.
na = Not applicable
[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Nagaland, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Dimapur	15.2	801	25.2	2,677	13.4	22.6	2,591
Kiphire	18.3	189	22.8	435	12.2	9.0	410
Kohima	28.4	341	19.6	1,401	10.6	20.3	1,351
Longleng	11.9	91	19.4	242	15.0	6.8	232
Mokokchung	10.7	151	20.0	719	14.5	22.1	695
Mon	38.2	656	36.2	1,328	15.8	5.4	1,229
Peren	13.8	200	17.5	415	7.2	19.0	397
Phek	8.2	395	9.0	950	8.2	14.2	905
Tuensang	19.2	454	27.0	865	11.8	7.1	796
Wokha	28.4	153	31.6	500	11.8	12.4	478
Zunheboto	28.9	266	25.4	830	10.5	18.5	792
Nagaland	21.6	3,696	23.9	10,361	12.2	16.2	9,875

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	89.6	90.1	38.5	60.5	41.1	54.4	11.6	21.6	72.0	72.9	515	472
15-19	91.0	89.6	33.6	58.8	37.0	52.9	8.3	18.6	67.5	68.8	248	258
20-24	88.3	90.7	43.0	62.7	45.0	56.2	14.7	25.2	76.3	77.7	267	214
25-29	89.0	92.8	41.4	63.2	48.5	56.7	13.1	23.0	74.0	76.0	273	231
30-39	90.0	93.0	43.6	65.1	45.1	64.1	13.4	27.2	78.8	77.6	484	393
40-49	87.4	94.3	34.0	65.3	39.3	61.3	10.7	24.0	73.7	81.6	357	354
Residence												
Urban	96.1	96.4	46.2	70.4	50.4	67.6	15.8	29.2	82.1	79.3	687	576
Rural	84.0	89.7	34.6	58.7	37.9	53.5	9.6	20.5	69.3	75.2	943	873
Schooling												
No schooling	69.3	77.2	23.4	38.4	23.8	44.7	0.9	9.6	49.4	62.4	231	159
<5 years complete	76.9	80.0	26.2	49.8	29.4	40.1	3.6	9.0	62.3	66.1	114	107
5-9 years complete	91.0	92.1	38.1	63.0	40.9	55.3	9.6	18.8	74.2	74.7	752	636
10-11 years complete	93.8	98.7	43.4	71.4	50.0	70.7	16.1	27.2	86.1	80.2	207	231
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	56.4	75.4	62.4	72.0	26.6	44.3	91.0	89.5	326	316
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	94.4	95.0	45.1	66.0	50.0	61.7	15.9	26.6	81.1	79.9	1,087	1,072
No	78.6	84.9	28.2	55.9	29.5	51.5	4.9	16.3	61.9	68.0	543	377
Marital status												
Never married	93.8	91.1	41.8	62.9	47.8	55.2	15.7	23.8	76.8	73.3	579	660
Currently married	86.6	93.3	38.4	63.1	40.4	62.2	10.2	23.8	73.9	79.7	988	766
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	86.1	(95.5)	35.2	(82.6)	42.8	(67.5)	11.4	(30.8)	69.1	(80.6)	63	23

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS – Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	95.8	95.0	39.5	65.4	41.3	59.4	11.0	20.2	83.5	79.2	137	302
Not been away	88.5	91.7	39.5	62.8	43.3	59.0	12.3	24.9	73.9	76.2	1,493	1,147
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	98.9	94.1	48.4	67.0	32.2	59.8	8.8	20.9	94.8	82.6	63	104
Not been away	88.7	92.2	39.1	63.1	43.6	59.0	12.3	24.2	73.9	76.4	1,567	1,345
Religion												
Hindu	88.8	83.8	42.7	66.1	38.1	51.6	6.8	15.1	68.6	63.0	109	100
Muslim	(81.6)	(93.4)	(29.0)	(59.9)	(49.6)	(49.7)	(6.6)	(21.3)	(59.3)	(55.4)	54	64
Christian	89.4	92.9	39.7	63.3	43.3	60.1	12.8	24.6	75.7	78.9	1,464	1,278
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	89.7	83.0	42.3	53.4	46.3	39.8	10.1	11.2	64.5	48.4	103	89
Scheduled tribe	89.3	93.0	39.7	63.6	43.1	60.2	12.8	24.1	75.5	78.9	1,450	1,276
Other[5]	(84.9)	91.3	(26.4)	70.0	(34.2)	56.5	(4.5)	33.2	(70.7)	73.4	56	71
Total	89.1	92.4	39.5	63.4	43.1	59.1	12.2	23.9	74.7	76.8	1,630	1,449

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

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	61.0	39.8	63.0	50.7	18.7	462	77.8	39.8	67.1	66.2	19.8	425
15-19	58.4	35.2	56.8	47.0	16.0	226	74.5	34.7	61.9	64.9	15.5	231
20-24	63.5	44.2	69.1	54.3	21.2	236	81.8	45.9	73.3	67.8	24.8	194
25-29	60.3	45.0	68.3	56.0	21.3	243	84.6	59.4	69.1	73.5	32.9	214
30-39	62.3	43.2	67.4	58.0	22.4	436	86.3	55.8	77.0	76.6	34.9	366
40-49	58.9	45.5	65.9	61.0	19.4	313	79.9	49.6	71.3	76.7	25.0	334
Residence												
Urban	62.9	45.0	66.6	57.7	22.4	660	87.0	57.4	75.2	71.1	31.0	556
Rural	59.1	41.2	65.2	54.6	18.8	792	78.0	44.3	68.3	74.1	24.7	783
Schooling												
No schooling	51.2	34.6	48.4	61.1	12.9	160	71.3	31.0	54.9	70.4	13.8	123
<5 years complete	55.9	24.0	56.3	43.8	7.9	88	75.1	35.5	57.5	74.1	14.1	86
5-9 years complete	56.4	38.0	61.6	52.8	15.6	684	79.8	41.7	64.4	72.8	22.1	586
10-11 years complete	66.0	45.3	72.9	58.8	26.5	195	82.5	57.0	77.8	73.8	32.0	228
12 or more years complete	73.1	61.0	81.7	61.8	33.8	326	90.6	70.6	89.0	72.9	42.4	316
Regular media exposure[1]												
Yes	63.6	47.4	69.6	56.1	23.2	1,026	85.1	55.5	73.2	74.8	32.1	1,018
No	54.1	32.1	56.8	55.9	13.6	427	71.0	31.4	64.7	66.6	12.0	320
Marital status												
Never married	62.3	43.1	68.4	49.7	20.5	544	81.8	46.4	71.3	70.4	26.4	601
Currently married	59.4	42.9	63.5	59.6	20.2	855	81.7	52.3	71.0	74.9	27.9	715
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	68.8	41.9	76.4	62.1	22.4	54	*	*	*	*	*	22

Continued...

123

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS – *Continued*

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	53.5	32.8	56.8	47.8	18.9	97	91.6	39.2	76.2	75.4	23.6	84
Muslim	(47.4)	(63.8)	(66.8)	(52.9)	(16.1)	44	(87.4)	(49.1)	(66.8)	(80.8)	(31.0)	60
Christian	61.8	43.0	66.5	56.8	20.7	1,309	80.6	50.5	71.1	72.4	27.4	1,188
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	46.0	41.2	48.6	48.2	16.2	92	(84.2)	(26.3)	(64.3)	(77.1)	(15.0)	74
Scheduled tribe	61.6	42.9	66.6	56.8	20.8	1,296	80.8	50.1	71.4	72.4	27.3	1,187
Other²	(72.4)	(53.8)	(77.9)	(53.6)	(23.4)	47	(94.4)	(68.2)	(75.8)	(74.9)	(38.4)	65
Total	60.8	42.9	65.8	56.0	20.4	1,453	81.7	49.7	71.2	72.8	27.3	1,338

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women/men, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
1 Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month
2 Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

124

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	19.8	3.6	11.6	14.7	3.6	8.9	16.8	3.6	10.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	290	299	589	400	433	833	690	732	1,422
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse[1]	(29.4)	*	33.8	36.0	*	33.0	32.8	(36.0)	33.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	57	11	68	59	16	75	116	27	143
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.9	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	338	343	681	439	521	960	778	864	1,641
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.1	na	na	0.1	na	na	0.1	na	na
Number of men	576	na	na	873	na	na	1,449	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	30.7	na	na	18.1	na	na	23.8	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	93	na	na	110	na	na	203	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	27.1	26.1	26.5	14.9	15.1	15.0	19.7	19.7	19.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	16.6	8.4	12.1	14.1	4.2	8.9	15.1	6.0	10.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	38.9	38.5	38.7	29.5	32.4	31.0	33.2	35.0	34.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9
Number of respondents	576	687	1,263	873	943	1,816	1,449	1,630	3,079
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	90.7	98.3	94.8	90.3	93.4	92.0	90.5	95.7	93.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	224	265	489	257	306	563	481	570	1,052

na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	29.0	8.5	18.1	16.3	14.0	15.1	21.6	11.6	16.4
Percentage who know a condom source	77.4	50.5	63.1	62.8	36.6	49.3	68.9	42.6	55.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	27.3	18.8	22.8	24.6	33.9	29.4	25.7	27.3	26.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.2	1.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	12.6	10.2	11.3	6.6	8.1	7.3	9.1	9.0	9.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.5	2.7	4.0	9.7	1.8	5.6	7.9	2.2	4.9
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.8	35.5	32.8	23.2	31.1	27.2	26.0	33.0	29.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.0
Number age 15-24	197	224	421	274	291	566	472	515	987
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	90.3	97.6	94.5	88.9	91.5	90.4	89.6	94.4	92.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	59	80	138	64	90	154	122	170	292
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(57.9)	(16.4)	38.7	23.4	8.4	14.0	38.7	10.7	22.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	54	47	101	68	112	180	122	159	281
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	(93.3)	(12.8)	53.0	47.8	13.8	28.2	65.8	13.5	37.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	30	30	61	46	63	109	77	93	170
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	(38.8)	(43.5)	*	(31.3)	(40.3)	*	35.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	28	4	32	22	9	31	50	13	63
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	73.8	92.3	83.0	84.4	85.1	84.7	79.7	88.5	83.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14.6	1.6	8.1	9.5	4.1	7.0	11.8	2.9	7.5
Number never married	194	192	386	245	210	455	438	403	841

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS
[2] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	396	396	8,200
Male	733	717	8,165
Age			
<15	207	207	4,889
15-59	749	737	10,484
60+	361	361	992
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	769	769	5,978
Other fuel	446	434	10,388
Total	564	556	16,365
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	568	554	14,659
Male	851	820	15,564
Age			
<15	142	142	9,956
15-59	938	912	16,855
60+	1,273	1,201	3,413
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	765	739	26,206
Other fuel	377	377	4,017
Total	714	691	30,223
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	506	497	22,859
Male	811	785	23,730
Age			
<15	164	164	14,845
15-59	866	845	27,339
60+	1,067	1,012	4,405
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	766	745	32,184
Other fuel	427	418	14,405
Total	661	644	46,589

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

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	80.7	1,742	49.7	25.6	68.0	14.4	1,406	76.1	258	53.3	27.0	73.4	12.3	196
20-34	87.5	5,247	56.3	32.1	79.4	9.9	4,588	88.7	630	60.0	27.9	83.4	8.5	559
35-49	87.2	3,801	55.3	35.6	81.4	7.3	3,315	89.1	561	63.4	35.1	89.4	6.8	500
Residence														
Urban	93.2	4,279	61.2	36.1	84.5	9.6	3,989	86.7	576	64.9	37.6	91.9	7.6	499
Rural	81.7	6,511	50.3	29.5	73.8	9.7	5,320	86.6	873	57.2	26.0	79.1	9.0	756
Schooling														
No schooling	75.6	1,601	35.6	25.4	62.4	9.5	1,210	79.8	159	41.0	21.0	75.7	7.8	127
<5 years complete	78.1	859	43.3	29.1	69.9	10.4	670	84.3	107	55.3	26.2	79.9	6.7	90
5-9 years complete	85.0	4,732	51.3	31.5	76.3	10.2	4,024	82.9	636	54.7	29.0	79.1	10.0	527
10-11 years complete	91.5	1,553	60.1	34.2	83.7	10.4	1,422	90.4	231	60.9	35.9	88.4	8.6	209
12 or more years complete	97.0	2,044	74.5	38.1	91.3	7.8	1,983	95.5	316	79.2	35.1	95.1	6.4	302
Religion														
Hindu	90.3	779	47.1	38.3	82.9	13.2	704	78.8	100	52.4	30.6	94.3	7.0	79
Muslim	85.8	325	38.3	38.1	75.7	10.1	279	(90.0)	64	(50.3)	(23.5)	(93.6)	(12.3)	58
Christian	85.9	9,660	56.2	31.7	78.1	9.3	8,302	87.1	1,278	61.5	30.7	82.9	8.4	1,113
Other	(97.4)	26	(41.1)	(14.4)	(80.2)	(23.1)	25	*	7	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

128

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis – *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	90.5	551	43.6	34.1	80.2	10.5	499	84.8	89	(40.1)	(25.3)	(94.0)	(4.2)	76
Scheduled tribe	86.0	9,671	56.2	31.9	78.0	9.5	8,320	87.2	1,276	61.5	30.7	83.2	8.6	1,113
Other backward class	75.1	84	(43.1)	(26.6)	(84.6)	(25.0)	63	*	12	*	*	*	*	9
Other	89.4	436	47.0	40.6	83.4	11.0	390	79.3	71	(62.2)	(38.9)	(91.4)	(11.7)	56
Don't know	(79.1)	48	(33.7)	(41.2)	(78.0)	(3.2)	38	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Total	86.3	10,790	55.0	32.3	78.4	9.7	9,309	86.6	1,449	60.3	30.6	84.2	8.4	1,255

[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

129

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.5	1,742	0.8	258
20-24	1.4	1,708	1.8	214
25-34	1.9	3,538	2.2	416
35-49	2.1	3,801	5.0	561
Residence				
Urban	1.5	4,279	1.7	576
Rural	1.8	6,511	3.8	873
Schooling				
No schooling	1.5	1,601	2.4	159
<5 years complete	0.6	859	4.1	107
5-9 years complete	1.7	4,732	3.5	636
10-11 years complete	1.0	1,553	1.1	231
12 or more years complete	2.7	2,044	3.1	316
Religion				
Hindu	4.5	779	3.1	100
Muslim	0.0	325	(0.0)	64
Christian	1.5	9,660	3.1	1,278
Other	(3.7)	26	*	7
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	0.3	551	3.5	89
Scheduled tribe	1.7	9,671	3.1	1,276
Other backward class	3.4	84	*	12
Other	2.2	436	0.0	71
Don't know	(0.0)	48	*	1
Total age 15-49	1.7	10,790	3.0	1,449
Age 50-54	na	na	3.0	147
Total age 15-54	na	na	3.0	1,596

na = Not applicable
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	49.7	64.4	59.3
Government/municipal hospital	40.0	37.4	38.3
Government dispensary	0.5	2.0	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.3	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	7.5	12.8	10.9
PHC/additional PHC	0.4	8.2	5.5
Sub-centre	0.4	3.6	2.5
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health sector	49.8	34.5	39.8
Private hospital	38.4	25.1	29.7
Private doctor/clinic	7.7	4.4	5.6
Private paramedic	1.0	1.3	1.2
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	2.5	3.3	3.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.4	1.0	0.8
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.1
Home treatment	0.3	0.9	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	4.3	7.0	6.1
Number of households	3,920	7,293	11,213
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	5.9	2.2	3.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	12.7	5.5	7.3
State health insurance scheme	9.3	5.1	6.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	41.4	79.6	70.1
Community health insurance programme	1.4	2.9	2.5
Other health insurance through employer	4.1	0.6	1.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.2	0.3	0.8
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	9.1	0.6	2.7
Other	14.8	3.7	6.5
Number of households	170	513	683

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	46	1,462	461	1,523	0	1,742	660	2,678	180	1,113	0	258
20-34	311	993	895	1,715	60	5,247	683	1,708	0	395	0	630
35-49	1,812	1,573	1,437	4,064	191	3,801	1,590	2,501	0	491	0	561
Residence												
Urban	1,153	1,417	1,428	2,686	189	4,279	2,213	2,584	0	633	0	576
Rural	563	1,179	746	2,396	35	6,511	249	1,926	53	512	0	873
Schooling												
No schooling	881	1,510	810	2,046	54	1,601	0	3,471	0	0	0	159
<5 years complete	604	1,042	661	2,494	0	859	834	1,888	0	0	0	107
5-9 years complete	723	1,369	758	2,754	85	4,732	615	3,269	73	781	0	636
10-11 years complete	985	1,445	1,244	2,372	172	1,553	652	752	0	248	0	231
12 or more years complete	842	830	1,750	2,426	140	2,044	2,727	515	0	816	0	316
Marital status												
Never married	222	1,139	903	1,558	87	3,685	398	1,836	71	585	0	660
Currently married	1,105	1,270	1,026	2,960	109	6,597	1,605	2,482	0	481	0	766
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	971	2,282	1,711	3,596	0	508	(0)	(2,470)	(0)	(2,470)	(0)	23
Religion												
Hindu	1,968	2,161	1,555	3,806	0	779	1,656	1,938	0	434	0	100
Muslim	708	2,008	1,789	2,259	0	325	(6,784)	(9,314)	(0)	(2,349)	(0)	64
Christian	708	1,174	949	2,413	108	9,660	698	1,862	36	483	0	1,278
Other	(0)	(2,174)	(0)	(3,586)	(0)	26	*	*	*	*	*	7

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132

Table 81 Health problems – *Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,684	1,262	1,590	2,041	0	551	2,864	5,376	0	0	0	89
Scheduled tribe	706	1,173	921	2,425	107	9,671	699	1,865	36	484	0	1,276
Other backward class	1,446	6,053	6,376	6,541	0	84	*	*	*	*	*	12
Other	1,363	2,323	1,092	4,533	0	436	4,884	4,403	0	2,747	0	71
Don't know	(2,674)	(3,683)	(3,580)	(0)	(0)	48	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total age 15-49	797	1,273	1,016	2,511	96	10,790	1,030	2,188	32	560	0	1,449
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,452	1,663	0	3,922	0	147
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,345	2,139	29	869	0	1,596

na = Not applicable
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

133

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.6	0.6	9.3	1,742
20-24	7.3	1.0	9.2	1,708
25-34	16.0	2.7	13.2	3,538
35-49	22.0	2.4	17.5	3,801
Residence				
Urban	17.7	2.7	18.5	4,279
Rural	12.5	1.5	10.2	6,511
Schooling				
No schooling	12.5	1.0	7.6	1,601
<5 years complete	12.2	1.1	8.8	859
5-9 years complete	14.0	1.7	11.2	4,732
10-11 years complete	16.5	2.7	17.1	1,553
12 or more years complete	17.1	3.3	22.3	2,044
Religion				
Hindu	11.4	1.7	13.9	779
Muslim	11.4	2.1	8.1	325
Christian	14.9	2.0	13.6	9,660
Other	(39.8)	(0.0)	(9.3)	26
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.8	1.5	11.0	551
Scheduled tribe	14.7	2.0	13.5	9,671
Other backward class	15.1	0.0	13.5	84
Other	15.0	3.9	16.0	436
Don't know	(14.3)	(1.9)	(3.1)	48
Total	14.6	2.0	13.5	10,790

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	4.3	68.7	27.7	3.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	1,659
20-24	5.2	64.6	30.8	3.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	1,648
25-29	9.1	53.6	38.0	6.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,787
30-34	17.4	43.7	40.3	11.6	2.4	2.0	100.0	0.6	1,641
35-39	24.4	35.8	40.5	16.7	4.2	2.8	100.0	0.3	1,390
40-44	33.1	28.1	39.4	19.5	8.3	4.7	100.0	0.3	1,143
45-49	37.4	23.5	41.0	18.7	9.8	7.0	100.0	0.2	1,166
Residence									
Urban	18.8	46.7	35.8	11.4	3.7	2.4	100.0	0.6	4,108
Rural	15.6	48.3	36.8	9.8	3.0	2.1	100.0	0.3	6,326
Schooling									
No schooling	21.1	39.7	40.2	13.3	4.1	2.6	100.0	0.4	1,546
<5 years complete	20.9	40.4	39.4	13.2	4.1	2.9	100.0	0.0	839
5-9 years complete	15.8	50.1	34.8	9.6	3.4	2.1	100.0	0.4	4,585
10-11 years complete	16.1	49.6	35.5	10.3	2.4	2.2	100.0	0.5	1,495
12 or more years complete	14.7	49.7	36.5	9.3	2.6	1.9	100.0	0.5	1,969
Religion									
Hindu	19.2	46.5	36.1	12.3	3.4	1.8	100.0	0.8	759
Muslim	14.6	56.7	31.9	8.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	2.0	316
Christian	16.7	47.4	36.6	10.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	0.3	9,333
Other	(21.5)	(52.7)	(25.7)	(15.7)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	25
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	48.7	39.5	9.0	1.0	1.8	100.0	1.5	544
Scheduled tribe	16.8	47.3	36.6	10.5	3.3	2.3	100.0	0.3	9,347
Other backward class	20.2	57.9	21.9	12.2	3.6	4.4	100.0	0.0	83
Other	20.6	50.2	31.8	12.4	4.4	1.1	100.0	1.1	411
Don't know	(13.1)	(62.2)	(24.7)	(5.0)	(5.4)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	48
Total	16.9	47.6	36.4	10.5	3.3	2.2	100.0	0.4	10,434

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control her blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	8.8	51.8	39.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	226
20-24	17.5	26.2	56.5	14.5	2.5	0.3	100.0	0.0	191
25-29	16.1	28.2	56.0	11.9	2.7	1.2	100.0	0.0	210
30-34	22.6	24.6	52.9	18.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	173
35-39	27.9	24.7	47.6	18.7	7.6	1.3	100.0	0.0	188
40-44	39.3	16.9	44.4	25.9	9.0	3.8	100.0	0.0	183
45-49	41.2	15.4	45.2	23.4	12.6	3.4	100.0	0.0	150
Residence									
Urban	30.8	25.9	44.0	21.0	6.9	2.2	100.0	0.0	526
Rural	18.9	29.3	52.1	13.8	3.9	0.8	100.0	0.1	795
Schooling									
No schooling	15.8	31.7	52.5	12.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	155
<5 years complete	19.2	29.0	51.8	16.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	0.0	95
5-9 years complete	19.7	32.2	48.8	14.5	3.5	1.0	100.0	0.2	578
10-11 years complete	25.7	26.9	47.4	18.8	4.6	2.4	100.0	0.0	202
12 or more years complete	35.7	17.9	47.3	22.1	10.7	2.0	100.0	0.0	292
Religion									
Hindu	22.1	25.3	52.5	13.6	3.8	4.8	100.0	0.0	94
Muslim	(18.4)	(35.2)	(49.4)	(13.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	64
Christian	24.0	27.5	48.8	17.1	5.4	1.2	100.0	0.1	1,157

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136

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men – *Continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
				Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	36.7	48.9	13.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	0.0	85
Scheduled tribe	24.1	27.2	49.1	17.0	5.5	1.2	100.0	0.1	1,156
Other[2]	23.4	32.6	46.9	12.4	5.2	2.9	100.0	0.0	68
Total age 15-49	23.6	27.9	48.9	16.7	5.1	1.3	100.0	0.1	1,322
Age 50-54	44.1	16.2	42.4	25.0	8.4	8.0	100.0	1.2	142
Total age 15-54	25.6	26.8	48.3	17.5	5.4	2.0	100.0	0.2	1,463

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.
[2] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

137

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | Total | Number of women |
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	1,651
20-24	96.3	3.0	0.6	100.0	1,640
25-29	94.8	3.9	1.2	100.0	1,774
30-34	93.5	3.9	2.6	100.0	1,619
35-39	91.6	5.0	3.4	100.0	1,385
40-44	86.3	7.9	5.8	100.0	1,133
45-49	86.0	6.6	7.4	100.0	1,158
Residence					
Urban	92.9	4.4	2.7	100.0	4,078
Rural	92.7	4.4	2.9	100.0	6,282
Schooling					
No schooling	92.1	4.8	3.1	100.0	1,534
<5 years complete	90.8	5.5	3.7	100.0	828
5-9 years complete	93.5	3.9	2.7	100.0	4,559
10-11 years complete	92.4	4.9	2.7	100.0	1,477
12 or more years complete	92.7	4.6	2.6	100.0	1,961
Religion					
Hindu	94.6	2.4	3.0	100.0	753
Muslim	94.5	2.7	2.8	100.0	313
Christian	92.5	4.6	2.8	100.0	9,268
Other	(93.8)	(5.0)	(1.2)	100.0	25
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.2	3.2	2.6	100.0	539
Scheduled tribe	92.6	4.6	2.8	100.0	9,286
Other backward class	93.0	1.3	5.7	100.0	81
Other	95.4	3.1	1.4	100.0	406
Don't know	(89.3)	(0.0)	(10.7)	100.0	48
Total	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0	10,360

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	225
20-24	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	188
25-29	90.5	5.5	3.9	100.0	206
30-34	90.5	4.9	4.5	100.0	170
35-39	86.0	7.3	6.6	100.0	186
40-44	88.9	5.3	5.8	100.0	181
45-49	82.0	8.2	9.8	100.0	150
Residence					
Urban	88.9	5.4	5.7	100.0	521
Rural	91.2	4.9	4.0	100.0	783
Schooling					
No schooling	90.9	5.8	3.3	100.0	152
<5 years complete	93.1	2.1	4.8	100.0	95
5-9 years complete	91.3	5.5	3.2	100.0	573
10-11 years complete	89.9	5.6	4.5	100.0	199
12 or more years complete	87.1	4.4	8.4	100.0	285
Religion					
Hindu	94.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	94
Muslim	(85.6)	(4.9)	(9.5)	100.0	63
Christian	90.2	5.5	4.3	100.0	1,140
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	84
Scheduled tribe	90.1	5.5	4.4	100.0	1,139
Other[1]	85.8	6.0	8.1	100.0	68
Total age 15-49	90.3	5.1	4.7	100.0	1,304
Age 50-54	85.3	9.0	5.7	100.0	140
Total age 15-54	89.8	5.5	4.8	100.0	1,444

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class men, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

139

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Women			Men		
Tobacco use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.3	0.1	0.2	23.4	18.6	20.5
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	27.7	23.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chews *paan* with tobacco	17.8	10.0	13.1	26.9	23.1	24.7
Uses other chewing tobacco	4.0	3.6	3.8	11.7	15.6	14.1
Uses *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	14.9	11.4	12.8	33.7	32.3	32.8
Uses *khaini*	3.5	3.4	3.5	8.5	11.7	10.4
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	33.1	23.9	27.5	70.8	68.5	69.4
Drinks alcohol	4.7	2.4	3.3	41.5	37.3	38.9
Number of respondents	4,279	6,511	10,790	576	873	1,449
Among those who smoke cigarettes/*bidis*, number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	6.1	2.7	4.0
1-2	*	*	*	22.6	15.2	18.1
3-5	*	*	*	22.0	19.1	20.2
6-9	*	*	*	6.5	11.0	9.2
10 or more	*	*	*	40.8	47.7	45.0
Don't know	*	*	*	2.1	4.4	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/*bidi* smokers	12	11	23	194	303	498
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	5.7	6.3	6.0	15.8	10.0	12.5
About once a week	31.7	24.3	28.5	33.6	46.6	41.1
Less than once a week	62.6	69.4	65.5	50.6	43.4	46.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	202	156	358	239	325	564

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]						Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	55.6	1.7	73.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	74.7	1,742
20-24	61.2	2.0	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	70.5	1,708
Residence								
Urban	46.7	1.9	80.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	82.0	1,410
Rural	66.5	1.8	64.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	66.1	2,040
Schooling								
No schooling	83.8	2.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.4	246
<5 years complete	85.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	169
5-9 years complete	63.3	2.0	69.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	70.7	1,760
10-11 years complete	50.3	2.1	81.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	83.1	651
12 or more years complete	35.9	1.4	88.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	89.8	625
Religion								
Hindu	59.4	4.2	61.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	64.8	253
Muslim	61.1	3.4	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	130
Christian	58.2	1.6	72.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	74.3	3,063
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	62.1	1.6	57.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	59.3	202
Scheduled tribe	58.4	1.5	72.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	74.1	3,059
Other[3]	52.1	5.9	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	140
Total	58.4	1.8	71.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	72.6	3,451

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Nagaland, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	11.7	248	(41.6)	(8.7)	(11.6)	(38.0)	100.0	(43.3)	(56.7)	100.0	29
20-24	21.3	267	50.4	9.2	1.4	39.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	57
25-29	39.2	273	52.7	12.7	9.9	24.7	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	107
30-34	37.7	267	56.8	12.4	8.0	22.9	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0	100
35-39	45.6	217	46.6	19.2	4.9	29.4	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	99
40-44	40.3	195	54.7	21.3	5.3	18.7	100.0	45.1	54.9	100.0	78
45-49	48.4	163	43.2	21.4	9.9	25.5	100.0	65.3	34.7	100.0	79
Total	33.7	1,630	50.4	15.7	7.2	26.7	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	550
MEN											
15-19	32.0	258	40.1	19.2	11.5	29.1	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	82
20-24	66.5	214	52.7	18.0	9.1	20.2	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	142
25-29	81.1	231	55.2	17.4	7.3	20.1	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	187
30-34	93.1	186	64.2	20.3	3.5	12.0	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	173
35-39	98.2	208	63.0	21.5	4.0	11.5	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	204
40-44	97.1	191	66.5	15.0	4.9	13.6	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	186
45-49	95.2	163	62.2	19.5	6.1	12.2	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0	155
Total	77.9	1,449	59.4	18.7	6.1	15.8	100.0	42.6	57.4	100.0	1,128

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	96.6	41	84.5	167	(28.2)	25	*	7	82.4	85	*	5
30-39	97.5	92	93.5	256	49.1	66	(89.1)	42	84.7	258	(38.8)	36
40-49	97.9	85	93.2	162	36.7	52	84.4	54	84.5	260	(37.0)	45
Residence												
Urban	98.9	82	93.4	236	42.4	55	(79.4)	48	82.8	259	(26.8)	43
Rural	96.7	136	89.3	354	40.0	88	94.3	55	85.3	344	(46.1)	44
Schooling												
No schooling	(96.3)	39	89.5	87	(36.7)	23	*	4	85.4	63	*	1
<5 years complete	*	18	88.4	44	*	11	*	6	(76.7)	45	*	5
5-9 years complete	96.3	84	91.6	296	37.6	59	(88.5)	33	83.6	252	(30.2)	29
10-11 years complete	*	19	91.2	67	*	10	*	22	85.9	105	*	18
12 or more years complete	98.4	58	90.8	95	(53.4)	40	(83.1)	38	86.2	137	(44.5)	33
Religion												
Hindu	*	8	(78.8)	51	*	6	*	7	(83.7)	69	*	7
Muslim	*	9	*	29	*	6	*	3	(65.3)	34	*	3
Christian	97.3	200	92.0	510	42.5	130	85.8	92	85.7	499	40.7	76
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	10	(83.3)	47	*	7	*	4	(78.7)	52	*	4
Scheduled tribe	97.2	198	92.2	506	44.3	132	85.9	93	85.9	501	40.4	76
Other[1]	*	7	*	30	*	4	*	5	(68.0)	40	*	5
Total	97.5	218	90.9	590	40.9	143	87.3	103	84.3	603	36.6	87

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women/men, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

143

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Nagaland, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	7.9	87.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.1	68.0	11.4	0.0	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	13.7	81.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.8	74.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.8	86.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	10.1	84.5	5.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	20.0	69.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	16.7	76.5	6.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	19.9	71.9	8.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.7	85.2	5.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	9.2	85.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	20.0	68.7	11.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	15.5	78.5	5.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	19.1	73.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.8	85.5	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

144

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age											
20-24	91.2	90.7	88.2	83.7	6.9	99	(82.0)	(90.2)	(82.0)	(9.8)	31
25-29	95.0	96.0	93.3	90.2	2.0	169	81.2	90.5	81.0	9.3	94
30-39	96.0	94.9	97.3	92.7	1.7	404	89.7	91.4	84.7	3.5	312
40-49	95.0	93.0	95.9	90.9	2.8	305	90.5	93.3	88.3	4.5	327
Residence											
Urban	95.7	95.4	95.9	92.7	2.4	373	88.1	92.5	85.1	4.6	280
Rural	94.5	93.2	94.9	89.6	2.8	615	89.1	91.8	86.0	5.1	487
Schooling											
No schooling	93.3	89.6	90.2	84.4	4.0	192	87.4	89.3	84.7	7.9	107
<5 years complete	96.1	93.2	98.0	90.4	1.1	81	84.6	93.1	84.6	6.9	65
5-9 years complete	95.5	95.7	96.0	92.4	2.2	485	86.6	91.2	82.5	4.8	322
10-11 years complete	92.6	90.0	93.8	89.4	6.2	99	90.7	92.8	87.7	4.3	121
12 or more years complete	96.5	97.8	99.6	95.1	0.4	130	94.4	95.0	91.9	2.5	151
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	97.3	95.4	97.8	92.8	0.2	350	88.8	92.0	85.6	4.8	746
Employed, for cash	97.1	97.9	97.7	93.9	0.0	218	88.8	91.3	85.2	5.1	603
Employed, not for cash	97.7	91.4	98.0	91.0	0.5	132	88.7	95.1	87.5	3.7	143
Not employed	93.7	93.3	93.9	89.7	3.9	638	*	*	*	*	21

Continued...

145

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics–Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Number of living children											
0	93.0	92.5	88.0	85.2	4.0	84	89.3	90.8	86.6	6.5	145
1-2	95.7	95.1	94.9	91.8	2.6	367	85.7	92.5	82.6	4.4	279
3-4	95.2	94.8	96.5	92.6	2.6	350	91.5	91.2	88.0	5.2	229
5+	94.0	91.0	97.1	87.7	2.0	187	89.7	94.5	87.5	3.3	113
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	95.3	93.9	94.8	90.7	2.7	700	88.5	92.3	85.9	5.2	545
Non-nuclear	94.1	94.3	96.4	90.9	2.4	288	89.2	91.5	85.0	4.2	222
Religion											
Hindu	(84.0)	(81.4)	(78.9)	(71.4)	(11.0)	71	(91.1)	(97.1)	(91.1)	(2.9)	71
Muslim	(88.8)	(85.9)	(92.2)	(84.4)	(5.7)	43	(95.8)	(92.0)	(87.8)	(0.0)	36
Christian	96.2	95.4	96.8	92.6	1.8	872	88.1	91.5	84.9	5.4	659
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	81.8	80.5	77.8	74.7	15.1	68	94.8	97.5	92.3	0.0	55
Scheduled tribe	96.4	95.3	96.6	92.8	1.8	863	87.8	91.2	84.7	5.7	659
Other[2]	(92.6)	(91.6)	(100.0)	(84.2)	(0.0)	43	(92.8)	(96.3)	(89.1)	(0.0)	40
Total	95.0	94.0	95.3	90.8	2.6	988	88.7	92.1	85.7	4.9	766

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women/men, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.
[2] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	
Age						
15-19	11.4	33.3	7.5	0.7	13.0	248
20-24	20.9	43.0	9.3	0.6	19.8	267
25-29	38.2	41.2	14.9	4.1	28.8	273
30-39	37.6	38.2	23.5	3.6	33.9	484
40-49	40.3	38.8	24.6	4.7	35.1	357
Residence						
Urban	37.0	54.8	20.3	3.1	33.2	687
Rural	27.6	27.3	15.5	2.9	23.9	943
Schooling						
No schooling	22.8	13.0	13.8	2.3	22.5	231
<5 years complete	28.6	20.0	9.8	3.8	27.8	114
5-9 years complete	26.4	23.9	16.9	3.8	26.2	752
10-11 years complete	30.8	57.1	22.8	2.0	26.3	207
12 or more years complete	51.1	86.7	21.0	2.1	36.3	326
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	59.9	46.4	26.2	6.0	34.9	550
Employed, for cash	74.0	60.4	32.4	8.1	41.5	364
Employed, not for cash	32.4	19.0	14.1	2.1	21.8	186
Not employed	17.1	35.0	13.1	1.4	24.2	1,080
Number of living children						
0	29.7	49.2	13.1	1.5	23.5	658
1-2	37.9	37.7	19.1	2.7	31.3	408
3-4	32.5	33.0	20.8	4.1	31.9	366
5+	23.0	17.6	22.9	6.5	27.3	198

Continued…

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—*Continued*

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	31.2	35.6	17.8	3.4	28.1	1,094
Non-nuclear	32.3	45.6	16.9	2.2	27.3	536
Religion						
Hindu	22.5	21.3	9.2	0.0	19.5	109
Muslim	(27.4)	(25.2)	(9.5)	(5.2)	(16.7)	54
Christian	32.3	40.6	18.5	3.1	28.9	1,464
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	30.4	19.5	8.9	2.7	25.4	103
Scheduled tribe	32.3	41.0	18.6	3.2	28.7	1,450
Other[3]	(21.5)	(24.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(17.4)	56
Total	31.6	38.9	17.5	3.0	27.8	1,630

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25–49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, and among women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	11.4	8.6	55.2	248	98.3	137	38.7	34.2	258
20-24	25.4	17.0	74.4	267	91.8	199	50.9	51.1	214
25-29	29.5	20.6	78.1	273	87.7	213	55.8	54.1	231
30-34	33.8	26.5	73.7	267	81.0	197	65.8	59.7	186
35-39	45.0	36.7	77.4	217	70.6	168	75.3	67.9	208
40-44	44.2	31.9	66.9	195	69.3	130	84.5	77.9	191
45-49	54.1	45.4	64.1	163	53.4	104	82.4	73.9	163
Residence									
Urban	24.1	17.6	82.7	687	85.8	568	49.7	47.8	576
Rural	39.6	30.6	61.6	943	76.0	581	71.6	65.0	873
Religion									
Hindu	18.9	10.8	71.5	109	66.9	78	41.1	29.6	100
Muslim	(18.9)	(8.6)	(56.8)	54	*	31	(31.6)	(26.3)	64
Christian	34.7	26.9	70.9	1,464	82.7	1,038	66.4	62.3	1,278
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	24.9	11.7	66.4	103	(63.2)	68	45.7	33.6	89
Scheduled tribe	34.9	26.9	70.8	1,450	82.3	1,027	66.5	62.5	1,276
Other[1]	(5.3)	(13.1)	(77.6)	56	(73.1)	43	27.0	20.9	71
Schooling									
No schooling	37.3	31.5	36.3	231	12.8	84	68.6	61.2	159
<5 years complete	38.7	26.1	55.5	114	28.3	63	67.4	60.9	107
5-9 years complete	33.1	24.7	66.9	752	81.9	503	60.0	55.9	636
10-11 years complete	33.1	22.4	87.8	207	94.9	182	64.5	58.4	231
12 or more years complete	28.0	23.1	97.1	326	99.5	317	63.0	60.0	316
Total age 15-49	33.1	25.1	70.5	1,630	80.8	1,149	62.9	58.2	1,449
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.6	80.2	147
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.3	60.2	1,596

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women/men, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

149

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Nagaland, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	22.1	11.3	14.3	9.6	19.3	10.5
She neglects the house or children	34.2	23.6	27.1	22.2	31.7	23.0
She argues with him	22.4	16.1	15.2	15.8	19.8	15.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14.1	5.6	7.3	6.9	11.7	6.2
She doesn't cook properly	21.7	6.2	13.5	8.7	18.8	7.3
He suspects her of being unfaithful	19.3	14.9	12.7	14.3	16.9	14.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	29.6	15.6	25.2	16.7	28.1	16.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	47.9	35.0	39.3	35.1	44.8	35.1
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	80.5	73.5	79.8	73.6	80.3	73.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	83.8	67.7	83.6	69.8	83.7	68.6
Is tired or not in the mood	76.7	70.7	78.3	70.7	77.3	70.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	69.9	60.6	69.6	61.7	69.8	61.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	10.8	19.2	10.8	20.4	10.8	19.7
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	9.2	na	6.5	na	7.9
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.5	na	3.1	na	3.3
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.2	na	2.9	na	3.6
Have sex with another woman	na	4.8	na	3.9	na	4.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.5	na	0.4	na	1.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	87.0	na	89.1	na	87.9
Number of respondents	1,051	789	579	660	1,630	1,449

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	37.7	37.1	65.9	57.3	82.1	248	258
20-24	46.5	37.6	65.9	62.1	81.3	267	214
25-29	40.2	31.3	74.4	60.6	80.7	273	231
30-39	46.5	37.8	70.7	63.8	84.8	484	393
40-49	49.9	31.5	70.7	60.5	89.1	357	354
Residence							
Urban	44.3	34.7	71.0	65.1	85.3	687	576
Rural	45.2	35.3	69.0	58.5	83.4	943	873
Schooling							
No schooling	52.3	41.2	67.0	59.4	84.2	231	159
<5 years complete	49.8	41.8	69.8	58.4	79.1	114	107
5-9 years complete	46.0	38.4	69.5	59.5	83.3	752	636
10-11 years complete	49.9	33.2	70.7	57.9	84.0	207	231
12 or more years complete	32.0	24.4	72.0	68.3	87.8	326	316
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	47.8	35.5	72.5	61.7	85.0	550	1,128
Employed, for cash	48.8	38.0	72.2	61.9	85.4	364	881
Employed, not for cash	45.8	26.5	73.1	60.8	83.7	186	247
Not employed	43.3	33.5	68.5	59.0	81.2	1,080	321
Marital status							
Never married	39.3	35.1	69.6	61.7	82.6	579	660
Currently married	47.7	35.0	69.2	60.4	86.0	988	766
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	50.0	(36.3)	82.1	(64.6)	(67.5)	63	23

Continued...

151

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics — *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband,he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	40.9	34.3	69.4	58.5	83.0	658	811
1-2	43.1	35.2	69.7	63.4	82.8	408	288
3-4	49.6	36.3	72.5	66.4	88.2	366	235
5+	52.7	37.7	66.3	62.8	88.0	198	115
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	44.7	34.0	70.3	61.4	85.0	1,094	952
Non-nuclear	45.1	37.1	68.9	60.4	82.5	536	497
Religion							
Hindu	61.4	44.0	66.4	56.6	79.7	109	100
Muslim	(60.2)	(49.3)	(64.2)	(63.7)	(79.2)	54	64
Christian	43.1	33.5	70.3	61.1	84.9	1,464	1,278
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	60.4	47.7	60.1	42.1	70.7	103	89
Scheduled tribe	42.8	33.3	70.3	61.3	85.0	1,450	1,276
Other[5]	(68.1)	(49.8)	(75.0)	(74.0)	83.3	56	71
Total	44.8	35.1	69.8	61.1	84.2	1,630	1,449

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Nagaland, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	8.9	9.6	9.1
Sexual violence only	2.9	3.5	3.1
Physical and sexual violence	4.3	1.2	3.2
Physical or sexual violence	16.1	14.2	15.4
Number of women	763	402	1,165
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	73.9	(0.0)	51.7
Former husband	2.0	(0.0)	1.4
Father/step-father	17.5	(36.7)	23.3
Mother/step-mother	8.4	(10.5)	9.0
Sister/brother	3.8	(40.7)	14.9
Daughter/son	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other relative	0.0	(1.5)	0.4
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Former boyfriend	3.8	(7.8)	5.0
Mother in-law	2.3	(0.0)	1.6
Teacher	4.6	(7.4)	5.4
Other	1.1	(6.3)	2.7
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	101	43	144
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	81.1	*	60.4
Former husband	2.9	*	2.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	5.5
Other relative	0.6	*	5.7
Own friend/acquaintance	11.5	*	15.1
Family friend	0.0	*	5.6
Employer/someone at work	0.0	*	0.9
Stranger	3.9	*	4.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	55	19	73

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	0.3	65
25-29	1.9	115
30-39	1.3	287
40-49	1.9	260
Residence		
Urban	0.4	286
Rural	2.8	455
Marital status		
Currently married	1.1	687
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(8.3)	39
Number of living children		
0	(8.1)	34
1-2	1.0	291
3-4	1.5	270
5+	2.9	146
Schooling		
No schooling	2.4	144
<5 years complete	0.3	72
5-9 years complete	1.7	356
10-11 years complete	4.8	82
12 or more years complete	0.0	86
Religion		
Hindu	(0.0)	58
Muslim	(4.4)	31
Christian	1.9	651
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	53
Scheduled tribe	1.8	644
Other[1]	(6.5)	30
Total	1.9	741

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, never married women, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2015-16

| | | In the past 12 months | | |
Type of violence	Ever[1]	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	10.0	0.6	6.3	6.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	5.0	0.3	3.7	3.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	2.6	0.0	1.8	1.8
Slapped her	6.8	0.3	4.4	4.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.7	0.4	1.5	1.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.0	0.3	3.7	4.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.9	0.0	3.3	3.3
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.0	1.2	1.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	9.7	0.8	6.5	7.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.5	0.2	3.4	3.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.7	0.0	2.1	2.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.5	0.8	5.0	5.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.7	0.9	8.2	9.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.4	0.0	1.8	1.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	16.3	1.4	10.8	12.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.4	0.0	1.2	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	2.0	0.1	1.3	1.4
Number of ever-married women	763	763	763	763

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

155

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	5.9	15.4	8.0	19.6	19.6	67
25-29	17.7	13.9	7.5	16.4	24.3	127
30-39	8.2	9.9	4.1	11.7	14.7	298
40-49	9.0	7.2	7.3	10.6	13.9	260
Residence						
Urban	8.4	9.5	5.3	11.3	14.8	299
Rural	10.6	10.4	6.5	13.6	17.3	463
Schooling						
No schooling	9.7	11.1	10.0	15.6	17.7	149
<5 years complete	10.5	8.6	3.5	11.8	15.2	72
5-9 years complete	11.4	11.8	5.9	14.3	18.9	365
10-11 years complete	8.1	6.4	3.3	6.4	10.7	85
12 or more years complete	4.3	5.7	4.7	8.1	9.9	93
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	8.1	9.3	4.4	10.4	13.1	485
Employed for cash	10.9	8.8	8.3	13.3	19.1	173
Employed not for cash	15.4	15.3	9.9	22.4	26.2	105
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	8.9	8.5	5.2	11.2	15.0	707
0-4 years	9.2	10.7	5.6	12.9	16.1	137
5-9 years	8.1	7.6	6.1	11.4	15.4	123
10+ years	9.0	8.0	4.8	10.6	14.5	447
Number of living children						
0	13.3	11.1	9.5	13.5	17.4	62
1-2	10.0	11.9	4.8	14.7	19.3	286
3-4	7.4	7.3	4.0	8.6	11.8	270
5+	12.0	10.8	10.9	16.0	18.4	145
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	10.1	10.9	6.1	13.5	16.8	521
Non-nuclear	9.1	8.2	5.9	10.9	15.1	241
Religion						
Hindu	(9.2)	(16.8)	(8.1)	(21.0)	(22.8)	60
Muslim	(11.9)	(25.4)	(12.4)	(25.4)	(30.4)	31
Christian	9.7	8.7	5.6	11.4	15.1	670

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics – *Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(12.2)	(13.0)	(15.8)	(17.8)	(22.2)	53
Scheduled tribe	9.7	8.9	5.4	11.6	15.3	665
Other[3]	(11.6)	(35.2)	(6.5)	(35.2)	(35.2)	30
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	(34.9)	(36.7)	(24.3)	(36.7)	(48.2)	35
No	8.7	8.9	5.1	11.7	15.0	708
Total	9.7	10.0	6.0	12.7	16.3	763

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women who were married more than once, women belonging to "other" religions, other backward class women, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who don't know whether or not their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.
[3] Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	10.7	12.2	7.3	15.7	19.6	110
<5 years complete	13.2	9.7	14.5	15.9	19.6	70
5-9 years complete	11.1	9.1	6.5	11.9	16.5	302
10-11 years complete	7.4	11.8	4.5	13.3	15.3	134
12 or more years complete	6.9	9.1	1.6	10.2	12.8	146
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.3	3.9	2.1	4.7	8.4	490
Gets drunk sometimes	14.2	17.2	11.7	24.5	28.0	199
Gets drunk often	25.3	36.8	19.6	38.7	42.9	60
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	14.2	18.0	6.1	19.4	24.1	46
Wife is same age	7.2	9.0	11.0	13.8	15.3	48
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.8	7.8	5.2	10.0	12.4	225
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.3	8.3	3.9	10.9	15.6	235
Wife 10+ years younger	9.4	10.2	6.2	13.1	17.6	168
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	10.2	10.5	5.2	13.0	17.0	376
Wife has more schooling	13.4	11.3	9.1	15.2	19.9	204
Both have equal schooling	4.6	5.7	1.6	5.7	8.2	111
Neither attended school	5.0	10.7	8.7	14.9	14.9	70
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	4.5	5.4	2.0	7.0	8.9	584
1-2	17.2	17.5	14.5	23.1	31.9	141
3-4	(67.4)	(58.4)	(38.5)	(65.4)	(77.3)	33
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
1-2	16.8	18.8	12.8	20.5	22.1	58
3	8.9	8.5	4.9	11.3	15.2	645
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	8.6	8.3	3.9	10.2	13.1	371
1-2	8.1	9.1	4.9	12.8	16.3	163
3-4	12.9	12.8	11.5	18.2	22.7	105
5-6	13.2	14.8	10.1	17.3	22.9	67
7	11.8	13.2	8.2	13.2	17.5	56

Continued...

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Nagaland, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	9.0	11.4	5.3	11.4	13.4	88
1-2	9.9	9.1	7.2	14.0	17.9	153
3	9.8	10.1	5.8	12.5	16.3	522
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	(35.4)	(35.4)	(27.7)	(42.6)	(48.3)	29
Sometimes	10.2	10.9	6.6	14.2	18.4	486
Never	5.9	5.3	2.4	6.4	8.4	248
Total	9.7	10.0	6.0	12.7	16.3	763

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol, but never get drunk, women whose husbands displayed 5-6 marital control behaviours, and women who do not participate in any of the three decisions, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

[2] Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

[3] Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about her own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

[4] Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

[5] Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2015-16

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence[1]						
Ever[2]	15.1	3.1	9.2	6.0	21.7	76
In the past 12 months	13.1	2.0	7.6	6.4	20.0	52
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[2]	15.0	0.0	4.0	9.3	22.9	46
In the past 12 months	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(6.9)	(14.0)	31
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[2]	11.9	2.4	7.2	4.7	17.1	97
In the past 12 months	9.9	1.5	5.7	4.8	15.1	70

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes violence in the past 12 months
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<u>Table 101 Help seeking</u>

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Nagaland, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	76.9	(69.1)	(70.1)	76.8	(67.7)	73.9
Never sought help but told someone	8.5	(22.7)	(13.8)	10.6	(16.2)	12.4
Sought help	14.6	(8.2)	(16.1)	12.6	(16.1)	13.7
Number of women who experienced violence	106	36	38	123	57	180

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

161

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Nagaland, there were 559 clusters. Hence, 559 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 559 clusters,

     $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 558 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

     k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	*De facto* household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	*De jure* children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Nagaland, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.806	0.010	11,213	11,213	2.547	0.012	0.787	0.825
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.752	0.009	11,213	11,213	2.165	0.012	0.734	0.770
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	11,202	11,198	1.201	0.001	0.993	0.996
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	968.417	8.017	23,349	23,592	1.132	0.008	952.383	984.451
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.188	0.006	19,826	20,131	1.959	0.031	0.177	0.200
Urban residence	0.397	0.008	10,790	10,790	1.733	0.021	0.380	0.413
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.148	0.007	10,790	10,790	2.005	0.046	0.135	0.162
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.333	0.008	10,790	10,790	1.764	0.024	0.317	0.349
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.342	0.006	10,790	10,790	1.374	0.018	0.329	0.354
Currently married	0.611	0.006	10,790	10,790	1.338	0.010	0.599	0.624
Married before age 18	0.195	0.006	9,075	9,048	1.456	0.031	0.183	0.208
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.267	0.008	6,646	6,597	1.496	0.030	0.251	0.283
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.214	0.007	6,646	6,597	1.382	0.033	0.200	0.228
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.053	0.004	6,646	6,597	1.488	0.077	0.045	0.061
Currently using pill	0.040	0.004	6,646	6,597	1.581	0.095	0.033	0.048
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.067	0.005	6,646	6,597	1.493	0.068	0.058	0.076
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.013	0.002	6,646	6,597	1.365	0.144	0.010	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.091	0.005	6,646	6,597	1.275	0.049	0.082	0.100
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.602	0.018	1,485	1,438	1.413	0.030	0.566	0.638
Unmet need for family planning	0.222	0.007	6,646	6,597	1.319	0.030	0.208	0.235
Want no more children	0.521	0.010	6,646	6,597	1.604	0.019	0.501	0.540
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.004	6,646	6,597	1.296	0.065	0.050	0.065
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.150	0.008	3,133	3,105	1.319	0.056	0.133	0.167
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.044	0.004	3,133	3,105	1.229	0.102	0.035	0.053
Birth registration	0.683	0.014	4,624	4,682	1.653	0.020	0.655	0.711
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.413	0.014	4,604	4,521	1.649	0.035	0.384	0.442
Institutional delivery	0.328	0.012	4,604	4,521	1.496	0.037	0.304	0.352
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.234	0.010	3,133	3,105	1.345	0.043	0.214	0.255
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.025	0.004	3,133	3,105	1.405	0.156	0.017	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.446	0.029	393	398	1.166	0.065	0.388	0.504
Children with diarrhoea	0.050	0.004	4,444	4,371	1.266	0.085	0.042	0.059
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.408	0.035	237	220	1.057	0.086	0.338	0.479
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.220	0.028	237	220	1.009	0.129	0.163	0.276
Child received BCG vaccination	0.683	0.023	894	860	1.431	0.033	0.638	0.729
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.519	0.023	894	860	1.363	0.045	0.473	0.565
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.525	0.022	894	860	1.320	0.043	0.480	0.570
Child received measles vaccination	0.503	0.022	894	860	1.295	0.044	0.459	0.547
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.458	0.023	894	860	1.337	0.049	0.413	0.503
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.356	0.021	894	860	1.284	0.059	0.315	0.398
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.294	0.011	3,798	3,718	1.359	0.039	0.272	0.317
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.286	0.010	4,011	4,042	1.308	0.034	0.267	0.305
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.112	0.008	4,011	4,042	1.437	0.067	0.097	0.127
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.168	0.009	4,011	4,042	1.351	0.051	0.151	0.185
Children with any anaemia	0.216	0.011	3,654	3,696	1.509	0.050	0.195	0.237
Women with any anaemia	0.239	0.007	10,383	10,361	1.571	0.028	0.226	0.252
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.122	0.005	9,904	9,875	1.372	0.037	0.113	0.131
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.162	0.005	9,904	9,875	1.412	0.032	0.152	0.173
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.891	0.013	1,670	1,630	1.764	0.015	0.864	0.918
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.122	0.013	1,670	1,630	1.577	0.104	0.097	0.147
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.154	0.013	1,165	1,165	1.273	0.087	0.127	0.181
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.741	0.092	30,780	30,793	1.431	0.034	2.558	2.925
Neonatal mortality	16.435	2.297	4,649	4,567	1.064	0.140	11.842	21.028
Postneonatal mortality	13.058	1.794	4,649	4,558	1.041	0.137	9.469	16.646
Infant mortality	29.493	2.848	4,651	4,569	1.021	0.097	23.797	35.189
Child mortality	8.074	1.581	4,593	4,460	1.189	0.196	4.912	11.236
Under-five mortality	37.328	3.217	4,663	4,580	1.043	0.086	30.894	43.763
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.114	0.005	20,513	20,720	2.018	0.044	0.104	0.124
Urban residence	0.398	0.021	1,440	1,449	1.589	0.052	0.357	0.439
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.110	0.011	1,440	1,449	1.293	0.097	0.089	0.131
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.377	0.021	1,440	1,449	1.642	0.056	0.335	0.419
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.455	0.016	1,440	1,449	1.205	0.035	0.424	0.487
Currently married	0.529	0.016	1,440	1,449	1.203	0.030	0.497	0.560
Married before age 21	0.131	0.014	981	977	1.299	0.107	0.103	0.159
Want no more children	0.551	0.024	763	766	1.309	0.043	0.504	0.598
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.078	0.014	763	766	1.418	0.177	0.050	0.106
Men with any anaemia	0.102	0.011	1,302	1,307	1.336	0.113	0.079	0.124
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.114	0.010	1,330	1,328	1.101	0.088	0.094	0.135
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.140	0.013	1,330	1,328	1.355	0.095	0.114	0.167
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.924	0.015	1,440	1,449	2.079	0.016	0.894	0.953
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.239	0.024	1,440	1,449	2.097	0.099	0.192	0.287

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Nagaland, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.799	0.013	3,351	3,920	1.870	0.016	0.773	0.825
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.682	0.017	3,351	3,920	2.061	0.024	0.649	0.715
Using iodized salt	0.996	0.001	3,347	3,915	1.101	0.001	0.994	0.999
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1011.233	15.520	6,971	8,110	1.116	0.015	980.192	1042.273
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.096	0.006	6,400	7,435	1.437	0.059	0.085	0.108
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.313	0.013	1,952	2,291	1.265	0.042	0.287	0.340
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.255	0.011	1,952	2,291	1.121	0.043	0.232	0.277
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.059	0.007	1,952	2,291	1.243	0.113	0.046	0.072
Currently using pill	0.056	0.007	1,952	2,291	1.386	0.129	0.041	0.070
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.073	0.008	1,952	2,291	1.388	0.112	0.057	0.089
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.020	0.004	1,952	2,291	1.245	0.196	0.012	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.103	0.007	1,952	2,291	1.090	0.073	0.088	0.118
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.533	0.028	523	599	1.291	0.053	0.477	0.590
Unmet need for family planning	0.225	0.012	1,952	2,291	1.221	0.051	0.202	0.248
Want no more children	0.555	0.015	1,952	2,291	1.297	0.026	0.526	0.585
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.287	0.020	795	932	1.259	0.070	0.246	0.327
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.077	0.011	795	932	1.171	0.143	0.055	0.099
Birth registration	0.802	0.018	1,103	1,293	1.292	0.022	0.767	0.837
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.656	0.024	1,061	1,226	1.465	0.037	0.607	0.705
Institutional delivery	0.563	0.023	1,061	1,226	1.319	0.041	0.518	0.609
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.369	0.020	795	932	1.169	0.054	0.329	0.409
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.030	0.008	795	932	1.390	0.281	0.013	0.046
Children with diarrhoea	0.053	0.010	1,034	1,197	1.317	0.180	0.034	0.073
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.435	0.059	58	64	0.863	0.135	0.317	0.552
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.338	0.063	58	64	0.963	0.186	0.212	0.464
Child received BCG vaccination	0.772	0.034	216	238	1.160	0.044	0.704	0.841
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.580	0.042	216	238	1.226	0.072	0.496	0.664
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.588	0.042	216	238	1.234	0.072	0.504	0.672
Child received measles vaccination	0.570	0.039	216	238	1.118	0.068	0.492	0.648
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.522	0.042	216	238	1.206	0.080	0.438	0.605
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.416	0.040	216	238	1.181	0.097	0.336	0.497
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.406	0.020	904	1,042	1.133	0.050	0.365	0.446
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.225	0.017	959	1,116	1.210	0.077	0.190	0.260
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.101	0.013	959	1,116	1.234	0.124	0.076	0.126
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.136	0.014	959	1,116	1.208	0.102	0.109	0.164
Children with any anaemia	0.176	0.015	875	1,017	1.095	0.085	0.146	0.206
Women with any anaemia	0.214	0.010	3,543	4,079	1.489	0.048	0.194	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.129	0.007	3,425	3,946	1.221	0.054	0.115	0.143
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.207	0.010	3,425	3,946	1.453	0.049	0.187	0.227
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.961	0.008	607	687	1.076	0.009	0.944	0.978
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.158	0.023	607	687	1.579	0.148	0.111	0.205
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.783	0.087	10,512	12,174	1.255	0.049	1.610	1.957
Neonatal mortality	11.401	4.203	1,076	1,244	1.297	0.369	2.995	19.806
Postneonatal mortality	9.185	2.904	1,075	1,247	0.898	0.316	3.377	14.994
Infant mortality	20.586	4.994	1,076	1,244	1.102	0.243	10.598	30.574
Child mortality	4.372	2.755	1,074	1,226	1.391	0.630	0.000	9.882
Under-five mortality	24.868	5.593	1,076	1,244	1.119	0.225	13.683	36.053
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.052	0.004	6,305	7,332	1.422	0.082	0.044	0.061
Want no more children	0.580	0.041	230	280	1.259	0.071	0.498	0.662
Men with any anaemia	0.096	0.022	449	522	1.446	0.230	0.052	0.140
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.128	0.018	456	528	1.112	0.140	0.092	0.164
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.166	0.023	456	528	1.322	0.141	0.119	0.213
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.964	0.015	493	576	1.735	0.015	0.935	0.993
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.292	0.043	493	576	2.096	0.148	0.206	0.378

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Nagaland, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.809	0.013	7,862	7,293	2.904	0.016	0.783	0.835
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.790	0.010	7,862	7,293	2.215	0.013	0.769	0.810
Using iodized salt	0.994	0.001	7,855	7,283	1.249	0.001	0.991	0.996
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	945.990	9.116	16,378	15,482	1.124	0.010	927.757	964.222
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.242	0.008	13,426	12,696	2.196	0.035	0.225	0.259
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.242	0.010	4,694	4,307	1.609	0.042	0.222	0.262
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.192	0.009	4,694	4,307	1.522	0.046	0.175	0.210
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.050	0.005	4,694	4,307	1.626	0.104	0.040	0.060
Currently using pill	0.032	0.004	4,694	4,307	1.701	0.137	0.023	0.041
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.064	0.005	4,694	4,307	1.536	0.086	0.053	0.075
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.010	0.002	4,694	4,307	1.443	0.212	0.006	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.085	0.006	4,694	4,307	1.385	0.066	0.074	0.096
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.652	0.024	962	839	1.552	0.037	0.604	0.699
Unmet need for family planning	0.220	0.008	4,694	4,307	1.368	0.038	0.203	0.236
Want no more children	0.502	0.013	4,694	4,307	1.757	0.026	0.476	0.528
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.092	0.008	2,338	2,173	1.350	0.087	0.076	0.108
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.030	0.004	2,338	2,173	1.206	0.141	0.021	0.038
Birth registration	0.638	0.018	3,521	3,389	1.774	0.028	0.602	0.673
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.323	0.016	3,543	3,295	1.703	0.050	0.291	0.355
Institutional delivery	0.240	0.013	3,543	3,295	1.515	0.053	0.215	0.266
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.177	0.011	2,338	2,173	1.391	0.062	0.155	0.198
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.023	0.004	2,338	2,173	1.404	0.186	0.015	0.032
Children with diarrhoea	0.049	0.005	3,410	3,175	1.235	0.094	0.040	0.058
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.397	0.044	179	156	1.153	0.110	0.310	0.485
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.171	0.029	179	156	1.011	0.171	0.112	0.230
Child received BCG vaccination	0.649	0.028	678	621	1.526	0.043	0.593	0.705
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.496	0.028	678	621	1.432	0.056	0.441	0.551
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.500	0.026	678	621	1.366	0.053	0.447	0.553
Child received measles vaccination	0.477	0.026	678	621	1.375	0.055	0.424	0.530
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.433	0.027	678	621	1.404	0.062	0.380	0.487
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.333	0.024	678	621	1.341	0.073	0.285	0.382
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.251	0.013	2,894	2,676	1.482	0.054	0.224	0.278
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.309	0.011	3,052	2,926	1.350	0.037	0.286	0.332
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.117	0.009	3,052	2,926	1.522	0.079	0.098	0.135
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.180	0.010	3,052	2,926	1.406	0.058	0.159	0.201
Children with any anaemia	0.231	0.014	2,779	2,679	1.660	0.059	0.204	0.258
Women with any anaemia	0.255	0.009	6,840	6,282	1.626	0.034	0.238	0.273
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.118	0.006	6,479	5,929	1.471	0.050	0.106	0.130
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.133	0.005	6,479	5,929	1.300	0.041	0.122	0.144
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.840	0.022	1,063	943	1.943	0.026	0.797	0.884
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.096	0.013	1,063	943	1.450	0.137	0.069	0.122
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.381	0.123	20,268	18,619	1.505	0.036	3.134	3.627
Neonatal mortality	18.325	2.742	3,573	3,323	1.029	0.150	12.842	23.808
Postneonatal mortality	14.531	2.195	3,574	3,312	1.105	0.151	10.141	18.921
Infant mortality	32.856	3.409	3,575	3,325	1.012	0.104	26.039	39.674
Child mortality	9.555	1.921	3,519	3,234	1.168	0.201	5.713	13.398
Under-five mortality	42.098	3.843	3,587	3,336	1.036	0.091	34.412	49.783
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.147	0.007	14,208	13,388	2.231	0.050	0.132	0.162
Want no more children	0.534	0.029	533	487	1.331	0.054	0.477	0.592
Men with any anaemia	0.105	0.012	853	785	1.180	0.116	0.081	0.130
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.106	0.012	874	801	1.071	0.112	0.082	0.129
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.123	0.016	874	801	1.369	0.131	0.091	0.155
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.897	0.022	947	873	2.217	0.025	0.853	0.941
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.205	0.026	947	873	1.988	0.128	0.152	0.257